

Reading	Comprehension	Creative Writing	Grammar
<p>Read the following extracts from English: An International Approach Book 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is Taller than Eiffel Tower? - pg. 14</li> <li>Crossing the River - pg. 16 – 17</li> </ul> <p>Choose 5-7 new words that you read and use them in meaningful sentences in your Comprehension notebook.</p>	<p>Read the attached unseen comprehension passage titled 'Endangered Animals' and answer related questions.</p>	<p>Do the following tasks in your Composition notebook.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Write a formal letter to the Admissions Officer of a prestigious college you aspire to get admission to. Say why you seek admission, how you learned about the admission openings, which course you want to enroll in and why the university should choose you.</li> <li>Watch a video containing tips on story writing at: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nTSrkUg1AJ8&amp;feature=youtu.be">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nTSrkUg1AJ8&amp;feature=youtu.be</a></li> </ul> <p>It is often said that one must do the thing one thinks one cannot do. Write a narrative about a time when you did something you thought you could not do. Be sure to include specific details and descriptions so that your story can come to life when someone reads it.</p>	<p>Attempt the attached worksheets titled 'Punctuation 1' &amp; 'Punctuation 2'.</p> <p>Check your work with the answer keys provided.</p>

**Subject: English**  
**Topic: Unseen Comprehension**  
**The Endangered Species**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: VII Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the comprehension passage and answer the question that follow.**

A snow leopard roars in the high mountains of Asia. A black rhinoceros **gallops** across the plains of Africa. A grizzly bear hunts for fish in a North American river. A mother blue whale and her calf glide through the deep waters of the ocean. All of these animals share the Earth with us. They fascinate us with their beauty, their grace, and their speed. We love observing their behavior, and learning more about their habits. But just loving them is not enough. All of these animals are endangered. Many of them have died, and without special care, they may someday disappear from the Earth. Why is it important to care for animals like these? One reason is to protect the balance of life on Earth. Another reason is the beauty of the animals themselves. Each species of animals is special. Once it is gone, it is gone.

Africa was once filled with an abundance of wild animals. But that is changing fast. One of these animals, the black rhinoceros, lives on the plains of Africa. It has very poor eyesight and a very bad **rage!** Even though the black rhino is powerful, and can be dangerous, its strength can't always help it to escape hunters. Some people think that the rhino's horn has magical powers, and many hunters kill rhinos for their valuable horns. This has caused the black rhino to be placed on the endangered species list.

The elephant seems to represent all that is strong and wild in Africa. It once had no natural enemies, but is now endangered - killed for its ivory tusks. The fastest land animal, the cheetah, also lives in Africa. It, too, is becoming extinct as people take over more and more of the land that is the cheetah's natural habitat. Imagine Africa without the powerful rhino, the gentle, intelligent elephant, or the lightning quick cheetah. Once they are gone, they are gone forever.

Wherever people are careless about the land, there are endangered species. Grizzly bears like to wander great distances. Each bear needs up to 1,500 square miles of territory to call its homeland. Today, because forests have been cleared to make room for people, the grizzly's habitat is shrinking and the grizzly is disappearing. It joins other endangered North American animals, such as the red wolf and the American crocodile.

In South America, destruction of the rain forest threatens many animals. Unusual mammals, such as the howler monkey and the three-toed sloth, are endangered. Beautiful birds like the great green macaw and the golden parakeet are also becoming extinct. They're losing their homes in the rain forest, and thousands die when they are caught and shipped off to be sold as exotic pets.

The giant panda of Asia is a fascinating and **exclusive** animal. Yet there are only about 1,000 still living in the wild. The giant panda's diet consists mainly of the bamboo plant, so when the bamboo forests die, so does the panda. China is now making an effort to protect them.

The exotic snow leopard lives high in the mountains. Even there, it faces the loss of its natural habitat, and hunters who kill it for its fur. The tiger, the largest of all the big cats, is hunted merely for sport. Ocean-dwelling animals are in danger of extinction as well. The blue whale

**Subject: English**  
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is the largest animal in the world. It weighs up to 390,000 pounds. Whale hunting and pollution are this species' greatest enemies.

Unfortunately, it is people who cause many of the problems that animals face. We alter and pollute their habitats. We hunt them for skins, tusks, furs, and horns. We **demolish** animals that get in the way of farming or building. And we remove them from their natural habitats and take them home as pets.

What can you do to help endangered animals? Learn as much as you can about them. The more you know, the more you can help. Make an effort to support zoos and wildlife groups. Many zoos breed endangered animals, helping to ensure that they will continue to live on. Contribute to groups, such as the National Wildlife Federation and the Sierra Club, that work hard to protect animals. You can also be a smart shopper and never buy a pet that has been raised in a forest. The world is made up of many living things, and each thing is dependent on the others to survive. If we allow even one species on Earth to become extinct, it has an impact on other living things and changes our world. When we mention any endangered wild animals, let's hope that we never again have to say, "Gone forever."

Q1. Read this sentence from the article.

'Today, because forests have been cleared to make room for people, the grizzly's habitat is shrinking and the grizzly is disappearing.' What does habitat mean? Given a synonym for it.

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Q2. Is the author effective in persuading the reader that protecting endangered animals is important? Why or why not? Use details from the article to support your answer.

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Q3. What is the main idea of the article?

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**Subject: English**  
**Topic: Unseen Comprehension**  
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Q4. Read this sentence from the article.

