

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR**  
**ENGLISH**  
**WINTER ASSIGNMENT**  
**CLASS- IV**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sec.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Roll No. :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Comprehension**

A little duckling was very sad because he thought he was the ugliest amongst all his brothers and sisters. They would not play with him and teased the poor ugly duckling. One day, he saw his reflection in the water and cried, "Nobody likes me. I am so ugly." He decided to leave home and went far away into the woods.

Deep in the forest, he saw a cottage in which there lived an old woman, her hen, and her cat. The duckling stayed with them for some time but he was unhappy there and soon left. When winter set in, the poor duckling almost froze to death. A peasant took him home to his wife and children. The poor duckling was terrified of the children and escaped. The ugly duckling spent the winter in a marshy pond.

Finally, spring arrived. One day, the duckling saw a beautiful swan swimming in the pond and fell in love with her. But then he remembered how everyone made fun of him and he bent his head down in shame. When he saw his own reflection in the water he was astonished. He was not an ugly duckling anymore, but a handsome young swan! Now, he knew why he had looked so different from his brothers and sisters. "They were ducklings but I was a baby swan!" he said to himself.

He married the beautiful swan and lived happily ever after.

**A. Answer the following questions:**

Q1. Why was the little duckling sad?

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Q2. Who lived in the cottage?

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Q3.Where did the ugly duckling spend his winter?

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B. Pick out two adjectives from the story and write them here:

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C. Pick out two adverbs from the story and write them here:

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## Grammar

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sec. \_\_\_\_\_**

**Roll No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q1. Change the given story into Simple Past tense.**

Asad Khan likes music. He plays many instruments. He plays the piano, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, guitar, and bagpipes. The bagpipes are his favourite instrument to play. Not very many people play the bagpipes.

Asad plays the bagpipes for celebrations. He also plays the bagpipes in parades. The audience listens to the bagpipes. They clap for Asad. They enjoy the music of the bagpipes.

Asad also teaches people how to play the bagpipes. He gives lessons to children and adults. He teaches them the history of the bagpipes. He teaches them how to play music with the bagpipes. Asad is a good teacher.

[illegible]

**Sec. \_\_\_\_\_**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

## ADVERBS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Words that tell us more about a verb and an adjective are called adverbs.

For Example.

Sanjay walked **quickly**.

The cat slept **quietly**.

The highlighted adverbs tell us **how** Sanjay walked, and **how** the cat slept.

In an adjective ending in -y preceded by a consonant sound, the -y is changed into -i and -ly is added. For example, **happy-happily**.

When the adjective ends in -e, the -e is dropped and -ly is added. For example, **true-truly, gentle-gently**.

### TYPES OF ADVERBS

#### 1. ADVERB OF MANNER

Adverbs that tell us how an action takes place are called **adverbs of manner**.

**Q1. Underline the adverbs in each sentence.**

1. Cross the road carefully.
2. Arun sang loudly.
3. The bird flies swiftly.
4. She talks politely.
5. The baby cried bitterly.

**Q2. Fill in the blanks with the -ly forms of the adjectives given in the box.**

<b>Angry      Happy      Quiet      Loud      Careful</b>
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1. Ravi sat and waited \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He whistled -----.
3. The children danced -----.
4. They crossed the road -----.

5. The teacher shouted -----.

## 2. ADVERB OF PLACE

Adverbs that tell us **where** an action takes place are called **adverbs of place**.

Read these sentences.

1. Please take off your shoes **outside**.

2. I have misplaced my keys **somewhere**.

The highlighted words in these sentences are adverbs that ask the question – **where?**

**Q3. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs of place from the brackets.**

1. Come \_\_\_\_\_!(here/quickly)

2. We did not find those keys \_\_\_\_\_.(anywhere/happy)

3. The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_.(outside/loudly)

4. I met him \_\_\_\_\_.(inside/now)

5. We were looking for you \_\_\_\_\_.(everywhere/soon)

## 3. ADVERB OF TIME

Adverbs that tell us **when** an action takes place are called **adverbs of time**.

Now, read these sentences.

1. I will go to the mall **tomorrow**.

2. **Today**, I will go to the library.

The highlighted words in these sentences are adverbs. They answer the question - **when?**

**Q4. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverbs of time from the brackets.**

1. I will go to the post office \_\_\_\_\_(tomorrow/there).

2. We left \_\_\_\_\_for the airport(today/quickly).

3. He left for his school \_\_\_\_\_(early/easily).

4. \_\_\_\_\_,my friend met me. (yesterday/inside).

5. The school is closed \_\_\_\_\_(today/there)

## 4. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs that tell us **how often** an action takes place are called **adverbs of frequency**.

Read these sentences.

