Subject: Science  
Class: 8th

Q#1  The two examples in which we push or pull to change the state of motion are:-  
1. We can stop a moving ball by placing our hand in its path.  
2. We can set a tyre in motion or increase its speed by pushing it in the direction of motion.  

Q#2  The two examples in which applied force causes a change in the shape of an object are:-  
1. By pressing a lump of dough on a plate.  
2. By hanging a rubber band suspended from a hook fixed on a wall.  

Q#3  a) Apply force (pull)  
b) Attract  
c) Push  
d) Repel  

Q#4  a) Shape  
(b) Muscular  
(c) Contact  
(d) Gravity and friction  

Q#5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent exerting force</th>
<th>Object on which force is exerted</th>
<th>Effect of force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Force is exerted by our fingers</td>
<td>On lemon</td>
<td>The shape of lemon changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Fingers</td>
<td>On toothpaste</td>
<td>The shape again changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Suspended load</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>The spring gets deformed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) The athlete</td>
<td>On the ground</td>
<td>The muscle gets stretched and compressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q#6. A blacksmith hammers a hot piece of iron while making a tool in order to shape up the piece of iron. Here the muscular force exerted by the blacksmith changes the shape of the piece of iron and he can make tools of it.  

Q#7. When we rub a balloon with a piece of cloth, both the balloon and the cloth gets charged, so the balloon gets sticked to the wall due to the charge on the balloon, hence it is an example of electrostatic force.  

Q#8. Gravitational force and muscular force are the two forces which act on the bucket. These forces don’t change the state of the bucket because they are in balanced condition, hence the bucket don’t change the state of the bucket because they are in balanced condition, hence the bucket don’t move.  

Q#9. The two forces acting on the rocket are gravitational force and friction due to air.  

Q#10. Atmospheric pressure.
**Force:**
A push or a pull on an object. A force is an influence which tends to set a stationary body in motion which tends to change the speed and direction of a moving body or which tends to change the shape of a body.

- UNIT: Newton (N)
  1. **Change in speed:** If the force is applied in the direction of motion of a body, its speed increases e.g. the speed of a falling body increases because the earth applies a pull on it in the direction of motion of that body. If the force is applied in the direction opposite to motion of a body, then speed decreases. E.g. when ball is thrown upwards, then its speed decreases.
  2. **Change in shape:** E.g. Pressing, twisting etc.
  3. **Change in direction:** E.g. A cricket ball when hit by a bat, changes its direction and it goes in another, change in direction of a striker of a carom board when it takes a rebound etc.
  4. Force can stop a moving body e.g. force of friction etc.
  5. Force can move a stationary body. E.g. force on a football when it is kicked moves the ball.

**Types of force:**
1. Contact force
2. Non contact forces.
   a) **Contact Forces:** - A force which acts when two bodies are in physical contact with each other. E.g
   1. Muscular force
   2. Frictional force
   1. **Muscular force:** - The force applied by the muscles of our body is known as muscular force. It is contact force. E.g. lifting an object, pull an object, pushing a door, muscular force of animals used in bullock carts etc. Muscular force is a contact force as it can be applied only when body comes in contact with object.
   2. **Frictional force:** - The force that always opposes the motion of a body by acting in a direction opposite to its motion is called as frictional force. It is a contact force e.g. a moving ball stops after sometime.
   b) **Non Contact Force:-**
   - Force that acts between two objects that are not in contact is called non contact force. This force is also called action at a distance force.

1. **Gravitational force:** It is a non contact force. It is a natural force of attraction between any two bodies due to mass. The force with which the earth attracts other objects towards it, is called gravity e.g. an object dropped from a certain height falls on ground (earth) due to gravity (a non contact force)
2. **Magnetic force:** - The force exerted by a magnet on another magnet or magnetic substance is called magnetic force. E.g. a magnet attracts iron nails at a distance. Magnetic force can be attractive or repulsive. If like pole face each other then there is repulsion if unlike poles face each other then there is attraction.
3. **Electrostatic force:** - The force exerted by a static charged body on another the static charged body or uncharged body is called an electrostatic force.
   - It is an action at a distance force e.g. a comb when rubbed on hair, produces charges on its surface and then attracts small pieces of paper. The charges so produced exert an electrostatic force. Electrostatic force can be attractive as well as repulsive.

**Pressure:** - The force acting per unit area of surface is called pressure. If F is the force applied and A is the surface area, then pressure P is:

\[ P = \frac{F}{A} \]

Units P= newton/metre\(^2\) (Nm\(^{-2}\))

S.I unit of pressure is Pascal. Denoted by ‘P’
Relation Of Pressure And Area:
Pressure is inversely proportional to area of the objects in contact. i.e the pressure increases when area is decreased or vice versa. E.g. sharp knife cuts better than a blunt knife because area is less, pressure is large.
Pressure= Thrust (F) / Area (A)

Examples:
1. School bags have broad staps so as to increase area and thereby reducing pressure.
2. Knives, blades, scissors etc have sharp edges. Due to sharpening, area decreases and pressure increases. As a result, cutting is smooth and fast.
3. Wheels of tractors are made wide so that the tractor moves easily on soft ground.

Pressure Exerted By Liquids And Gases:
All liquids exert pressure on the walls of a container in all possible directions. The upward force exerted by a liquid is known as buoyant force or up thrust. The pressure exerted by the liquid increases with the increasing depth e.g in a bottle, the pressure exerted at the bottom is the greatest and it is least at the top. At given depth, the liquid exerts equal pressure in all directions.

Pressure Exerted By Air:
The envelope of air that surrounds the earth is called atmosphere. The pressure exerted by the column of air on all objects lying on earth is called atmospheric pressure. This pressure goes on decreasing with increase in height. This pressure is so great, yet it is not felt. This is because the pressure within our body due to the presence of fluid in our cells equalizes this atmospheric pressure. In this way, two forces balance each other and hence cancel out.

Resultant force:
When two or more forces act on a body simultaneously, then a single force that produces same effect of all the other forces is called as the resultant force.

In case, the resultant of all force comes out to be zero, then force is said to be balances.

