

# ENGLISH

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR



TOPIC - ADVERBS

WINTER ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-V

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs from the box. Hints are given in brackets.**

happily	everywhere	always	fast	twice
bravely	downstairs	neatly	out	
regularly				

1. The soldiers fought \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of manner)

2. The man has gone \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of place)

3. My mother visited the hospital \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of frequency)

4. I searched my pen \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of place)

5. He visits us \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of frequency)

6. The children clapped \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of manner)

7. Rahim writes \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of manner)

8. Saira went \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of place)

9. Rahim is \_\_\_\_\_ late to the school. (adverb of frequency)

10. The dog ran \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of manner)

**Q2. Circle the adverbs in the following sentences and state its kind.**

1. Ramesh does the work cheerfully. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Gita looked up and saw mother waving from the balcony. \_\_\_\_\_

3. I have been to Australia just once. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Put the books there. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The student spoke politely to all his seniors. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The child could not be found anywhere. \_\_\_\_\_

7. I have never been to the USA. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Jerry ran quickly to catch the bus. \_\_\_\_\_

9. My grandparents live in Kerala. I visit them often. \_\_\_\_\_

10. The cat crept silently after the mouse. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3. Frame meaningful sentences using following adverbs.**

1. here

\_\_\_\_\_ 2.

seldom

\_\_\_\_\_

3. softly

\_\_\_\_\_

4. sometimes

\_\_\_\_\_

5. thrice

\_\_\_\_\_



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## ENGLISH

### Winter Assignment

#### CLASS -V

NAME: -----  
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SEC.:-----

ROLL NO.:-----

### Topic:Articles

#### A. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

1. Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ Leaning Tower of Pisa?
2. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ cake that is on the counter.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ earth revolves around \_\_\_\_\_ sun.
4. Mrs Khan stepped in \_\_\_\_\_ puddle and got dirty water on her clothes.
5. Our neighbours have \_\_\_\_\_ cat and \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
6. Anusha is studying to be \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.
7. Mother Teresa became famous for her work for \_\_\_\_\_ poor.
8. Aneesa eats \_\_\_\_\_ egg and \_\_\_\_\_ piece of toast for breakfast every day.
9. Sabreen has \_\_\_\_\_ scar on her forehead.
10. Please carry \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella, it is \_\_\_\_\_ very hot day.

#### B. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the and complete the passage.

\_\_\_\_\_hole is a thing that does not exist. Have you heard about air pockets? They are holes in \_\_\_\_\_air .They are even less than nothing. Air is nothing itself, how can there be \_\_\_\_\_hole in it? If you are in \_\_\_\_\_ aeroplane and \_\_\_\_\_plane drops into \_\_\_\_\_air pocket, you get \_\_\_\_\_funny feeling inside your tummy. Very well known are \_\_\_\_\_holes in the thumbs of mittens. The fingers are snug and cozy in \_\_\_\_\_warm and colourful mitten ,but \_\_\_\_\_thumb is freezing because \_\_\_\_\_mitten has worn out there, leaving behind \_\_\_\_\_big hole.

Doughnuts also have \_\_\_\_\_hole in \_\_\_\_\_centre and so do mints. You can blow air through them , but not eat them. So the next time you see \_\_\_\_\_hole, think about what it is.



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## WINTER ASSIGNMENT

### ENGLISH

### CLASS V

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
no. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll

**Q. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions from the box:**

so	although	unless	yet	nor
for	but	and	or	because

1. She is young \_\_\_\_\_ pretty.
2. I like tea, \_\_\_\_\_ my sister likes coffee.
3. Raj bought a sandwich \_\_\_\_\_ he was hungry.
4. Sita could not attend the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ she was unwell.
5. Would you prefer tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?
6. The baby will not eat, \_\_\_\_\_ go to school.
7. The streets were flooded, \_\_\_\_\_ we did not go further.
8. Zaheer was unwell, \_\_\_\_\_ he went shopping with his cousin.
9. I kept walking, \_\_\_\_\_ I was tired.
10. You won't pass \_\_\_\_\_ you study hard.

**Q. Use the following conjunctions in the sentences of your own:**

1. although \_\_\_\_\_
2. because \_\_\_\_\_
3. nor \_\_\_\_\_
4. and \_\_\_\_\_
5. or \_\_\_\_\_
6. yet \_\_\_\_\_
7. although \_\_\_\_\_
8. unless \_\_\_\_\_
9. for \_\_\_\_\_
10. so \_\_\_\_\_

### **Diary Entry**

You have to keep a 'green' diary for a week. You should record anything that you did to help the environment and anything that you did that harmed the environment. This is just to make you more aware of the effects of our actions and how we can try to help the environment more.

Imagine a typical week for you and make entries for the things that you did that helped or harmed the environment.



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR**

**WINTER ASSIGNMENT**

**ENGLISH**

**CLASS V**

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

**Roll**

**no.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions from the box:**

down	up	in	of	at	for
after	by	on	into		

1. The lizard crawled \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
2. The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_ the park.
3. The boy is going \_\_\_\_\_ the hill.
4. I bought this pen \_\_\_\_\_ ten rupees.
5. Water boils \_\_\_\_\_ 100 degree celsius.
6. He is fond \_\_\_\_\_ music.
7. She jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the pool.
8. Hang the picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
9. I will complete this assignment \_\_\_\_\_ evening.
10. The dog ran \_\_\_\_\_ the thief.

**Q. Use the following prepositions in the sentences of your own:**

1. within \_\_\_\_\_
2. on \_\_\_\_\_
3. without \_\_\_\_\_
4. at \_\_\_\_\_
5. since \_\_\_\_\_
6. by \_\_\_\_\_
7. into \_\_\_\_\_
8. along \_\_\_\_\_



# STORY TIME

## CLASS V

**Read the following stories and write a brief summary of each story in your own words.**

### **Alice feels puzzled**

*In the book, Alice's Adventure in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll, Alice slides down a rabbit-hole to find herself in a low, long hallway lined with locked doors. She comes upon a tiny door that she opens with a golden key she finds on a table. Through this door, she sees a beautiful garden. However, the door is too small for her to even put her head through it. Then she drinks something tasty which causes her to shrink. She can now go through the door but she realizes that she has left the key on the table. She eats a cake marked 'EAT ME' and begins to grow tall rapidly. How does Alice feel?*

"Curiouser and curiouser!" cried Alice. She was so surprised that, for the moment, she quite forgot how to speak good English.

"Now I'm opening out like the largest telescope that ever was! Goodbye, feet!" When she looked down at her feet, they seemed to be almost out of sight, they were getting so far off.

'Oh, my poor little feet, I wonder who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now, dears?' thought Alice. 'I'm sure I shan't be able! I shall be a great deal too far off to trouble myself about you. You must manage the best way you can!'

'However, I must be kind to them. Or, perhaps they won't walk the way I want to go! Let me see, I'll give them a new pair of boots every Christmas.

Alice went on planning how she would manage it. 'They must go by the carrier,' she thought, 'and how funny it'll seem, sending presents to one's own feet! How odd the directions will look!'

"Oh dear, what nonsense I'm thinking!" Alice cried out aloud. Just then, her head struck against the roof of the hall. In fact, she was now more than nine feet high and she at once picked up the little golden key. She hurried off to the garden door.

Poor Alice! She could only lie on one side and look at the garden with one eye. To get through the door was more hopeless than ever. She sat down and began to cry. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said Alice to herself. "A big girl like you. You should not keep on crying in this way! Stop this moment, I tell you!"

But she went on all the same, shedding gallons of tears, until there was a large pool, about four inches deep, all around her.