1. They are **always** on time.

2. I **hardly** get to meet my neighbours.

2. Ram can **never** stay quiet.

**Q1. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverb of frequency given in the brackets.**

1. I go to my grandparent's home \_\_\_\_\_ a year. (twice/soon)

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ makes a mistake. (easily/never)

3. He is \_\_\_\_\_ ready to help others. (always/quickly)

4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ hot yesterday. (here/extremely)

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ take a walk by the lake. (slowly/daily)

**Q2. Underline the adverbs in each sentence and state its kind.**

1. The sun was shining brightly. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The wind was blowing fiercely. \_\_\_\_\_

3. A man was standing outside. \_\_\_\_\_

4. I go to bed early. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Please give me Anil's address now. \_\_\_\_\_

6. I can't find my keys anywhere. \_\_\_\_\_

## ARTICLES

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Using **a** or **an** depends on the beginning sound of the next word. If the word begins with a vowel sound, we put **an** before it. For example,

- **An** English teacher
- **An** ice-cream factory

If the word begins with a consonant sound, we put **a** before it. For example,

- **A** Chinese restaurant
- **A** police officer

**The words a and an are called articles.**

Now look at these examples.

- **An** hour
- **An** honest person
- **An** heir

We use **an** before these words too because **H** is silent in these words. Thus, we see that all of these words begin with vowel sounds.

We use **a** before some words that begin with a vowel but produce a consonant sound. For example,

- **A** one –rupee coin(because the **o** in one sounds like **w**)
- **A** university (because the **u** in university sounds like **y**)
- **A** uniform (because the **u** in uniform sounds like **y**)

**Now read these sentences.**

- May I take **the** red colour pencil?
- **The** girl in the yellow T-shirt is my sister.
- I like **the** blue candle the best.

The word **the** indicates that we are talking about a specific pencil, a particular girl and a specific candle. The word **the** is also an article. It speaks of something that is **definite**. It refers to a particular person or thing.



**A. In the passage below, fill in the blanks with a, an or the. Put x in the blanks that do not require articles.**

Once upon \_\_\_\_\_ time, there lived \_\_\_\_\_ old \_\_\_\_\_ sage. He kept \_\_\_\_\_ pet parrot that could tell \_\_\_\_\_ future. \_\_\_\_\_ King of that land heard about \_\_\_\_\_ Sage's pet parrot. \_\_\_\_\_ King decided to ask \_\_\_\_\_ Sage for \_\_\_\_\_ advice. So, \_\_\_\_\_ King took his advisor with him and went to \_\_\_\_\_ cave of \_\_\_\_\_ Sage . When they arrived , \_\_\_\_\_ Sage invited them graciously . Then, from \_\_\_\_\_ iron cage, he took out \_\_\_\_\_ parrot . It was \_\_\_\_\_ green and \_\_\_\_\_ yellow and it squawked, Hello! Hello! How can I help you? \_\_\_\_\_ advisor said, 'please tell His Majesty about \_\_\_\_\_ future.' \_\_\_\_\_ parrot said, ' \_\_\_\_\_ King must look after \_\_\_\_\_ birds, \_\_\_\_\_ animals and \_\_\_\_\_ plants. He is \_\_\_\_\_ first King to visit us . He must take this message to \_\_\_\_\_ people of \_\_\_\_\_ world. If he does this, his future is bright.'

## SIMPLE TENSE: PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

The three main divisions of time are present, past and future. The verb of a sentence denotes the time when the action is taking place. Therefore, the tense of a verb tells us when the action happens.

### SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

**1. We use the simple present tense to show that an action happens regularly or often.** For example,

- He **plays** football every morning.
- I **take** my pet for a walk every day.

**2. We also use the simple present tense to talk about generally accepted truths or facts.** For example,

- The sun **rises** in the east.
- Monkeys **love** bananas.

**Q1. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) fruits and eggs.
2. Sania \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) sad.
3. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (help) my neighbours.
4. His brother rarely \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) town.
5. Sara and Sania \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) all the classes in the morning.
6. Piya \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English fluently.

### SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We use simple past tense to speak about \_\_\_\_

**1. Actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past.** For example,

- He **washed** his car yesterday.
- We **went** for a walk at 10 p.m.

**2. A past habit or to describe events that happened over a period of time in the past, but do not happen now.** For example,

- John **played** football when he was young.

- She **lived** in New York for seven years.

**3. Actions that were completed recently.** For example,

- Jai just **called**.
- Tim **left** a moment ago.

**The form of simple past tense is: subject + past tense of the verb.**

**Q2. Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar very well.
2. She never \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) me.
3. Rina's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) this dress for her birthday.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the cries of a child in her house.
5. Tara always \_\_\_\_\_ (find) new ways to do things.
6. The kitten \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) itself behind the cupboard.

### **SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE**

**We use the simple future tense to say that some action will happen in the future.** For example,

- He **will play** football tomorrow.
- I **shall speak** to you in a minute.

**The form of simple future tense is: subject + will/shall + the root form of the verb.**

**Q3. Fill in the blanks with the simple future tense of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. Riya \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a lot of money.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a beautiful house.
3. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (take) you to the station in an hour.
4. This year my birthday \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) on Saturday.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (fine) the late –comers.
6. Riyan and his wife \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around the world.

