Note:- Write the work assigned to you for winter months on separate note books. You are advised not to use school note books for the winter assignments.

Subject: - English 6th
Lesson no: - 04

A Mad Tea Party

Q.1 What surprised Alice about the white rabbit?
Ans Alice was surprised on seeing the rabbit talking like human beings.

Q.2 Alice followed the white rabbit. Where did she reach?
Ans She reached a wonderland on following the white rabbit.

Q.3 What did Alice see under the shady tree?
Ans Alice saw a large table under the shady tree.

Q.4 What did the animals say on seeing Alice?
Ans On seeing Alice, the animals cried, “No room! No room!”

Q.5 What personal remark did the Hatter make on Alice?
Ans The Hatter remarked that Alice must cut her hair.

Q.6 What did the Hatter and the March Hare do to wake up the Dormouse?
Ans They pinched the Dormouse on both sides to wake him up.

Q.7 What story did the Dormouse tell?
Ans The Dormouse told the story of three sisters who lived at the bottom of the honey well.

Q.8 Why did Alice leave the wonderland?
Ans Alice left the wonderland because she could not bear the rudeness of the animals.

Q.9 What were the animals doing when Alice last saw them?
Ans When Alice last saw them, they were trying to put Dormouse into the teapot.

Q.10 Write a few sentences on each of the following jokes in the story:

- The Riddle Joke: - The Hatter asked a riddle to Alice, “Why is a crow like a writing desk?” She tried but could not get the answer. When she enquired about the answer from the Hatter, he replied that neither he nor the March Hare knew it.

- The Ice Cream Joke: - On joining the animals on the table, the March Hare asked Alice to have some ice-cream. She looked all round the table but there was nothing except tea and biscuits on it.

- The Honey Well Joke: - The Dormouse told a story of three sisters who lived at the bottom of a honey well. He said they were learning to draw honey from it. Alice puzzled. She asked how they could draw honey from the well in which they were living. On this the Dormouse replied that they were learning to draw it with a paint brush.

- They have more tea joke: - The March Hare asked Alice to have some more tea. She angrily replied that she had not taken any yet, then how she could take more. On hearing this the Hatter replied, she could take less if not more because it was easy to take less than more.

Lesson no: - 05

The Happy Prince

Q.1 Where did the statue of the Happy Prince stand?
Ans The statue of the Happy Prince stood on a tall column high above the city.

Q.2 What precious things did the statue have?
Ans The statue had the body gilded with gold and for eyes it had two bright sapphires. It also had a ruby on sword hilt.

Q.3 Why was the prince called the Happy Prince?
Ans The prince was called the Happy Prince because he lived in a royal place where sorrow was not allowed to enter.

Q.4 What happened when the swallow prepared to sleep?
Ans When the swallow prepared to sleep, a large drop of water fell on him.

Q.5 Why were the eyes of the Happy Prince filled with tears?
Ans The eyes of the Happy Prince were filled with tears because he could see all the ugliness and the misery of the city.
Q.6 Why was the seamstress’s little boy crying?
Ans The seamstress’s little boy was crying because he was suffering from fever and was asking for oranges.

Q.7 What did the prince do for the poor seamstress?
Ans The prince sent the ruby of his sword hilt for the poor seamstress.

Q.8 It was a cold night but the swallow felt warm. Why?
Ans The swallow felt warm because he had done a good act.

Q.9 What was the young man in the garret doing?
Ans The young man was trying to finish a play for a theatre director in the garret.

Q.10 What did the swallow bring for the little rag picker?
Ans The swallow brought a sapphire for the little rag picker.

Q.11 Why did the swallow decide to stay with the Happy Prince always?
Ans The swallow decided to stay with the Happy Prince always because he had gone blind.

Q.12 What happened when the swallow fell down dead?
Ans When the swallow fell down, a curious crack was heard inside the statue. The lead heart of the statue had snapped in two.

Q.13 Why was the statue of the Happy Prince pulled down?
Ans The statue of the Happy Prince was pulled down because it looked shabby.

Q.14 What two things were thrown on the dust heap?
Ans The dead swallow and the lead heart of the statue were thrown on the dust heap.