After some time, she heard a little pattering of feet in the distance, and she hastily dried her eyes to see what was coming. It was the White Rabbit returning, splendidly dressed, with a pair of white gloves in one hand and a large fan in the other. He came trotting along in a great hurry, muttering to himself as he came, "Oh! The Duchess! Oh! Won't she be angry if I've kept her waiting?"

Alice felt so desperate that she was ready to ask for help from anyone. When the Rabbit came near her, she began to say, in a low, timid voice, "If you please, sir." The Rabbit started violently, dropped the white gloves and the fan, and scurried away into the darkness.

Alice picked up the fan and gloves, and, as the hall was very hot, she started fanning herself. She said to herself, "Dear, dear! How queer everything is today! I wonder if I've been changed in the night. Let me think – was I same when I got up this morning? I think I can remember feeling a little different. But if I'm not the same, the next question is, who in the world am I? Ah, that's the great puzzle!"

Then she began thinking about all the children she knew, especially those who were of the same age as herself, to see if she could have been changed into any of them.

"I'm sure I'm not Ada," she said, "for her hair goes in such long ringlets, and mine doesn't go in ringlets at all. I'm sure I can't be Mabel, for I know all sorts of things, and she knows so little! Besides, she's she, and I'm I. How puzzling it all is! I wonder if I know all the things I used to know. Let's try Geography. London is the capital of Paris, and Paris is the capital of Rome, and Rome – no, that's all wrong, I'm certain! I must have been changed into Mabel!"

Alice's eyes filled with tears and she said to herself, "I must be Mabel after all. No, I've made up my mind about it; if I'm Mabel, I'll stay down here!"

As she said this she looked down at her hands, and was surprised to see that she had put on one of the White Rabbit's little white gloves while she was talking.

'How could I have done that?' she thought. 'I must be growing small again.'

She got up and went to the table to measure herself by it and found that, as nearly as she could guess, she was now about two feet high, and was going on shrinking rapidly.

She soon found out that the cause of this was the fan she was holding. She dropped it hastily, just in time to avoid shrinking away altogether.

"That was a narrow escape!" said Alice, a good deal frightened at the sudden change, but very glad to find herself still in existence. "Now I must go to the garden!" She ran with full speed back to the small door.

an adaptation

## Tenali Raman and the two thieves

*Tenali Raman is said to have been a comic poet in the court of Raja Krishnadevaraya, the famous emperor of the Vijayanagar kingdom, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century CE. The Vijayanagar kingdom was situated in present-day Karnataka. Tenali Raman was known for his wit and intelligence. Raja Krishnadevaraya is said to have rewarded him many a time for his cleverness. Read on to find out what happened when two thieves entered Tenali Raman's house while he was sleeping.*

One night, Tenali Raman was suddenly awakened by some noises. He had heard the sound of rustling leaves but there was no breeze blowing at the time. He saw that two thieves had entered his house. They were still at the gate. Tenali Raman acted quickly. He thought of a plan. He woke his wife up and told her that there were thieves at the gate of their house. They had to do something at once to protect themselves. He asked his wife to agree with whatever he said. His wife nodded. Tenali Raman waited for the thieves to come near the window of his house.

Then he said loudly to his wife, "I am relieved that all the gold coins the emperor has given us are safe in a trunk that we have placed at the bottom of the well in the garden. No one in this world will be able to guess where we have hidden our treasure. Now we can sleep peacefully."

His wife said, "Yes, you came up with a brilliant idea! Our treasure is indeed safe in our well!"

The thieves went to the well when they heard this. They thought that the well would not be very deep. They decided that they would take out all the water from the well by morning and carry the treasure away.

The thieves found a long rope beside the well. They started drawing out water from the well with a bucket tied to the long rope. Every time, they emptied the bucket full of water in the garden.

Night passed and morning arrived. They did not find any treasure. However, by early morning, Tenali Raman's neighbours had been awakened by the noise and had caught the thieves!

Tenali Raman came out of his house saying, "Thank you, friends, for watering my plants. I must pay you for your labour."

The thieves understood that Tenali Raman had outsmarted them. They fell at Tenali Raman's feet and asked for forgiveness. Tenali Raman's wife felt proud of her husband. She said, "Your mind works really fast and I should really thank the thieves for watering the garden. I need not do it for another week."

Tenali Raman and his wife smiled lovingly at each other.



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR**

**(ENGLISH)**

**SENTENCE AND TENSES**

**CLASS –V**

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

**SEC:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Q1. Rearrange the words below in the right order to make meaningful sentences. Put the correct punctuation.**

- a) delight / renu / the / at/ looked / pen / with
- b) quickly / very/ weeks/ passed/ six
- c) she/ alas/ broke/ arm/ her/ and/ play/ could/ not
- d) mother/ food / your / cook / tasty/ does
- e) nelson/ first/ became/ president/ the / Africa/ of
- f) agatha/ spend/ how/ did/ day/ the
- g) the/ twinkled/ stars/ in/ sky/ the/
- h)it/ sunny/ bright/ is/ a/ day/
- i) enjoyed/ suzzane/ himachal/ her/ visit/ to

**Q2. Punctuate the following lines.**

uncle ken thought one run was more than enough why go charging up and down the wicket like a madman however he couldn't refuse to run and he was halfway down the pitch when the fielder's throw hit the wicket

**Q3. Write one assertive, one exclamatory, one interrogative and one imperative sentence using the word "door".**

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**Q4. Complete these sentences with correct form of verb from the bracket.**

- a. Meena \_\_\_\_\_ very well with her elders. (behave)
- b. Children \_\_\_\_\_ themselves in the rain. (enjoy)
- c. I \_\_\_\_\_ watching animated movies. (like)
- d. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ to travel. (love)
- e. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of novels. (read)

**Q5. Choose the correct verb in the following sentence.**

- a. The batsman (has/have) scored a century.
- b. Tourists (love/loves) to watch the dolphins.
- c. She (sing/sings) in the school.
- d. The dog (growls/ growl) at strangers.
- e. My mother(go/goes) to school at 8 am.

**Q6. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of verb given in the brackets. Add the right helping verbs.**

- a. The farmer \_\_\_\_\_(plough) his field.
- b. I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) my breakfast.
- c. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (correct) her students' work.
- d. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in the village.
- e. They \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their homework quickly.

**Q7. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the tense of the following sentences from present continuous to past continuous.**

- a. My mother is cooking food for me.
- 

- b. She is packing her bags for the vacations.
- 

- c. The street dogs are running after the cat.
-

d. Zareenis working on her assignment.

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e. The students are making a lot of noise.

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**Q8. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of verb.**

Present	past	past participle
	drank	drunk
Eat		eaten
	flew	flown
Make	made	
Leave		left
Read	read	
Say		said
Teach		taught
	thought	thought
Choose	chose	

**Q9. Circle the subject and underline the object in the following sentences.**

- Reema works very hard for exams.
- I saw a picture of unicorn.
- My grandfather loves to read books.
- They brought her a beautiful birthday present.
- Mohan owns an expensive car.

# MATHEMATICS

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

WINTER ASSIGNMENT (Mathematics)

CLASS 5th

1. Draw two rectangles of same perimeter and same area.
2. Draw a regular hexagon of side 6 cm and calculate its perimeter.
3. Find the area and perimeter of rectangle with sides 400 cm and 10m.
4. Find the length of rectangle whose breadth is 13 cm and having an area of 195 sq cm.
5. Find the area of square whose perimeter is 48 cm.
6. Draw three rectangles with an area of 12 sq cm. Calculate the perimeter of each. What do you notice.
7. Salim wants to fence his square garden of side 11m. If the cost of fencing one metre is Rs 550. Find the cost of fencing the garden.