### **CONTINUOUS TENSES**

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE;** Sentences that tell us about actions that are happening at the time of speaking are said to be in the present continuous tense. We use is/am/are and the present participle to express this tense. For example,

- Ravi **is kicking** the ball.
- They **are lifting** a heavy box.

**The form of present continuous tense is: subject + am/is/are + -ing form of verb.**

**Q1. Complete these sentences using present continuous tense of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_(buy) ice cream.
2. The children \_\_\_\_\_(read) ghost stories.
3. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_(sing) like a rock star.
4. The guard \_\_\_\_\_(watch) over the tower.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_(leave) for the party.

**PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:** Sentences that tell us about actions that were going on at a particular time in the past. We use the was/were +ing form of the verb to express the past continuous tense. For example,

- Ben **was looking** out of the window.
- We **were listening** to the radio.

**The form of past continuous is: subject + was/were + -ing form of the verb.**

**Q2.. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous form of the verbs given in the box.**

bake

argue

crawl

kick

teach

1. The footballer \_\_\_\_\_ the ball with full strength.
2. The ants \_\_\_\_\_ all over the food at the picnic.
3. Seema's mother \_\_\_\_\_ pizza in the oven.
4. The judges \_\_\_\_\_ over who should be chosen as the best actor.

5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ me how to use the computer to surf the internet.

**FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:** Sentences that tell us about actions that are likely to happen are said to be in future continuous tense. We use will/shall +be +ing form of verb. For example

- We **will be leaving** in ten minutes.
- We **will be staying** back for dinner.

**The form of future continuous tense is: subject +will be/shall be + present participle form of the verb.**

Q3. Complete these sentences using the future continuous for of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ for New York within a week.(leave)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ the finals of the IPL tournament on Sunday.(watch)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ then.(study)
4. Mrs Khan \_\_\_\_\_ the auditions for the annual play soon.(conduct)
5. At this time next week I \_\_\_\_\_ to Cape Town.(travel)

## Writing Skills

**Q1. Create a story using the given starting line. (Word limit-70-80)**

It was a dry summer. The animals in the forest were beginning to find it difficult to

[illegible]

**Q2. Imagine that you are Daaim/Kaleema. You reside in Jammu and Kashmir. It was the first snowfall after the onset of winter. Write a diary entry in 50 words.**

[illegible]

[illegible]



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.**

**Winter Assignment**

**Mathematics Class-IV(Promoted to class-V)**

**Worksheet-1**

**Topic:Division**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

**QNO1: Solve the division sums and check your answer.**

**a.  $2234 \div 42$**

**b.  $6334 \div 53$**

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**QNO2: Find the quotient and remainder.**

**a.  $2087 \div 25$**

**b.  $632 \div 15$**

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**QNO3: Divide by 100. Find the quotient and remainder.**



**a. 9450**

**b. 7668**

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**QNO4: Divide.**

**a.  $7800 \div 20$**

**b.  $450 \div 30$**

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**QNO5: The sports teacher is cutting ribbons for the sports medals. How many ribbons of 30cm length can the teacher get from a roll of ribbon that is**

**1500cm long?**

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# **DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.**

## **Winter Assignment**

### **Mathematics Class-IV(Promoted to class-V)**

#### **Worksheet-2**

#### **Topic:Measurement**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_

Roll No.:\_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

**QNO1: Convert the following as directed:**

**a. 12 km664m into m.**

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**b.7KL996l into L.**

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**c.879cm into m.**

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**QNO2: Convert the following and then solve.**

**a.  $45\text{m}6\text{cm} - 12\text{m}10\text{cm}$**

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**b.  $53\text{KL}33\text{L} + 67\text{KL}431\text{L}$**

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**QNO3: Solve.**

**a.  $18\text{km}449\text{m} - 14\text{km}123\text{m}$**

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**b.  $23\text{kg}55\text{g} + 72\text{kg}13\text{g}$**

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**QNO4:Meenu's little sister Teenu weighs 63kg.What is her weight in g?**

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**QNO5:1kg of cherries costs Rs 4000. What is the cost of 100g?**

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# **DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.**

## **Winter Assignment**

### **Mathematics Class-IV(Promoted to class-V)**

#### **Worksheet-3**

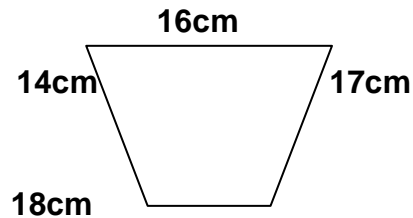
#### **Topic:Area&Perimetre**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

**QNO1: Find the perimeter of the following figures:**

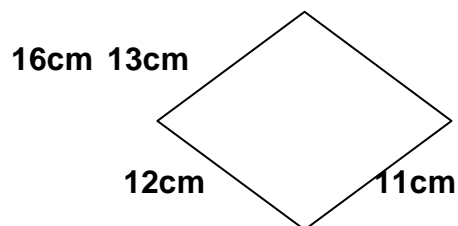


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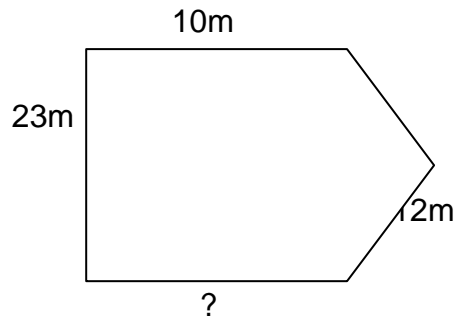
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**QNO2:Find the missing length of a figure whose perimeter is 200m.**



