

Holidays Homework

Grade 2

English

The Radiant Way

- Read the lessons: 5-10
- Dictation pages: 15, 18, 20 and 28
- Do these words meanings in classwork copy

A day on the ice

Words	Meanings
rare	uncommon
crack	to break
quite	completely

My Chum and I

Words	Meanings
pure	clean / unmixed
scrub	to clean with hard rubbing

Little Red Riding Hood

Words	Meanings
cottage	a small house
cunning	clever
yonder	at a distant place
wicked	evil

The Lark's nest

Words	Meanings
wisp	a small straw
often	many times

Jack and Jill go fishing

Words	Meanings
pail	bucket
forbidden	not allowed
bait	food to catch the fish

- Make sentences (in classwork copy)
Each, last, with, nice, little, use, you, your, who, what, under, baby, wait, rain, catch.
- Junior English (in the book)
Pages: 7, 8, 16, 19, 23, 29 and 32
- Comprehension from Junior English
Pages: 6, 12 (two questions from each comprehension in class work copy)

Cinderella (Page 6)

Q1. Where did Cinderella find the pumpkin?

Ans. Cinderella found the pumpkin in the garden.

Q2. What happened when her godmother touched the pumpkin with her wand?

Ans. The pumpkin changed into a fine coach.

Raman meets the rocking horse (Page 12)

Q1. At what time of the day did Raman go to play with Jack?

Ans. He went to play after school.

Q2. In what part of the house was the rocking horse kept?

Ans. The rocking horse was kept in the basement room.

- Write an essay on "Summer Season" with the help of these words.
Names of four seasons – longest and hottest season – starts in May – ends in September – long days – short nights – light clothes – stay inside – enjoy cold drinks – seasonal fruits – children enjoy long holidays – swimming – hilly areas.

Questions

Every question must have a **question mark (?)** at the end.

Examples
Why were you so late?
Where have you been?

Use the words in the list on the left to fill the spaces in the questions below.
Remember to put a question mark (?) at the end of each question.

why
have
who
when
how
did
what
which
whose
where

A

- 1 *Sid* you enjoy the tea ?
- 2 *How* are you today ?
- 3 *Who* told you about the party ?
- 4 *Why* were you absent yesterday ?
- 5 *What* did you have for dinner ?
- 6 *When* are you coming to see me ?
- 7 *Which* of these books do you like best ?

B

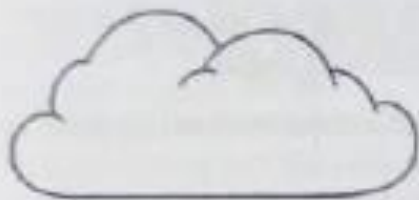
- 8 *Whose* has Mum put the sweets ?
- 9 *Whose* cap is this ?
- 10 *Have* you been to London ?

B Write five sentences of your own, each beginning with one of the words from the list above.

C Copy these sentences. Put a full stop at the end of each statement and a question mark at the end of each question.

- 1 I have lost my anorak .
- 2 Did you find your cat ?
- 3 Are you feeling all right ?
- 4 Paula is a vegetarian .
- 5 Does anyone know today's date ?
- 6 Can you help me ?
- 7 Donna collects matchboxes .

The weather



When the weather is wet
We must not fret.
When the weather is cold,
We must not scold.
When the weather is warm
We must not storm,
But be thankful together
Whatever the weather.

A The words in the list on the left are used to describe weather. Write these sentences in your book, filling each space with a word from the list.

breezy
stormy
foggy
sunny
rainy
windy
misty
icy
showery
thundery

- 1 When the wind is blowing hard it is windy.
- sunny 2 When the sun is shining it is ____.
- foggy 3 When there is a fog it is ____.
- misty 4 When there is a mist it is ____.
- rainy 5 When the rain pours it is a ____ day.
- stormy 6 When there is a storm it is ____.
- breezy 7 When there is a breeze it is ____.
- thundery 8 When there is thunder it is ____.
- showery 9 When there are showers the weather is ____.
- icy 10 When the wind is as cold as ice it is ____.

B Write ~~two or three~~ sentences about any two of these.

- 1 a sunny morning
- 2 a cold afternoon
- 3 a wet afternoon
- 4 a windy day
- 5 a stormy sea
- 6 a foggy night



showery foggy icy sunny windy

The end stops

A **full stop** is put at the end of every statement.

Example

I hung my coat on the coat-hanger.

A **question mark** is put at the end of every question.

Example

Did you hang your coat on the coat-hanger?

An **exclamation mark** is put at the end of every shouted command.

Example

Put that down at once!

Full stops, question marks and exclamation marks are all **end stops**.

A Copy each sentence. Put a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark at the end of each.

- 1 The bushy tail of a fox is called a brush. •
- 2 A camel can go for days without water. •
- 3 Have you visited the Tower of London? ?
- 4 The Nile is a long river in Africa. •
- 5 Don't you dare do that! !
- 6 Will you call for me in the morning? ?
- 7 Our school starts at nine o'clock. •
- 8 Did you post the letter I gave you? ?
- 9 Beavers can gnaw through big trees. •
- 10 Put that down immediately! !
- 11 Are you sorry you are leaving Liverpool? ?
- 12 Just go away! !

B Write two statements, two questions and two commands. Remember to use the correct end stop.



Adjectives describing words

Adjectives can be formed by adding **-y** to some words.

rust	rusty
greed	greedy
wealth	wealthy
storm	stormy



When **-y** is added to some words the last letter of the word is doubled.

sun	sunny
fog	foggy
skin	skinny
fur	furry
bag	baggy

When **-y** is added to a word ending with **e** this letter is dropped.

noise	noisy
smoke	smoky
ease	easy
shade	shady
stone	stony

A What are the missing words?

- 1 Hands covered with dirt *dirty* hands
- 2 A day of strong winds *a windy* day
- 3 A mountain with many rocks *a rocky* mountain
- 4 A beach covered with sand *a sandy* beach
- 5 A table covered with dust *a dusty* table
- 6 A chest covered with hair *a hairy* chest
- 7 Hair which has curls *curly* hair
- 8 Food which has a lot of salt *salty* food
- 9 A sky with many clouds *a cloudy* sky
- 10 A girl who has lots of luck *a lucky* girl

B What are the missing adjectives?