Delhi Public School, Srinagar

Worksheet

Topic: Fractions

Class/Sec: V/\_\_\_\_

Roll no :

QNO1: Tick the correct option:

1. What is the division form of  $\frac{6}{11}$ .
  - i)  $6 \div 11$
  - ii)  $6 \div 1$
  - iii)  $11 \div 6$
  - iv)  $6 \div 6$
2. The fractions with same denominator are \_\_\_\_\_ fractions.
  - i) Unlike
  - ii) Like
  - iii) Proper
  - iv) Equivalent
3.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) 1
  - ii) 2
  - iii) 0
  - iv)  $\frac{1}{2}$
4. The fractions with the same value are called as \_\_\_\_\_ fractions.
  - i) unlike
  - ii) Like
  - iii) Equivalent
  - iv) Improper
5. What is the reciprocal of 3
  - i)  $\frac{1}{3}$
  - ii)  $\frac{2}{3}$
  - iii)  $\frac{3}{1}$
  - iv)  $\frac{3}{2}$

QNO2: Convert the following into mixed fractions.

- i)  $\frac{36}{7}$
- ii)  $\frac{59}{11}$

QNO3: Write three equivalent fractions of  $\frac{11}{15}$

QNO4: Solve

- i)  $2\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{6}{4}$
- ii)  $6 \div 4\frac{2}{9}$

QNO5: Arrange the fractions in ascending as well as in descending order.

i)  $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{5}{6}$

QNO6: Solve

i)  $7\frac{2}{3} - 5\frac{3}{8}$

ii)  $9\frac{7}{8} + \frac{23}{3}$

QNO7: The product of two numbers is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . If one of the numbers is  $1\frac{2}{9}$ , find the other.

Delhi Public School, Srinagar

Worksheet

Topic: Decimals

QNO1: Tick the correct option:

1. What is the decimal form of  $\frac{3}{10}$ .
  - i) 0.03
  - ii) 0.003
  - iii) 0.3
  - iv) 3
2.  $0.48 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - i) 48
  - ii) 480
  - iii) 4.8
  - iv) 0.48
3. 56.78 is                      than 56.6.
  - i) <
  - ii) =
  - iii) >
  - iv) none of these
4. Decimals having the same number of decimal places are called          decimals.
  - i) Equivalent
  - ii) Unlike
  - iii) Like
  - iv) none of these
5. The place value of 6 in the number 21.36 is         .
  - i)  $\frac{6}{10}$
  - ii) 60
  - iii)  $\frac{6}{100}$
  - iv) 600

QNO2: Solve

- i)  $72.05 + 8.3$
- ii)  $92.03 - 28.67$

QNO3: Solve the following:

- i)  $345.678 \times 36.4$
- ii)  $4880.34 \times 45.6$

QNO4: Write 7.532 in words.

QNO5: Write the decimal as well as fractional expansion of 708.95.

QNO6: Divide 1.6290 by 1.5

QNO7:Aran walks 1.63 Km from his home to the school and then walk another 1.05 Km to the library. How far does he walk in all?

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR**

**WINTER ASSIGNMENT**

**CLASS 5TH**

**Topic: Measurements**

QNO1. Tick the correct option.

- i) 2cm 9mm =-----mm  
a) 209                      b) 29                      c) 290                      d) 2009
- ii) 3kg 500g = ----kg  
a) 3500                      b) 3.5                      c) 3050                      d) 305
- iii) 9L = ----ml  
a) 9000                      b) 900                      c) 90                      d) 9
- iv) 3Km 228m = -----Km  
a) 3.228                      b) 3228                      c) 32280                      d) 322.8
- v) 7L 125ml =-----L  
a) 7125                      b) 71.25                      c) 71.250                      d) 0.7125

Q2. Solve.

- i) 230 m 23cm + 80m 4cm
- ii) 18KL 50L – 5KL 413L

Q3. Convert 28.149 kg into kg and g.

Q4. The length of a piece of ribbon is 8m75cm. Find the length of 24 such pieces of ribbon.

Q5. Convert 52.46dm into hm.

Q6. Alpana had Rs125 with her. She spent Rs.68.25 from that to buy some books. What amount was remaining with her?

QNO7. Simplify:  $36 - [24 - \{15 - (2 - 5 - 3) + 12\}]$

QNO8. Simplify:  $16 \times 2 \div \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 12 + 18 \div 3 \times 7$

QNO9. Simplify:  $15 + 24 \div 3 - 1 \times 6 - 3$

# SCIENCE

Delhi Public School, Srinagar

EVS CLASS: 5<sup>th</sup>

Worksheet No. 5

Topic: Natural Calamities

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

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

## Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:

### i) Shaking or trembling of the earth's surface is called as

- a) Hurricane
- b) Tsunami
- c) Cyclone
- d) Earthquake

### ii) Heavy rains can lead to

- a) Flood
- b) Drought
- c) Earthquake
- d) None of these

### iii) Magnitude of an earthquake is measured on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Richter Scale
- b) Seismograph
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

### iv) Hot molten material that flows out during volcanic eruption

- a) Lava
- b) Coal
- c) Sulphuric acid
- d) Petroleum

### v) Drought is caused due to

- a) Excessive rain
- b) Lack of rain
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

### vi) \_\_\_\_\_ is a predictable calamity.

- a) Hurricane
- b) Earthquake
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

**vii) A funnel shaped hollow top of volcano is called vent while as a circular hollow top of volcano is called as \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Vent
- b) Lava
- c) Crater
- d) Magma

**viii) \_\_\_\_\_ provides help to the victims of natural calamities.**

- a) Navy
- b) Police
- c) Airforce
- d) All of these

**ix) During drought**

- a) Lakes dry up
- b) Rivers overflow
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

**x) Which among the following are natural calamities?**

- a) Typhoon
- b) Cyclone
- c) Hurricane
- d) All of these

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

- a) An event that bring terrible loss.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) The point at the Earth's surface directly above the focus of earthquake. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) A fast moving, violent and destructive wind storm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) A natural calamity during which a massive rock breaks off and slides down a hillside or mountain side.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) A sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) A long period of time when there is little or no rain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) The scientific study of an earthquake.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) A hill with a vent.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Delhi Public School, Srinagar**

EVS CLASS: 5<sup>th</sup>

Worksheet No. 3

Topic: Our likes and dislikes

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

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

**Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:**

**i) Pumping of heart is an \_\_\_\_\_ action.**

- a) Voluntary
- b) Involuntary
- c) Reflex
- d) None of these

**ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as little brain.**

- a) Cerebrum
- b) Cerebellum
- c) Medulla
- d) None of these

**iii) \_\_\_\_\_ carry impulses from brain to body parts.**

- a) Motor nerves
- b) Sensory nerves
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

**iv) Reflex actions are controlled by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Cerebrum
- b) Cerebellum
- c) Medulla
- d) Spinal cord

**v) The part of the brain that is responsible for thinking and memory.**

- a) Cerebrum
- b) Cerebellum
- c) Medulla Oblongata
- d) None of these

**vi) Dendrite is a part of \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- a) Nephron
- b) Neuron
- c) Stomach
- d) None of these

**vii) \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as little brain**

- a) Cerebrum
- b) Medulla



**Q3. Understand the relations and complete the following:**

- a) Sensory nerves : Afferent ; Motor nerves : \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Vertebral column : Spinal cord ; Skull : \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Tongue : Taste ; Skin : \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Blind : Braille Script ; Deaf : \_\_\_\_\_
- e) India : Joint family ; USA : \_\_\_\_\_

**Q4. Write true or false for the following statements:**

- a) Brain is the Central Processing Unit of our body.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) Cerebrum controls involuntary actions.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Family background affects our likes and dislikes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) Helen Keller was a great author.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) Blind can hear.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q5. Mention one function/ importance of each of the following:**

- a) Brain  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) Spinal cord  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q6. Define the following:**

- a) Nervous system  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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b) Spinal cord

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**Q7. Give two differences between the following:**

a) Sensory and Motor nerves

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b) Central Nervous System and Peripheral Nervous System

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c) Cerebrum and Cerebellum

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**Q8. Give reasons for the following:**

a) Why blind can read only Braille Script?