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**QNO3:Find the area of a rectangle whose length is 12cm and breadth is 5cm?**

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**QNO4:Find the area of a square whose side is 14cm?**

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**QNO5:How much lace does Mrs Mahindra need to put the border of 3 pillow coversif the length and breadth of the pillow cover is 45cm and 30cm respectively?**

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# **DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.**

## **Winter Assignment**

### **Mathematics Class-IV(Promoted to class-V)**

#### **Worksheet-4**

#### **Topic:Factors And Multiples**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_

Roll No.:\_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

**QNO1: Write all the factors of:**

**a. 36(through division)**

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**b. 45(through multiplication)**

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**QNO2: Find the common factors of:**

**24 and 12**

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**QNO3: Find the first five common multiples of:**

**6 and 9**

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**QNO4: Is 25 a multiple of 4? Show method.**

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**QNO5: Is 6 a factor of 48? Show method.**

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**QNO6: The book shop helper has to keep 36 books in equal piles. What are the different possible ways in which he can pile the books?**

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**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.**

**E.V.S**

**OUR LIVING EARTH**

**CLASS 4<sup>TH</sup> /SEC:\_\_\_\_\_**

**NAME:\_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO:\_\_\_\_\_**

**Q1. Fill in the blanks:**

- a) The planet nearest to the sun is \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The earth completes one rotation in \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
- c) The places near the equator are always \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The earth rotates from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ on its axis.
- e) The equator divides earth into \_\_\_\_\_ equal halves.

**Q2. Give one word for the following:**

- a) Unique planet of solar system \_\_\_\_\_
- b) The outermost layer of earth is called \_\_\_\_\_
- c) The part below the equator is called \_\_\_\_\_
- d) An imaginary line that divides earth into two halves is called \_\_\_\_\_
- e) The layer of earth that consists of magma is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3. Give the difference between:**

Rotation and Revolution

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**Q4. Define planets.**

## HOTS

[illegible]

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.**

**E.V.S**

**Reproduction in animals**

**CLASS 4<sup>TH</sup> /SEC: \_\_\_\_\_**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Q1. Give one word for the following:**

- f) Shedding of old skin is called \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Larva of butterfly is called \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Developing baby inside egg is called \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Eggs of fish and frog is called \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Baby cockroach is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Q2. Define the following:**

- a) Reproduction  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- b) Hatching  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- c) Mammal  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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**Q3. Give the difference between:**

Oviparous animals and viviparous animals

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**HOTS**

**Q4. How does a frog breathe in water and on land?**

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**Q5. Draw the structure of an egg.**

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.**

**E.V.S**

**THINGS AROUND US**

**CLASS 4<sup>TH</sup> /SEC: \_\_\_\_\_**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Q1. Fill in the blanks:**

- a. Water turns into \_\_\_\_\_ on heating.
- b. Molecules in gases are \_\_\_\_\_ packed.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ has a fixed shape and a fixed volume.
- d. All matters in the world are made up of \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ is the gas present in soft drinks.

**Q2. Give one word for the following.**

- a. Changing of water into ice on cooling is called \_\_\_\_\_
- b. A property of a solid to get dissolved in a liquid \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Anything that occupies space and has weight. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. It's a liquid often known as universal solvent \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Changing of water into water vapour is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3. Give the difference between:**

Chemical change and physical change

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**Q4. Define solvent**

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**HOTS**

**Q5. When we burn the agarbatti its fragrance spreads? Why?**



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**Q6. Draw a well labelled and colourful diagram of any two solids and liquids**

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.**

**E.V.S**

**WORK, FORCE AND ENERGY**

**CLASS 4<sup>TH</sup> /SEC: \_\_\_\_\_**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Q1. Fill in the blanks:**

- f) Wind energy can rotate the blades of \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) The \_\_\_\_\_ can move a resting object.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ is the main source energy on the earth.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ energy is present in hot body.
- j) The \_\_\_\_\_ force is used when we throw a stone using a catapult.