Q.15 How were the Happy Prince and the swallow rewarded by God?
Ans God rewarded the Garden of Paradise to the swallow and the City of Gold to the Happy Prince.

Note: Learn all the word meanings of the above lessons.

Subject:- Science 6th Subject- Physics Force And Pressure

**Force:** - The push or pull which tends to change the state of rest or uniform motion or shape of an object. It is a vector quantity. Its S.I unit is newton (N)

**Effects of force:** - The various effects of force are as under:-
- A moving object can be stopped by applying force on it.
- An object in rest can be set in motion by applying force on it.
- The force can change the shape of an object.
- The size of an object can be changed by applying force on it.

**Resultant Force:** - The sum of two or more forces applying on the same object gives the resultant force e.g. if 10N force is applied in N-S direction of an object and 5 N force is applied in S-N direction

Then

Resultant force = 10 N-5N (opp. direction)

= 5 N

**Types of force:** - There are two types of force:
1. Contact force
2. Non-contact force

- **Contact force:** - The force which acts when two bodies are in physical contact with each other is called contact force. For example, pulling a closed door to open it.

- **Non contact force:** - The force which interacts with object without any physical contact between the interacting bodies e.g.; attraction of magnet and iron.

**Some contact forces:**-
- **Muscular force:** - The force applied by our muscles is called muscular force e.g. pushing a window to open it, pulling a door to open it etc.

- **Mechanical force:** - The force applied by a machine to give rise to motion is called mechanical force. For example, running of car by its engine etc.
**Frictional force:** - The force which opposes the motion of an object due to rubbing up of two surfaces over each other is called frictional force.

**Some non-contact forces:**
- **Gravitational force:** - The force of attraction between two bodies due to mass is called gravitational force e.g., earth attracts each and everything towards itself. It is the weakest of all forces. It is an attractive force.
- **Magnetic force:** - The force of attraction between a magnet and the magnetic substances (iron, nickel etc) is called magnetic force.
- **Electrostatic force:** - The force of interaction between charges (electrons) at rest is called electrostatic force. It is both attractive as well as repulsive force.

**Effects of friction:** - Some of the effects of friction are:-
1. Due to friction a moving object comes to rest.
2. Due to friction mechanical energy changes into heat energy.
3. Due to friction moving objects lose the upper surface as wear and tear is caused by friction.

**Advantages of friction:** - Some of the advantages of friction are:-
1. We walk smoothly as the friction between the road and our feet doesn’t allow us to fall down.
2. We write with pencils as it happens because of the friction between the paper and the pencil.
3. If there is no friction, it won’t be possible for us to hold anything in our hands.
4. It is friction which helps to stop a moving object.

**Disadvantages of friction:** - Some of the disadvantages of friction are:-
1. It opposes the motion of an object.
2. It causes wear and tear.
3. Due to friction energy is lost.

**How to reduce friction:** - Friction can be reduced by the following methods:
1. The surface of an object is polished to make it smooth to reduce friction.
2. Use of oil, grease etc are used to reduce friction.
3. Ball bearings are also used to reduce friction.

**How to increase friction:** - The various methods to increase friction are:
1. Grooves are made in vehicles to increase friction.
2. Spikes are provided to sports shoes to increase friction.
3. Sand and gravel are spread on slippery ground to increase friction.

**Pressure:** - The force per unit area is called pressure.

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

S.I unit of pressure is \(N/m^2\) (Newton per square meter). The pressure and area have inverse relation with each other i.e.; if area increases then pressure decreases and if area decreases then pressure increases.

We can also define pressure as thrust per unit area.

\[
\text{Pressure}= \frac{\text{Thrust}}{\text{Area}}
\]

**Thrust:** - Force exerted by an object on a given surface.

**Check point-1**

Ans 1. The push or pull which tends to change the state of rest or uniform motion or shape of an object.

Ans 2. The three effects of force are:-
1. Change of state of rest.
2. Change of state of motion.
3. Change of shape.

Ans 3. Yes, the force can change the size of an object e.g., stretching of an elastic substance.

Ans 4. Example 1:- Pressing an air tight balloon changes its shape.
Example 2 :- Stretching an elastic substance changes its shape.