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**Q9. Answer the following questions:**

a) How does family and culture affect our likes and dislikes?

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b) Mention few examples of reflex actions.

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**Q10. Draw a neat, colourful and well labelled diagram of**

a) Brain

b) Neurons

**Delhi Public School, Srinagar**

EVS CLASS: 5<sup>th</sup>

Worksheet No. 2

Topic: Rocks and Minerals

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

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

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

- a) A type of igneous rock formed by cooling of lava on the earth's surface. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Building blocks of rocks.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Remains of dead plants and animals found in sedimentary rocks.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) A type of sedimentary rock formed of pebbles cemented together with minerals.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) A metamorphic rock formed when sandstone undergoes several changes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) A mineral from which metal can easily be extracted.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) A hot molten material that comes out of the volcano.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) A dark coloured, thick crude oil used to make petrol, kerosene, diesel and fuel gas.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- i) Minerals that are found in the form of crystals and are polished into beautiful stones.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- j) An igneous rock that has sponge like structure.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q2. Multiple choice questions:**

**i) In Latin 'ignis' means \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Rock
- b) Soil
- c) Water
- d) Fire

**ii) Which of the following shows the correct sequence for the formation of sedimentary rocks?**

- a) Compaction, cementation, deposition.
- b) Deposition, compaction, cementation.
- c) Cementation, deposition, compaction.
- d) All of these

**iii) Transport of sediments usually occurs by \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) People
- b) Rivers
- c) Animals
- d) None of these

**iv) Bauxite is an ore of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Iron
- b) Aluminium
- c) Copper
- d) Zinc

**v) Quartzite and marble are made from which rock?**

- a) Igneous
- b) Sedimentary
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

**vi) Immense heat and pressure can change igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks into \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Igneous rocks
- b) Metamorphic rocks
- c) Sedimentary rocks
- d) Minerals

**vii) \_\_\_\_\_ rocks are known as changed rocks.**

- a) Sedimentary
- b) Igneous
- c) Metamorphic
- d) None of these

**viii) Coal is a \_\_\_\_\_ rock.**

- a) Igneous
- b) Sedimentary
- c) Metamorphic
- d) None of these

**ix) A sedimentary rock used as a fuel to run steam engines.**

- a) Coal
- b) Petrol
- c) Diesel
- d) All of these

**x) \_\_\_\_\_ ore is rich in zinc.**

a) Bauxite

b) Haematite

c) Calamine

d) Copper pyrites



**Delhi Public School, Srinagar**

EVS CLASS: 5<sup>th</sup>

Worksheet No. 4

Topic: Save Wildlife

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

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

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

- k) Planting of trees on large scale.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- l) A programme for protection of tiger.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- m) A source book which keeps a record of all the endangered species. \_\_\_\_\_
- n) Illegal hunting.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- o) Cutting down of forests on large scale.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- p) Species that are in danger of becoming extinct.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- q) Species that are found only in the particular region and nowhere else in the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- r) Any wild animal or plant living in its natural habitat refers to  
\_\_\_\_\_
- s) A reserved area where birds and animals are protected in their natural surroundings.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- t) Species that can no longer be found in the wild or in captivity.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q2. Multiple choice questions:**

**i) \_\_\_\_\_ takes up projects for conservation of endangered species.**

- a) WWF  
c) Both a and b
- b) IUCN  
d) None of these

**ii) The Indian Rhinoceros is being killed for its \_\_\_\_\_ as it has medicinal properties.**

- a) Tusks  
c) Horn
- b) Skin  
d) None of these

**iii) What is the animal symbol of W.W.F (World Wildlife Fund)?**

- a) Lion
- b) Giant Panda
- c) Tiger
- d) Kangaroo

**iv) Kaziranga National Park is located in \_\_\_\_\_, a state of India.**

- a) Gujarat
- b) Karnataka
- c) Assam
- d) None of these

**v) Which of the following is mainly responsible for the extinction of wildlife?**

- a) Poaching
- b) Pollution of air and water
- c) Destruction of habitats
- d) All of these

**vi) World Wildlife week is observed every year on**

- a) First week of May
- b) Last week of May
- c) First week of October
- d) Last week of October

**vii) \_\_\_\_\_ is an extinct species.**

- a) Sikkim Stag
- b) Lion
- c) Tiger
- d) Elephant

**viii) Gir National Park is located in \_\_\_\_\_, a state of India.**

- a) Kashmir
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Gujarat
- d) Chennai

**ix) We obtain \_\_\_\_\_ from Chiru.**

- a) Shahtoosa
- b) Silk
- c) Leather
- d) None of these

**x) \_\_\_\_\_ are medicinal plants.**

- a) Neem
- b) Eucalyptus
- c) Tulsi
- d) All of these

**Q3. Understand the relations and complete the following:**

- f) Tiger : Skin ; Elephant : \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Chiru : Shahtoosa ; Mountain goat : \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Sikkim Stag : Extinct ; Tiger : \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Horn : Medicinal property ; Skin : \_\_\_\_\_

Dachigam : Srinagar ; Kaziranga National Park : \_\_\_\_\_

**Q1. Fill in the blanks:**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ National Park is in Uttrakhand state of India.
- b) Gir National Park in Gujarat is home to \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Clearing of trees on large scale is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ species are found only in particular region and nowhere else.
- e) Kaziranga National Park gives protection to \_\_\_\_\_ which is an endangered specie.
- j) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q4. Write true or false for the following statements:**

- f) National animal of India is peacock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) Neem and Eucalyptus are medicinal plants.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) Hangul of Kashmir and Lemurs of Madagascar are endemic specie. \_\_\_\_\_
- i) National parks are protection to both flora and fauna.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- j) Wildlife week is celebrated in the month of October.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q5. Give two examples of the following:**

- a) Wildlife. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Extinct species. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) National Parks. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Wildlife Sanctuaries. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Flora. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q6. Give two differences between the following:**

d) National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary

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**Q7. Answer the following questions:**

a) What do you mean by wildlife? What is the role of media in conservation of wildlife?

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b) Mention few ways how you can be a part of conserving wildlife.

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c) Mention some reasons to explain why conservation of wildlife is important?

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**Delhi Public School, Srinagar**

EVS

CLASS : 5<sup>th</sup>

Worksheet No. 1

Topic : Food and digestion

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

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

**Q1. Multiple choice questions:**

**i) The water from the kidneys goes out of the body as \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Urine
- b) Stool
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

**ii) Teeth help in \_\_\_\_\_ the food we eat.**

- a) Tearing
- b) Biting
- c) Grinding
- d) All of these

**iii) In humans, undigested solid waste is passed out as stool through \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Anus
- b) Pancreas
- c) Liver
- d) Stomach

**iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of small intestine.**

- a) Colon
- b) Cecum
- c) Rectum
- d) Duodenum

**v) \_\_\_\_\_ acid is secreted by our stomach.**

- a) Hydrochloric acid
- b) Sulphuric acid
- c) Carbonic acid
- d) Nitric acid

**vi) Diarrhea takes out too much water and minerals which causes**

- a) Dehydration
- b) Food Poisoning
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

**vii) Large molecules are \_\_\_\_\_ to enter into blood vessels.**

- a) Burned
- b) Digested
- c) Ingested
- d) Absorbed

**viii) Muscle contraction within oesophagus is known as**

- a) Pushing
- b) Peristalsis
- c) Analysis
- d) Momentum

**ix) Proteins are categorized as**

- a) Body building food
- b) Energy giving food
- c) Protective food
- d) None of these