- 1 a ___ day sun *sunny*
- 2 an ___ exercise ease *easy*
- 3 a ___ hand skin *skinny*
- 4 a ___ animal fur *furry*
- 5 a ___ chimney smoke *smoky*
- 6 a ___ class noise *noisy*
- 7 ___ trousers bag *baggy*
- 8 a ___ tree shade *shady*
- 9 a ___ path stone *stony*
- 10 a ___ night fog *foggy*
- 11 a ___ line wave *wavy*
- 12 a ___ joke fun *funny*
- 13 a ___ face spot *spotty*
- 14 a ___ pupil laze *lazy*
- 15 a ___ lane mud *muddy*

Short forms

You have learnt how to join two words, one of which is **not**.

is not	isn't
was not	wasn't
does not	doesn't
has not	hasn't

Notice that the ' stands for the **o** which is left out.

We can also join **is** to another word in this way.

he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
who is	who's
that is	that's
what is	what's
where is	where's
there is	there's

Remember that the ' stands for the **l** which is left out.

Write these sentences, joining the two words in bold type in each.

- 1 Brian says **he is** too busy to play. *he's*
- 2 I think **that is** a lovely dress. *that's*
- 3 Carol is tall, and **she is** pretty, too. *she's*
- 4 Thank goodness **it is** a fine day. *it's*
- 5 We can't work when **there is** a horse in the room. *there's*
- 6 I can guess **what is** in the box. *what's*
- 7 I wonder **who is** going to the party tonight. *who's*
- 8 **It is** not raining now. *It's*
- 9 Roger **does not** like going to town. *doesn't*
- 10 The pears **are not** quite ripe. *aren't*



Similar

A **wealthy** man
A **rich** man

The words **wealthy** and **rich** have much the same meaning.

Learn the list of similars before answering the questions.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| collect | gather |
| difficult | hard |
| pile | heap |
| commence | begin |
| hasten | hurry |
| peril | danger |
| weeping | crying |
| drowsy | sleepy |
| naked | bare |
| plucky | brave |



A Write a simpler word in place of each word in bold type.

- 1 The concert will **commence** at 7 o'clock. *begin*
- 2 Jill found the sum very **difficult**. *hard*
- 3 The ship was in great **peril**. *danger*
- 4 A **pile** of stones lay outside the school. *heap*
- 5 The **plucky** sailor saved the boy's life. *brave*
- 6 At the funeral several women were **weeping**. *crying*
- 7 Sitting near a big fire makes one **drowsy**. *sleepy*
- 8 The sun shone on the swimmer's **naked** back. *bare*

B In each group below select the word which is similar in meaning to the word in bold type.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 drowsy
lively
quick
active
<u>sleepy</u> | 2 hasten
fix
<u>hurry</u>
work
play | 3 collect
give
spend
<u>gather</u>
climb |
| 4 difficult
clever
easy
<u>hard</u>
simple | 5 peril
<u>danger</u>
length
safety
depth | 6 plucky
silly
<u>brave</u>
short
noisy |
| 7 assist
<u>help</u>
coax
hinder
wait | 8 halt
hurry
linger
run
<u>stop</u> | 9 feeble
loving
<u>weak</u>
silly
famous |

Verbs

I **like** apples.

Sally **likes** apples.

We both **like** apples.

I, you, we, they	he, she, it
-----------------------------	------------------------

do	does
go	goes
put	puts
run	runs
pull	pulls
play	plays
say	says
try	tries
carry	carries
hurry	hurries



A Copy and fill in the missing verb

- 1 they go go goes
- 2 I try try tries
- 3 he pull pull pulls
- 4 you say say says
- 5 we do do does
- 6 she puts put puts
- 7 you hurry hurry hurries
- 8 it runs run runs
- 9 I carry carry carries
- 10 they play play plays

B Write the verb from the list on the left which will fill each space correctly.

- play 1 The children ____ football every day.
- carries 2 Mr. Gold ____ his umbrella on his arm.
- does 3 Judith ____ her knitting by the fire.
- go 4 We ____ to school five days a week.
- says 5 Peter ____ his prayers every night.
- hurry 6 I will catch the bus if I ____.
- runs 7 Our cat always ____ after a mouse.
- tries 8 Zena ____ hard to write a good letter.

C Write sentences of your own showing how each of these words can be used

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 make makes | 4 think thinks |
| 2 eat eats | 5 walk walks |
| 3 read reads | 6 learn learns |

Maths

Do these pages in the countdown book.

- Number and number names. Page 13, 14
- Number upto 999. Ordering page 15
- What comes before, after and between. Page 16
- Less than, greater than $>$, $<$ pages 17, 18, 19
- Ascending and descending order. Pages 20, 21

Write the number names.

	HTO	Words
a	249	Two hundred and forty nine.
b	391	
c	600	Six hundred.
d	279	
e	840	
f	700	

Write the number.

	Words	HTO
a	Three hundred and fifty two.	352
b	Four hundred and seventy four.	
c	Seven hundred and ninety six.	
d	Eight hundred.	800
e	One hundred and twenty five.	
f	Three hundred and nine.	

Place value.

Write in thousands, hundred, tens and ones.

	Th	H	T	O	
a	4	3	6	1	4 thousands, 3 hundreds, 6 tens, 1 one
b	2	6	9	5	2 thousands, 6 hundreds, 9 _____, 5 _____
c	4	8	2	9	_____, _____, _____, _____
d	3	1	0	6	3 thousands, 1 hundred, 0 tens, 6 ones
e	4	0	3	7	4 thousands, 0 _____, 3 tens, 7 _____
f	6	2	4	0	6 thousand, 2 _____, 4 _____, 7 _____
g	9	1	4	2	9 thousands, 1 hundred, 4 tens, 2 ones
h	8	7	6	3	_____, _____, _____, _____
i	5	0	4	9	5 thousands, 0 _____, 4 _____, 9 ones
j	2	9	5	4	_____, _____, _____, _____
k	3	4	0	0	3 _____, 4 _____, 0 tens, 0 _____
l	2	9	1	4	_____, _____, _____, _____
m	6	3	2	5	_____, _____, _____, _____
n	4	3	0	5	_____, _____, _____, _____

Arrange in ascending order.