**Q2. Give one word for the following:**

- k) Electricity produced by energy of flowing water is called \_\_\_\_\_
- l) The force applied with the help of tools is called \_\_\_\_\_
- m) The push or pull applied on a body is called \_\_\_\_\_
- n) The energy that we obtain from sun is called \_\_\_\_\_
- o) Moving air is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3. Give the difference between:**

Magnetic force and Gravitational force

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**Q4. Define energy**

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**HOTS:**

**Q5. Find out is solar energy being used anywhere in your town or city? If yes how is it useful?**

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**Q6. Draw the colourful labelled diagram of any two appliances that run on electricity.**

दिल्लीपब्लिकस्कूल, श्रीनगर

कक्षा- चतुर्थ (Promoted to class 5<sup>th</sup>)

विषय-हिंदी (Main)

शीतअवकाशकार्य-पत्र

क्रियाविशेषण

(Adverb)

जोशब्दक्रियाकीविशेषताबतातेहैं, उन्हेंक्रियाविशेषणकहतेहैं।

जैसे- चीतातेज़दौड़ताहै।  
बच्चेपार्कमेंप्रतिदिनसैरकरतेहैं।

प्र० १. नीचेदिगाएवाक्योंमेंक्रियाविशेषणशब्दछाँटकरलिखिए

क. गीतानेएकमधुरगीतगाया।-----

ख. तिलकअच्छालिखताहै।-----

ग. हमेंकमबोलनाचाहिए।-----

घ. वहजल्दी-जल्दीखारहाहै।-----

ड. सीताबहुतबोलतीहै। -----

च. कछुआधीरे-धीरेचलताहै। -----

प्र० २. नीचेदिएगएवाक्योंमेंउपयुक्तक्रियाविशेषणलगाकरवाक्योंको  
दुबारालिखिए।

क. वहपढ़ताहै। -----

ख. हमघूमनेजातेहैं। -----

ग. खानाखालो। -----

घ. वहघूमनेगयाथा। -----

ड. घोड़ादौड़रहाहै। -----

च. बच्चेसोगए। -----

प्र० ३. नीचेदिएवाक्योंमेंरिक्तस्थानोंकीपूतिकोष्ठकमेंदिएहुए

उचितक्रियाविशेषणशब्दोंसेकीजिए -

क. निर्मल -----घरचलागया।( जल्दी/बाहर)

ख. सवेरे -----व्यायामकियाकरो। (थोड़ा/बहुत)

ग. हवा -----चलरहीहै। (तेज़ीसे/तेज़)

घ. चलो ----- बैठो।( बाहर/ धीरे )

ड. हमारेसैनिक -----दुश्मनोंपरटूटपड़े।(फुर्तीसे/अचानक )

अभ्यासपत्र -2

मुहावरे (Idioms)

भाषाको अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए मुहावरों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। मुहावरे अपने सामान्य अर्थ को छोड़ विशेष अर्थ का बोध कराते हैं।

प्र० १. नीचे लिखे मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखिए और उनका वाक्यों में

प्रयोग कीजिए -

क. पेट में चूहे कूदना -----

-----

ख. नौदो ग्यारह होना-----

-----

ग. नाक में दम करना -----

-----



घ. मक्खियाँ मारना -----

-----

ड. आसमान सिर पर उठाना -----

-----

प्र० २. मुहावरे और उनके अर्थों के सही जोड़े बनाओ।

कमर कसना हँसना  
दाँत दिखाना तैयार होना  
नाक में दम करना हरा देना  
छक्के छुड़ाना बहुत दुखी करना  
फूला न समाना सहायता करना  
हाथ बँटाना बहुत खुश होना

प्र० ३. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में शीर्षों के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरे लिखिए

क. मूर्ख होना -----

ख. जीललचाना -----

ग. नष्टकरदेना -----

घ. मारडालना -----

च. डरकरभागना -----

## विराम चिह्न

( Punctuation )

बोलते समय हम बीच-बीच में थोड़ी देर रुकते हैं। लिखते समय जहाँ-

जहाँ रुकना होता है, वहाँ हम कुछ संकेत-चिह्नों का प्रयोग करते हैं। विराम का अर्थ ही है -

-- रुकना। रुकते समय हम जिन चिह्नों का प्रयोग करते हैं, उन्हें विराम - चिह्न कहा जाता है।

कुछ प्रमुख विराम-चिह्न निम्नलिखित हैं

१. पूर्ण विराम ( । ) (Full Stop)

इसका प्रयोग सामान्य रूप से वाक्य के अंत में करते हैं।

जैसे - क. आज रविवार है।

ख. मैं कल दिल्ली गया था।

२. अल्प विराम ( , ) (Comma)

वाक्य के बीच में जहाँ कुछ देर के लिए रुकते हैं, वहाँ अल्प विराम का प्रयोग करते हैं।

जैसे - क. सुनील, रोहित और सीमा मेला देखने गए।

ख. चलिएपिताजी,देरहोगईहै ।

३. प्रश्न-चिह्न( ? ) (Mark of Interrogation )  
इसचिह्नकोप्रश्नसूचकवाक्योंकेअंतमेंलगातेहैं ।

जैसे - क. कौनआयाहै ?

ख. तुमकौनहो ?