**x) Partial digestion of carbohydrates takes place in**

- a) Mouth
- b) Stomach
- c) Small Intestine
- d) None of these

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

- u) A digestive juice secreted by liver.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- v) A process of elimination of undigested solid parts of food from a cell or an organism.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- w) A source of energy for our body.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- x) A process of taking in food into the body.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- y) A semi solid paste of digested food that passes from stomach to small intestine.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- z) Largest gland of our body.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- aa) An organ where complete digestion of food takes place.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- bb) A part of large intestine where fecal matter is stored till it gets eliminated from the body.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- cc) A digestive juice present in mouth.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- dd) The process of breakdown of food into simpler soluble substances. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3. Understand the relations and complete the following:**

- k) Protein : Body building food ; Fat : \_\_\_\_\_
- l) Saliva : Mouth ;Bile : \_\_\_\_\_
- m) Canines : Tearing teeth ; Incisors : \_\_\_\_\_
- n) Mouth : Ingest ; Anus : \_\_\_\_\_
- o) Mouth : Chewing ; Stomach : \_\_\_\_\_

**Q4. Give two examples of the following:**

- f) Digestive juices. \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Kinds of teeth. \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Macro nutrients. \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Diet. \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Fibrous food \_\_\_\_\_

**Q5. Write true or false for the following statements:**

- k) Food gives us energy  
\_\_\_\_\_
- l) Complete digestion of food takes place in small intestine.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- m) The food we eat is directly absorbed by the blood.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- n) Large intestine absorbs water from the food waste.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q6. Mention one function/ importance of each of the following:**

- c) Large intestine  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) Teeth  
\_\_\_\_\_

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e) Stomach

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**Q7. Define the following:**

c) Balanced Diet

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d) Digestion

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e) Ingestion

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f) Egestion

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**Q8. Give two differences between the following:**

e) Energy giving food and body building food

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f) Stomach and small intestine

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**Q9. Give reasons for the following:**

b) Why do we need food?

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c) Why should we chew food?

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d) Why is glucose given to dehydrated patients?

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**Q10. Draw a neat, colourful and well labelled diagram of**

b) Digestive system

b) Food Pyramid

# COMPUTER SCIENCE

1. Create a Powerpoint presentation on Winter in Kashmir by using template.
2. Type a paragraph on HTML and 10 basic tags of HTML.

# HINDI

दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, श्रीनगर

कक्षा- पंचम

विषय-हिंदी

शीत अवकाश कार्य-पत्र

"मुझे यह मानने में कोई भी शर्म नहीं कि मुझे जो नहीं आता, उसके संबंध में मैं अज्ञानी हूँ।"

सिसरो

"जल से शरीर शुद्ध होता है, सत्य से मन, विद्या और तप से आत्मा और ज्ञान से बुद्धि शुद्ध होती है।"

मनु स्मृति

"उड़ने की अपेक्षा झुकने के वक्त ज्ञान हमारे ज़्यादा नज़दीक होता है।"

वड्सवर्थ

दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, श्रीनगर

कक्षा- पंचम

विषय-हिंदी

अभ्यास पत्र -1

क्रिया विशेषण

(Adverb)

जो शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें क्रियाविशेषण कहते हैं।

जैसे- चीता तेज़ दौड़ता है।

बच्चे पाक में प्रतिदिन सैर करते हैं।

प्र० १. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में क्रियाविशेषण शब्द छाँटकर लिखिए

क. मामाजी भीतर बैठे हैं। -----

ख. तिलक अच्छा लिखता है। -----

ग. हमें कम बोलना चाहिए। -----

घ. वह जल्दी-जल्दी खा रहा है। -----

ड. सीता बहुत बोलती है । -----

च. कल्लुआ धीरे-धीरे चलता है । -----

प्र० २. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में उपयुक्त क्रियाविशेषण लगाकर वाक्यों को दुबारा लिखिए ।

क. वह पढ़ता है । -----

ख. हम घूमने जाते हैं । -----

ग. खाना खा लो । -----

घ. वह घूमने गया था । -----

ड. घोड़ा दौड़ रहा है । -----

च. बच्चे सो गए । -----

प्र० ३. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूति कोष्ठक में दिए हुए

उचित क्रियाविशेषण शब्दों में कीजिए -

क. निर्मल -----घर चला गया । ( जल्दी/बाहर)

ख. सवेरे -----व्यायाम किया करो । (थोड़ा/बहुत)

ग. हवा -----चल रही है । (तेज़ी से/तेज़)

घ. चलो ----- बैठो । ( बाहर/ धीरे )

ड. हमारे सैनिक -----दुश्मनों पर टूट पड़े ।(फुटी से/अचानक )

प्र०४. नीचे दिए हुए क्रियाविशेषण शब्दों का वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए -

क. अचानक -----

ख. झटपट -----

ग. आगे -----

घ. हाथों हाथ -----

ड. जल्दी-जल्दी -----

च. चुपचाप -----

प्र०५. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को पढ़कर क्रियाविशेषण शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए

क. बेचारा कछुआ तेज़ी से हाथ-पैर मारता हुआ धीरे-धीरे सरकता चला आ रहा था ।

ख. फ़ोटो देखने सभी कछुए पानी से बाहर निकल आए थे ।

ग. खरगोश खुशी से झूम उठा ।

घ. कल हमारे मित्र का रसोइया बिना खबर दिए ही चला गया ।

ड. चुटकला सुनकर परी खूब हँसी ।

अभ्यास पत्र -2



## मुहावरे (Idioms)

भाषा को 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 अपने वाक्यों में भी

प्रयोग कीजिए -

क. पेट में चूहे कूदना -----

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ख. आकाश से बातें करना -----

-----

ग. नाक में दम करना -----

-----

घ. मक्खियाँ मारना -----

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ड. आसमान सिर पर उठाना -----

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

आँखें खुलना	सहायता करना
आग बबूला होना	अधिक चालाक होना
कान कतरना	हार मान लेना
हाथ बँटाना	लज्जित होना
घुटने टेकना	होश आना
पानी-पानी होना	बहुत क्रोधित होना

प्र० ३. नीचे लिखे वाक्यांशों के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरे लिखिए

क. मूर्ख होना -----

ख. जी ललचाना -----

ग. नष्ट कर देना -----

घ. मार डालना -----

ड. युद्ध में मारा जाना -----

च. डर कर भागना -----

## अभ्यास पत्र -2

### 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. चलिए पिता जी,देर हो गई है ।

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

इस चिह्न को प्रश्नसूचक वाक्यों के अंत में लगाते हैं ।

जैसे - क. कौन आया है ?

ख. तुम कौन हो ?

४. विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न ( ! ) (Mark of Exclamation)

इस चिह्न का प्रयोग खुशी,शोक,घणा,आश्चर्य आदि का भाव प्रकट करने के लिए करते हैं ।

जैसे -

क. शाबाश तुमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है ।

ख. हाय मेरी गेंद खो गई ।

ग. अरे यह क्या हो गया ।

५. उद्धरण चिह्न ( “ ” ) ( Inverted Comma)

इस चिह्न का प्रयोग किसी की बात को ज्यों-का-त्यों कहने के लिए किया जाता है ।

जैसे - क. अध्यापक ने कहा, "कल विद्यालय बंद रहेगा ।"

ख. नेहरू जी ने कहा था, "बच्चे बड़े भोले होते हैं ।"

६. योजक चिह्न ( - ) (Hyphen) -इसका प्रयोग जोड़ने के लिए होता है

जैसे - बुरा-भला रात-दिन धीरे-धीरे घर-घर आदि ।

प्र० १. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में सही विराम- चिह्न लगाओ

क. आज का दिन बहुत अच्छा है

ख. रवि गीता और हिमांशु उद्यान में है

ग. वाह कितना सुंदर दृश्य है

घ. तुम्हारी कक्षा में कितने बच्चे हैं

ङ. मोहन इधर आओ

च. रेशमा बोली मैंने ताजमहल देखा है

छ. क्या आप मेरे बारे में जानते हैं

ज. दोनों अपने अपने घर चले गए

प्र० २. जहाँ वाक्य में हमें थोड़ा रुकना पड़े, वहाँ कौन-से चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है। एक उदाहरण के द्वारा स्पष्ट कीजिए।

प्र० ३. किस प्रकार के वाक्यों के अंत में पूर्ण विराम लगता है ?