(TEXTUAL QUESTIONS)
Q#1 What are the different ways in which water gets contaminated?
Ans. Water gets contaminated in following ways:
   i) Many industries discharge harmful chemicals into rivers and streams.
   ii) Chemical fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides used in agriculture dissolve in water and are washed into water bodies from the fields.
   iii) Throwing of untreated sewage directly into rivers.
   iv) Many industries release hot water into rivers.

Q#2 At an individual level, how can you help reduce air pollution?
Ans. At individual level, we can do following things to reduce air pollution:
   i) Use CNG and unleaded petrol instead of ordinary petrol and diesel.
   ii) Use public transport as far as possible.
   iii) Generate awareness about air pollution by talking to our family members and friends.
   iv) Plant trees and nurture the ones already present in the neighborhood.

Q#3 Clear, transparent water is always fit for drinking. Comment.
Ans. No, water which looks clean may still have disease-carrying microorganisms and dissolved impurities. Hence, it is not always fit for drinking and it is essential to purify water before drinking.

Q#4 You are a member of the municipal body of your town. Make a list of measures that would help your town to ensure the supply of clean water to all its residents.
Ans. Following are some of the measures that would help our town to ensure the supply of clear water to all its residents:

i) Make the supply system leak proof as a lot of drinking water is being wasted through the leakages.

ii) Proper cleaning of the water tank.

iii) Chlorine tablets should be made available.

iv) The water supply pipes should not come in contact with the sewage pipes.

Q#5 **Explain the differences between pure air and polluted air.**

Ans. Air is a mixture of gases. Pure air contains about 78% (by volume) nitrogen, 21% oxygen and small but definite amount of carbon dioxide, argon, methane, ozone, water vapour etc. When the air is contaminated by unwanted substances which have a harmful effect on both the living and non-living components, it is called polluted air.

Q#6 **Explain circumstances leading to acid rain. How does acid rain affect us?**

Ans. Pollutants like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide react with the water vapour present in the atmosphere to form sulphuric acid and nitric acid. These come down with the rain, making the rain acidic. This is called acid rain. Acid rain affects us in many ways. E.g.,

i) Acid rain removes basic nutrients such as calcium from the soil.

ii) It increases corrosion of metals.

iii) It damages buildings and sculptural materials.

iv) The low pH of acid rain water changes the rate of metabolism of organisms.

v) It causes damage to fresh water life, e.g., decrease in fish population of lakes.

Q#7 **Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?**

a) Carbon dioxide  
b) Sulphur dioxide  
c) Methane  
d) Nitrogen

Ans. d) Nitrogen

Q#8 **Why does the increased level of nutrients in the water affect the survival of aquatic organisms?**

Ans. Chemicals used as fertilizers in agriculture dissolve in water and are washed into water bodies from the field. The excessive quantities of chemicals like nitrates and phosphates which are present in fertilizers act as nutrients for algae to flourish. Once these algae die, they serve as food for decomposers like bacteria. They use up a lot of oxygen. This results in a decrease in the oxygen level which is harmful for the survival of other organisms.

(ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS)

Q#9 **What are the factors that deplete the ozone layer in the atmosphere? What are the harmful effects of this depletion on us?**

Ans. Depletion of ozone of the stratosphere is called ‘ozone hole’. As stratosphere is free from clouds, it has been considered best suited for flying jet aircrafts (supersonic transport). In one hour of flying, a jet aircraft can emit 207 tons of carbon dioxide, 3 tons of nitric oxide. Nitric oxide reacts with ozone forming NO$_2$ and O$_2$.

\[ \text{NO} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \]

Thus, NO ejected by jet planes depletes the ozone layer. Ozone is also attacked by chlorine available in the form of methyle chloride and aerosols like chlorofluoromethanes (Freon -11, CFCl$_3$; and Freon-12 CF$_2$Cl$_2$) used as aerosols, spray propellants and refrigerants.
These compounds (CF₂Cl₂, CFCl₃) once emitted to the atmosphere do not have any natural route of microbial decomposition and thus slowly diffuse into the lower stratosphere. The study of stratosphere shows that even trace contaminants can destroy ozone layer. Thus, if the planes continue flying and chlorofluorocarbons are excessively used, ozone layer would be depleted and ultraviolet rays from the sun would directly affect the living beings and cause several skin diseases.

Q#10 What is the chemical nature of acid rain? What are the harmful effects of acid rain?
Ans. Much of the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur emitted in the atmosphere react with water droplets to form the corresponding acids. Sulphur dioxide forms sulphuric acid and nitrogen dioxide forms nitric acid. These acids dissolve in rain water and fall as ‘acid rain’.

\[
\begin{align*}
2\text{SO}_2 + O_2 & \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3 \\
\text{Sulphur dioxide} & \quad \text{Sulphur trioxide} \\
\text{SO}_3 + H_2O & \rightarrow H_2\text{SO}_4 \\
\text{Sulphuric acid} & \\
4\text{NO}_2 + O_2 + 2H_2O & \rightarrow 4\text{HNO}_3 \\
\text{Nitrogen dioxide} & \quad \text{Nitric acid}
\end{align*}
\]

Effects of Acid Rain. The main effects of acid rain are:

i) Acid rain removes basic nutrients such as calcium from the soil.
ii) It increases corrosion of metals.
iii) It damages buildings and sculptural materials.
iv) The low pH of acid rain water changes the rate of metabolism of organisms.
v) It causes damage to fresh water life, e.g., decrease in fish population of lakes.

Q#1 What is greenhouse effect? State its significance for us.
Ans. The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing due to the current global trend in deforestation and increasing combustion of fossil fuels. A part of the sunlight incident on the earth is reflected back in the form of infrared light. This infrared light is absorbed by the carbon dioxide molecules. Hence the envelop of CO₂ of the atmospheric air would be able to trap larger proportion of the infrared light if the concentration of CO₂ is increased, thereby heating the atmosphere. This heating of the atmosphere due to the absorption of infrared radiations by CO₂ molecules is called the greenhouse effect. This will ultimately increase earth’s temperature and may cause melting of glacier and thereby flooding the coastal plains.

Q#12 What are the causes of indoor air pollution? How to prevent or minimize it?
Ans. Indoor air pollution means the pollution of air due to human activities inside home. The use of paints, aerosols, acids for cleaning toilets, sprays and deodorants, carpet cleaners, objects made from recycled plastics etc. produces vapours which are quite harmful for our health. Indoor pollution can be minimized by flushing fresh air after the use of above activities.