‘They fascinate us with their beauty, their grace, and their speed.’

What is an antonym and synonym for the word **fascinate**?

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Q5. What will happen to some animal species if current trends continue?

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Q6. How does the author feel about the fate of endangered animals?

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Q7. Explain how the black rhino protects itself and why it is endangered.

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Q8. Suggest any three ways in which we can play our role to protect endangered animals.

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Q9. Write meanings and make sentences of any five of the words given below.

i. gallop \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ii. rage  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

iii. exclusive

**Subject: English**  
**Topic: Unseen Comprehension**  
**The Endangered Species**

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iv.      demolish

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v.        dependent

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vi.      extinct

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vii.     endangered

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Q10.    How are humans causing troubles and problems for the endangered animals?

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**Subject: English**  
**Topic: Punctuation**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: VII Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Punctuation 1**

**Rewrite the following paragraph with proper punctuation.**

right said afridi I need to talk to you  
the cheetah was impressed so he sat down and listened  
youre a good hunter cheetah you can run faster than all the other animals and you  
can see further too those are the skills a shepherd needs  
there was silence they had an elephant trumpeting in the distance then came the  
sound of shots ringing out

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**Punctuation 2**

**Rewrite the following paragraph with proper punctuation.**

mr rai mohsin wants us all at the front gate bukhari cried running into the boys  
dormitory theres a lorry we are really going to French beach  
we had heard mr rai mohsin mention the visit to french beach and we had all talked  
about going to the seaside without exactly knowing what it was  
why are we going in a lorry i asked  
because there are no trams to french beach abdul said its really far

**Subject: English**  
**Topic: Punctuation (KEY)**

**Punctuation 1 (KEY)**

“Right,” said Afridi, “I need to talk to you.”

The cheetah was impressed so he sat down and listened.

“You’re a good hunter, Cheetah. You can run faster than all the other animals, and you can see further too. Those are the skills a shepherd needs.”

There was silence. They had an elephant trumpeting in the distance. Then came the sound of shots ringing out.

**Punctuation 2 (KEY)**

“Mr Rai Mohsin wants us all at the front gate!” Bukhari cried running into the boys’ dormitory. “There’s a lorry! We are really going to Juhu Beach!”

We had heard Mr. Rai Mohsin mention the visit to French Beach and we had all talked about going to the seaside, without exactly knowing what it was.

“Why are we going in a lorry?” I asked.

“Because there are no trams to French Beach,” Abdul said. “It’s really far.”

## Project Grade VII

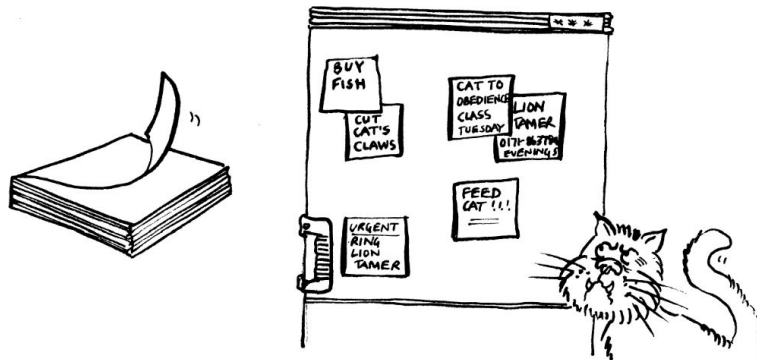
### Task 1

#### Post-It™ notes

Glues usually contain a solid **dissolved** in a liquid. The liquid dries and the solid that is left behind glues the things strongly together. A liquid which can dissolve a solid is called a **solvent** and the most common solvent used in glues is water.

In 1968, scientist Dr Spence Silver was working for a company, called 3M, that made glue and sticky tape. He was trying to invent a strong glue to use on some new sticky tape. However, one day he managed to invent a glue which was not very sticky and never dried. This was the opposite of what he was trying to do! No one could think of a good use for the glue.

One Sunday in 1974, another scientist at 3M, called Art Fry, was in church as he usually was on a Sunday. He liked to sing in the choir. He got up to sing, and the bookmarks fell out of his hymnbook. He started to wonder how he could make



them stay in place and then suddenly remembered the glue that Dr Spence had made. He suggested putting it on strips of paper so that they could be used as bookmarks. Other people at 3M were not convinced, but in 1977 packets of the paper bookmarks with the glue on were given to secretaries at 3M. They loved them and started to use them as reminder notes. And so Post-It™ notes were invented and they now sell in their millions all over the world.



Refer to the above paragraph to answer the following questions.

**1.a.** What is a solvent?

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**b.** Name a solvent used in glues.

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**2.a.** What happens when a glue goes hard and ‘sets’?

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**b.** Why does it take some time for this to happen?

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**c.** Why do glues have a smell in the tube but no smell when they are ‘set’ hard?

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**3.** Were Post-It™ notes invented on purpose or by accident?

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**4a.** When new things are invented, they are tested and tried out. Why is this necessary?

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**b.** How did 3M try out this invention?

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**c.** How did this testing change the way that people thought this invention could be used?