#### अभ्यास पत्र -4 श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द

श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द--वे शब्द जो सुनने तथा लिखने में लगभग समान लगते हैं, किंतु उनके अर्थ बहुत भिन्न होते हैं, वे श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द कहलाते हैं। हिंदी भाषा में ऐसे अनेक शब्द हैं, जो लिखने, पढ़ने, बोलने तथा सुनने में लगभग समान प्रतीत होते हैं, किंतु उनके अर्थ बिलकुल अलग होते हैं। जैसे दो शब्द लो 'अवधि' तथा 'अवधी'। ये दोनों शब्द सुनने में एक जैसे प्रतीत होते हैं, किंतु दोनों के अर्थ भिन्न हैं। 'अवधि' का अर्थ है - 'समय' जबकि 'अवधी' का अर्थ उस बोली का नाम है, जो अवध प्रदेश में बोली जाती है।

आओ, इस प्रकार के कुछ शब्दों को देखें और उनके भिन्न अर्थ समझें -

शब्द	अर्थ
अचार	आम, नीबू आदि का अचार
आचार	आचरण, चाल-चलन

अनल      आग  
अनिल      वायु

अपेक्षा      उम्मीद, आशा

उपेक्षा      अनादर, तिरस्कार

शब्द      अर्थ

आँधी      तेज़ हवा  
आधी      आधा हिस्सा

आकर      आने के बाद

आकार      शकल, सूरत

असमान      जो बराबर न हो  
आसमान      आकाश

ओर      तरफ़

और      तथा, अन्य, दूसरा

कुल      योग  
कूल      किनारा



कपट            धोखा  
कपाट           दरवाजा

नीर            पानी  
नीड़            घोंसला

शब्द            अर्थ

निधन           मृत्यु  
निर्धन           गरीब

खान            खदान  
खान            मुसलमान पठान

कडाई           सख्ती

कढाई           सुई-धागे से कपड़े पर फूल-पत्ती बनाना  
कडाई           एक प्रकार का बरतन

परिमाण       मात्रा, नाप-तौल  
परिणाम       नतीजा

इस्त्री           प्रेस  
स्त्री            महिला



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سوال نمبر ۳: (۲) آواز ستر بناؤ دہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۴: (۱) آواز ستر بناؤ دہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۵:- (۱) آواز سنی بناؤ و داه لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۶:- وہن سبز بن ہندی نا و لکھو۔

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 ۱۹ \_\_\_\_\_ ۲۰ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۰۔ (ا) آواز ستر بناؤ و دہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۱۔ (ا) آواز ستر بناؤ و دہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۲۔ (ای) آواز ستر بناؤ و واہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۳۔ (ا) آواز ستر بناؤ و واہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۴۔ (۱) آواز ستر بناؤ و داد لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۵۔ (۱) آواز ستر بناؤ و داد لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۶۔ (او) آواز ستر بناؤ وواہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۷۔ (او) آواز ستر بناؤ وواہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۸۔ (او) آواز ستر بناؤ ووداہ لفظ تین جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۹۔ (او) آواز ستر بناؤ ووداہ لفظ تین جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۲۰۔ (اے) آواز ستر بناؤ و واہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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## دلی پبلک سکول سرینگر

### آوازِ تہ آوازِ نشانہ

(ا) آواز : ورتاؤ (جملہ) (آ) آواز

۱: آ۔ آب۔ کھال۔ جل	۱: آل۔ ال۔ رن
۲: آرام۔ آرام۔ کز	۲: دچھ۔ دچھ۔ ڈٹھ
۳: کاو۔ کاو۔ کران۔ ٹاوا	۳: گن۔ گن۔ تھو
۴: گاش۔ گاش۔ آو	۴: رز۔ رز۔ رٹھ
۵: گام۔ گام۔ گٹھ	۵: نس۔ نس۔ کز صاف
۶: تاپھ۔ تاپھ۔ چھاو	۶: نم۔ نم۔ کاس
۷: بادم۔ بادم۔ چھان	۷: آتھ۔ آتھ۔ چھل
۸: گاڈ۔ گاڈ۔ رن	۸: کٹھ۔ کٹھ۔ ان
۹: ناو۔ ناو۔ ون	۹: قلم۔ قلم۔ ان
۱۰: دوات۔ دوات۔ ان	۱۰: بس۔ بس۔ ڈج

(ا) آواز : ورتاؤ (جملہ) (ا) آواز

۱: ا۔ ا۔ روال	۱: اچھ۔ اچھ۔ وٹھ
۲: اس۔ اس۔ چھل	۲: گر۔ گر۔ لاگ
۳: وا۔ ج۔ وا۔ ج۔ لاگ	۳: ژ۔ ژ۔ ژ۔ ژ۔ ج

۴: ز اُن۔ ز اُن اُن	۴: گُب۔ گُب رچھ
۵: ٹال۔ ٹال لاگ	۵: مٹ۔ مٹ چھل
۶: د اُن۔ د اُن تھ	۶: وٹ۔ وٹ اُن
۷: اٹھ۔ اٹھ ل ا ر اُن	۷: مچھ۔ مچھ مار
۸: ن ا ر۔ ن ا ر چھل	۸: ج۔ ج۔ ج چھل
۹: ا ل۔ ا ل ت ا پھ	۹: ا ش۔ ا ش ز ا ل
۱۰: و ا ر۔ و ا ر کھن	۱۰: ر۔ ر۔ ر تھ پتھ

### (۱) آواز : ورتا و (جملہ) (اپہ) آواز

۱: ٹین۔ ٹین تھ	۱: و ل۔ و ل د تھ پ ر
۲: شین۔ شین و ا ل	۲: ک ت ا ب۔ ک ت ا ب و س
۳: ق م یض۔ ق م یض لا گ	۳: پ و ن۔ پ و ن لا گ
۴: تیل۔ تیل اُن	۴: ک س۔ ک س و تھ
۵: و ر د ی۔ و ر د ی چھ ل	۵: چ ل۔ چ ل تھ ا س
۶: س ب ر ی۔ س ب ر ی ر ن	۶: د گ۔ ک و گ ر چھ د و ا ن د گ
۷: ٹی و ی۔ ٹی و ی اُن	۷: ا م ت ح ا ن۔ ا م ت ح ا ن و
۸: گ ر س ی۔ گ ر س ی اُن	۸: ز ب۔ ز ب اُن
۹: ک ا پ ی۔ ک ا پ ی ر تھ	۹: ک تھ۔ ک تھ لا گ