Q#13 Define suspended particulate matter (SPM). Name five particulate matters present in air.
Ans. Suspended particulate matter in the atmosphere means fine solid particles and liquid particles suspended in air. The size of these particles varies from 1 micron (10⁻⁶ m) to 10 microns. The particulates are categories according to size, source or their physical state. The following particulates are present in the atmosphere:
i) **Dust**: Solid particles (10⁻⁶ m) suspended in gaseous medium temporarily. These particles do not disperse but settle down after some time.

ii) **Droplet**: Small liquid structures floating in air in turbulent conditions. These fall down when air is still.

iii) **Fly ash**: Partially burnt particles of fossil fuels flown into air.

iv) **Fog**: Condensed water vapour suspended in air near the surface of the earth.

v) **Fumes**: Liquid evaporates and turn into gaseous form which again condense over air particles.

vi) **Aerosols**: Small solid or liquid particles dispersed in air.

Q#14 Define acidic gases. Give examples. Can you observe its effect on newly constructed building made of marble?

Ans. Those gases which combine with water and form acids are called acidic gases. For example, sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

\[
\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SO}_3 \text{ (Water vapour)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \quad \text{Sulphuric acid}
\]

\[
4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{HNO}_3 \quad \text{(Water vapour)} \quad \text{Nitric acid}
\]

**Effects of Buildings made of marble**: Marble is actually ‘calcium carbonate’. The polluted air containing SO₂ and NO₂ produce acid rain. The acid so obtained is quite dilute and reacts with calcium carbonate stone very slowly and thus the damage caused would be noticed after a long time. Thus the effects of acidic gases on newly constructed marble buildings will be seen after a long time.

Q#15 Carbon monoxide is a colourless and odourless gas and even then it is a pollutant in blood? OR

How does a very small quantity of carbon monoxide cause oxygen deficiency in blood?

Ans. Carbon monoxide is formed by the incomplete combustion of carbon containing materials and from the burning of petrol or kerosene. It has no adverse effect on vegetation, visibility of material objects, but it has great affinity to form complexes with haemoglobin as compared to oxygen. Therefore, even small amount of carbon monoxide is able to displace a considerable amount of oxygen from oxyhaemoglobin to form the carboxyhaemoglobin.

\[
\text{HbO}_2 + \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{HbCO} + \text{O}_2
\]

Oxyhaemoglobin Carboxy haemoglobin

Thus, the transport of oxygen from the lungs to the tissues is impaired. This can affect heart and brain and even lead to death. The effect of carbon monoxide poisoning can be removed if pure oxygen is inhaled immediately.

Q#16 State why a car parked in the sunshine with its windows closed is found much hotter inside than outside?

Ans. The inside of a car with its windows closed is hotter than outside due to greenhouse effect. The window panes absorb infrared radiations of the sun making inside hotter because heat rays are absorbed by glass easily and are not allowed to reflect back.

Q#17 What are greenhouse gases? How does these affect our environment? What do you suggest to control the effect of greenhouse gases?

Ans. Carbon dioxide, water vapour, methane, nitrous oxide and the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are called greenhouse gases. The increased presence of these gases in the environment causes global warming. Burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and the natural gas is the main source of greenhouse gases. Therefore, to minimize greenhouse effect or to monitor global warming, burning of fossil fuels should be controlled.
Q#18 “Hot water can also be a pollutant” explain. How?
Ans. Hot water is usually water from power plants and industries. It is released into rivers. It raises the temperature of the water body, adversely affecting the animals and plants living in it.

Textual Questions

Q#1 Which of the following can be beaten into thin sheets?
a) Zinc  b) Phosphorus  c) Sulphur  d) Oxygen
Ans. a) Zinc

Q#2 Which of the following statements is correct?
a) All metals are ductile.  b) All non-metals are ductile.
c) Generally, metals are ductile.  d) Some non-metals are ductile.
Ans. c) Generally, metals are ductile.

Q#3 Fill in the blanks.
a) Phosphorus is a very reactive non-metal.
b) Metals are good conductors of heat and electricity.
c) Iron is more reactive than copper.
d) Metals react with acids to produce hydrogen gas.

Q#4 Mark ‘T’ if the statement is true and ‘F’ if it is false.
a) Generally, non-metals react with acids. (F)
b) Sodium is very reactive metal. (T)
c) Copper displaces zinc from zinc sulphate solution. (F)
d) Coal can be drawn into wires. (F)

Q#5 Some properties are listed in the following table. Distinguish between metals and non-metals on the basis of these properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Metals</th>
<th>Non-metals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Appearance</td>
<td>have metallic luster</td>
<td>non-metals are dull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hardness</td>
<td>hard</td>
<td>soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Malleability</td>
<td>malleable</td>
<td>not-malleable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ductility</td>
<td>ductile</td>
<td>not-ductile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Heat Conduction</td>
<td>good conductors</td>
<td>bad conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conduction of Electricity</td>
<td>good conductors</td>
<td>bad conductor/insulator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q#6 Give reasons for the following.
a) Aluminium foils are used to wrap food items.
Ans. Aluminium is highly malleable metal and it is very easy to make aluminium foil in comparison to other metals.

b) Immersion rods for heating liquids are made up of metallic Substances.
Ans. Immersion rods are made up of metallic substances because metals are good conductors of heat and electricity.
c) Copper cannot displace zinc from its salt solution.
Ans. Copper cannot displace zinc from its solution because zinc is more reactive than copper.

d) Sodium and potassium are stored in kerosene.
Ans. Sodium and potassium metals are very reactive because they react with oxygen and water easily. A lot of heat is produced in the reaction, so sodium and potassium are always stored in kerosene.

Q#7 Can you store lemon pickle in aluminium utensils? Explain.
Ans. No, this is because lemon juice contains acid which can react with aluminium and make it harmful for human consumption.

Q#8 Match the substances given in Column A with their uses given in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Thermometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Electric wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>Wrapping food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>Jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Electric wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Therimeters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q#9 What happens when
(a) Dilute sulphuric acid is poured on a copper plate?
Ans. Copper sulphate is formed and hydrogen gas is liberated.