Qa. 284, 391, 146, 829, 542

Ans. 146, 284, 391, 542, 829

Qb. 465, 374, 915, 243, 718

Ans. _____, _____, _____, _____

Arrange in descending order.

Qa. 379, 684, 476, 148, 799

Ans. 799, 684, 476, 379, 148

Qb. 582, 416, 754, 821, 635

Ans. _____, _____, _____, _____

Write the number that comes:

before		
a	459	460
b		356
c	399	400
d		710
e		199
f		576

after		
a	689	690
b	509	
c	299	
d	449	450
e	376	
f	280	

between			
a	478	479	480
b	391		393
c	789		791
d	499	500	501
e	209		211
f	199		201

اُردو برائے جماعتِ دوئم
 دیا گیا تمام کام اُردو کاپی میں لکھیں اور یاد کریں
 ہر صفحہ پر دن اور تاریخ لکھیں۔

پہیل کے نئے دوست

جوڑ

توڑ

پ + ی + پ + ل
 ا + ک + ل + ا
 پ + ل + ل + ل
 چ + ن + د
 پ + ر + ن + د + ل

پہیل کے نئے دوست

توڑ

جوڑ

جنگل
 دیکھ
 کھاتے
 لگتے
 لوگ

پہیل کے نئے دوست

معانی

الفاظ

بسا بنوا
 علاوہ
 مہینا
 چھاؤں
 چھوٹے
 کسم

آباد
 سوا
 ماہ
 سائے
 ننھے
 چند

بیبیل کے ننھے دوست

واحد	جمع
پرنڈہ	پرنڈے
پودا	پودے
سایہ	سایے
گملا	گمے
جنگل	جنگلات

بیبیل کے ننھے دوست

الفاظ	مقضاد
اُداس	خوش
آنا	جانا
یاد	بھول
دوست	دشمن

بیبیل کے ننھے دوست

سوال جواب

س۔ بیبیل کا درخت کیسے یاد کر رہا تھا؟
ج۔ بیبیل کا درخت اپنے دوستوں کو یاد کر رہا تھا۔

س۔ بچوں نے جنگل میں کیا کیا؟
ج۔ بچوں نے جنگل میں ننھے پودے لگا کر اُن کو پانی دیا۔

خالی جگہ پُر کریں۔

- ۱۔ وہ سب دوست بہت خوش تھے۔
- ۲۔ لوگ درختوں کے ساتھ میں آرام کرتے تھے۔
- ۳۔ جنگل میں بیبیل کے درخت کے سوا کچھ نہ رہا۔
- ۴۔ ان درختوں میں پرنڈے بھی رہتے تھے۔

اب کیا کریں؟

جوڑ

توڑ

ا + ج + ا + ن + ک
ا + ل + ز + ا + م
کھ + د + ل + و
ش + ر + ب + ت
چھ + و + ٹ + سے

اب کیا کریں؟

توڑ

جوڑ

ڈانٹ
باور پتی
ہاتھ
غصہ
شفقت

اب کیا کریں؟

معانی

الفاظ

سوچ
حیران ہو گیا
جموٹی بات
ایک دم
پریشان

خیال
چونک گیا
النزام
اچانک
گھبرا

اب کیا کریں؟

جمع

واحد

چیزیں
دروازے
آوازیں
ٹکڑے

چیز
دروازہ
آواز
ٹکڑا

اب کیا کروں؟

متضاد	الفاظ
اندر	باہر
جمعوت	سیچ
اڈل	آئیر
نفرت	پیار

اب کیا کروں؟

سوال جواب

س. راشد نے کیا توڑا تھا؟
ج. راشد نے شیشے کا جگ توڑا تھا۔

س. وہ چھپ کر کیا پی رہا تھا؟
ج. وہ چھپ کر شربت پی رہا تھا۔

س. راشد نے کیا فیصلہ کیا تھا؟
ج. راشد نے سیچ بولنے کا فیصلہ کیا تھا۔

س. راشد نے کیسے ساری بات بتائی؟
ج. راشد نے امی کو ساری بات بتائی۔

خالی جگہ پُر کریں

۱. اُس کے ہاتھ سے شربت کا جگ جمعوت کر گرا اور ٹوٹ گیا۔

۲. وہ باورستی خانے سے نکل کر صحن میں گیا۔

۳. اُس نے سوچا کہ شیشے کے ٹکڑوں کو چھپا دیتا ہوں۔

۴. مجھے تم پر نغز ہے۔

جملے بنائیں۔

درخت - خوش - پانی - پھل - دوست -

شربت - ڈانٹ - پیار - دروازہ - ٹوٹ -

موندک	مذکر
عورت	مرد
شرکی	لڑکا
بیٹی	بیٹا
بہن	بھائی
امی	ابو
مالی	مالی
شعیرنی	شیر
بندریا	بندر
گائے	بیل
گھوڑی	گھوڑا

- نظم
- جب بھی کھانا کھاؤ یاد کریں۔ اچھا سلوک۔ قائد اعظم۔ پھیل کے ننھے دوست اور اب کیا کروں؟ کی پڑھائی کریں۔
 - املا کے لیے صفحات 52، 56، 67
 - دیٹے گئے الفاظ کی مدد سے مضمون "گرمی کا موسم" لکھیے۔
 - گرمی کے مہینے۔ پھل۔ سبزیاں۔ ٹھنڈے مشروبات۔
 - باریک کپڑے۔ پنکھے اور کولر۔ دن لمبے۔ راتیں چھوٹی
 - سکول سے چھٹیاں۔ سیر و تفریح۔

Science

Copy work

Unit 1: THE HUMAN BODY

Q1. What is a skeleton?

Answer: The bones of our body make up our skeleton.

Q2. Why do we need muscles and joints?

Answer: Bones do not work alone. They move with the help of muscles and joints.

Q3. What would happen to the body, if it did not have a skeleton? Answer: Our body will be shapeless.

Q4. Name the five senses?

Answer: 1. Sight 2. Smell 3. Touch 4. Hearing 5. Taste.

Q5. Name the five sense organs?

Answer: 1. Ears 2. Tongue 3. Nose 4. Eyes 5. Skin

Q6. What work is done by the body parts?