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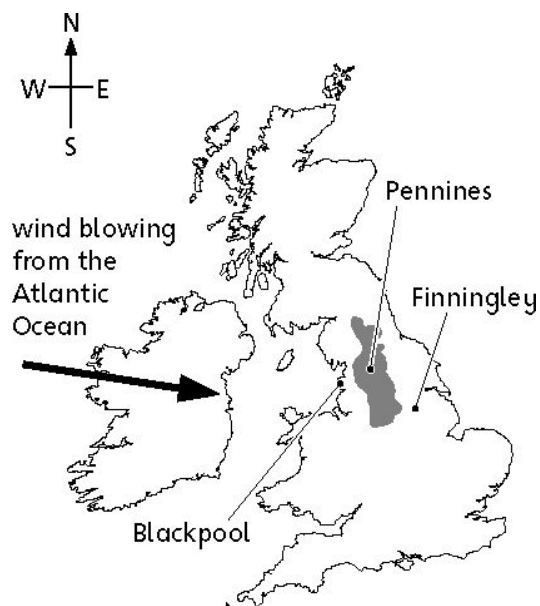
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## Task 2

### Rainfall patterns

The amount of rain that a place gets depends on the direction of the wind. In the UK, the wind blows from the west more often than it blows from other directions. If the wind blows clouds over high ground, the clouds cool down and rain falls. Places to the east of the hills do not get as much rain.

The Pennines are a range of hills in the north of England. The table shows the mean (average) rainfall each month in two places in northern England.



Month	Rainfall at X (mm)	Rainfall at Y (mm)
January	45	78
February	36	54
March	44	64
April	47	51
May	51	53
June	54	59
July	49	61
August	55	78
September	50	86
October	44	93
November	51	89
December	50	87

1. Plot a bar chart to show the rainfall in places X and Y. Plot the bars for each place next to each other.

2.a. What is the total rainfall each year in place X?

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b. What is the total rainfall each year in place Y?

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3.a. Which is the wettest month in place X?

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b. Which is the driest month in place X?

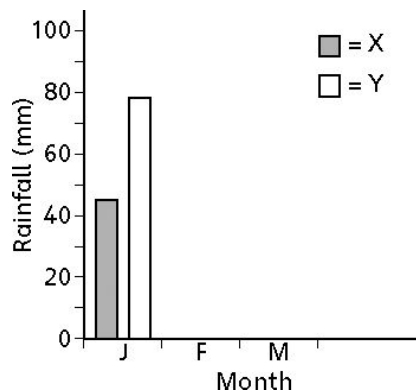
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c. Which is the wettest month in place Y?

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d. Which is the driest month in place Y?

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4 Which place is Blackpool, and which place is Finningley? Explain how you worked out your answer.

5 Would you expect place X to have exactly 45 mm of rain every January? Explain your answer.

# GRADE 7 SOCIAL STUDIES

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The **Industrial Revolution** was the transition to new manufacturing processes. Here's a brief history of the industrial revolution.

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- A vertical timeline of the Industrial Revolution. The timeline is a dashed vertical line with colored dots. Blue dots are on the right side, and red dots are on the left side. Each dot is followed by a year and a description of an invention or event. The years are listed in chronological order from top to bottom.
- 1712** Thomas Newcomen invents the first practical **Steam Engine**
  - 1769** James Watt patents his improved **Steam Engine**
  - 1785** Emdund Cartwright invents the **Power Loom**
  - 1793** Eli Whitney invents the **Cotton Gin**
  - 1801** Richard Trevithick invents the steam-powered **Locomotive**
  - 1837** John Deere invents the **Steel Plow**
  - 1844** Samuel Morse invents the **Telegraph**
  - 1846** Elias Howe invents the **Sewing Machine**
  - 1876** Alexander Graham Bell patents the **Telephone**
  - 1879** Thomas Edison perfects the **Incandescent Light Bulb**
  - 1903** Wilbur and Orville Wright make the first manned flight in an **Airplane**
  - 1908** Ford begins production of the **Model T Automobile**

# GRADE 7 SOCIAL STUDIES

Collect 50 points from the below mentioned projects-Each Task carries a certain amount of points. You have to collect a total of 50 points from a combination of the tasks of your choice.

<b>1.</b> Compare and contrast. Create a colourful mural, on coloured paper, representing life before and after the Industrial Revolution. (10 points)	<b>2.</b> Make a postcard mentioning the reasons why the Industrial Revolution started in Britain.  (10 points)	<b>3.</b> Create the front page of a newspaper containing information about inventions during the Industrial Revolution. Include headlines, brief descriptions and some pictures of the inventions. (10 points)
<b>4.</b> Create a 'Word Cloud'. Your word cloud must illustrate 10 positives and 10 negatives of the Industrial Revolution. (10 points)	<b>5.</b> Write a postcard to your friend explaining your day as a child working in a factory during the Industrial Revolution. (10 points)	<b>6.</b> Design a model of a Spinning Jenny and label all of its parts. (10 points)
	<b>7.</b> Fill in the Industrial Revolution facts in the attached timeline. (10 points)	

## Grade VII

### Term II

#### Practice worksheet no.1 (OL)

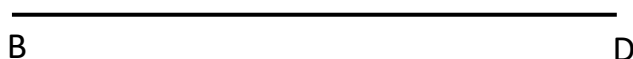
#### Chapters covered:

Ch. No. 12 Geometrical Constructions



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Week no. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Construct an **equilateral triangle** LMN with LM=7cm
  - a. Draw the angle bisector of  $\angle LNM$ .
  - b. Construct the perpendicular bisector of LN and let it meet the bisector of  $\angle LMN$  at K.
  - c. Measure and write down the length of MK.
2. Construct  $\Delta PQR$  such that PQ = 8.6 cm,  $\angle PQR = 70^\circ$  and  $\angle QPR = 60^\circ$ .
  - a. Measure and write down the length of PR.
  - b. Construct the angle bisector of  $\angle PRQ$ .
  - c. Construct the angle bisector of  $\angle PQR$ .
  - d. If the two perpendicular bisectors in (b) and (c) meet at the point S, measure and write down the length of PS.
3. Construct a **rectangle** PQRS such that PQ = 10.4 cm and  $\angle PQS = 32^\circ$ .  
Measure and write down the length of PS and of PR.  
On your diagram mark another angle measuring  $32^\circ$ .
4. Construct a **square** ABCD of sides 60 mm.  
Measure and write down the length of BD and the size of  $\angle ABD$ .  
Write two properties of its diagonals.
5. Taking BD as a diagonal of a **square**.  
Construct a square ABCD on the given line segment.




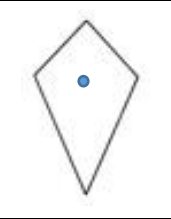
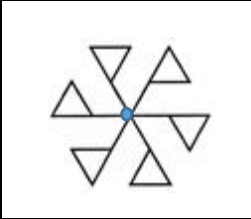
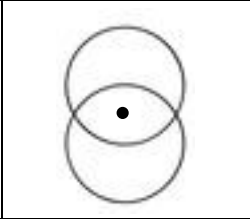
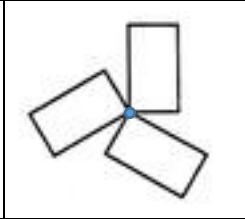
6. Construct a **parallelogram** ABCD such that  $AB = 10\text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 7.2\text{ cm}$  and  $\angle BAD = 68^\circ$ .
- Measure and write down the length of the diagonal AC.
  - Construct the **angle bisector** of  $\angle BAD$  such that it cuts DC at P.  
Measure and write down the length of PC.
  - Construct the **perpendicular bisector** of BC such that it cuts DC at Q.  
Measure and write down the length of DQ.
  - Taking R as point where the two bisectors intersect, describe the nature of point R.
7. Construct a **rhombus** HIJK such that  $HK = 7.2\text{ cm}$  and  $\angle HKJ = 110^\circ$ .  
Measure and write down the lengths of the diagonals HJ and IK.
8. Construct a **trapezium** ABCD with AD parallel to BC.  
 $AB = 4.5\text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 8\text{ cm}$ ,  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$  and  $AD = 6\text{ cm}$ .  
Measure and write down
- the length of CD and
  - angle BCD
- Draw perpendicular bisectors of AB and AD  
And describe the point of intersection of the two bisectors.
9. Construct a **trapezium** ABCD.  
where  $AB = 5.6\text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 11.2\text{ cm}$ ,  $\angle B = 80^\circ$  and  $\angle A = 70^\circ$ .  
Measure and write down the length of DC.
- Draw angle bisectors of  $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$ .  
And describe the point of intersection of the two bisectors.
10. Construct a **quadrilateral** ABCD.  
Given that  $AB = 65\text{ mm}$ ,  $BC = 46\text{ mm}$ ,  $AD = 58\text{ mm}$ ,  
 $\angle A = 105^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 120^\circ$ .  
Measure and write down the length of DC.  
Draw angle bisector of  $\angle DAB$  and perpendicular bisector of line DC.  
Describe the point of intersection of the two bisector and name it O.
11. **Construct a kite** ABCD in which  $AB = 4\text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 4.9\text{ cm}$  and  $AC = 7.2\text{ cm}$ .  
Find  $\angle BCD$  and  $\angle ABD$ .
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**Chapters covered:****D2** Ch. No. 13 Symmetry**D1** Ch. No. 13 Perimeter and Area of Plane Figures

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Week no. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Calculate the order and angle of rotational symmetry for each of the following figures:

				
Order of rotational symmetry				
Angle of rotational symmetry				

2. Describe **complete** symmetry of the following geometrical figures:

(Complete implies both reflective and rotational symmetries)