Copper + Sulphuric acid →Copper sulphate + Hydrogen (gas)

(b) Iron nails are placed in copper sulphate solution?
Ans. Brown coating is deposited on the iron nails. This is because of displacement of copper from copper sulphate solution by iron.

Iron + Copper sulphate (solution)→Iron sulphate(solution)+Copper.

Q#10 Sarish took a piece of burning charcoal and collected the gas evolved in a test tube.
   i) How will she find the nature of the gas?
      She will bring a wet litmus paper in contact with the gas. If the gas turns wet blue litmus paper into red, the gas will be acidic.
   
   ii) Write down word equations of all the reactions taking place in this process.
      • Carbon + Oxygen→Carbon dioxide.
      • Carbon dioxide + Water→Carbonic acid.

Q#11 One day Reeta went to a jeweller’s shop with her mother. Her mother gave an old gold jewellery to the goldsmith to polish. Next day when they brought the jewellery back, they found that there was a slight loss in its weight. Can you suggest a reason for the loss in weight?
Ans. The jeweller’s dip the jewellery in the solution of acid, which reacts with the outer covering of metals. Thus there is a net loss of weight in the metal of the ornament.
Q#12 Why is phosphorus stored in water?
Ans Phosphorus is a very reactive non-metal. It catches fire if exposed to air so, in order to prevent contact of phosphorus with atmospheric oxygen, it is stored in water.

Q#13 Why sodium metal is stored in kerosene?
Ans Sodium metal is very reactive. It reacts vigorously with oxygen and water. A lot of heat is generated in the reaction. It is therefore, stored in kerosene.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Q#1 Name some metalloids.
Ans Arsenic, antimony, silicon and germanium.

Q#2 Why is aluminium used in making airplanes?
Ans Aluminium mixed with other metals gives a hard substance with a low density and is therefore, very suitable in making airplanes.

Q#3 How much light is reflected back by mirrors coated with silver?
Ans 90%

Q#4 What are coinage metals?
Ans Metals that are used for making coins are called coinage metals. Copper, nickel, zinc etc. are coinage metals. Nowadays coins are made from suitable combinations of these metals.

Q#5 Why does an aluminium vessel lose its shine so soon after use?
Ans Aluminium is a reactive metal. As it comes in contact with air, it forms a dull layer of aluminium oxide on its surface hence looses its shine.

Q#6 Silver does not combine easily with oxygen but silver jewellery tarnishes after sometime. Why?
Ans Silver does not combine with oxygen easily but jewellery exposed to atmosphere tarnishes after sometime because it reacts with gases like hydrogen sulphide in air to form silver sulphide which is black.

Q#7 Taking the example of magnesium and sulphur explain how metals and non-metals produce oxides with different characteristics.
Ans i) Magnesium is metal. It burns in oxygen to produce basic magnesium oxide, MgO. When it is added to water, it produces a magnesium hydroxide which turns red litmus solution blue.
   \[ 2\text{MgO} \rightarrow 2\text{Mg(OH)}_2 \]
   \[ \text{MgO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Mg(OH)}_2 \]

ii) Sulphur is a non-metal. With oxygen, it forms acidic oxide, \( \text{SO}_2 \). It gets changed into sulphurous acid, \( \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 \) on reacting with water. This turns blue litmus solution red. Red litmus solution remains unaffected.
   \[ \text{S} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SO}_2 \]
   \[ \text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 \]

Q#8 Give reasons for the following:
- Silver is used in making mirrors.
- Aluminium is used to make electrical wires.
- Foodstuffs with acid components should not be stored in aluminium utensils.
- Iron is used in constructing bridges and houses.
- Graphite is used as an electrode in the dry cell.
- Iron sheets are galvanized before use.

Ans i. Silver has a high reflecting power.
   ii. Aluminium is a good conductor of electricity.
   iii. Acids react with aluminium.
   iv. Iron is a hard, strong and rigid metal.
Graphite is a good conductor of electricity.

Iron on exposure to atmosphere gets rusted.

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

- Noble gases are found in (free state/compound forms).
- Non-metals are generally (malleable/brittle).
- Potassium after combustion will form (acidic oxide/basic oxide).
- (Iodine/bromine) has antiseptic properties.
- German silver has (copper/silver) as major constituent.

**TRUE OR FALSE**

- Sodium is more reactive than magnesium.  
- Magnesium reacts with cold water.  
- All metals exist in solid form at room temperature.  
- Gallium has a low melting point.  
- Gold is alloyed with copper to make it hard.

**Subject English:**

Q.1 Why did a certain party of Romans wish to kill Julius Caesar?
Ans Julius Caesar was famous all over Europe and admired by his people as a national hero. His dearest friend, Brutus was anxious about his growing power. Brutus’s brother in law was a member of the Roman party which did not want Caesar to become king. They were all jealous of Caesar’s growing power and thus wished to kill him.

Q.2 Why did Calpurnia beg Caesar not to go to the capital?
Ans Calpurnia had a very frightening dream in which she saw Caesar’s statue pouring forth blood and the Roman people had smilingly washing their hands in it. She also told him that someone had dreamt about a lion in the market place and graves opened. There was noise of battle in the air and the cries of men and horses in pain. Calpurnia considered these things as warnings and feared some grave danger to Caesar’s life. So she begged Caesar not to go to the capital.

Q.3 What two reasons did Anthony give to show that Caesar was not ambitious?
Ans Anthony told people that Caesar was always kind, generous and loving towards the poor people. He also told them that he had refused the crown thrice. Had Caesar been ambitious, he wouldn’t have had a loving nature and would not have refused the crown.

Q.4 Why was Brutus’s decision to march from Sardis to Philippi wrong?
Ans Brutus’s decision to march from Sardis to Philippi was wrong because by doing so they lost the advantage of having a good defence position. Their army became tired and was defeated by Octavius and Mark Anthony whose army was fresh and rested and having a good defense position.