४. विस्मयादिबोधकचिह्न ( ! ) (Mark of Exclamation)

इसचिह्नकाप्रयोगखुशी,शोक,घणा,आश्चर्यआदिकाभाव  
प्रकटकरनेकेलिएकरतेहैं ।

जैसे -

क. शाबाशतुमनेबहुतअच्छाकामकियाहै ।

ख. हायमेरीगेंदखोगई ।

ग. अरेयहक्याहोगया ।

५. उद्धरणचिह्न( “ ” ) ( Inverted Comma)

इसचिह्नकाप्रयोगकिसीकीबातकोज्यों-का-त्योंकहने  
केलिएकियाजाताहै ।

जैसे- क. अध्यापकनेकहा,"कलविद्यालयबंदरहेगा ।"

ख. नेहरूजीनेकहाथा,"बच्चेबड़ेभोलेहोतेहैं ।"

६. योजकचिह्न( - ) (Hyphen) -इसकाप्रयोगजोड़नेकेलिएहोताहै

जैसे - बुरा-भलारात-दिनधीरे-धीरेघर-घरआदि ।

प्र० १. नीचेलिखेवाक्योंमेंसहीविराम- चिह्नलगाओ

क. आजकादिनबहुतअच्छाहै

ख. रविगीताऔरहिमांशुउद्यानमेंहै

ग. वाहकितनासुंदरमहलहै

घ. तुम्हारीकक्षामेंकितनेबच्चेहैं

ड. मोहनइधरआओ

च. रेशमाबोलीमैनेताजमहलदेखाहै

छ. क्याआपमेरेबारेमेंजानतेहैं

ज. दोनोंअपनेअपनेघरचलेगए

प्र० २. जहाँ वाक्यमेंहमेंथोडारुकनापड़े, वहाँकौन-सेचिह्नकाप्रयोग कियाजाताहै। एकउदाहरणकेद्वारास्पष्टकीजिए।

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#### अभ्यासपत्र -4 श्रुतिसमभिन्नार्थकशब्द

श्रुतिसमभिन्नार्थकशब्द--

वेशब्दजोसुननेतथालिखनेमेंलगभगसमानलगतेहैं, किंतुउनकेअर्थबहुतभिन्नहोतेहैं, वे श्रुतिसमभिन्नार्थकशब्दकहलातेहैं। हिंदीभाषामेंऐसेअनेकशब्दहैं

, जोलिखने, पढ़ने, बोलनेतथासुननेमेंलगभगसमानप्रतीतहोतेहैं

, किंतुउनकेअर्थबिलकुलअलगहोतेहैं। जैसेदोशब्दलो 'अवधि' तथा 'अवधी'

।येदोनोंशब्दसुननेमेंएकजैसेप्रतीतहोतेहैं,किंतुदोनोंकेअर्थभिन्नहैं। 'अवधि' काअर्थहै

- 'समय ' जबकि 'अवधी'

काअर्थउसबोलीकानामहै,जोअवधप्रदेशमेंबोलीजातीहै।

आओ,इसप्रकारकेकुछशब्दोंकोदेखेंऔरउनकेभिन्नअर्थसमझें -

शब्दअर्थ

अचारआम,नीबूआदिकाअचार

आचारआचरण,चाल-चलन

अनलआग

अनिलवायु

अपेक्षाउम्मीद,आशा

उपेक्षाअनादर, तिरस्कार

शब्दअर्थ

आँधीतेज़हवा

आधीआधाहिस्सा

आकरआनेकेबाद

आकारशक्ल,सूरत

असमानजोबराबरनहो  
आसमानआकाश

ओरतरफ़

औरतथा,अन्य,दूसरा

कुलयोग  
कूलकिनारा

कपटधोखा  
कपाटदरवाजा

नीरपानी  
नीड़घोंसला

शब्दअर्थ

निधनमत्यु  
निर्धनगरीब



खानखदान  
खानमुसलमानपठान

कडाईसख्ती

कडाईसुई-धागेसेकपड़ेपरफूल-पत्तीबनाना  
कडाईएकप्रकारकाबरतन

परिमाणमात्रा, नाप-तौल  
परिणामनतीजा

इस्त्रीप्रेस  
स्त्रीमहिला

प्र० १. दिए गए शब्दों की सहायता से वाक्यों को पूरा करो -

क. लड़का दरवाज़े की ----- भागा । (और, ओर)

मीना ----- शीला घर गई ।

ख. झरने का ----- मीठा था । (नीड़, नीर)

चिड़िया के ----- में अंडे थे ।

ग. इसकिताबका ----- क्याहै? (मूल,मूल्य)

इसपौधेको ----- सहितलगाओ ।

घ. मेरेकपड़ेबक्सेके -----रखेहैं । (अंतर,अंदर)

इनदोनोंखिलोनोंमेंक्या -----है ?

चित्र देखकर अपने शब्दों में एक छोटी सी कहानी लिखिए -

चित्र



चित्र वर्णन—

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## **Winter Assignment for Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

Class:V  
March-2017

Dated:31/12/2016

Date of Submission: 10<sup>th</sup> of

Q1. Create a colorful presentation on the topic “My Valley”. Use your ideas and add 10 slides in this project. Apply necessary animations and effects.

Adobe Photoshop Activities:

Q2.