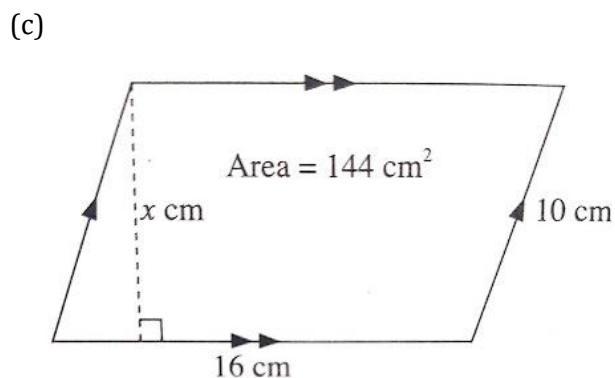
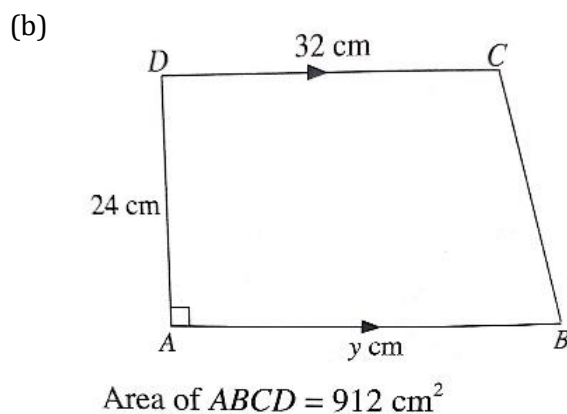
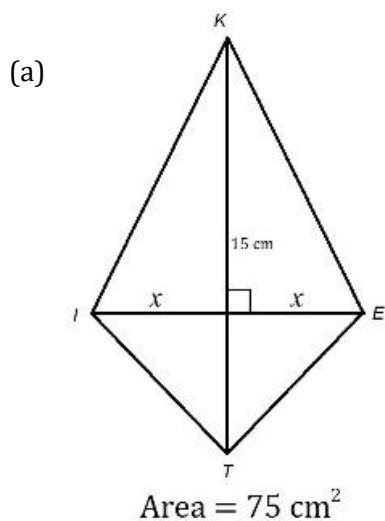
	Shapes	Description
1	A regular pentagon	
2	A square	
3	A parallelogram	
4	A regular hexagon	
5	An isosceles triangle	
6	An equilateral triangle	
7	A kite	

3. Which of the following polygons can tessellate, justify.

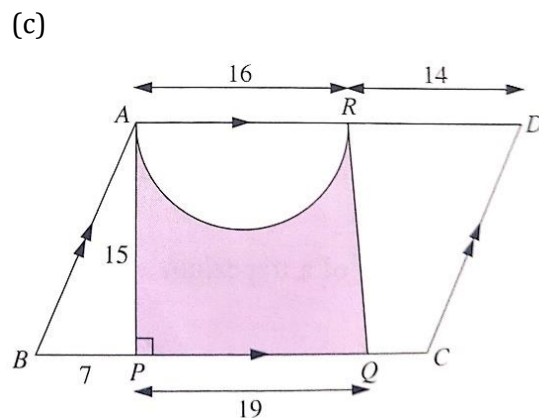
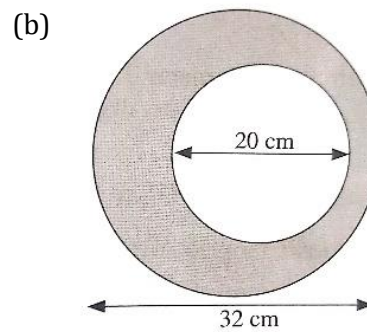
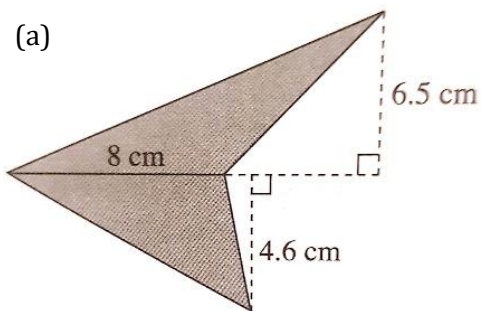
(Note: When marked no marks are awarded for incorrect justification – and correct answer marks are awarded only if the correct justification is provided!)

Shapes	Answer	Justification
1) A regular hexagon		
2) A regular pentagon		
3) A square		
4) A rectangle		
5) An isosceles triangle		
6) An equilateral triangle		

4. Find the values of the unknown variables in the following figures:



5. Find the **area** of the shaded region.



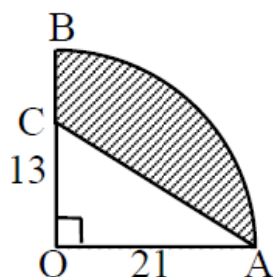
6. Complete the following conversions:

- $1 \text{ cm}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^2$
- $3\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ km}^2$
- $27 \text{ mm}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$
- $2.5 \text{ ha} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$
- $3.5 \text{ km}^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$

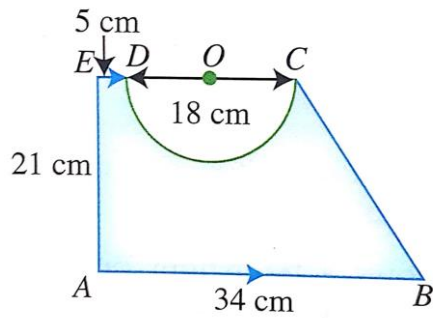
7. **Word problems:**

- The area of a rhombus is  $90 \text{ cm}^2$ .  
If the length of a diagonal is 18 cm,  
calculate the length of the other diagonal.

- The figure shows a quadrant of a circle OAB of radius 21 cm.  
If  $OC = 13 \text{ cm}$ ,  
calculate the area of the shaded region.



- c) The height of a trapezium is 12 cm.
- Find the sum of its parallel sides if its area is  $210 \text{ cm}^2$ .
  - If the longer side is 23 times the length of the shorter side, find the length of the longer side.
- d) In the figure, a semicircle is removed from a trapezium ABCE. COD is the diameter of the semicircle with center O. If  $AB = 34 \text{ cm}$ ,  $DE = 5 \text{ cm}$ ,  $AE = 21 \text{ cm}$  and  $CD = 18 \text{ cm}$ , calculate the area of the figure.