Q.5 Why has Brutus been called “the noblest roman of them all”?
Ans Brutus was a fine and honorable man who always wished good for Rome and its people. Others had killed Caesar because of envy but Brutus’ intention was the welfare of Roman people. This is the reason he has been called the noblest Roman of them all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged</td>
<td>Continuing for a long time</td>
<td>He died because of a prolonged disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verve</td>
<td>Great energy and enthusiasm</td>
<td>In India festivals are celebrated with verve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspirator</td>
<td>Someone who plans a crime secretly</td>
<td>He was the conspirator behind the crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage</td>
<td>To fight or organize a war</td>
<td>The soldiers are ready to wage a war against the enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precept</td>
<td>A rule or principle for action</td>
<td>He was arrested on the precept that he was a criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endure</td>
<td>To bear patiently</td>
<td>He endured all the hardships with great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambitious</td>
<td>Having a strong desire for success</td>
<td>Ambitious, she is not working hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideal</td>
<td>An honourable or worthy aim or principle</td>
<td>We should always follow the ideals of truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honourable</td>
<td>Deserving respect and admiration</td>
<td>The soldiers were given an honourable welcome.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Idea:** - The poet makes a comparison between summer and winter. He draws this comparison with the help of beautiful images. Summer is presented as bright and joyful. It symbolises happiness while as winter symbolises lifelessness.

**Summary:-**
The poem 'summer and winter' has been penned down by ‘Percy Bysshe Shelley’. In this poem the poet draws a contrast between summer and winter. The poet describes a bright and cheerful afternoon of summer when the wind blows and beautiful sliver clouds gather over the horizon and sky looks perfectly clean. The poet picturises different images to present the beauties of summer. He says that all the things like rivers, corn-fields, reeds, leaves, etc, seem to be full of joy and happiness. Furthermore, the leaves of willow trees and leaves of larger trees shine brightly under the sun.

In the second stanza, the poet gives us the image of winter season as full of dullness. Everything appears to be lifeless and dull. Many creatures like birds, fishes become stiff and other things like mud and slime of warm lakes turn as hard as brick. Even people having all luxuries and comforts face difficulties to fight with this season. Although they have all the necessary arrangements to make themselves warm but even then they feel cold. The poet concludes the poem by expressing sorrow for the old homeless beggar who doesn’t have these comforts and can’t bear the chilly winter.

Q.1 The opening lines of the poem describe beautiful and cheerful afternoon in the sunny month of June when everything seems to be full of life.
Q.2 The shining sun makes every object of nature attractive, bright and cheerful.
Q.3 Winter is described lifeless and dull. Everything loses its charm and brightness in winter season.
Q.4 In these lines the poet says that everything like leaves, rivers, corn-fields, reeds appears to be full of joy and the willow leaves glitter in the gentle breeze.
Q.5 The poem ends in grief and concern which the poet feels for the old homeless beggar who can’t fight the chill of winter and can’t bear the cruelty of winter.

**Lets Write:-**

**Stars Speak To Man**

**Q.1 What are the duties we must do to save humanity from disgrace.**
**Ans** We have got a lot of duties which we have to fulfill to save the humanity. First of all we should share all the resources which Allah has given us, equally among human beings. We should not be selfish or self-centered. We should treat all human beings as brothers and sisters. We should not kill any human being in the name of religion. We should take care of the poor, help the needy and the sick. We should light the candle of love and unity again. We should be true to our religion and country so that we could save humanity from falling into the well of destruction, disorder and division.

**Summer And Winter**

**Q.1 The second stanza of the poem describes the harshness of winter. Write a paragraph about the hardships you face in winter.**
**Ans** Common people face a lot of hardships during the winter season. To fight the chilly cold people do not have such facilities to heat their houses and huts and so on. There is scarcity of essential items of food. Children and old people often fall ill. They do not have enough warm clothes to keep them warm. There is scarcity of medicine. They do not have good transport system. To walk on roads is very difficult. People often slip on icy and frost covered roads. Most people do not have electricity during winters.
Subject: Social Science

AFGHANS TAKE OVER KASHMIR

Q No.1 Identify the factors responsible for chaos, confusion and uncertainty in Kashmir during the Afghan period.

Ans. The factors responsible for chaos, confusion and uncertainty in Kashmir during the Afghan period are as under:

(i) The authorities in Kabul and the Governor in Kashmir were often at war which led to chaos in Kashmir.
(ii) Afghan ruled Kashmir through 28 Governors over a period of 67 years and these Governors over the times declared themselves independent which also led to chaos in Kashmir.
(iii) Many Governors turned disloyal to Ahmad Shah Abdali and his successors and none could maintain it for long. This also led to uncertainty in Kashmir.

Q No.2 Why did the people complain against the taxation structure under Afghan?

Ans. Afghans imposed taxes on almost every commodity and every class of people. On the other hand anarchy and chaotic political condition seemed to have affected the administration badly. To fulfill their own pockets, the land was leased out for revenue. The highest bidder was signed for revenue collection. Since the lessee was concerned with collecting as much as he could, the land produce as well as land revenue diminished. The natural outcome was repetition of famines of taking a heavy death toll of human lives. That is people complain against the taxation structure under the Afghan.

Q No.3 Describe the relation between the Afghan Kings and their Governors in Kashmir.

Ans. Ahmad Shah Abdali and his successors ruled Kashmir for 67 years through 28 Governors. Abdali was already busy with his troubles in Afghanistan. He was not having time to attend the affairs of Kashmir. As a result many Afghan Governors turned disloyal to Abdali and other Afghan Kings and they declared their independence but none could maintain it for long. So, there were no good relations between the Afghan Kings and their Governors in Kashmir.

Q No.4 State in brief the administration set up under the Sikh rule.

Ans. To administer Kashmir, the province was divided into Parganas. In all there were 36 parganas in Kashmir. The pargana was divided into zilas. A zila constituted several villages. The Sikh rulers administered the Kashmir through a Governor called Nazim. During the era of 1819-1846, Kashmir was administered by 10 Governors. Sahib-i-Kar supervised the revenue affairs at the provincial level. The revenue collection in the parganas was looked after by the Qanungo. He also dealt the criminal and civil cases. Shiqdar, Sazawul Muqqadam, Patwari and Tehsildar functioned at the village level. One-half of the produce went over to the state.

Q No.5 Define Traki.

Ans. The peasant had to pay 2-4 traks per kharwar as additional tax which was known as traki.