Answer: A. Heart B. Brain C. Lungs D. Stomach

A. Heart: It Pumps the blood to all parts of the body.

B. Brain: It Controls the body and its actions.

C. Lungs: We use lungs to breath air.

D. Stomach: It helps to digest food.

Note: Do exercise of unit 1 on book. (Exercise: 1, 2, 3 & 5) These exercise were been done in class.

Unit 2: HEALTH AND SAFETY

Q1. What do our muscles need in order to work?

Answer: Our muscles need food and exercise to work.

Q2. Why should we not tease animals?

Answer: We should not tease animals because animals can harm us.

Q3. How might loud sound harm us?

Answer: Loud sound may cause hearing problem.

Q4. Why it is important to wash our hands before eating?

Answer: It is important to wash our hands before eating because washing hands keep us away from germs and diseases.

Q5. In what ways an electric kettle is dangerous?

Answer: Hot water or tea may fall on our body and can burn skin.

Electric current from its wire can harm us.

Note: Do exercise of unit 2 on book. (Exercise 1 & 4)

Exercises

- Choose the correct answer.
 - Which of these are ways to look after your body?
 - Drink clean water and eat healthy food.
 - Exercise and breathe fresh air.
 - Get plenty of rest.
 - all of the above
 - Which of these is not a healthy food?
 - banana
 - tomato
 - bread
 - french fries
 - Which of these is not safe?
 - running with scissors
 - stroking your pet cat
 - having swimming lessons
 - eating food at a party
 - We should not eat berries from plants we do not know because they might
 - be poisonous.
 - be too delicious.
 - fill you up
 - have ants on them.
 - Why should we follow rules?
 - They hurt us.
 - They keep us safe.
 - They are dangerous.
 - They make us happy.
- Answer these questions.
 - What do our muscles need in order to work? *our muscles need food & exercise to work*
 - Why should we not tease animals? *we can hurt them*
 - Why is it important to wash our hands before eating?
 - How might loud sounds harm us?
 - In what ways is an electric kettle dangerous?

- Talk about the picture. Tell your teacher about the dangers in a city.



- Choose the correct word from the brackets to fill in the blank.
 - To stay healthy, we must not eat too much junk food. (healthy, junk)
 - We should drink 6 to 8 glasses of clean water each day to keep healthy. (6 to 8, 1 to 3)
 - Regular exercise makes us strong. (strong, weak)
 - Fruits and vegetables are healthy foods. (unhealthy, healthy)

Activity

Draw a poster to show people how to stay safe near water. Write a few sentences about what can happen if you do not follow rules. Say how accidents can be avoided.

Part 2: Living things

Unit 3: PLANTS AND THEIR PARTS.

• Fill in the blanks.

- Trees** are the biggest plants.
- Shrubs** are small plants with stems, that are hard and difficult to bend.
- Cactus** has a thick, fleshy stem, and prickly spines. iv. All **plants** need sunlight, air and water to **grow**.
- Creepers** are plants with weak stems which grow along the ground.

• Put ✓ for true and ✗ for false.

- Leaves make food for the plants. ✓
- Roots takes in water. ✓
- All trees have fruits. ✗
- Fruits have a skin on the outside, Fleshy inner parts and seeds in the middle. ✓

Note: Do exercise on book (Exercise 1, 3 & 4).

3. Find out, if the following is a tree (T), shrub (S), herb (H), or climber (C).

tamarind

T

bougainvillea

S

jasmine

C

cedar

T

hibiscus

T

mulberry

T

neem

T

peepal

T

pea

T

apricot

T

grapevine

S

rose

S

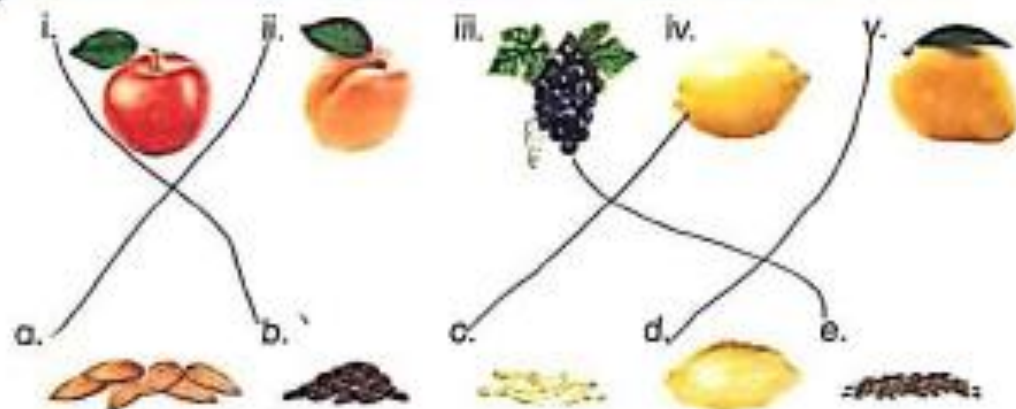
mint

H

sunflower

H

4. Name each fruit. Then match the seeds with the fruits.



5. Choose any plant from a garden.

Draw a picture of it in your notebook, along with separate sketches of its leaf, fruit, and flowers (if any). Write a short description of the plant. Can your friends guess the name of the plant?

6. Why should we not eat the parts of some plants?

7. Give short answers.

- Which part of the plant tells us the age of a tree?
- Which has a thicker skin, a plum or a mango?
- Is a lemon more sour than an orange?
- Which has more seeds, a plum or a papaya?
- Do all flowers become fruits?