**Check point-2**

Ans 1 Newton (N)
Ans 2. Sir Isaac Newton.
Ans 3. \( F_1 = 45 \) N
\( F_2 = 25 \) N
Direction = Same
Resultant force = \( F_1 + F_2 \)
\[ = 45 \text{ N} + 25 \text{ N} \]
\[ = 70 \text{ N} \]

Ans 4. \( F_1 = 90 \) N
\( F_2 = 30 \) N
Direction= opposite
Resultant force = \( F_1 - F_2 \)
\[ = 90 \text{ N} - 30 \text{ N} \]
\[ = 60 \text{ N} \]

Check Point -3
Ans 1. The force which acts when two bodies are in physical contact with each other is called contact force.
Ans 2. Muscular force (contact force)
Ans 3. It acts in the opposite direction of motion of the object.
Ans 4. it is because of non-contact force.
Ans 5. It is caused due to static charges.

Check Point -4
Ans 1. The two effects of friction are:
1. It reduces the speed.
2. It gives rise to heat.
Ans 2. It is because of friction.
Ans 3. It is because of friction between the tires and the breaks.
Ans 4 It is because of friction, the mechanical energy changes into heat energy.
Ans 5 lubricants make the surface smooth by filling the open spaces of the surface.
Ans 6 The shape of a fish is called streamlined shape. It resembles with convex shape.

Check Point -5
Ans 1 Surface area and pressure have inverse relation with each other.
Ans 2 S.I unit of pressure is N m\(^{-2}\).
Ans 3.
\[ F = 400 \text{ N} \]
\[ A = 0.06 \text{ m}^2 \]
\[ P = F/A \]
\[ P = 400 \text{ N} / 0.06 \text{ m}^2 \]
\[ = 6666.6 \text{ N m}^2 \]
Q.4 It is because the surface area and pressure have inverse relation with each other. Since the sharp pointed pin has negligible area so, the pressure is the greatest and it easily passes through the drawing board while as the blunt tip of pin has more area than the sharp pointed pin so, the pressure is least and it becomes difficult to pass it through drawing board.

Page 37: Fill Ups;
1. Contact force 6. reducing
2. Force 7. Machines
3. Contact force 8. muscular
4. Non-contact force 9. gravity

Page 38:
Give one word:
1. Gravitational force 4. pressure
2. Gravity 5. Streamlined shape
3. Non-contact force
Define these terms:
1. Contact force (Done)
2. Resultant force (Done)
3. Thrust (done)
4. Pressure (done)
5. Action at a distance force or non contact force (done)

Difference between:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnetic Force</th>
<th>Electrostatic Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The force of attraction between a magnet and a</td>
<td>The force of interaction between charges at rest is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnetic substances is called Magnetic force.</td>
<td>called electrostatic force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemistry (6th)  

Pure and Mixed Substances

Element: - A group of identical atoms is called an element e.g. carbon, sodium, silicon etc.

Classification of elements:-
Elements can be classified as metals, nonmetals and metalloids:

Metals
- These elements have shiny appearances.
- They are good conductors of heat and electricity.
- They can also be drawn into thin wires, i.e. they are ductile.
- These elements can be hammered into thin sheets. We say they are malleable.
- They make a ringing sound when struck, i.e., they are sonorous.
- They are hard and solid at room temperature.

Non-metals:-
- Nonmetals are dull in nature.
- Nonmetals are bad conductors of heat and electricity.
- Nonmetals are brittle.
- Nonmetals are generally soft and non sonorous.

Metalloids:-
Some elements like silicon, arsenic, antimony and germanium have some properties of metals and some of nonmetals, they are called metalloids.

Atom: - The smallest particle which independently can take part in a chemical reaction . An atom is made up of three sub atomic particles. These are:
- Protons: - These are positively charged particles. They are present in the nucleus.
- Electrons: - These are negatively charged particles. They are present in the shells.
- Neutrons: - These do not carry any charge. They are also present in the nucleus.
- Energy shells: - Electrons move around the nucleus in fixed circular paths called energy shells.
- Symbol:- A symbol is a short representation for anything .e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name of the element</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>Al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argon</td>
<td>Ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>Ba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Molecule
In some substances, atoms can exist singly (or independently) but in most of the substances atoms combine to form groups called molecules.
Types of molecules

Molecule of an element: - When similar kinds of atoms combine, they form molecule of an element. For example
  - Two similar hydrogen atoms combine to form a molecule of hydrogen element ($H_2$).