Q No.6 How were Galwans suppressed?

Ans. Kripa Ram was the Governor who started to suppress the activities when he put Galwans to death. Kanwar Sher Singh also adopted strict measures to eliminate them. He kept a regular watch over their daring outrages. He sent a strong force against them who assembled at Galwanpore. Eight were killed and seventeen were arrested who later on were hanged. Colonel Mian Singh send troops to Kamraz and himself moved to Maraz with artillery. Some of the Galwans were killed, some were hanged and some were set free after cutting their hands. Some of the Galwans left the valley with a fear of stern action. Many of them adopted their original profession of rearing horses to earn their livelihood.

Q No.7 Why do you think Ranjit Dev maintained diplomatic relation with contemporary powers?

Ans. Ranjit Dev gave help to Ahmad Shah Abdali in his conquest of Kashmir and became his ally in his other campaigns. He was given one pargana in Kashmir for his services to suppress Raja Sukh Jiwan Mal. Sikh Misls sometimes attacked Jammu and forced him to pay tribute. But with his policy he warded off the
danger. Actually he wanted to rule Jammu and that is why he kept diplomatic relations with all the neighboring political power.

Q No.8 When was Wam-he-Yig concluded? What were its main terms?
Ans. Wam-he-Yig was concluded in July 1752. Its main terms were:-
i) Purik will continue with Tashi.
ii) No threats were posed to travelers and traders between Ladakh and Kashmir or Baltistan or Delhi.
iii) The eldest son will be the King of Ladakh and the younger to be the Lama.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870s-1947

Q.No.1 Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870’s and 1880’s?
Ans: The People were dissatisfied with the British rule in the 1870’s and 1880’s due to certain reasons:
(i) The Arms Act: This Act was passed by the Colonial government in 1878 which disallowed the Indians from possessing any weapon.
(ii) The Vernacular Press Act: In 1878, the Vernacular Act was passed to silence the critics of government. This act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers published anything that was found objectionable.
(iii) The Ilbert Bill: In 1883, government passed the Ilbert Bill. The bill provided for the trial of European or British persons by Indian judges and sought equality between Indian and British judges. This Act was opposed by the European Judges and the government was forced to withdraw the bill. Indians were enraged with this. This incident highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India. That’s why people were dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870’s and 1880’s.

Q.No.2 Who did the Indian National Congress wishes to speak for?
Ans: Indian National Congress wished to speak for the good of all the Indians. It wished to speak not only for one class of community, but of all the different communities of India irrespective of caste, creed or religion. It demanded a greater representation for Indians in the government and in administration. It wanted that legislative councils should be made more representatives and should be given more power. It demanded that Indians should be given higher positions in the government and also holding of the Indian Civil Service examination both in England and in India.

Q. No.3 Write a note on the Bengal partitioned?
Ans: In July 1905, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, published a proposal to divide the province of Bengal into two parts i.e. East Bengal and West Bengal. Lord Curzon justified that it was difficult to administrate such a big province. It was therefore, necessary to break the province as it would help in the smooth running of administration. His real motive behind the partition was to weaken the national movement by dividing the people and to sow the seeds of disunity between the Hindus and the Muslims. So, Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal on 7th August, 1905. As the Bengal state was partitioned, the people of Bengal strongly reacted to the Partition of Bengal and started the anti-partition movement to undo the Partition of Bengal and they did not take rest till Bengal was returned to one state in 1911.

Q.No.4 What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 asks for?
Ans: According to the two-nation theory, Jinnah claimed that India consisted of two separate nations for Hindus and Muslims. In 1940, the Muslim League under Jinnah’s leadership, at its Lahore Session, passed a resolution which demanded “Independent State” for Muslims in the north-western and eastern parts of the country. This independent state was named as Pakistan.

Q.No.5 Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?
Ans: Early Congress Leaders, who believed in giving memorandums to government, were known as moderates (1885-1905). They were the people who were moderate in their objectives and methods. They wanted to ask the government to make administrative and social reforms and wanted to make programmes to serve the country. The main leaders of this phase were Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tayyabji, W. C. Bannerji, S. N. Bannerji, and R. C. Dutt.

These moderates did not believe in violence but believed in peaceful means to get their demands fulfilled from the government. They used to put their demands in front of the government through speeches, prayers and petitions, memorandums, applications and by making appeal. They proposed for a greater voice
for Indians in the government and in administration. They demanded that Indians be placed in high positions in the government and also holding of the Indian Civil Service examination both in England and in India. Initially they had full belief on the British administration and justice and also believed that government will definitely accept their demands but later on they realized how British rule was draining the wealth from India to Britain.

**QNo. 6 How was the politics of the Radicals within the congress different from that of the Moderates?**

**Ans:** The politics of the Radicals or Extremists within the congress were different from that of the Moderates in the following ways:

(i) The Moderates wanted self-government within the British rule and the Radicals wanted Swaraj or complete Independence.

(ii) The Moderates were in favor of making appeals and sending petitions to the government but the Radicals wanted to resort the path of agitations.

(iii) The Moderates wanted to invite the attention of the government by passing only the resolutions whereas the Radicals wanted to get their demands accepted by agitations, protest meetings and demonstrations.

(iv) The Moderates believed in the British sense of justice but the Radicals believed that British would do nothing for the welfare of the Indians.

**QNo. 7 Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji?**

**Ans:** In Kheda, Gujarat peasants started non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British. In coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, and interior parts of Tamilnadu, Liquor shops were picketed. In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, poor peasants and tribals led many forest Satyagrahas, sometimes sending their cattle into forests without paying grazing fee. They were protesting because the government had restricted their use of forest resources in different ways.

The people understood Gandhi as a kind of messiah. In many villages of forests, peasants declared Swaraj and believed that Gandhi Raj was about to be established which can help them end their misery and poverty.

**QNo. 8 Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?**

**Ans:** In order to achieve “Purna Swaraj” or complete independence, Gandhiji in 1930, declared he would lead a march to break the Salt law, because he believed that freedom could not be achieved without openly challenging the government. According to Salt Law, the manufacture and sale of salt was completely restricted only to the government. Gandhiji was of the opinion that it was sinful to tax salt since it is one of the essential items of our food that is used by the rich or the poor person in the same quantity. Thus, Gandhiji and his 78 followers marched over 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal town of Dandi where they broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore.