iii. lemon

orange

mango

apple

peanut

iv. tea

rubber

coffee

cocoa

lima

4. Put the things below in the correct columns.



cup



tomato
sauce



perfume



cotton
handkerchief



book



ball



marble



ring



eraser



tap



gate



pen



bat

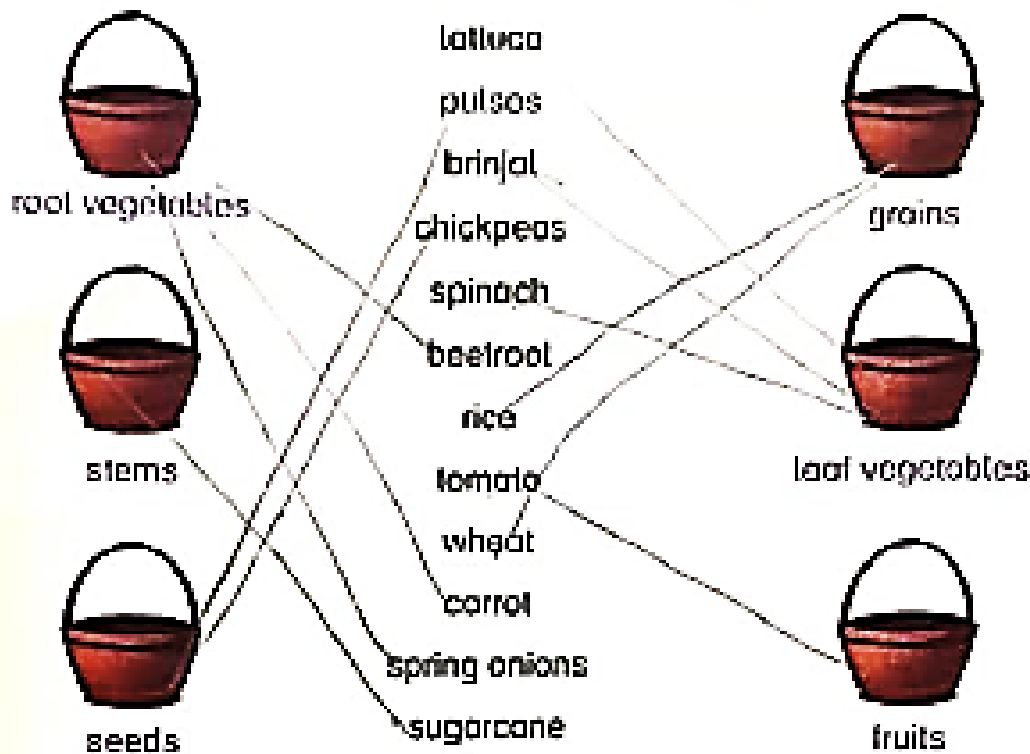


comb

Made from plants	Not made from plants
Tomato Sauce Perfume Cotton Handkerchief Book Eraser Bat	Cup Ball Ring Marble Tap Gate Pen Comb

5. Make a list of ten useful things you have at home that are made from wood. Did your friends write the same things in their lists? Find out.

6. Can you join these names to the correct vegetable basket?



7. Tell your teacher:

- ✂ how do you use flowers at home. Are flowers brought into your house? What are they bought? Where are they placed?
- what is paper made of?

Activities

1. Make a display of the parts of plants that we eat. Try to put them in groups. Before you throw away your display, cut the vegetables to see what they look like from inside.
2. Make a list of some dried fruits. Use the internet to find out where they are grown in Pakistan. How are they dried?
3. Collect empty tins, bottles, and packets of different food items. Find out what these foods are made from. For example, what is jam made from? What are noodles made from? What is bread made from?

Computer

Chapter 1: A SMART MACHINE – Page: 9

Question Answers.

Q.1: Why is it important to always turn on and turn off the computer in the correct way?

Ans: A computer is an electronic machine so it needs to be operated in the correct manner. It is important that you open and shut down the computer properly for example directly turning the power off can damage the computer and you can also lose the information in the computer.

Q2: What is an icon on a computer screen?

Ans: An icon is a small image, usually a symbol. It is used to graphically represent a software program, file, or function on a computer screen.

Q.3: List at least three tasks that computers can do but humans cannot.

Ans: The following tasks can be done by computer:

- A computer can work repeatedly without getting bored.
- Computers have a very good memory.
- A computer can work much faster than humans.

Chapter 2: PARTS OF A COMPUTER – Page: 20

Q1: What are the four main parts of a computer?

Ans: Monitor, CPU, keyboard and mouse are the four main parts of a computer.

Q2: Compare output and input devices.

Ans:

Output Devices	Input Devices
E.g. monitor, speaker or printer	E.g. mouse, keyboard, scanner, MIC
Used to get text prints, images and sounds	Used to enter data in the computer

Q3: List two uses of a mouse.

Ans: The two uses of mouse are:

1. To point out things on the computer.
2. To click and drag things on the computer screen.

Q4: Mention two devices used to listen to recorded sound or music.

Ans: The two devices used to listen recorded sound or music are speakers and headphones.

Q5: Name any three devices used to store information permanently.

Ans: The three devices are CD, DVD and USB.

Chapter 3: KEYBOARD – Page 31

Q1: Which key is used to move the cursor to the right by many spaces?

Ans: The “Tab” key is used to move the cursor to the right by many spaces.

Q2: (d) Which keys are used to erase a word?

Ans: The backspace and the delete keys are used to erase words. The backspace key allows you to erase anything behind the cursor and the delete key allows you to delete anything in front of the cursor.

Q3: Is it useful to have different ways of doing the same task?

Ans: Yes, it is useful to have different ways of doing the same task because it can improve the speed of operation.

Q4: (f) How would you close a menu bar which has been opened unexpectedly?

Ans: The escape key will be used to close the Menu bar.

Chapter 4: USES OF COMPUTER – Page 40

Q1: Write two uses of computers in school?

Ans: The two uses are:

1. To make timetables
2. To keep fee records.

Q2: Why do people use email?

Ans: People use email to send messages.

Q3: Give two uses of computer in hospitals.

Ans: The two uses of computer in hospitals are:

1. To keep medical reports of patients
2. To identify diseases.

Q4: What are computers used for in school? Can you think of anywhere else in school that they could be used?

Ans: Computers are used in school as a teaching aid. They can also be used to track books in library.

Q5: Have you noticed computers being used in restaurants and shopping malls? Name any other place where you have seen people using computers to perform their tasks.

Ans: There are many places where computers are used to perform different tasks, such as in offices, airports, hospitals and factories etc.

Q6: (g) Why learning computer skills are very important for all students today?

Ans: Learning computer skills are very important because it can help students to make projects and using it in their daily lives.

2. Rohail and his friends were playing in the garden. One of them noticed some flash cards on the ground. The flash cards have a picture of a desktop, a laptop, or a palmtop.

Can you count the following?

- a. Number of Desktops3.....
- b. Number of Laptops2.....
- c. Number of Palmtops1.....