1. Open “water Lilies” and “Blue Hills” from ‘Samples pictures’ folder under **MY documents**.
2. Select one Lily flower from “water Lilies” image with **Lasso Tool**.
3. After making the selection, press **Ctrl+C** to copy the selected part.
4. Then select the “Blue Hills” image where you want to paste the selected Lily flower.
5. Press **Ctrl+V** to paste.

Q3. Create a greeting card on ‘Independence Day’ in Photoshop. Use your email to send it to President of India. The e-mail address is [presidentofindia@rb.nic.in](mailto:presidentofindia@rb.nic.in)

Q4. Create a banner for the sports day in Adobe Photoshop with the following instructions:

- ❖ Set the background color as green
- ❖ Set page size as height=20 inches , width=20 inches.
- ❖ Use text tool for the heading with Flag warp ,colour as green for heading and alignment as right.
- ❖ Use text tool and type a quote for sports day using fish warp.
- ❖ Use pencil , Paint bucket, clone stamp, eraser , brush and other tools to design the banner.

[Note: You can send your Assignments using Campus Manager to your H.R.T or to your concerned computer teacher. Even you can take a printout and submit.]

KASHMIRI

(Promoted to class 5th)

دہلی پبلک سکول سرینگر

ثواریمہ جمائو خاطر

( ورک شیٹ )

سکشن:-----

نام:-----

تاریخ:-----

رول نمبر:-----

سوال نمبر ۱:- اچھر لیکھو؟

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سوال نمبر ۲:- (۱) آوازِ ستر بناؤ وودہ لفظ تہ جملہ؟

۱-----

۲-----

۳-----

۴-----

۵-----

- ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۳:- (۲) آوازِ عتَر بنّا وودہ لفظ تہ جملہ؟

- ۱- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۴:- (۱) آوازِ عتَر بنّا وودہ لفظ تہ جملہ؟

- ۱- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲- \_\_\_\_\_

- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۵:- (ا) آوازِ عتق بنائو دہ لفظ تہ جملہ؟

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۶:- (۱) آوازِ ستّر بنّاوودہ لفظ تہ جملہ؟

- ۱- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۷:- (ای) آوازِ ستّر بنّاوودہ لفظ تہ جملہ؟

- ۱- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_



۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۸:- (۱) آوازِ ستّر بنّاوودہ لفظ تہ جملہ؟

۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۹:- (۱) آوازِ ستّر بنّاوودہ لفظ تہ جملہ؟

۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_

۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_

- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۰:- (ا) آوازِ عسّی بنّاوِوَدَہ لفظِ تہِ جُمْلہ؟

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۱:- (او) آوازِ عسّی بنّاوِوَدَہ لفظِ تہِ جُمْلہ؟

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_

- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۲:- اکبر پٹھہ دہن تام لیکھو گزند؟

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۳:- دہن مہون ہندی نا لیکھو؟

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_ ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۴:- ہفتکلہن دوہن ہندی ناویکھو؟

۱- \_\_\_\_\_ ۲- \_\_\_\_\_ ۳- \_\_\_\_\_  
۴- \_\_\_\_\_ ۵- \_\_\_\_\_ ۶- \_\_\_\_\_  
۷- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۵:- جسمکلہن انگن ہندی ناویکھو؟

۱- \_\_\_\_\_ ۲- \_\_\_\_\_ ۳- \_\_\_\_\_  
۴- \_\_\_\_\_ ۵- \_\_\_\_\_ ۶- \_\_\_\_\_  
۷- \_\_\_\_\_ ۸- \_\_\_\_\_ ۹- \_\_\_\_\_  
۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۶:- دہن سبزین ہندی ناویکھو؟

۱- \_\_\_\_\_ ۲- \_\_\_\_\_ ۳- \_\_\_\_\_  
۴- \_\_\_\_\_ ۵- \_\_\_\_\_ ۶- \_\_\_\_\_  
۷- \_\_\_\_\_ ۸- \_\_\_\_\_ ۹- \_\_\_\_\_  
۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

## دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر (سرمائی تعطیلات کا عملی کام)

مضمون: اردو

جماعت: چہارم

نام: \_\_\_\_\_

رول نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

سیکشن: \_\_\_\_\_

ایک اندھا فقیر تھا۔ بے چارہ سڑک کے کنارے بیٹھ کر بھیک مانگتا تھا۔ وہ آنکھوں سے نابینا تھا۔ مگر کانوں سے بہت تیز سنتا تھا۔

ایک دن ایک چور، چوری کر کے بھاگ رہا تھا۔ اور پولیس اُس کا پیچھا کر رہی تھی۔ چور پولیس کے ہاتھ نہیں لگا۔ سڑک کے کنارے بیٹھے فقیر نے پولیس کو ہاتھ کے اشارے سے چور کے بارے میں بتایا۔