**QNo. 9 Discuss the developments between 1937-47 which led to the creation of Pakistan.**

**Ans:** From the late 1930’s, the Muslim League started to view the Muslims as a separate community from the Hindus. From the provincial election of 1937, League seemed to have convinced that Muslims were in minority. Congress rejected the League’s desire to form jointly government united provinces in 1937.

In 1940, the Muslim League, at its Lahore Session, moved a resolution which demanded “Independent State” for Muslim in the north-western and eastern parts of the country.

On 23rd March 1946, Muslim League demanded Free Pakistan for Muslims by calling two separate nations for Hindus and Muslims. British also supported Muslim League because they wanted to weaken national movement. In March 1946, the British cabinet sent ‘Cabinet Mission’ to Delhi to examine this demand and to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India. This mission suggested that India should remain united and should give some autonomy for Muslim majority areas. But the Congress and the Muslim League were not agreed with this suggestion.

After the failure of the Cabinet Mission, the Muslim League decided to win its Pakistan demand by performing mass agitation. It announced 16 August 1946 as “Direct Action Day”. By March 1947 violence spread to different parts of India. Finally Lord Mountbatten made a plan to divide India into two parts. Thus, on 14th August 1947, new state of Pakistan was formed and on 15th August 1947 India got Independence.
Q#1 Why are Human Rights essential? Why is 10th December celebrated as Human Rights Day?
Ans. Human Rights are fundamental Rights that every human being needs to be able to live with dignity, justice, honour and peace. Without these rights it is not possible to live like human beings. A person needs them for his or her all round development, irrespective of religion, language, race, colour or sex. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on 10th December, 1948 by the General Assembly. That is why it is celebrated as Human Rights Day.

Q#2 Describe how arms race is a waste of resources?
Ans. The Arms race poses a major threat to world peace valuable resources that could be used for such needed development are wasted. Millions of scientists, engineers and other workers devote their time and skill to produce new weapons. Nations spend huge amount of money on armament. So large seems of money, precious time and expertise of scientists, engineers and other workers are wasted in developing weapons. The Arms race creates a situation in which the militarily strong countries can dominate the weaker ones. The developing countries are compelled to divert scarce resources meant for social and economic development towards defence, & thus remain backward.

Q#3 Briefly explain the disparities between developed and developing countries.
Ans. Following are the disparities between the developed and developing countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Developed</th>
<th>Developing Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Developed nations are industrialized.</td>
<td>Developing nations are not industrialized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Per capita income of the people of these countries is very high.</td>
<td>Per capita income of the people of these countries is very low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>They have mass literacy &amp; a high economic production.</td>
<td>Illiteracy is the burning problem of the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Governments are able to provide all facilities to people.</td>
<td>Governments are unable to provide basic facilities to people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Science &amp; technology is at its peak.</td>
<td>Lack of science and technology is the main problem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About 70% of the entire world population lives in the developing countries. But the domestic production cannot fulfill the needs of more than 20% of their population. Whereas, the developed countries who have only 30% of the world population produce the amount which can meet the requirements of 80% of the world population.

Q#4 Give the major types of pollution. What efforts are being made to check pollution?
Ans. The major types of pollution are:

1. **Air Pollution:** Smoke from chimneys of big industrial units leads to pollution of surrounding air. CO2, Carbon mono oxide, sulphur dioxide etc. are released into the atmosphere. Petrol & diesel vehicles on the roads and aeroplanes in the air also exhaust smoke the pollutes the air. Burning of explosives during war also adds various poisonous gases in the air. Air pollution is checked by ensuring that large scale industries do not concentrate in a given region. Factory laws are strictly enforced. It should be mandatory for industrial units to install filters in the chimneys. More trees should be planted. In Tokyo special oxygen booths have been provided in the city where citizens can breathe pure oxygen by putting coins in slot machines.

2. **Water Pollution:** 90% of our body is made up of water 2/3 portion of the earth is covered with water and yet pure drinking water remains scarce to millions of people rivers and lakes get polluted when industrial units discharge industrial wastes and chemicals. Polluted water contains germs of diseases like typhoid, jaundice, dysentery and cholera etc.
Water pollution is checked by ensuring that the sewage and industrial effluents are chemically treated and made harmless before being discharged in rivers or lakes.

3. **Noise Pollution:** The problem of unwanted sound is becoming acute in urban areas. Motor vehicles, aircraft, loud speakers, power tools and factories produce noise which interferes with human communication. Constant exposure to high noise levels can cause hearing loss.

   So, laws regarding playing of loudspeakers at night should be strictly enforced. Workers exposed to noise should be provided with ear plugs.

4. **Soil Pollution:** Soil supports vegetation on which all living beings depend. Deforestation, unplanned irrigation, overgrazing, use of plastic bags and their unscientific disposal do pollute soil. Chemical fertilizers must be used in combination with natural manure.

Q#5  **Write a short note on**

a) **APARTHEID:** The universal Declaration of Human Rights states “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”. All countries of the world accept it. However, there was one country in the community of nations that denied this basic freedom to the majority of its population just because they had a black skin. Rights such as; equality before law, right to work, right to protection, right to freedom of thought, peaceful assembly etc. were not given to the Black majority in the country for a number of years (South Africa). It was known as apartheid. Now the situation is favourable to the black South Africans.

b) **Industrial Pollution:** See Q#4.

c) **Nuclear Arms Race:** The first atomic bombing took place in 1945. The highly developed and the developing countries continue to manufacture and stock more and more deadly weapons. The U.S.S.R spends 14% of its National income on its Armed Forces. China spends 8% while U.S.A spends 7% of its National income on its Armed Forces. India and Pakistan both need funds for economic development to provide basic needs to the majority of their population. But they too spend 3.4% and 5.4% of their National income respectively on military. Big powers often talk of disarmament but continue to manufacture more and more sophisticated weapons. No wonder Einstein has observed, "If there is a third World War, the fourth will have to be fought with stones". The message is clear for all to see nuclear weapons, if not controlled, would bring about a total destruction of what mankind has achieved over millions of years rising from the Stone Age to the present day.
1. گوتم بدھ کا صلی بہِ رہا تھا، وہ بدھ مت کے نیاں ہیں۔