۱۰: پیل۔ پیل دِس      ۱۰: نیکی۔ نیکی کر

(ا) آواز : ورتاؤ (جملہ) (ا) آواز

۱: سوسو۔ سوسو آو      ۱: ڈس۔ ڈس رٹھ

۲: گاڑ۔ گاڑ رچھل      ۲: تر۔ تر ڈوڑھ

۳: بتہ۔ بتہ رن      ۳: ژن۔ ژن وٹھ

۴: آنہ۔ آنہ ان      ۴: خمہ۔ خمہ لاگ

۵: ڈاپر۔ ڈاپر وای      ۵: زز۔ زز اچھر رلاو

۶: لفافہ۔ لفافہ ان      ۶: قمتھ۔ قمتھ ون

۷: کنکھ۔ کنکھ وو      ۷: پ۔ پ زال

۸: کتابہ۔ کتابہ رٹھ      ۸: کیتس۔ کیتس کالس روزکھ

۹: لکیر۔ لکیر وال لکیر      ۹: کو۔ کو از کوڑا س

۱۰: سون۔ سون ان      ۱۰: ڈس۔ ڈس د

(ا) آواز : ورتاؤ (جملہ) (ا) آواز

۱: گرس۔ گرس کھس      ۱: ٹھول۔ ٹھول رن

۲: بجل۔ بجل لاگ      ۲: زؤل۔ زؤل گر

۳: بٹھ۔ بٹھ چھل      ۳: ڈون۔ ڈون وال

۴: ٹپ۔ ٹپ ان      ۴: دؤر۔ دؤر لاگ

۵: ٹچ۔ ٹچ زال      ۵: ژؤر۔ ژؤر رشاو

۶: رُت۔ رُت شُر آو	۶: لُور۔ لُور تِل
۷: وُٹھ۔ وُٹھ کر صاف	۷: پُت۔ پُت اَن
۸: شُر۔ شُر چھ و دان	۸: ہُن۔ ہُن تِوَل
۹: تِج۔ تِج آو	۹: نُون۔ نُون اَن
۱۰: بِلِبِل۔ بِلِبِل وُچھ	۱۰: ڈُور۔ ڈُور گھن

### (او) آواز : ورتاؤ (جُملہ) (او) آواز

۱: نوٹ۔ نوٹ چھل	۱: پُش۔ پُش پھول
۲: دوپ۔ دوپ آو	۲: اوٹ۔ اوٹ چھان
۳: کوش۔ کوش زال	۳: دور۔ دور تِل
۴: پوڑھ۔ پوڑھ پیپہ	۴: بوڈ۔ بوڈ اَن
۵: اوڑ۔ اوڑ کھوت	۵: ڈول۔ ڈول وائے
۶: ژوک۔ ژوک ژونٹھ اَن	۶: مول۔ مول آو
۷: کول۔ عابد چھ کول	۷: موج۔ موج پیپہ
۸: ووڑھ۔ ووڑھ تِوَل	۸: دوس۔ دوس دراو
۹: پھول۔ گاش پھول	۹: شور۔ شور مہ گر
۱۰: گول۔ شپن گول	۱۰: کوٹھ۔ کوٹھ لاگ

### (او) آواز : ورتاؤ (جُملہ) (ائے) آواز

۱: لیج۔ لیج چھل	۱: گولاب۔ گولاب پھول
۲: لیتر۔ لیتر آن	۲: دود۔ دود کار
۳: ڈیجہ ہور۔ ڈیجہ ہور لاگ	۳: کوگر۔ کوگر رن
۴: میو تیل۔ میو تیل آن	۴: خوش۔ خوش روز
۵: ہچھ۔ کاشٹ پر آن ہچھ	۵: لوگٹ۔ لوگٹ شر آو
۶: پینہ۔ پینہ آپیہ	۶: بون۔ بون وس
۷: وینہ۔ وینہ دراپہ	۷: پو پھ۔ پو پھ آپیہ
۸: شے۔ شے د آن آن	۸: سون۔ سون ا۔ آن
۹: میچہ۔ اٹس کر میچہ	۹: سوژل۔ سوژل رن
۱۰: ریپیہ۔ ریپیہ اول نوں دراو	۱۰: خوش۔ خوش روز

## (اے) آواز : ورتاؤ (جملہ) (اے) آواز

۱: زبو۔ زبو کر صاف	۱: میز۔ میز آن
۲: زبل۔ دودس تل زبل	۲: گلیل۔ گلیل رٹھ
۳: پھرن۔ پھرن لاگ	۳: کیل۔ کیل کھبے
۴: دید۔ دید آپیہ	۴: بیل۔ بیل د
۵: بہل۔ بہل واے	۵: کھیش۔ کھیش ول
۶: بہمار۔ سہ چھ بہمار	۶: ژیر۔ ژیر آن
۷: گبو۔ گبو آن	۷: بوے۔ بوے آو



۸: نیب۔ نیب و ن  
۸: سبکھ۔ سبکھ و ٹھ  
۹: کیک۔ کیک کھبے  
۹: گر بکھ۔ چاہیہ آہ گر بکھ  
۱۰: دیگ۔ ٹو دیگ ا ان  
۱۰: مو۔ مو ا ن

# URDU

دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر  
عملی کام برائے سرمائی تعطیلات  
تذکیر و تانیث

جماعت پنجم

تذکیر مذکور کو کہتے ہیں اور تانیث سے مونث مراد ہے۔ بے جان الفاظ نہ مونث ہی ہوتے ہیں اور نہ مذکر، مگر اردو ادب میں اکثر بے جان الفاظ کا استعمال کرتے وقت ان کو بطور تذکیر و تانیث استعمال کیا گیا ہے۔ اسلئے ایسے الفاظ کا استعمال کرتے وقت خیال رکھنا چاہئے کہ لفظ تذکیر ہے یا تانیث۔ اس کے لئے باضابطہ کچھ قواعد ہیں۔ مثلاً مصدر سے تذکیر و تانیث واضح کرنے سے اجتناب کرنا ہے۔ صفت، ضمیر یا فعل سے تذکیر و تانیث معلوم کرنا ہے۔  
سوال نمبر ۱۔ دئے گئے جملوں میں اُس لفظ کے ارد گرد دائرہ بنائیں جو تذکیر و تانیث کی علامت ظاہر کرتا ہے۔  
مثلاً تمہارا قد بلند ہے۔ اس جملے میں لفظ قد تذکیر ہے۔ ریت ہر طرف پھیلی ہوئی ہے۔  
یہاں پر ریت بطور تانیث استعمال ہوا ہے۔

۱۔ میرا رومال میلا ہو چکا ہے۔

۲۔ ابھی تمہارا ہی ذکر ہو رہا تھا۔

۳۔ غریبوں کی مدد کرنا ہمارا فرض ہے۔

۴۔ اپنا فرض پورا کرو۔

۵۔ گرسی ٹوٹ گئی ہے۔

۶۔ تیز ہوا چل رہی ہے۔

۷۔ یہ دروازہ کس نے کھولا؟

۸۔ میری جیب خالی ہے۔

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- ۹۔ قرآن مجید روز پڑھنا چاہیے۔
- ۱۰۔ میری کتاب واپس کرو۔
- ۱۱۔ یہ تصویر کس نے کھینچی ہے؟
- ۱۲۔ باغ ہرا بھرا ہے۔
- ۱۳۔ سبزہ سوکھ چکا ہے۔
- ۱۴۔ ہم نے چار کنال زمین خریدی۔
- ۱۵۔ ہمارے اسکول کی عمارت بڑی شاندار ہے۔
- ۱۶۔ دیوار کی مرمت ہو رہی ہے۔
- ۱۷۔ کاغذ ضائع نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔
- ۱۸۔ نماز وقت پر ادا کرنی چاہیے۔
- ۱۹۔ تمہاری قمیض پھٹ چکی ہے۔
- ۲۰۔ بزرگوں کی خدمت کرنا ہمارا فرض ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ دنی گئی خالی جگہوں میں مناسب الفاظ لگا تہذ کیرو تا نیٹ کی نشان دہی کیجیے۔