Molecule of compound: - When dissimilar atoms combine together, they form molecule of a compound e.g. A molecule of water is made up of dissimilar atoms i.e., hydrogen and oxygen. Two hydrogen atoms combine with one oxygen atom to form a molecule of water ($H_2O$).

Classification of molecules.

Monatomic molecules: - A molecule made up of only one atom is called a monatomic molecule. For example Carbon (C), Helium (He), Neon (Ne) etc.

Diatomic Molecules: - A molecule made up of two atoms is called a diatomic molecule. For example
  - A molecule of hydrogen is a diatomic molecule. It is represented as $H_2$
  - Tri-atomic molecule: - A molecule made up of three atoms is called a tri-atomic molecule. For example a molecule of ozone is a tri-atomic molecule. It is represented as $O_3$
  - Tetra atomic molecule: - A molecule made up of four atoms is called a tetra atomic molecule. For example a molecule of phosphorus is a tetra atomic molecule. It is represented as $P_4$
  - Polyatomic molecule: - A molecule made up of many atoms is called a polyatomic molecule. For example, a molecule of Sulphur is made up of eight atoms. It is represented as $S_8$

Compound: -
A compound is a substance which forms when two or more different elements combine in a fixed ratio by mass. e.g. $H_2O$

Properties of a compound
- A compound cannot be separated into its constituent elements by physical methods.
- The properties of a compound are entirely different from the properties of its constituent elements.
- A compound is formed when constituent elements combine in fixed ratio by mass.
- A compound is formed when two or more elements combine with each other chemically.
- Energy is either absorbed or released when a compound is formed.

Q.1 Why water is considered to be a compound?
Ans Water is considered to be a compound because:
  - Water is made by combining hydrogen and oxygen gases chemically.
  - Water is formed when hydrogen and oxygen are combined in the fixed ratio of 1:8 by mass.
  - When water is produced by burning hydrogen and oxygen, heat and light are produced.
  - Water cannot be separated into its constituent elements by physical methods of separation.
  - The properties of water are entirely different from the properties of hydrogen and oxygen.

Mixture
When two or more substances combine physically with each other in any ratio by mass a mixture is formed.
- The components of a mixture retain their properties.
- The components of a mixture can be separated by simple physical methods.

Types of mixtures

Homogeneous mixture: - A mixture in which the components are distributed evenly is called a homogenous mixture.
Alloys: - A homogeneous mixture of two or more different metals or a metal and a nonmetal is called an alloy. For example, brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.
Solutions: - A homogenous mixture of two or more different substances. A solution is mainly made up of a solute and solvent.
Solute: - The substance which is dissolved in a solvent is called the solute e.g. sugar in water etc.
Solvent: - The substance in which the solute is dissolved is called the solvent e.g. water etc.
Biology

Structure of a plant: - A flowering plant has two main systems:

Root system: - The underground part of a plant is called root system.

Shoot system: - Aerial parts consisting of stem, branches, leaves, buds, flowers, fruits and seeds constitute shoot system.

Structure of root: - It consists of following parts:

- **Primary root:** - It is the main root. It is thick and cylindrical, and grows deep into the soil.
- **Secondary roots:** - These are side branches that arise from the primary root.
- **Tertiary roots:** - These are the branches of secondary roots.

- **Root cap:** - The tip of each branch of the root has a cap like structure. It protects the soft tissue when root branches push their way through the soil.
- **Root hair:** - Root and its branches are covered with fine root hair. They help in the absorption of water and minerals from the soil.

Types of root system: - Root system is of two types:

- **Taproot system:** - In this system, the primary root is thick and long. It grows vertically downwards in the soil. It is also called true root.
- **Fibrous root system:** - In this system, the primary root is replaced by a cluster of fiber like roots. All the branches arise from a common point at the base of the stem and spread out in the soil in all directions. These are also called adventitious roots.