2. گوتم بدھ نے ہدایت کی آیات و رواج کی تعلیمات سے پہلے وہ ترک کر دی۔

3. گوتم بدھ نے جن میں بنے ۔

4. گوتم بدھ کا صحیح علم

5. گوتم بدھ کا صحیح اردو

6. گوتم بدھ کا صحیح کلام

7. گوتم بدھ کا صحیح عمل

8. گوتم بدھ کا صحیح عمل
نمبر سبق: ۴۱

(ان کنوز)

ہندو سنن میں مختلف تواریہ محبوبہ کی رفتار کی فضحت سے بندو سنان نے سمجھی گیا کہ بہت کارڈ بندو سنان کے حامل بن گئے۔

سیاہور و محبوبہ اور پھیلاؤنے کے لئے میں منافکہ کر بندار ہیں۔ کئی افراد کے نمونے بندو سنان کے لئے بندو سنان کے لئے بندو سنان قسم کے حامل بن گئے۔

ہندو سنن کے بندو سنان کے بندو سنان کے حامل بن گئے۔

(ز عفران)

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(ز عفران)
(کمپیوٹر کارنگی اسکول)

1. کمپیوٹر ایک مشن ہے جس نے دیکھ کر ہم نے کہا کہ ہم کام کی جاتی ہے۔

2. کمپیوٹر کسی کام کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کام کے لیے مشتمل ہے جس کا بعد لگانے کا کام جو معلومات گذاشتوں کا کام ہے۔

3. اس کمپیوٹر کا ابتدائی ایک 1941 میں بنایا گیا۔

4. اس کمپیوٹر کو مختلف قسم کیہا جاتا ہے جن میں آنالوگ (Analogue)، دیجیتال (Digital)، سوپر (Super) کمپیوٹر شامل ہیں۔

5. اس کمپیوٹر کو مختلف حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے: مراکز، کنٹرول یونٹ، حسابات کتیاں، دیدگریں، مرکزی مدیریت، برمجہ بنایا جاتا ہے۔

6. سومین نسل کے کمپیوٹر 1969 سے لیکر 1979 تک استعمال ہوتے ہیں。

(میرا اولین)

ا شعار نے نظام میں اپنے ہاتھ پاہوئیاں، طولانی، مور، کولی، جلب، قدر تور کا حامی ہے۔

6. مس جنوب میں کان کے منظر بھولے ہے، کیونکہ ہماری طبیعت کو کبھی ہی نہیں۔

7. اس نظام میں مراد ہے کہ وہ مختلف قسم کی مہلک بیماریں کا شکار ہوں۔

8. اس نظام میں مختلف سکل کی مختلف فضے کی اولودگی، انولودگیوں کی اولودگی، شورت کی اولودگیوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

(اف.یو.می.تی.آی.آگوڈی)

1. اگوڈی کی مختلف فضائل تھیں۔ گلی کو چوہت میں مختلف فضائل ہیں جن کے ذخیروں فضائی آگوڈی ایک آگوڈی گھر کی آگوڈی ہے۔

2. انسائیکلوپیڈیا آگوڈی کا کیری کر اور پہلے ہی کیہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ مختلف فضائل ہیں جمکران توڑ والی ہیں۔
کیمیاوی کھاد اور رکے کیڑا مار دو اور کیڑا مار دو کا استعمال فصل کی پیدائیزی زہانیں کے لیے کیمیاوی رکے کا استعمال فصل کو کیڑوں سے بچانے کیلئے لازم ہے۔

دوبوی کیڑا مار دو کا قسم غذا وں میں بھی رہ جاتا ہے جس سے غذائی بیماریوں میں مناسک غذا وں کی حفاظت کی جاتی ہے۔

شاعة کے جسم کے خاض و عضو میں لہراتے ہیں جہاں اوڑے اور ققنوس کے انسانی ترویجات کی نظر میں قصیدے کی انسانیت کے جانب سے منانے کی اقسام کی انسانیت میں مقبول ہو جاتی ہے۔

(رابا جاہبہ مولوی)
غزل میں پہلا شعر مطلع کہلاتا ہے اس کے دو حصوں میں ترتیب سماجی کی حالت کا مطلب "کہے سیط" سے آ سے عمومی نئی سی طرح مشہور "مطلع" کہلاتا ہے۔ غزل کا پہلا شعر مطلع سے متعلق ہے۔ اس کے دو حصوں میں ترتیب "کہتے ہیں" سے آ سے عمومی نئی سی طرح مشہور "مطلع" کہلاتا ہے۔ غزل کا دوسر آ سے عمومی نئی سی طرح مشہور "مطلع" کہلاتا ہے۔ عمومی نئی سی طرح مشہور "مطلع" کہلاتا ہے۔ غزلیں تعلیمی و تہذیبی غرض کے جملہ شعبہ جات میں بھی تبدیلیاں آ ہوئیں تو نظم کے موضوغ اور ایتیاں اس لیے بھی تبدن لن وں کی ضرور ت محسوس ہوئی۔ اس طرح نظم ح د ن د کا مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔ اس طرح کلام مور وں نے نظم کی قدیم ا صناف اور وہ تمام فّب یتی اس لیے بھی تبدیلیاں آ ہوئیں تو نظم کے موضوغ اور ایتیاں اس لیے بھی تبدن لن وں کی ضرور ت محسوس ہوئی۔ اس طرح نظم ح د ن د کا مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔ اس طرح نظم ح د ن د کا مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔

۱۔ نظم ح د ن د کا ر  مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔ اس طرح نظم ح د ن د کا ر  مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔

۲۔ نظم ح د ن د کا ر  مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔ اس طرح نظم ح د ن د کا ر  مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔

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۴۔ نظم ح د ن د کا ر  مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔ اس طرح نظم ح د ن د کا ر  مانہ ایلگار ہوا۔
علم کی فوائد

بہترین طرف سے علم جانے کی کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو معلومات سے غیر معلومات کا باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو کامیابی کا باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو گھر کا باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو با وجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو با وجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے۔ علم کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طرف سے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو باوجود کم ہو جائے।