- ۱۔ ----- قلم واپس کرو۔
- ۲۔ اپنی چیزوں ----- خیال رکھنا چاہیے۔
- ۳۔ فضول باتیں نہیں ----- چاہیے۔
- ۴۔ پھول ----- منع ہے۔
- ۵۔ آسمان چمک ----- ہے۔

(۲)



دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر

عملی کام برائے سرمائی تعطیلات

جماعت پنجم

### مترادف الفاظ

ہم معنی الفاظ مترادف کہلاتے ہیں۔ یہ الفاظ شکل و صورت اور آواز کے اعتبار سے مختلف ہوتے ہیں مگر

معنی کے اعتبار سے ایک ہوتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر ۱۔ حصہ ”الف“ کے الفاظ کو حصہ ”ب“ کے مترادفات کے ساتھ ملائیے۔

حصہ ”الف“

حصہ ”ب“

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| ۱۔ سورج    | چاند   |
| ۲۔ چابی    | جی     |
| ۳۔ خوبصورت | عزت    |
| ۴۔ عمل     | خورشید |
| ۵۔ آن      | گجھی   |
| ۶۔ دل      | حسین   |
| ۷۔ قمر     | کام    |

سوال نمبر ۲۔ اپنی درسی کتاب کے پہلے تین اسباق سے پانچ پانچ الفاظ چنیئے اور ان کے مترادفات ڈھونڈ کر لکھیں۔

مترادف

الفاظ

- |    |       |
|----|-------|
| ۱۔ | ----- |
| ۲۔ | ----- |
| ۳۔ | ----- |
| ۴۔ | ----- |

(۱)

- ۵ -----
- ۶ -----
- ۷ -----
- ۸ -----
- ۹ -----
- ۱۰ -----
- ۱۱ -----
- ۱۲ -----
- ۱۳ -----
- ۱۴ -----
- ۱۵ -----

سوال نمبر ۳۔ دیئے گئے الفاظ کے مترادف کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے۔

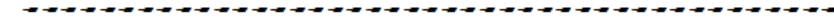
جملے

الفاظ

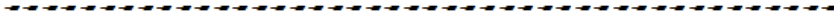
- ۱۔ چمن -----
- 
- ۲۔ اُلفت -----
- 
- ۳۔ شاد -----
- 

(۲)

۴- آب



۵- شکل



(۳)

دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر

عملی کام برائے سرمائی تعطیلات

جماعت پنجم

اسم علم

اسم علم:- وہ اسم ہے جس سے کوئی نام کسی خاص صفت کی بناء پر مشہور ہو، جیسے ہندوستان، جہلم، چاند گاندھی جی وغیرہ

اسم علم کی پانچ قسمیں

۱- خطاب ۲- لقب ۳- تخلص ۴- کنیت ۵- عرف  
۱- خطاب :- خطاب وہ اعزازی نام ہے جو حکومت کی طرف سے کسی شخص کو اس کے عظیم کارناموں کے بدلے عزت اور قدردانی کے طور عطا کیا جائے، جیسے ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال، شمس العلماء ڈپٹی نذیر احمد وغیرہ۔

۲- لقب :- لقب وہ وصفی نام ہے جو کسی خاص صفت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے، جیسے کلیم اللہ، خلیل اللہ، سید الشہدا وغیرہ  
۳- تخلص :- تخلص وہ مختصر نام ہے جو شاعر اپنے اصلی نام کے بجائے شاعری میں استعمال کرتے ہیں جیسے عبدالرحمن راہی، اسد اللہ خان غالب، محمد حسین آزاد وغیرہ ان مثالوں میں راہی، غالب اور آزاد بطور تخلص استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔  
۴- کنیت :- کنیت وہ نام ہے جو ماں، باپ، بیٹے، بیٹی کی نسبت سے پکارا جائے جیسے ابن مریم، ابوبکر، عمر عبداللہ، عمر فاروق وغیرہ  
۵- عرف :- عرف وہ نام ہے جو محبت، حقارت یا اختصار کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے جیسے (غلام محمد عرف) گلہ، (غلام قادر عرف) قادر، (محمد سلطان عرف) سلہ وغیرہ

(۱)



سوال نمبر ۱۔ اسم علم کی تعریف کیجئے اور کم از کم پانچ مثالیں دیجئے۔

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سوال نمبر ۲۔ دئے گئے جملوں میں اسم علم کی نشان دہی کیجئے۔

- ۱۔ مرزا غالب اعلیٰ پایہ کے شاعر تھے۔
- ۲۔ سورج اپنی روشنی سے دنیا کو اُجالا کرتا ہے۔
- ۳۔ کشمیر اپنی خوبصورتی کی وجہ سے ساری دنیا میں مشہور ہے۔
- ۴۔ دلی ہندوستان کا دارالخلافہ ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ خالی جگہیں پُر کیجئے۔

خطاب وہ ----- نام ہے جو ----- کسی شخص کو عزت کے طور پر ملے

جیسے -----

سوال نمبر ۴۔ وہ اسم جو حکومت کی طرف سے کسی شخص کو بطور اعزاز دیا جاتا ہے ----- کہلاتا ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۵۔ ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال، شمس العلماء ڈپٹی نذیر احمد، خان بہادر منشی عبدالکریم

اوپر دیے گئے ناموں میں سے خطابات کو چُن کر لکھو۔

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سوال نمبر ۶۔ لقب کسے کہتے ہیں؟

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سوال نمبر ۷۔ کلیم اللہ حضرت موسیٰ ، خلیل اللہ حضرت ابراہیم ، سید الشہداء امام حسین ،  
خالد کشمیر بخشی غلام محمد ، سرحدی گاندھی خان عبدالغفار خان ، شیر کشمیر شیخ محمد عبداللہ  
اوپر دئے گئے ناموں میں لقب کی نشان دہی کیجئے

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سوال نمبر ۸۔ وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنے اصلی نام کے بدلے شاعری میں استعمال کرتا ہے۔

کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً ۱۔ ۲۔ ۳۔

سوال نمبر ۹۔ دئے گئے ناموں میں تخلص کی نشان دہی کیجئے۔

غلام نبی خیال ، شیخ محمد ابراہیم ذوق ، میر تقی میر ، محمد رفیع سودا ، محمد ہادی رسوا ،  
غلام محمد مجبور ، علی سردار جعفری ، عبدالرحمن راہی ، ابوالکلام آزاد ، محمد حسین آزاد ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۰۔ دئے گئے اشعار میں سے تخلص کو چن کر لکھیں۔

۱۔ کعبہ کس منہ سے جاؤ گے غالب

شرم تم کو گھر نہیں آتی

۲۔ میر کے دین و مذہب کو، پوچھتے کیا ہو ان نے تو

قشقہ کھینچا، دیر میں بیٹھا، کب کا ترکِ اسلام کیا

(۳)



۵۔ سلیمہ سے سلی

۶۔ فاطمہ سے فاطہ

سوال نمبر ۱۶۔ اسم علم کی قسمیں لکھیں اور مثالوں کے ساتھ ان کی تعریف کیجئے۔

سوال نمبر ۱۷۔ لقب اور خطاب میں کیا فرق ہے؟ مثالوں کے ساتھ وضاحت کیجئے۔

سوال نمبر ۱۸۔ کنیت اور عرف کا فرق بیان کیجئے۔

سوال نمبر ۱۹۔ درج ذیل کلمے قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہیں؟

ابن مریم	کلم اللہ
خاتم الانبیاء	حسرت
ابوبکر	میاں موٹو
فراق گورکھپوری	اُم سارئی
شمس العلماء	جگا پہلوان
رائے بہادر	رستم ہند
بلبل ہند	

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