پولیس نے کہا کہ بڑے میاں آپ کو دکھائی تو دیتا نہیں پھر کیسے آپ کو پتہ چلا کہ چور اس طرف بھاگا ہے۔ نابینا فقیر نے جواب دیا۔ ”آپ کا کہنا ٹھیک ہے میں دیکھ نہیں سکتا مگر سن تو سکتا ہوں“ سپاہیوں نے کہا ”آپ کو دکھائی نہیں دیتا مگر کیسے اندازہ ہوا کہ بھاگنے والا چور ہے۔“ فقیر نے جواب دیا ”اس کے بھاگنے کا ڈھنگ کچھ ایسا ہی تھا وہ بہت جلدی میں تھا۔ وہ بھاگتے بھاگتے رکا اور پھر بھاگنے لگا۔

سپاہیوں نے کہا ”تو بھلا اس کا کیا مطلب ہوا“ اس نے ایسا کیوں کیا۔ فقیر بولا۔ ”وہ یہ جاننا چاہتا تھا کہ تم اس کا پیچھا تو نہیں کر رہے ہو۔“

فقیر کے بتائے ہوئے پتہ پر سپاہی گئے تو چور ہاتھ آگیا اور اس کو پکڑ لائے اب واپس اندھے  
 فقیر کے پاس آئے اور شکر یہ ادا کیا۔ اور بولے ’بڑے میاں آپ کے کان بہت سے لوگوں کی  
 آنکھوں سے اچھے ہیں‘۔

دئی گئی کہانی کو دو یا تین بار غور سے پڑھ کر نیچے دیئے گئے سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے۔

الفاظ	اضداد
۱: بادشاہ	-----
۲: سست	-----
۳: رات	-----
۴: چھوٹے	-----
۵: سوال	-----
۶: آہستہ	-----
۷: دور	-----
۸: بُرے	-----
۹: بے وقوف	-----

سوال نمبر ۲: دیئے گئے الفاظ کے مترادف کہانی میں سے ڈھونڈ کر لکھئے۔

الفاظ	مترادف
۱: سست	-----

- ۲: صحیح -----
- ۳: طریقہ -----
- ۴: فوراً -----
- ۵: نزدیک -----

سوال نمبر ۳: دئی گئی کہانی میں سے چار حروف ڈھونڈ کر لکھئے۔

### حروف

- ۱: -----
- ۲: -----
- ۳: -----
- ۴: -----

سوال نمبر ۴: دئی گئی کہانی میں سے چار ضمیر ڈھونڈ کر لکھئے۔

### ضمیر

- ۱: -----
- ۲: -----
- ۳: -----
- ۴: -----

سوال نمبر ۵: دی گئی کہانی میں سے سات اسم ڈھونڈ کر لکھئے۔

اسم

۱: -----

۲: -----

۳: -----

۴: -----

سوال نمبر ۶: دئے گئے الفاظ کے جملے لکھئے۔

جملے

الفاظ

۱: فقیر -----

۲: سڑک -----

۳: پولیس -----

۴: ٹھیک -----

۵: اندھا -----

سوال نمبر ۷: دئے گئے واحد کے جمع لکھئے۔

جمع

واحد

۱: سڑک -----

۲: کنارہ -----

۳: اشارہ -----



## دہلی پبلک اسکول سرینگر

مضمون: اردو  
جماعت: چہارم  
تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_  
نام: \_\_\_\_\_  
رو نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_  
سیکشن: \_\_\_\_\_  
سوال نمبر: دی گئی تصویر کو دیکھ کر اپنے الفاظ میں ایک اقتباس قلمبند کیجیے۔



Handwriting practice lines consisting of 18 horizontal dashed lines.

## دہلی پبلک اسکول سرینگر

نام: \_\_\_\_\_

مضمون: اردو

رو نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

جماعت: چہارم

سیکشن: \_\_\_\_\_

تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۲: دی گئی تصویر کو دیکھ کر اپنے الفاظ میں ایک اقتباس قلمبند کیجیے۔



Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal dashed lines.

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## دہلی پبلک اسکول سرینگر

مضمون: اردو

نام: -----

جماعت: چہارم

رو نمبر: -----

تاریخ: -----

سیکشن: -----

سوال نمبر: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

جان سے اپنی ہم کو پیارا کشمیر ہمارا۔

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## دہلی پبلک اسکول سرینگر

مضمون: اردو

نام: \_\_\_\_\_

جماعت: چہارم

رو نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

سیکشن: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۲: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

سب اپنے جی میں ٹھانیں یہ ہے رضا ہماری

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## دہلی پبلک اسکول سرینگر

مضمون: اردو

نام: -----

جماعت: چہارم

رو نمبر: -----

تاریخ: -----

سیکشن: -----

سوال نمبر ۳: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

چھوڑ دی کشتی تیرے نام پر

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## دہلی پبلک اسکول سرینگر

مضمون: اردو

نام: \_\_\_\_\_

جماعت: چہارم

رو نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

سیکشن: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۴: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

اب کنارے لگانا تیرا کام ہے

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## دہلی پبلک اسکول سرینگر

مضمون: اردو

نام: \_\_\_\_\_

جماعت: چہارم

رو نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

سیکشن: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۵: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

علم انسان کا بہترین زیور ہے

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