Characteristics of roots:

- Roots are the non green underground part of the plant.
- They grow towards soil and water.
- They grow away from sunlight.
- They have a number of lateral branches.

Functions of roots:

- Roots hold the plant firmly in soil.
- Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
- Roots prevent soil erosion.

Modification of roots: - In some plants, roots perform some specialized functions. These are:

- **Storage of food:** - Some roots like radish, turnip, etc store food. These roots are called storing roots.
- **For support:** - Roots of some plants or trees provide support to them, they are called supporting roots.
- **For climbing:** - Some plants like black pepper, betel, etc have climbing roots. They help the plant to stick and climb up the wall rock or to the trees.

**Stem:** - The stem is the main axis of the shoot system. It is green in herbaceous plants but woody and hard in shrubs and trees.

Characteristics of stem:

- The stem grows towards light.
- It grows away from the soil and water.
- It bears leaves, branches, buds, flowers and fruits.
- It connects the root system with the rest of the plant parts.

**Functions of stem:**
- It gives support to branches, leaves, flowers, and fruits.
- It conducts water and minerals absorbed by the roots to different parts of the plant.

**Modification of stem:** - In certain plants, stem is modified to carry out special functions. These are:-

1. **Manufacture of food:** - In some plants like cacti, the stem becomes green and flattened, and makes food by photosynthesis.
2. **Storage of food:** - In some plants like ginger, onion etc, the stem grows underground and stores food

**Leaf:** - The leaf is a green and flattened structure. It arises from the node of stem and branches.

**Structure of leaf:**
- **Leaf base:** - A leaf is attached to the stem with its leaf base.
- **Petiole:** - It is the leaf stalk. It connects leaf blade with leaf base.
- **Lamina or leaf blade:** - It is the green, flat and expanded part of the leaf.
- **Midrib:** - It forms the middle axis of the leaf blade.
- **Veins:** - The lateral branches arising from the midrib are called veins.

**Types of leaves:** - Leaves are of two types:-
- **Simple leaf:** - In simple leaf, the lamina is undivided as in mango etc.
- **Compound leaf:** - In compound leaf, the lamina is divided because the incursions of lamina reach up to the midrib. Thus, a compound leaf has a group of leaflets.

**Functions of leaves:**
- Leaves help in photosynthesis.
- Leaves help in transpiration
- Leaves help in respiration.

**Modification of leaves:** - In some plants, the leaf or part of leaf is modified to perform some special functions. These are

- **For support:** - In some plants like pea, a few leaves are modified into thin wire like coiled structures called tendrils. These give support to plant as it climbs up.
- **For protection:** - In prickly poppy, leaf margins bear spines to protect the plant from grazing animals.
- **Flower:** - The flower is the most attractive part of flowering plants.

**Structure of a flower:** - A typical flower has the following parts:

- **Pedicel:** Stalk of flower is called the pedicel.
- **Thalamus:** - It is the upper swollen end of the pedicel.
- **Sepals:** - These are tiny green leaf like structures that form the outermost whorl of flower called calyx.
- **Petals:** - Petals form second inner whorl called corolla. They are usually brightly coloured to attract the insects for pollination.
- **Stamens:** - These are male reproductive organs of a flower. They are collectively called androecium. Each stamen has two parts; long narrow filament and a bi-lobbed sac like anther.
- **Carpals:** - These are female reproductive organs of a flower. These are also called pistils. Each carpel has three parts. Ovary, style and stigma.

**Types of flowers:** - On the basis of presence of male and female reproductive parts, flowers are of two types:-
- **Bisexual flowers.** - In these flowers, both male and female reproductive parts are present.
- **Unisexual flowers:** - In these flowers, either only male or only female reproductive parts are present

**Functions of a flower:**
- Flowers are reproductive organs of plant.
- They help in pollination by attracting insects.
- The ovary of flower develops into fruit and its ovules form seeds.

**Pollination:** The process of transference of pollen from the anther to the stigma is called pollination.

**Types of pollination:**
- **Self pollination:** It is the pollination which occurs within the same plant.
- **Cross pollination:** It is the pollination which occurs between the flowers of different plants of the same kind.