3. Sonia was holding a bag full of alphabet keys. Some of the keys fell down on the floor. Surprisingly, they will form a type of computer, if arranged in order. Give it a try! You can use a letter more than once.



CHAPTER 1

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

desktop fingers pictures Start UPS

- The icons on the desktop are like small*pictures*.....
- When you switch on the computer, the first screen that appears is called the*desktop*.....
- The power supply is kept ON to keep the*UPS*..... charged.
- You can work on a tablet computer using your*fingers*.....
- Click the*Start*..... button to shut down the computer.

5. Write T for the true statement and F for the false one.

- You should start and shut down a computer in the proper way.
- A desktop computer can run on battery.
- A laptop computer can be carried from one place to another.
- You should not switch off the UPS after shutting down the computer.
- The small pictures on the desktop are called images.

T
F
T
T
F

6. Choose the correct option.

a. A type of computer:

- i. Desktop ii. Laptop iii. Palmtop iv. all of these

b. The full form of PC is:

- i. private computer ii. personal computer iii. pure computer iv. pilot computer

c. The small pictures on the desktop are called:

- i. applications ii. images iii. icons iv. diagrams

d. Which one is not true about a computer?

- i. very fast ii. never gets tired
iii. does not make mistakes iv. can take decisions

e. Which one is not true about humans?

- i. get tired after sometime ii. have feelings
 iii. never make mistakes iv. can take decisions

7. Answer the following.

- Why is it important to always turn on and turn off the computer in the correct way?
- Where do you think the name 'icons' comes from? Do icons remind you of anything?

2. Write T for the true statement and F for the false one.

- a. The CPU controls all the parts of a computer, except for the input devices.
- b. Speakers can be used to listen to music without disturbing others.
- c. A CD can store more data than a DVD.
- d. A USB can be easily carried in your pocket.

F
F
F
T

3. Choose the correct option.

- a. Which one is true about the CPU?
 - i. Its full form is Central Processing Unit.
 - ii. It is the brain of the computer.
 - iii. It controls all the other parts of a computer.
 - iv. all of the above
- b. Which one is an input device?
 - i. Printer
 - ii. Speaker
 - iii. Microphone
 - iv. Headphones
- c. Which of the following is not used to store data?
 - i. CD
 - ii. DVD
 - iii. USB
 - iv. UPS
- d. Which one is called a pointing device?
 - i. Keyboard
 - ii. Mouse
 - iii. Printer
 - iv. Hard disk

4. Answer the following.

- a. What are the four main parts of a computer?
- b. Compare output and input devices.
- c. List two uses of a mouse.
- d. Mention two devices used to listen to recorded sound or music.
- e. Name any three devices used to store information permanently.
- f. Can you design a keyboard and a mouse that is more suitable for a younger person or an elderly person to use? The keyboard and the mouse both need to have all the necessary functions available to use.
- g. When creating your own designs or typing a document think about why a monitor is also a crucial part of a computer. How do the mouse, keyboard, and monitor all need to work together? Why?

(Chapters 1 and 2)

1. Search for two input and two output devices in the grid given below.

Keyboard

Mouse

Printer

Headphones

S	C	W	F	H	Y	J	N	B	F
X	D	P	R	I	N	T	E	R	D
E	E	I	S	Y	J	P	S	D	S
W	R	T	G	T	U	T	A	E	M
F	H	R	F	R	Y	E	W	V	O
K	E	Y	B	O	A	R	D	C	U
G	S	E	A	G	D	S	C	X	S
T	A	W	S	D	E	A	G	G	E
Y	W	A	W	S	R	W	H	H	D
H	E	A	D	P	H	O	N	E	S

2. Who am I?

- a. I am used to store data and can easily be carried in a pocket.
- b. I am used to take a printout.
- c. I am used to record sound.
- d. I control all the other parts of a computer.
- e. I am an input device. I am also known as a pointing device.

.....USB.....
printer.....
microphones.....
CPU.....
mouse.....

3. Label the four parts of a computer system.

A ...monitor...

B ...CPU.....

C ...Keyboard.....

D ...Mouse.....



4. Neha has drawn the figures of some devices and labelled them. Check if she has labelled all of them correctly. Put a tick (✓) for the correct label and a cross (✗) for the wrong one in the boxes below.



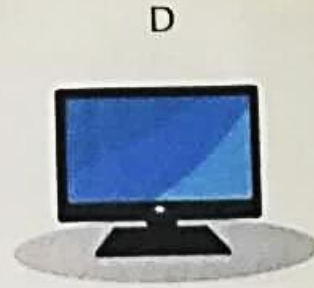
CPU



Speaker



USB



Monitor



Write the correct labels here:

A *Printer*

B *Speaker*

C *CD Rom*

D *Monitor*

Tricky Terms

Cursor It is a small blinking line on the monitor that shows the position of the next letter or number to be entered.

Cursor control keys These are used for moving the cursor on the monitor.

Backspace key It is used to erase anything typed on the left side of the cursor.

Delete key It is used to erase anything typed on the right side of the cursor.

Caps Lock key It is used to type capital letters using the alphabet keys of a keyboard.

Num Lock key It is used to type numbers using the numeric keypad on the right side of a keyboard.

Tab key It is used to move the cursor to the right by many spaces.

Esc key It is used to cancel a menu or a dialog box.

EXERCISES

1. Answer in one or two words.

- a. It is a small blinking line on the monitor. *Cursor*.....
- b. These move the cursor on the monitor. *Arrow key*.....
- c. This key is used to move the cursor to the right by many spaces. *Tab key*.....
- d. This key is used to cancel a menu or a dialog box. *Esc key*.....
- e. It is used to erase anything typed on the right side of the cursor. *Delete key*.....