**Chapters covered:**

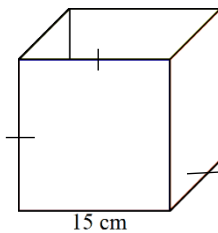
D1 Ch. No. 14 Volume and Surface Area of Prisms and Cylinders

D1 Ch. No. 3 Approximation and Estimation

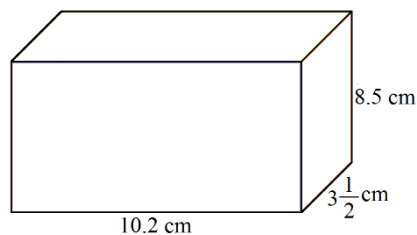
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Week no. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Calculate the volume and surface area of the following open/closed figures.

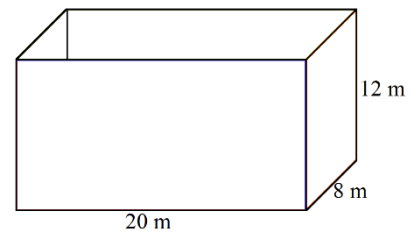
(a)



(b)



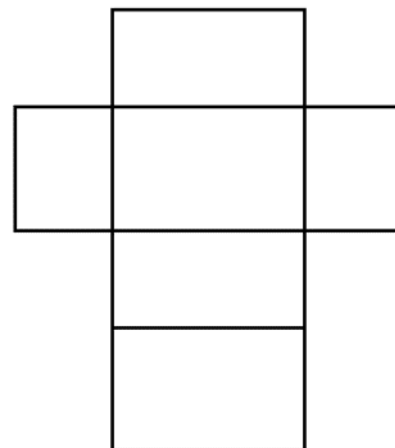
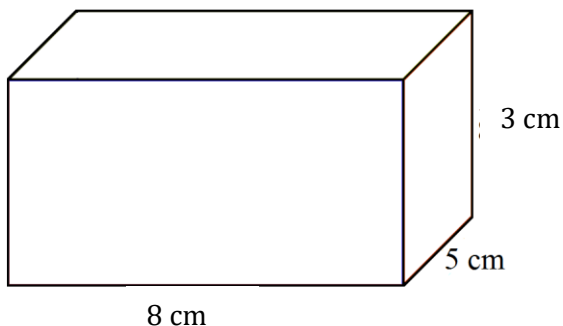
(c)



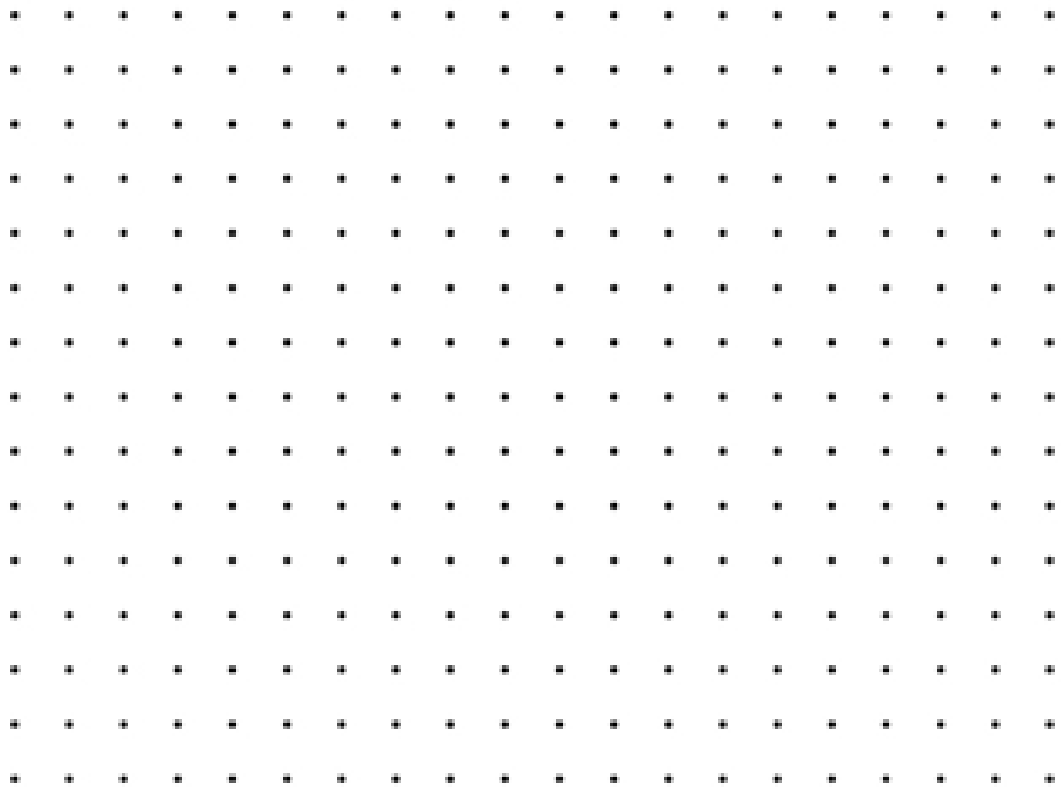
2. The table indicates different measurements of a cuboid. Complete the table by finding the unknown quantities.