**Agents of pollination:** The different agents of pollination are insects, wind, water and animals.

**Fruit:**
- Fruit is a ripened ovary. It consists of fruit wall or pericarp and seeds.

**Functions of fruit:**
- Fruit protects seeds from unfavorable climatic condition. Fruit helps in the dispersal of seeds.
- Fruit stores food.

**Dispersal of seeds:** Distribution or spreading of seeds away from the parent plant is called seed dispersal.

**Agents of seed dispersal:** Wind, water and animals are the main agents of seed dispersal.

**Define the following:**
- **Perennation:** The survival of biennial or perennial plants from one year to the next by vegetative means is called perennation. These plants use stored food during unfavorable conditions and give aerial shoots in the next year.
- **Sessile leaf:** The leaf without a petiole is called sessile leaf.
- **Monocot seed:** The seed which has one cotyledon (seed leaf) is called monocot seed.
- **Dicot seed:** The seed which has two cotyledons is called dicot seed.
- **Calyx:** The sepals of a flower, collectively forming the outer whorl of the flower.
- **Corolla:** The petals of a flower, collectively forming the inner whorl of the flower.

**Q.1 What are the special features of flowers pollinated by insects?**
**Ans**
- They are of bright colours, to attract insects.
- They have sweet fragrance.
- Pollen grains and stigma of such flowers are sticky.

**Q.2 Wind pollinated flowers produce pollen grains in abundance. Why?**
**Ans**
It is because when such flowers mature, pollen grains are blown away by the wind. Since a large number of pollen grains may not reach the stigma of the flower. Therefore, they are produced in abundance.

**Q.3 What are the various adaptations in seeds dispersed by animals?**
**Ans**
- They have several types of appendages like hooks, spines, bristles, etc. which get attached to the furry skin of animals and are carried from one place to another.
- They have fleshy part outside which is eaten by human beings and the seeds are thrown at distant places.

**Q.4 Why do xanthium seeds have hooks?**
**Ans**
Xanthium seeds have hooks to cling the body of animals.

**Q.5 What is pericarp?**
**Ans**
The outer wall of the fruit is called pericarp.
Subject: S.St (6th)  THE EARLIEST SOCIETIES

Q1: Who were Hominids?
Ans. The biological family consisting of early humans, apes and creatures resembling human beings. They could walk, stand, erect and knew the art of making fire.

Q2: Why did early humans move from place to place in search of food and water?
Ans. Early humans moved from place to place in search of food and water because they didn’t have concept of farming. They didn’t know how to produce grains. They also moved to other places to escape the harsh climatic conditions.

Q3: Why was stone used to make tools in the prehistoric period?
Ans. Stone was readily available to them and it was easy to put a stone into the desired shape. So, stone was used to make tools.

Q4: Name any three tools used in the Paleolithic age?
Ans. The tools which were used by early humans in Paleolithic age were:
   i) Scrapers
   ii) Bows and Arrows
   iii) Hand axes

Q5: Name any two Mesolithic settlements in India?
Ans. The two Mesolithic settlements in India were:
   i) Bagor in Rajasthan
   ii) Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh

Q6: What are the sources of information about the prehistoric period?
Ans. Since prehistory is the earliest period in the history for which we do not have any written record or manuscript. So, all information about this period comes from fossils such as bones and skeletons and artifacts like tools, caves, paintings, pottery etc.

Q7: Why did early humans wander from place to place?
Ans. Early humans moved from place to place in search of food and water because they didn’t have concept of farming. They didn’t know how to produce grains. They also moved to other places to escape the harsh climatic conditions.

Q8: What did early humans eat?
Ans. Early humans ate raw meat of hunted animals and gathered fruits, roots, honey, berries, nuts etc which they collected from the forests.

Q9: How was fire useful to early humans?
Ans. Fire was the most important discovery made by early humans. It was useful to them because:
   i) It could be used to light up and to keep themselves warm during harsh icy winters.
   ii) It could be used to cook food.
   iii) It could be used to scare away wild animals or beasts which could harm them.