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

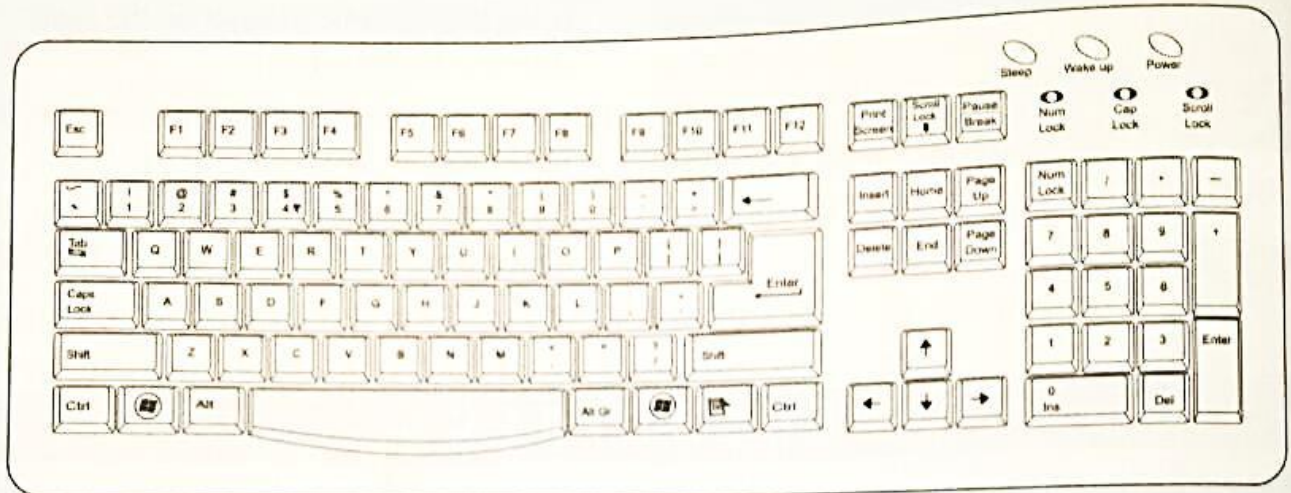
BACKSPACE control keyboard ON SHIFT

- a. A *keyboard*..... is a device that consists of a number of keys.
- b. The cursor *control*..... keys are used to move the cursor on the monitor.
- c. The *backspace*..... key erases anything typed on the left side of the cursor.
- d. When the CAPS LOCK key is *ON*....., all the letters typed will appear in capital on the monitor.
- e. If you want to type the upper symbol of a key, first press the *Shift*..... key.

CHAPTER 3

3. Do the following.

- Colour the keys used for typing @\$\$#**&& in blue.
- Colour the keys used to type TIGER in yellow.
- Colour the key used to delete the letter on the left side of the cursor in red.
- Colour the key used to delete the letter on the right side of the cursor in green.

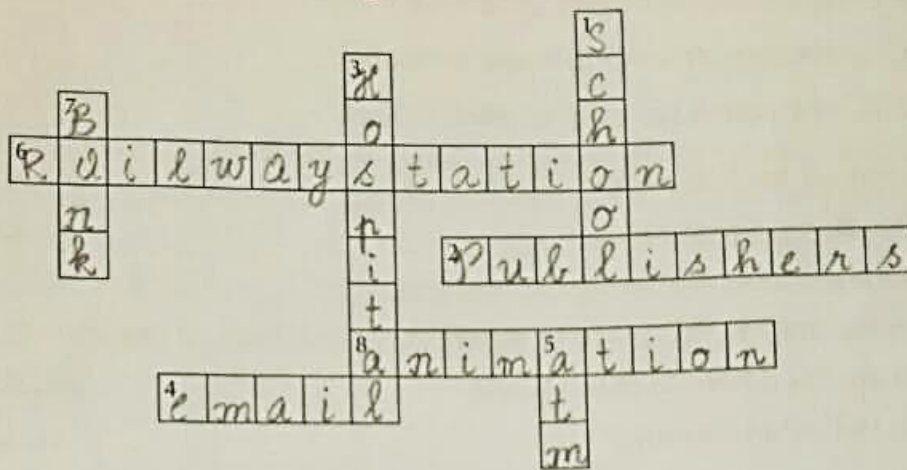


4. Choose the correct option.

- The key used to move the cursor by many spaces.
i. TAB ii. ESC iii. SPACEBAR iv. BACKSPACE
- The key used to display the upper symbol when pressed with a key having two characters.
i. CAPS LOCK ii. NUM LOCK iii. SHIFT iv. none of these
- The key pressed to use the numeric keypad on the right side of the keyboard.
i. CAPS LOCK ii. NUM LOCK iii. ESC iv. DELETE
- When this key is ON, the alphabetic characters are displayed in capital.
i. NUM LOCK ii. CAPS LOCK iii. SHIFT iv. none of these
- The number of cursor control keys on the keyboard are
i. 3 ii. 2 iii. 4 iv. 1

EXERCISES

1. Solve the crossword using the clues given below.



Down

- 1. a place where computers are used to maintain fee records
- 3. a place where computers are used to maintain records of patients
- 5. a machine used to withdraw money
- 7. a place where computers are used to keep details of customer's bank accounts

Across

- 2. Computers are used by for designing and printing books.
- 4. the process of sending mail through a computer
- 6. a place where computers are used for giving information about the arrival and departure timings of trains
- 8. the process of preparing lively cartoons

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

animation email school record Teller

- a. A record is a collection of information about a particular person or object.
- b. Animation is the process of preparing lively cartoons as seen, for example, on television.
- c. ATM stands for Automated Teller Machine.
- d. Computers are used for sending messages through email
- e. Computers are used in a school to print report cards of students.

3. Write T for the true statement and F for the false.
- Computers are used in schools as a teaching aid.
 - CDs and DVDs can be used to store a lot of information.
 - You cannot use a computer to design books.
 - In a bank, computers are used to make timetables.
 - In a hospital, computers are used to book tickets.

T
T
F
F
F

4. Write one word for the following.

- Process of making cartoon films. *Animation*
- Way of sending messages through computers. *Email*
- Computers are used in this place to record customer bank accounts. *Bank*
- Computers are used here to make books. *Publishing house*
- It is used to withdraw money. *ATM*

5. Answer the following.

- Write two uses of computers in schools.
- Why do people use email?
- Give two uses of computers in hospitals.
- What are computers used for in your school? Can you think of anywhere else in school that they could be used?
- Have you noticed computers being used in restaurants and shopping malls? Name any other place where you have seen people using computers to perform their tasks.
- Do you think learning computer skills has become essential for all professions? Give reason for your answer.
- Why is learning computer skills very important for all students today?