Length	Height	Breadth	Volume	Surface Area
2 m	3.5 m	4 m		
10 cm	5 cm		$175 \text{ cm}^3$	
	800 mm	450 mm		

3. Label the given measurements of the cuboid on the net.

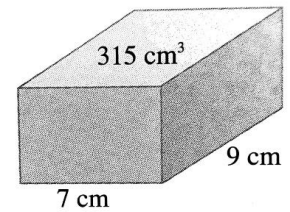


4. Sketch nets of a cube and an open cuboid.

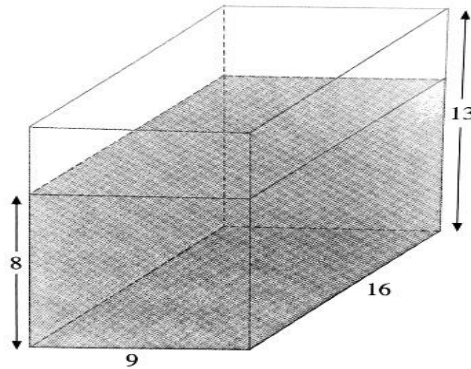


1. Express each of the following in  $\text{cm}^3$ .
  - A.  $15 \text{ m}^3$
  - B.  $0.7 \text{ m}^3$
  - C.  $6.6 \text{ m}^3$
  - D.  $24 \text{ m}^3$
2. Express each of the following in  $\text{cm}^3$  and milliliters.
  - A.  $0.63 \text{ m}^3$
  - B.  $0.81 \text{ m}^3$
3. Express each of the following in  $\text{m}^3$ .
  - A.  $150\,000 \text{ cm}^3$
  - B.  $86\,300 \text{ cm}^3$
4. Express each of the following.
  - A.  $0.63 \text{ m}^3$ 
    - i. In  $\text{cm}^3$
    - ii. In milliliters
  - B.  $1940 \text{ cm}^3$ 
    - i. In  $\text{m}^3$
    - ii. In liter

5. A rectangular cuboid is 9 cm long and 7 cm wide.  
Given that the volume of the cuboid is  $315 \text{ cm}^3$ .  
Find:  
a) the height of the cuboid,  
b) the total surface area of the cuboid.



6. An open rectangular tank of length 16 cm, width 9 cm and height 13 cm contain water up to a height of 8 cm. Calculate  
a) The volume of water in liters  
b) The total surface area of the tank that is in contact with the water.



7. How many water bottles will be required to fill the tank?



8. The capacity of a cubical tank is  $125 \text{ cm}^3$ .  
It contains water to depth of 2 cm.  
Find the volume of the water in the tank.

.....

9. **State** the number of significant figures in each of the following:
- 3.084
  - 2.006
  - 42300
  - 400.004
  - 0.0652
10. **Express** the following numbers correct to number of significant specified.
- 17.049 (1 significant figures)
  - 0.060 486 (2 significant figures)
  - 0.003 895 2 (3 significant figures)
11. **Estimate** the following arithmetical expression, correct to one significant figure.
- $\frac{83.5}{0.0419}$
  - $9801 \times 0.0\ 613$
  - $\frac{271.569 \times (9.9068)^2}{(3.0198)^3}$
12. **Express** 12.2057 correct to five significant figures and state the number of decimal places in the result.
13. **Express** 0.0615 correct to three significant figures and state the number of decimal places in the result.
5. Write the following measurements correct to 4 significant figures:
- 7506 kg
  - 70000 ml
  - \$ 987.2
-



## Grade VII

### Term II

#### Practice worksheet no.4 (OL)

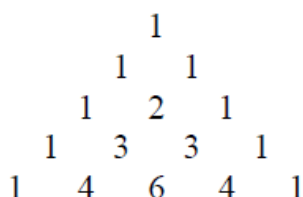
#### Chapters covered:

D1 Ch. No. 7 Number Patterns

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Week no. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



1. If the number pattern shown is continued,
  - a. what is the third number in the fifth row,
  - b. what is the sum of the numbers in the sixth row?



2. Consider the pattern:
  - a. Write down the 10th line in the pattern.
  - b. Find the value of n.

$$3(0) + 1 = 1$$

$$3(1) + 1 = 4$$

$$3(2) + 1 = 7$$

$$3(3) + 1 = 10$$

⋮

$$3(n) + 1 = 88$$

3. The diagram shows the first three patterns of circles in a sequence.



Diagram 1

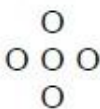


Diagram 2

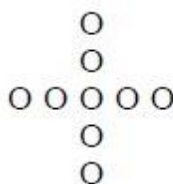


Diagram 3

Diagram 4

- a. Draw the fourth diagram.
- b. How many circles are there in the 5<sup>th</sup> diagram?
- c. Complete the table below

Diagram	1	2	3	4	5
No. of Circles	$4(1) - 3 = 1$	$4(2) - 3 = 5$			

- c. Which diagram in the pattern contains a total of 197 circles?

4. Complete the pattern

$$1^2 = 1 \times 1$$

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

$$1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 = 2 \times 3$$

$$1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 =$$

$$1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 =$$

$$\vdots$$
$$\vdots$$

$$1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + l^2 + m^2 = 55 \times n$$

a. Write down the seventh line of the sequence.

b. Find the value of  $l$ ,  $m$  and  $n$

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سوال نمبر: کتاب ”ماسٹر صاحب“ کی کہانی ”چچا چھکن نے دھوبن کو کپڑے دیئے“ پڑھیئے اور چچا چھکن کی کردار پر پانچ جملے لکھیئے۔

ج۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ دی گئی عبارت کو غور سے پڑھیئے اور سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے۔

جنگلی جانوروں کو دیکھنے کا شوق لوگوں میں صدیوں سے موجود ہے۔ قدیم روم میں خون کے پیاسے تماشاخیوں کی تسکین کے لیے لاکھوں کی تعداد میں جانوروں کو افریقہ سے روم پہنچایا جاتا تھا۔ آج کل تقریباً ہر ملک میں چڑیا گھر موجود ہیں جہاں ہر قسم کے جانور رکھے جاتے ہیں۔ پرانے زمانے میں لوگ جانوروں کی عجیب و غریب حرکتوں پر ہنسنے کے لیے چڑیا گھر آتے تھے اور کبھی کبھی انہیں تنگ کرتے اور انہیں مارتے بھی تھے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ پرانے زمانے میں بڑے خراب قسم کے چڑیا گھر بھی ہوا کرتے تھے اور ان میں کام کرنے والے بھی بہت ظالم ہوا کرتے تھے۔

آج کل تو صورتِ حال مختلف ہے۔ اگر کوئی چڑیا گھر غیر معیاری ہو تو تماشاخی وہاں جانا پسند نہیں کرتے اور اسے بند کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ مغربی ملکوں میں چڑیا گھر کے حامیوں کا یہ کہنا ہے کہ چڑیا گھروں میں صرف ایسے ہی جانوروں کو رکھا جاسکتا ہے جن کا قدرتی ماحول میں ختم ہو جانے کا خطرہ ہو۔ ان کا کہنا ہے کہ جنگلوں میں جن جانوروں کی نسلیں تقریباً ختم ہو چکی ہیں ان کے لیے چڑیا گھر محفوظ ترین جگہ ہے۔ مگر چڑیا گھروں کا سب سے اہم کردار بچوں کی تعلیم کے شعبے میں ہے۔ چڑیا گھر کے حامی کہتے ہیں کہ اگر نئی نسل کو جانوروں کے بارے میں صحیح طرح بتایا جائے اور انہیں جانوروں کی اہمیت کا احساس دلایا جائے تو آئندہ یہی لوگ جانوروں کی فلاح و بہبود کا خیال رکھیں گے اور ماحولیاتی تباہی کو کم کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔ اسی لیے اسکول کے بچوں کو چڑیا گھر لے جایا جاتا ہے تاکہ وہ بچے جانوروں کی قدر کریں۔ اگر چڑیا گھروں میں جانوروں کی اچھی طرح دیکھ بھال کی جائے تو چڑیا گھروں کی موجودگی سے کوئی نقصان نہیں ہوتا۔ اسی لیے ماہرین کی رائے میں جانوروں کا تحفظ بھی ہماری ذمہ داری ہے اور یہ حقیقت ہے کہ چڑیا گھروں میں بعض جنگلی جانوروں کی افزائش نسل مشکل کام ہے لیکن ان کی نسل کو ختم ہونے سے بچانے کا اگر یہی ایک راستہ ہے تو پھر چڑیا گھر کا ہونا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اس کی واضح مثال چین میں ہے جہاں بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی اور ماحولیاتی تباہی کی وجہ سے پانڈا کی نسل تقریباً ختم ہو چکی ہے۔ مگر اب مغرب اور مشرق کے چڑیا گھروں میں سائنس دانوں کی بے حد محنت کا یہ نتیجہ ہے کہ چڑیا گھروں میں آج کل غیر فطری اور قدرتی طریقوں سے پانڈا کی افزائش نسل کی جارہی

ہے۔

## سوالات

س ۱۔ قدیم دور میں جانوروں کو لاکھوں کی تعداد میں کیوں روم پہنچایا جاتا تھا؟

ج۔

س ۲۔ پرانے زمانے میں لوگ چڑیا گھر کیوں آتے تھے؟

ج۔

س ۳۔ موجودہ دور میں غیر معیاری چڑیا گھر کے بارے میں تماشائیوں کے رویے میں کیا تبدیلی آئی ہے؟

ج۔

س ۴۔ چڑیا گھر کے حامیوں کے مطابق کن جانوروں کو چڑیا گھر میں رکھنا چاہیے؟

ج۔

س ۵۔ چین میں پانڈا کی نسل ختم ہونے کی وجہ بتائیے۔ اب اس کی افزائش نسل کیسے کی جا رہی ہے؟

ج۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ مندرجہ ذیل جملوں میں سے خط کشیدہ الفاظ کے متضاد لکھیں۔

۱۔ آزادی کی زندگی \_\_\_\_\_ کی زندگی سے بہتر ہے۔

۲۔ امانت میں \_\_\_\_\_ نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔

۳۔ جہاں \_\_\_\_\_ وہاں \_\_\_\_\_ چھاؤں۔

۴۔ دکاندار تازہ پھلوں کی بجائے \_\_\_\_\_ پھل مہنگے داموں بیچ رہا ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۴۔ مندرجہ ذیل سابقوں اور لاحقوں کی مدد سے دو دو الفاظ بنائیے۔

_____	_____	۱۔ نا
_____	_____	۲۔ قابل
_____	_____	۳۔ خانہ
_____	_____	۴۔ فہم