Q10: What is the significance of the rock shelter of Bhimbetka?
Ans. These are about 150 Stone Age rock painting sites in India. But the rock shelter of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh is the most fascinating. Archaeologists have discovered many rock paintings which give us a greater insight of the lives of prehistoric people. These paintings mainly depict hunting, dancing, cooking and performing rituals etc.

Q11: How was fire discovered?
Ans. History is based on accidents. Historians assume that fire was discovered accidentally. When early human was rubbing two flint stones for giving them shape or making them sharp, historians made assumptions that while rubbing stones together sparks came out which lit the nearby grass or dry leaves. In this way, fire was discovered.
Q1: What is prejudice?
Ans. Prejudice is an unreasonable opinion about a person which is formed without much thought or knowledge.

Q2: What are some negative consequences of prejudice?
Ans. Some negative consequences of prejudice are:
   a) It limits our thinking and causes disharmony among people.
   b) It does not give respect to all the human beings.

Q3: Define Stereotype?
Ans. A Stereotype is a fixed idea that people have about someone or something which is often not true.

Q4: What are Schedule Castes?
Ans. People who belong to the lower castes and do a menial work are known as Schedule Castes.

Q5: What is meant by discrimination? Explain with examples?
Ans. The practice of making such distinctions and treating a person or a group of people less fairly than others is known as discrimination. Discrimination happens on the basis of religion, race, caste, region and gender. For example, in our society, the people give more preference to the boys than girls.

Q6: Why does stereotyping lead to backwardness of certain groups?
Ans. Stereotype leads to discrimination and denial of opportunities to people. People are discriminated in many ways like wealth, caste, regions etc. They do not get respect and are treated badly wherever they go. Discrimination leads to backwardness of certain groups of people and hinders the peace and progress of a country.

Q7: How can you say that we all possess multiple identities?
Ans. We all possess multiple identities because we play different roles in our day to day life. Our identities are influenced and shaped by factors. We interact with different people as you are a helpful classmate; you are a good singer and so on and therefore should be judged accordingly.

Q8: How did Dr. Ambedkar fight against discrimination?
Ans. Dr. Ambedkar popularly known as Babasaheb is considered as the main power against caste distinction in India. He himself belonged to a poor low caste family. He fought against the caste system. He led active movements against untouchability.

Q9: How does the preamble of the constitution provide for equality for all Indians?
Ans. Preamble forms the introduction of the constitution states that the objectives of the framers are to provide justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity for all Indians. Moreover fundamental rights are guaranteed to all Indians and abolish untouchability. Constitution also states that all people are equal in the eyes of the law.

Q1) Name the heat zones of the earth.
Ans) The different heat zones of the earth are:
   1) Torrid zone
   2) Temperate zone
   3) Frigid zone

Q2) How is local time determined?
Ans) Parallels of longitude determine the time at place. Local time is 12 noon when the sun is exactly overhead. Local time varies from Greenwich time (London) at the rate of four minutes/degree of longitude.

Q3) What is international date line?
Ans) The international date line is an imaginary line of longitude on the earth’s surface located at about 180° east or west of the Greenwich meridian.
Q4) What is the Indian standard time?
Ans) Most of the India falls in the time zone lying between 75°E and 90°E and therefore, the standard meridian for India is 82½°E, which passes through Mirzapur. The entire country follows the local time at this longitude. This ‘time’ is called Indian Standard Time.

Q5) What do you understand by local and standard time?
Ans) Local Time: Parallels of longitude determine the time at place. Local time is 12 noon when the sun is exactly overhead. Local time varies from Greenwich time (London) at the rate of four minutes/degree of longitude.

Standard Time: The time which is followed in a country of a particular time zone rather than using the local meridian is called standard time.

Q6) What are the heat zones of the earth?
Ans) The heat zones of the earth are:
1) Torrid zone: It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It is the hottest zone as the sun rays directly fall on it.
2) Temperate zone: This zone has moderate temperature as sun rays don’t fall directly on it.
3) Frigid zone: It is the cold zone as the sun rays fall on it with a large slant angle.

Q7) Explain how date and time change when one crosses the IDL.
Ans) IDL runs along 180° longitude. Crossing the IDL from E-W a traveler will add a day, while crossing it from W-E the traveler will subtract a day.
مہجور نے مسجدِ تعلیم سرینگر کے ان کالج میں حاصل کی تعلیم۔

مہجور نے یکی یکی اساتذہ سے درس لیا۔

خود دریں:

مہجور میں یکی یکی خود دریں تھی۔

شعر گوئی:

مہجور نے پنجاب کے سفر کے دوران شعر گوئی کا اعلان کیا۔

ملائحہ:

مہجور نے ملائمحے کے دوران پرانی گلی مفتی اخلاق۔

مقبول:

مہجور مقبولِ عام سے عار ملتے تھے۔

تعریف:

مہجور نے اپنے وطن کی تعریف کی ہے۔

اعجاز:

اسلام سے آمجاً کا مول کی وجہ سے اعجاز ملتا ہے۔

دزیختہ:

ہمیں پہ قیضے سے نبیہ کتابی کی ہے۔

سیجہ:

کشمیر میں بہت سے سیجہ ایہ ہیں۔

ارعاز:

اسلام کا انہیں مطالعہ کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

عزرت افرائی:

انہیں برکتیں کی عزرت افرائی کرو۔

سوال:

یہ کیسی ہے؟

ج: مہجور، لئے دیا نہیں پھیریں۔

مج کی تعلیمات

س ۱: دن کے آنے کی خبر کون لگا جائی؟

ج: دن کے آنے کی خبر کسی عار نہیں لگا جائے۔

س ۲: دن کے آنے کی خبر کس طرح دیتا ہے؟

ج: دن کے آنے کی خبر دو ماہ کے دو ہفتے ہیں۔

س ۳: دن کے آنے کی خبر کس طرح ہے؟

ج: دن کے آنے کی خبر دو ماہ کے دو ہفتے ہیں۔

س ۴: دن کے آنے کی خبر کس طرح ہے؟

ج: دن کے آنے کی خبر دو ماہ کے دو ہفتے ہیں۔

س ۵: دن کے آنے کی خبر کس طرح ہے؟

ج: دن کے آنے کی خبر دو ماہ کے دو ہفتے ہیں۔

سپر کی عادات

س ۱: آدمی کس طرح سے دیکھتا ہے؟

ج: آدمی کس طرح دیکھتا ہے۔

س ۲: آدمی کس طرح سے کہا کہا ہے؟

ج: آدمی کس طرح سے کہا کہا ہے۔

س ۳: دیکھنے کے کب کیا ایک انسان ہے؟

ج: دیکھنے کے کب کیا ایک انسان ہے۔

س ۴: دیکھنے کے کب کیا ایک انسان ہے؟

ج: دیکھنے کے کب کیا ایک انسان ہے۔
س ۳: آیہ کی ایک کل پر مت کہا جاتا ہے؟
ج: آیہ کی ایک کل پر مت کہا جاتا ہے کہ ایک کام کو اپنے قبہ پر کرو۔
س ۴: آیہ کی ایک کل پر مت چھورے نے سے کیا نقصان ہو تا ہے؟
ج: آیہ کی ایک کل پر مت چھورے نے سے نقصان ہو تا ہے کہ آپ آپ کا کام دوسرے سے حفظ کرنا مشکل ہوکر اپنی کا سبب بن جاتا ہے۔
س ۵: جھوب بولنا کیوں چھا نہیں ہے؟
ج: جھوب بولنا اصل میں دھوکہ ہے جس سے خود اپنے دوسرے کو کھیا نقصان ہو تا ہے۔
س ۶: اچھی عادت کے بارے میں چند جملہ لکھیں?
ج: اچھی عادت کے بارے میں انسان برا کیقی ایک نمایاں چھوٹی عادت جسی طرح اور اچھی عادات کے ذریعہ دوسرے کو آرام پہچانے کے ساتھ جو خوبصورتی سے دیتی ہے۔

سوال: معنی ذیل الفاظ کی ضمیمیت

1: فائدے
2: نقصانات
3: خاص
4: شام
5: صحیح
6: دوسرے
7: جھوب
8: صرف
9: کوئی
10: کامیاب