IN THE LAB

- Collect any two computer-generated tickets (railway, movie, aeroplane, etc.) and paste it in your notebook or scrapbook.
- Collect pictures from a magazine or newspaper, and make a chart on the uses of computers in different fields.

- 4. This key is used to erase anything typed on the left side of the cursor.
- 6. The number of SHIFT keys present on the keyboard.

3. What will appear on the screen if you press the following keys.

a. SHIFT key + * 8 * 8

b. SHIFT key + @ 2 @ 2

c. SHIFT key + c C

d. Dua + TAB + Jibran Dua Jibran

e. CAPS LOCK + Monitor MONITOR

Arts

Q1. Draw a plate of healthy food.

Q2. Sketch a simple jar.

Note: Use only colours to make these drawings.

Do all these drawings creatively in 12X12 size sheet or less than this size available at home.

Catechism

Book: God the father sent his Son

(Reading only)

1. God is my Father
2. God made everything for us
3. God made the First Man
4. God made the First Women

Prayers to learn

1. The sign of cross
2. The Lord's prayer
3. The Hail Mary
4. Glory be to the Father
5. An act of faith – love
6. Prayer to the guardian angel

Islamiat

Oral:

1. Kalma-e-Tamjeed
2. Surah-Al-Fatihah

Supplications (Dua)

Two Duas (at bedtime, upon waking)

Written Work:

Read all the lessons and do all the work in Islamiat copies and exercises should be solved on the book.

Unit 2: Faith and Worship

Lesson 1: The Almighty Allah

Lesson 2: Our Religion Islam

Lesson 3: Prayer (Salah)

Lesson 4: The Angels

Unit 5: Islamic history and Geography

Lesson 2: The house of Allah the Mighty

Lesson 3: The birth of our Beloved Prophet (PBUH)

Note: Write and learn all the work.

Unit 2: Faith and Worship

Lesson 1: The Almighty Allah

Q1. What are some of the things we can make?

Ans: We can make big houses, cars, ships, schools, hospitals and other things.

Q2. What are some of things we cannot make?

Ans: We cannot make the trees, wind, sun, moon, rivers, stars, fruits and different kinds of things.

Q3. What has Allah The Almighty said about human beings in the Holy Quran?

Ans: In the Holy Quran Allah says, "Who made everything ; He has created the most beautiful and He began the creation of human from clay".

Q4. What should we do in return for the blessing of Allah the Almighty?

Ans: We should always thank Allah the Almighty for his blessings.

Place a ✓ or ✗ mark in the boxes next to the sentences given below.

1. We can do everything.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Human beings are the best of Allah's creations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Stars shine in the day.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Animals have intelligence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Allah the Almighty knows everything and sees everything.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Lesson 2: Our Religion Islam

Q1. Write down the name of our religion and its pillars?

Ans. The name of our religion is "Islam" and it has five pillars.

1. Kalma-e-Tayyab
2. Prayer
3. Fasting
4. Zakat
5. Hajj

Q2. What does Islam teach us?

Ans. Islam teaches us the following

1. We must worship only Allah.
2. We should act on the teachings of Allah and our beloved Prophet (PBUH) .
3. We must respect our parents and look after them.
4. We must respect and obey our teachers.

Q3. What are the true and sincere believers of Islam called?

Ans. The true and sincere believers of Islam are called "Muslims".

Fill in the blanks.

1. There are five pillars of Islam.
2. Islam is an excellent religion.
3. When we make a promise to someone we must fulfill it.

Lesson 3: Prayer (Salah)

Q1. What should we do to thank Allah the Almighty?

Ans. We should offer prayer to thank Allah the Almighty.

Q2. What is prayer and which pillar of Islam is it?

Ans. Prayer is a compulsory worship and the second pillar of Islam.

Q3. What is ablution?

Ans. Before offering prayer, we must wash our hands, face and feet and this is called ablution (Wazu).

Q4. What did our Prophet (PBUH) say about prayer?

Ans. "When a child reaches the age of seven he should be trained to pray regularly.

Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks.

1. We cannot offer prayer without Wazu.
(eating, resting, Wazu)
2. During the day five prayers are compulsory.
(five, six, seven)
3. The best place to offer prayer is the masjid.
(house, masjid, school)

Lesson 4: The Angels

Q1. Who are the angels and what are they created from?

Ans. Angels are the pure being of Allah and they are created from "Noor" (light).

Q2. Why can we not see the angels?

Ans. We cannot see the angels because they do not have bodies like us.

Fill in the blanks.

- ① Angels keep worshipping only Allah all the time.
- ② Hazrat Jibraeel ~~is~~ used to convey the Message of Allah the Almighty to the Prophets.
- ③ Hazrat Israfeel ~~is~~ will blow the Soor on the Day of Judgement.
- ④ Hazrat Mikaeel ~~is~~ delivers food to every living thing.
- ⑤ Hazrat Izraeel ~~is~~ takes out the soul of human beings.

Unit 5: Islamic history and Geography

Lesson 2: The house of Allah the Mighty

Q1. Which is the first house of Allah the Almighty?

Ans. The Kaaba is the first house of Allah.

Q2. Who first built the Kaaba?

Ans. The Kaaba was first built by Hazrat Adam (AS).

Q3. Where do Muslims go for Hajj?

Ans. All the muslims visit the Kaaba to perform Hajj.

Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks.

1. The Kaaba is situated in the city of Makkah in Saudi Arabia.
(Madinah, Makkah, Jeddah)
- ② All the Muslims in the world turn towards the Kaaba to offer prayer. (Building, Kaaba, Hospital)
3. To visit the Kaaba and offer prayers in a special way is called Hajj. (Fasting, Hajj, Zakat)
- ④ Hajj is performed on 9th Zilhajj. (9th, 10th, 11th)

Lesson 3: The birth of our Beloved Prophet (PBUH)

Q1. Till what age did He (PBUH) stay with Bibi Halima Sadia?

Ans. Our Beloved Prophet (PBUH) stayed with Bibi Halima Sadia until the age of six.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Bibi Amna gave Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ to Bibi Halima Sadia ﷺ very happily.
2. Bibi Halima Sadia ﷺ's village become more fertile.
3. After his grandfather's death, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was brought up by his uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib.