

..... ENGLISH

..... Unit 1

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ

مری آف پراف دی

..... The Prophet of Mercy

ہسری ان پراف مٹی میں ہو دیر
There have been many prophets in history.

تاریخ میں کئی پیغمبر گزرے ہیں۔

ایڈ ایچ ایوری فار پراف اے سینٹ اللہ قیث ان
In fact, Allah sent a prophet for every age and
آن پہیل دی کانڈ نو ورلڈ دی آف نیشن ایوری
every nation of the world to guide the people on
پاتھ رائٹ دی
the right path.

در حقیقت اللہ تعالیٰ نے لوگوں کی صحیح راستے پر انہماکی کے لئے ہر قوم اور ہر زمانے کے لئے پیغمبر بھیجے ہیں۔

دی ایڈ گریٹسٹ دی وار محمد پراف
Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the greatest and the
اللہ آف پراف دی آل آف لاسٹ
last of all the prophets of Allah.

محمد ﷺ اللہ کے پیغمبروں میں سب سے عظیم اور آخری پیغمبر تھے۔

ایچر آل فار ایڈ پہیل آل فار وار سی
He was for all people and for all ages.

وہ تمام لوگوں اور تمام زمانوں کے لئے تھے۔

ہم آفر پراف نو بی دل دیر
There will be no prophet after him.

ان کے بعد کوئی پیغمبر نہیں آئے گا۔

اپریل آن بورن وار محمد حضرت
Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was born on 20th April,
حضرت محمد ﷺ 20 اپریل 571 عیسوی کو پیدا ہوئے۔
571 (A.D).

اے ڈائیز ایڈ مکہ ان لیوڈ عبداللہ فار میز
His father, Abdullah, lived in Makkah and died a
چائلڈ ہز آف برتھ دی بی نور منٹھس فیو
few months before the birth of his child.

ان کے والد حضرت عبداللہ مکہ میں رہتے تھے اور وہ اپنے بچے کی پیدائش سے چند ماہ پہلے وفات
پانچے تھے۔

ہم ایڈ عبداللہ مکہ ان لیوڈ عبداللہ فار میز
His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, named him
محمد

آپ کے دادا عبداللہ نے اس کا نام محمد رکھا۔
Muhammad ﷺ

احمد تیم کال نو لوڈ وار ہز
His mother loved to call him Ahmad.

آپ کی ماں پیار سے اُسے احمد کہتی تھی۔
اے ہائی آفر لڈ وار محمد حضرت

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was looked after by a
حلیہ ایڈ وار ہز
foster mother named Haleema.

حضرت خیمہ عبداللہ کی پرورش ان کی رضاعی ماں حلیہ نے کی۔
فائیو وار سی مل ہر دو ری میڈ سی

He remained with her till he was five.

وہ پانچ سال تک ان کے پاس رہے۔

نوک ہر اولڈ ایرز سلس وار سی دن
When he was six years old, his mother took
ان فار ہز آف گریو دی نو محمد
Muhammad ﷺ to the grave of his father in

مدینہ
چھ برس کی عمر میں آپ ﷺ کے والدہ محمد ﷺ کو مدینہ میں والد کی قبر پر لے گئی۔
Madina

بیک وے دی آن ڈائیز وار ہز
His mother died on the way back.

واپسی پر راستے میں آپ ﷺ کی والدہ وفات پا گئی۔
ہز دو لیوڈ ہز حضرت

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ now lived with his
سون ڈائیز آسو ہو عبداللہ مطلب
grandfather, Abdul Muttalib who also died soon

ورڈز آفر
after wards.

اب محمد ﷺ اپنے دادا عبداللہ کے پاس رہنے لگے۔ لیکن وہ بھی اس کے بعد جلد وفات پا گئے۔
ہز آف کیئر دی نو لفٹ وار محمد حضرت

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was left to the care of his
ابوطالب، اکل

حضرت محمد ﷺ اپنے چچا ابوطالب کی پرورش میں آئے۔
uncle, Abu Talib. حضرت چائلڈ ہوڈ سس

از محمد حضرت
Since childhood, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was
آل ہائی ریسپیکٹڈ ایڈ لووڈ
loved and respected by all.

بچپن ہی سے تمام لوگ محمد ﷺ سے محبت اور آپ کی عزت کرتے تھے۔
صادق کالڈ وار ایڈ لائی اے ٹولڈ نڈور سی

He never told a lie and was called "Sadiq".
آپ ﷺ نے کبھی جھوٹ نہیں بولا اور "صادق" پکارے جانے لگے۔

ڈی لینڈز ہز ان فیئر ایڈ ہانسٹ آلووڈ وار سی
He was always honest and fair in his dealings
پہیل دو

with people.
وہ ہمیشہ لوگوں سے معاملات میں ایمانداری اور دیانت داری سے پیش آتے تھے۔

امین تیم کالڈ آسو پہیل
People also called him "Amin".

لوگ آپ ﷺ کو "امین" بھی پکارتے تھے۔
حضرت مکہ آف وی ڈو نوبل ایڈ رچ اے

A rich and noble widow of Makkah, Hazrat
ایڈ حاسنی ہز دو پلیزڈ سو وار خدیجہ

Khadija, was so pleased with his honesty and
ہیم میری نو وڈ شی دیت ثروت سس

truthfulness that she wished to marry him.
مکہ کی ایک معزز اور مالدار بیوہ حضرت خدیجہ آپ ﷺ کی ایمانداری اور سچائی سے اتنی خوش
ہوئی کہ انہوں نے شادی کی خواہش ظاہر کی۔

پروپوزل ہر ایکسپنڈ
Muhammad ﷺ accepted her proposal.

محمد ﷺ نے ان کی تجویز قبول کر لی۔
مری نل ایڈ جنٹل وار پراف آدر

Our prophet ﷺ was kind, gentle and merciful.
ہمارے پیغمبر ﷺ مہربان، شریف اور رحم دل تھے۔

پور دی لوڈ سی
He loved the poor.

وہ غریبوں سے پیار کرتے تھے۔

وہ دی اوزر دی اینڈ آرٹھرو دی ٹری نیڈ ہی
He treated the orphans and the widows with kindness.

وہ غلاموں اور ناداروں کی مدد کرتے تھے۔
He helped the slaves and the helpless.

آل فار واز لو ہر
His love was for all.

وہ خود کو کھانا کھلاتے تھے اگرچہ وہ کئی راتیں بغیر خوراک کے رہتے تھے۔
He would feed the hungry even if he himself had to go without food for several nights.

وہ عورتوں کی بڑی عزت کرتے تھے۔
Hazrat Muhammad had great respect for women.

فوسٹر اینڈ مدر ہیز ری ممبرڈ آلویز ہی
He always remembered his mother and foster-mother with great respect.

یو فالورز ہر نو سیڈ ہی ویک آر وین
"Woman are weak," he said to his followers, you should treat them with kindness and love.

وہ اپنے پیروکاروں سے کہتے "عورتیں کمزور ہیں" ان کے ساتھ مہربانی اور محبت سے پیش آؤ۔
Their duty is to be good and modest; you should be kind to them."

نیک اور پاک دامن ہونا ان کا فرض ہے۔ تمہیں ان سے مہربانی سے پیش آنا چاہیے۔
He was kind to the poor slaves.

چلڈرن اُون ہیز ایز ویم لوڈ ہی
He loved them as his own children.

وہ انہیں اپنے بچوں کی طرح پیار کرتے تھے۔
To the Muslims he said, "Feed your slaves with such food as you eat yourself and clothe them with such clothes as you wear yourself.

مسلمانوں کو وہ فرماتے تھے "اپنے غلاموں کو وہی کھانا کھلاؤ جو تم خود کھاتے ہو۔ اور وہی پہننے پہناؤ جو تم خود پہنتے ہو۔
If they do wrong, pardon them.
اگر وہ غلطی کریں تو انہیں معاف کر دو۔
ویم و پارٹ پارڈن کین ناٹ یو ایف
If you cannot pardon, part with them.
اگر معاف نہیں کر سکتے تو ان سے علیحدہ ہو جاؤ۔
ان کا سنڈلی ویم ٹریٹ نیور بٹ
But never treat them unkindly.

لیکن ان کے ساتھ خالانہ سلوک نہ کرو۔

زید بیڈ سلو اے ہیڈ صدیقہ حضرت
Hazrat Khadija had a slave named Zaid.

حضرت صدیقہ کا زید نامی ایک غلام تھا۔
لاک بیم ٹری نیڈ آلویز حضرت محمد
Hazrat Muhammad always treated him like his own child.

حضرت محمد ﷺ ان سے اپنے بچوں کی طرح برتاؤ کرتے تھے۔
He Always helped the needy.

وہ ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کرتے تھے۔
There was an old man who used to bring water from a distant stream for his master.

ایک بوڑھا آدمی تھا جو دور ایک ندی سے اپنے آقا کے لئے پانی لاتا تھا۔
اللہ آف پرافٹ دی حضرت محمد
Hazrat Muhammad the prophet of Allah,

واٹر دی کیرنگ ان بیم ہیپڈ اینڈ بیم ہیپڈ
pitied him and helped him in carrying the water.

پیغمبر خدا حضرت محمد ﷺ کو ان پر ترس آیا اور پانی لانے میں اس کی مدد کی۔
ڈو بیم نو سیڈ ہی ویک دی فیٹنگ آفٹر
After finishing the work he said to him, "Do remember me whenever you need help again."

کام ختم کرنے کے بعد آپ نے ان سے کہا "جب کبھی مدد کی ضرورت ہو تو مجھے یاد رکھو۔"
کیری اینڈ بانی نو یوزڈ حضرت محمد
Hazrat Muhammad used to buy and carry things of everyday use for woman who could not buy or carry them themselves.

حضرت محمد ﷺ ان عورتوں کے لئے رزمروہ استعمال کی چیزیں خرید کر لاتے تھے جو وہ خود خرید کر نہیں لاسکتی تھیں۔
ناٹ ڈز ات ہم نو سیڈ سفیان ابو ڈے وین
One day Abu Sufian said to him, "it does not suit you to carry things for the poor and the low people."

ایک دن ابوسفیان نے کہا "یہ تمہارے لئے مناسب نہیں کہ تم غریب اور کٹر لوگوں کے لئے چیزیں لاؤ۔"
دی سروڈ ہو ہاشم آف گرینڈسن دی ایم آئی
"I am the grandson of Hashim who served the rich and the poor alike and never hated the low",

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے فرمایا "میں ہاشم کا نواسہ ہوں جس نے غریب اور امیر کی یکساں خدمت کی اور غریب سے نفرت نہیں کی۔
لو دی ہیڈ نیور اینڈ الاک پور دی اینڈ ریج
rich and the poor alike and never hated the low",

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے فرمایا "میں ہاشم کا نواسہ ہوں جس نے غریب اور امیر کی یکساں خدمت کی اور غریب سے نفرت نہیں کی۔
سید حضرت محمد
said Hazrat Muhammad

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے فرمایا "میں ہاشم کا نواسہ ہوں جس نے غریب اور امیر کی یکساں خدمت کی اور غریب سے نفرت نہیں کی۔
نو اینفلز اینڈ برڈز نو کانسڈ واز ہی
He was kind to birds and animals too.
وہ پرندوں اور جانوروں پر بھی مہربان تھے۔

کیسل ہر بیگ ڈرائیور کیسل اے سا ہی ڈے دن
One day he saw a camel driver beating his camel
قاسر کو نو
to go faster.

ایک دن انہوں نے ایک شربان کو دیکھا جو تیز جانے کے لیے اونٹ کو مار رہا تھا۔
بی ڈرائیور کیسل دی ایڈوائسز
The Prophet ﷺ advised the camel driver. "Be
ایٹل اور نو کاسٹ
kind to your animal.

مخبر ﷺ نے شربان کو نصیحت کی۔ اپنے جانور پر رحم کرو۔
بیوی نو از لوڈ دی اینڈ ویک اینڈ اولڈ ازات
It is old and weak and the load is too heavy."

یہ بڑھا اور کمزور ہے اور اس پر بوجھ بھاری ہے۔
ایٹل میز ہر اینٹ
Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ treated even his enemies
کاسٹوٹس اور
with kindness.

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے دشمنوں سے بھی مہربانی کا سلوک کیا۔
ایز جی ایز فری سٹ ہی ہوازن آف ہٹل دی ان
In the battle of Hawazin, he set free as many as
دار دی آف پریزرز
6,000 prisoners of the war.

ہوازن کی لڑائی میں انہوں نے چھ ہزار جنگی قیدی رہا کر دیئے۔
ہر آل فارکیو ہی کھڑو وار کھ
When Makkah was conquered, he forgave all his
ذیورنگ ٹریبل سچ ہیم گین ایٹ ہیو ایٹل میز
enemies who had given him much trouble during
ٹی دیٹ ان لائف ہر
his life in that city.

جب مکہ فتح ہوا آپ نے ان تمام دشمنوں کو معاف کر دیا جنہوں نے اس شہر میں آپ ﷺ
کو بہت تکلیف دی تھی۔
آف ٹی دی وٹھل اللہ آف پراف دی وٹس
Once the Prophet of Allah ﷺ visited the city of
ٹائف
Taif.

ایک بار مخبر خدا ﷺ طائف تشریف لے گئے۔
وار ہی اینڈ ہیم ایٹ سٹونز تقریو ایٹل میز ہر
His enemies threw stones at him and he was
واؤٹریڈ
wounded.

دشمنوں نے ان پر پتھر سائے اور وہ زخمی ہوئے۔
ایٹل میز ہر کرس نو ہیم آسکڈ ایٹل دی
The angles asked him to curse his enemies.
فرشتوں نے کہا انے دشمنوں کو بدو عا دو۔
ایٹل وان گورز نو سٹ مین ٹائٹ ہیو آئی ریٹلائڈ ہی
He replied, "I have not been sent to curse anyone
مین کاسٹوٹ نو مرسی اے بی ٹو بیٹ
but to be a mercy to mankind."

آپ ﷺ نے جواب دیا "میں کسی کو بدو عا دیئے نہیں بلکہ انسانوں کے لئے رحمت بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہوں۔"
ہولی دی آف لائف دی فرام ایگزیٹیمپلز ٹیو ویز فرام
From these few examples from the life of the Holy
آف ہرٹس دی ون ہی دیٹ گیسٹر ازات پراف
Prophet ﷺ it is clear that he won the hearts of
ایٹل کاسٹوٹس لو ہالی اینیٹسز اینڈ فرینڈز ہر
his friends and enemies by love, kindness and

رحمت سے۔
رحمت اللعالمین
His mercy was for all. Indeed, he was Rahmatul
il-Aalamin.
ان کی رحمت تمام کے لئے تھی۔ بے شک دور رحمت اللعالمین (دونوں جہانوں کے لئے رحمت) تھی۔
ہیم آپان بی ٹیس سے
May peace be upon him! ﷺ

Glossary:
foster-mother: take another person's child into
your home for a period of time, without
becoming his or her legal parents.
widow: a woman whose husband has died.
proposal: an act of formally asking somebody to
marry you.
orphan: a child whose parents are dead.
AD: Anno Domini: a Latin phrase meaning "in
the year of the Lord", which is used when
referring to the year after Hazrat Essalam was
born.
slave: a person who is legally owned by someone
else and has to work for that person.

Comprehension:
1. Answer the following questions.
1. Why was Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) called Sadiq
and Amin?
Ans: He never told a lie and was called "Sadiq".
He was very honest and fair in his dealings
with people that is why people called him
"Amin".
2. Why is Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) called
Rahmatul-lil-Aalamin?
Ans: He was kind, gentle, merciful and loved
everyone. He had great respect for
humanity. Therefore, he was called
Rahmatul-lil-Aalamin.
3. What was the impact of Hazrat Muhammad's
(ﷺ) personality on people?
Ans: The impact of Hazrat Muhammad's
(ﷺ) personality on people was that he was
loved and respected by all.
4. What are the worst sins in the eyes of Hazrat
Muhammad (ﷺ)?
Ans: The worst sins in the eyes of Hazrat
Muhammad (ﷺ) are maltreatment with
women, orphans and widows.
5. How did Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) win the
hearts of his enemies and friends?
Ans: He won the hearts of his enemies and
friends by love, kindness and mercy and
not by force.

وہ دی اوزر دی اینڈ آرٹو دی ٹری ٹیلے ہی
He treated the orphans and the widows with kindness.

وہ غلاموں اور ناداروں کی مدد کرتے تھے۔
He helped the slaves and the helpless.

آپ کا ہر
His love was for all.

وہ ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کرتے تھے۔
He would feed the hungry even if he himself had to go without food for several nights.

وہ عورتوں کو کھانا کھلاتے تھے اگرچہ وہ کئی راتیں بغیر خوراک کے رہتے تھے۔
Hazrat Muhammad had great respect for women.

حضرت محمد ﷺ عورتوں کی بڑی عزت کرتے تھے۔
He always remembered his mother and foster-mother with great respect.

وہ ہمیشہ اپنی ماں اور رضاعی ماں کو تقسیم کے ساتھ یاد کرتے تھے۔
"Woman are weak," he said to his followers, you should treat them with kindness and love.

وہ اپنے پیروکاروں سے کہتے "عورتیں کمزور ہیں" ان کے ساتھ مہربانی اور محبت سے پیش آؤ۔
Their duty is to be good and modest; you should be kind to them."

نیک اور پاک دامن ہونا ان کا فرض ہے۔ تمہیں ان سے مہربانی سے پیش آنا چاہیے۔
He was kind to the poor slaves.

وہ غریب غلاموں پر مہربان تھے۔
He loved them as his own children.

وہ انہیں اپنے بچوں کی طرح پیار کرتے تھے۔
To the Muslims he said, "Feed your slaves with such food as you eat yourself and clothe them with such clothes as you wear yourself.

مسلمانوں کو وہ فرماتے تھے "اپنے غلاموں کو وہی کھانا کھلاؤ جو تم خود کھاتے ہو۔ اور وہی پہنتے ہو۔
If they do wrong, pardon them.

اگر وہ ناپسندیدگی کریں تو انہیں معاف کر دو۔
If you cannot pardon, part with them.

دیم دو پارٹ پارٹن کین ناٹ یو ایف
ان کا سزا دیم ٹریٹ نیور بٹ
But never treat them unkindly.

اگر معاف نہیں کر سکتے تو ان سے علیحدہ ہو جاؤ۔

لیکن ان کے ساتھ ظالمانہ سلوک نہ کرو۔
Zaid بنہ سلو اے ہیڈ حدیجہ حضرت
Hazrat Khadija had a slave named Zaid.

حضرت خدیجہ کا زید نامی ایک غلام تھا۔
Hazrat Muhammad always treated him like his own child.

حضرت محمد ﷺ اپنے بچوں کی طرح برتاؤ کرتے تھے۔
He Always helped the needy.

حضرت محمد ﷺ ہمیشہ آلویز کی مدد کرتے تھے۔
There was an old man who used to bring water from a distant stream for his master.

ایک بوڑھا آدمی تھا جو دریا کے کنارے سے اپنے آگے کے لئے پانی لاتا تھا۔
Allah said to the prophet of Allah, "I pitied him and helped him in carrying the water."

حضرت محمد ﷺ کو ان پر ترس آیا اور پانی لانے میں اس کی مدد کی۔
After finishing the work he said to him, "Do remember me whenever you need help again."

ذو ہیم نو سینڈ ہی ورک دی فیٹنگ آفٹر
Hazrat Muhammad used to buy and carry things of everyday use for woman who could not buy or carry them themselves.

حضرت محمد ﷺ عورتوں کے لئے روزمرہ استعمال کی چیزیں خرید کر لاتے تھے جو وہ خود خرید کر نہیں لاسکتی تھیں۔
One day Abu Sufian said to him, "it does not suit you to carry things for the poor and the low people."

ایک دن ابوسفیان نے کہا۔ "یہ تمہارے لئے مناسب نہیں کہ تم غریب اور کم تر لوگوں کے لئے چیزیں لاؤ۔"
I am the grandson of Hashim who served the rich and the poor alike and never hated the low", said Hazrat Muhammad.

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے فرمایا "میں ہاشم کا نواسہ ہوں جس نے غریب اور امیر کی یکساں خدمت کی اور غریب سے نفرت نہیں کی۔
He was kind to birds and animals too.

وہ پرندوں اور جانوروں پر بھی مہربان تھے۔

Scanned with CamScanner

One day he saw a camel driver beating his camel to go faster.

The Prophet advised the camel driver. "Be kind to your animal."

It is old and weak and the load is too heavy."

Hazrat Muhammad treated even his enemies with kindness.

In the battle of Hawazin, he set free as many as 6,000 prisoners of the war.

When Makkah was conquered, he forgave all his enemies who had given him much trouble during his life in that city.

Once the Prophet of Allah visited the city of Taif.

His enemies threw stones at him and he was wounded.

The angels asked him to curse his enemies.

He replied, "I have not been sent to curse anyone but to be a mercy to mankind."

From these few examples from the life of the Holy Prophet it is clear that he won the hearts of his friends and enemies by love, kindness and

mercy and not by force.

His mercy was for all. Indeed, he was Rehmatul-lil-Alamin.

May peace be upon him!

Glossary:
foster-mother: take another person's child into your home for a period of time, without becoming his or her legal parents.

widow: a woman whose husband has died.
proposal: an act of formally asking somebody to marry you.

orphan: a child whose parents are dead.
AD: Anno Domini: a Latin phrase meaning "in the year of the Lord", which is used when referring to the year after Hazrat Essa was born.

slave: a person who is legally owned by someone else and has to work for that person.

Comprehension:
1. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Hazrat Muhammad called Sadiq and Amin?
Ans: He never told a lie and was called "Sadiq". He was very honest and fair in his dealings with people that is why people called him "Amin".

2. Why is Hazrat Muhammad called Rahmatul-lil-Alamin?
Ans: He was kind, gentle, merciful and loved everyone. He had great respect for humanity. Therefore, he was called Rahmatul-lil-Alamin.

3. What was the impact of Hazrat Muhammad's personality on people?
Ans: The impact of Hazrat Muhammad's personality on people was that he was loved and respected by all.

4. What are the worst sins in the eyes of Hazrat Muhammad?
Ans: The worst sins in the eyes of Hazrat Muhammad are maltreatment with women, orphans and widows.

5. How did Hazrat Muhammad win the hearts of his enemies and friends?
Ans: He won the hearts of his enemies and friends by love, kindness and mercy and not by force.

- B. Circle the correct article (a / an / the) in each sentence. The first one has been done.
1. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was looked after by a ✓ / an / the foster mother.
 2. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was never told a ✓ / an / the lie.
 3. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was kind to a / an / the ✓ poor slaves.
 4. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was a / an / the ✓ grandson of Hashim.
 5. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) treated a / an / the ✓ rich and a / an / the ✓ poor alike.

Grammar:

- A. Rewrite the sentences below in your notebook. Replace the underlined common noun (phrase) with a proper noun. The first one has been done.
1. The boy went to the city in the morning. Akram went to Peshawar in the morning.
 2. The animal in the zoo was very big. The Lion in the Lahore zoo was very big.
 3. This boy is my best friend. Aslam is my best friend.
 4. We went to the hospital to see the doctor. We went to the Lady Reading Hospital to see Dr. Shafiq.
 5. My country is very beautiful. Pakistan is very beautiful.
 6. We will have holidays in the sixth month. We will have holidays in the month of June.
- B. Underline the nouns in the sentences below and say whether they are countable or uncountable. The first one has been done.
1. I turned on all the fans. Countable
 2. Have you found a house yet? Countable
 3. That garden is beautiful. Uncountable
 4. The noise frightened her. Uncountable
 5. There is no light. Uncountable
 6. The iron door has rusted. Countable
- C. Use one word to classify the bold group of words in the sentences below. Differentiate between countable and uncountable noun. The first one has been done.
1. He sells roses, daisies and marigolds. He sells flowers. (countable)
 2. You can buy pens, pencils, papers, and books from his shop. You can buy stationery from his shop. (countable)
 3. After her operation, she could only have milk, juice or tea. After her operation, she could only have beverages (uncountable)
 4. The carpenter carried his hammer, chisel, and screwdriver. The carpenter carried his tools. (countable)

D. Write the plurals of the following words.




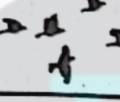
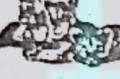
raspberry	sofa	pencil	spy
raspberries	sofas	pencils	spies
window	monkey	fox	horse
windows	monkeys	foxes	horses
office	chimney	star	inch
offices	chimneys	stars	inches
story	match	princess	wolf
stories	matches	princesses	wolves
shelf	bench	cherry	deer
shelves	benches	cherries	deer

- E. Change the following sentences into the plural form. The first one has been done.
1. There is a new boy in my class. There are new boys in our classes.
 2. A boy helped us find a taxi to go home. Two boys helped us find taxies to go home.
 3. There is a table in Adnan's room. There are tables in Adnan's room.
 4. Sara said that her leg was aching. Sara said that her legs were aching.
 5. A farmer has bought a tractor. The farmers have bought tractors.
 6. A leader should lead by example. Leaders should lead by examples.
- F. Change these irregular singular nouns to plural nouns and then use them in sentences of your own. The first one has been done.

1.	Child Children The children are going on a picnic.
2.	Woman Women Women also work in factories
3.	mouse mice The number of mice has increased in our area.
4.	tooth teeth A person has thirty two teeth.
5.	goose geese There are many kinds of geese in the zoo.
6.	louse lice A dirty man has lice in his head.

- G. The words below are used as collective nouns for groups of animals or things. Can you think of nouns that go with them? Write them in the blanks.

1. A fleet of ships.
2. A litter of debris.
3. A bouquet of flowers.
4. A pride of lions.
5. A herd of sheep.
6. A swarm of bees.
- H. Can you think of suitable collective nouns for the following groups of animals and things? Write them in the blanks.

1.		A bundle	of newspaper
2.		A lace	of beads
3.		A grove	of trees
4.		A flock	of birds
5.		A litter	of cubs

.....UNIT 2.....

کلاس ان بوائے نو

.....NEW BOY IN CLASS.....

.....کلاس میں نیا لڑکا.....

سینئر لیچر مائی ڈے دن ٹیری ففٹھ ان واژ آئی و من
When I was in 5th grade, one day my teacher said,
کلاس اور نو کنگ از نصیب اللہ بوائے نو اے
"A new boy Naseebullah is coming to our class
تومارو
tomorrow.

جب میں پانچویں جماعت میں تھا ایک دن میرے لیچر نے کہا ایک نیا لڑکا نصیب اللہ کل سے
ہماری کلاس میں آ رہا ہے۔
گلیڈ واژ آئی
I was glad.

میں خوش تھا۔
میں لی ووڈ نصیب اللہ بوائے نو دی ہو پڈ آئی
I hoped the new boy Naseebullah would be some-
گڈ ریلی سم
one really good.

مجھے امید تھی کہ نیا لڑکا نصیب اللہ واقعی کچھ اچھا ہوگا۔
ویری اے از شوڈنٹ نو اور سینئر لیچر مائی و من
Then my teacher said, "Our new student is a very
گڈ سیشل

بہتر میرے لیچر نے کہا "ہمارا نیا طالب علم ایک بہت ہی خصوصی بچہ ہے۔
نو واٹ آئی وائل چیئر اے یوزر ہی سو واک کین ناٹ ہی
He can't walk, so he uses a wheelchair. I want you
نو ہم ٹورڈر چیئرل اینڈ کانسڈ ویری لی نو آل
all to be very kind and gentle towards him to
ہوم اینٹ گل م میک
make him feel at home."

وونٹس گل سکلیڈ اور وائل چیئر استعمال کرتا نہیں جانتا ہوں کہ آپ سب اس کے ساتھ اچھا
مہربان اور دوستانہ ہیں تاکہ وہ اپنے آپ کو یہاں بے سکون محسوس کرے۔

اے نوں نیور ہیڈ آئی بیکاز سکریڈ لیل اے واژ آئی
I was a little scared because I had never known a
لیچر وائل چیئر اے ان ہرنا
person in a wheelchair before.

میں ڈر سا خوفزدہ تھا کیونکہ اس سے پہلے میں وائل چیئر میں ایک شخص کے متعلق نہیں جانتا تھا۔
آبادت ڈیل مائی ٹولڈ آئی ڈے دینٹ ہوم دینٹ آئی و من
When I went home that day, I told my dad about
کلاس اور نو کنگ بوائے نو دی
the new boy coming to our class.

جب میں گھر گیا اس دن میں نے اپنے ابا جان کو ہماری کلاس میں نئے آنے والے لڑکے کے
بارے میں بتایا۔

وائل چیئر اے ان از ہی بیکاز جسٹ سینئر فادر مائی
My father said "Just because he is in a wheelchair
آف ریٹ دی فرام ڈیفرنٹ اینی از نہ بین ذرناٹ
doesn't mean he is any different from the rest of
لی

یو۔
میرے والد نے کہا محض وائل چیئر پر ہونے کا مطلب یہ نہیں کہ وہ تم سب سے کسی طور سے مختلف
ہے۔

ان نوں ہیپ سپیشل سم نیڈر جسٹ پرائیملی ہی
He probably just needs some special help once in
واک اے
a while".

نیڈر جسٹ ہی دینٹ سلیس میڈ دینٹ تھاٹ آئی
I thought that made sense, that he just needed
میں سم
some help.

میں سمجھا کہ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ اس کو کسی مدد کی ضرورت ہے۔
کیم نصیب اللہ شوڈنٹ نو دی ڈے نیٹک دی
The next day, the new student Naseebullah came
انرجیک اینڈ پٹی لوکنگ گلاس اور نو
to our class looking happy and energetic.

اگلے دن نیا طالب علم نصیب اللہ ہماری کلاس میں آیا خوش اور باہت دکھائی دیا۔
سینئر اینڈ کلاس دی نو ہم وائل کنڈ لیچر دی
The teacher welcomed him to the class and said,

کلاس اور ان یو ہیو نو پٹی ویری آر دی
"We are very happy to have you in our class."

لیچر نے اس کو کلاس میں خوش آہدیکہ کیا اور بولا ہم آپ کو اپنی کلاس میں پا کر بہت خوش ہوئے۔
اور سیلور انٹروڈوسڈ آل دی و من

پھر ہم سب نے اپنا تعارف کرایا۔
واژ سو اینڈ نصیب اللہ آبادت کیورلس واژ آئی
I was curious about Naseebuallah and so was

میں نصیب اللہ کے متعلق جاننے کا شائق تھا اور ای طرح ہر ایک
ایس ایوری ون
everyone else.

نصیب اللہ نو ٹاکنڈ آل وی ڈے دینٹ ریس اینٹ
At recess that day, we all talked to Naseebuallah.
اس دن آدمی چھٹی تک ہم سب نے نصیب اللہ سے باتیں کیں۔

ہر آبادت کیوسچنز ہم آسکڈ شوڈنٹس سم
Some students asked him questions about his
وائل چیئر
کچھ طلباء نے اس کی وائل چیئر کے متعلق اس سے سوالات پوچھے۔
wheelchair.

اس نے برا محسوس نہیں کیا۔
He didn't seem to mind.

دبٹ تھاٹ کلاس دی ان ایوری ہاوی فٹ ایٹ
At first everybody in the class thought that

سون آل دی بٹ ملیپ آف لٹ اے نیڈو نصیب اللہ
Naseebullah needed a lot of help but we all soon

ی ایوری ویئر آلوسٹ کو کڈ ی دیت ریٹائرڈ
realized that he could go almost everywhere he

وہیل چیئر ہر ان وہیل
wanted, in his wheelchair.

ابتداء میں کلاس میں ہر ایک یہی سمجھتا تھا کہ نصیب اللہ کو اچھی خاصی مدد کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ لیکن ہم
جلد ہی جان گئے کہ وہ اپنی وہیل چیئر میں تقریباً ہر جگہ جا سکتا تھا جہاں اس کا تکیہ ہے۔

اورر بٹ ٹو پش لٹل اے نیڈو ی وائل اے ان ویس
Once in a while he needed a little push to get over

صرف ایک مرتبہ اس کو ناہموار جگہ پر تھوڑے سے دھکے کی ضرورت پڑی تھی۔
a bump.

نی شیئرز دی اپ کو ٹاٹ کڈ وہیل چیئر ہر ایج
As his wheelchair could not go up the stairs, he

سکول ایٹ ریپ سٹیپل دی اپ ایٹ روڈ آلویز
always rolled it up the special ramp at school.

چونکہ اس کی وہیل چیئر سیریز میں نہیں جا سکتی تھی تو وہ اس کو سکول کی ڈھلان پر چلا لیا کرتا تھا۔
ریسٹ دی ور پٹے گراؤنڈ دی ان ایجیز پلیڈ ی

He played games in the playground with the rest
آف آف

وہ کھیل کے میدان میں ہم سب کے ساتھ کھیلے کیا کرتا تھا۔
گیٹ آلویز ڈو ی ہال ڈانچ پلیڈ وی دین

When we played dodge ball, he would always get
آڈٹ سٹیپل موٹ دی

the most people out.
جب ہم ڈانچ بال کھیلتے تو وہ ہمیشہ بہت سے طلباء کو آؤٹ کر دیتا تھا۔

دبٹ ریٹائرڈ ایوری دن کلاس ان نصیب اللہ ود
With Naseebullah in class everyone realized that

شووز پرنز این آڈر ان اورر سلوز پٹ دی دین
when we put ourselves in another person's shoes,

پرکن دبٹ وٹ ٹو سنسٹیو مور آفن آر دی
we are often more sensitive to what that person

ایکس پیریننگ از
is experiencing.

کلاس میں نصیب اللہ کے ساتھ ہر ایک یہ حقیقت جان گیا کہ جب ہم کسی اور کے جوتے پہن
لیں ہم اکثر حساس ہو جاتے ہیں کہ اس شخص پر کیا گزر رہی ہے۔

دیم نیلی آر ٹیس ٹو لائیگی لیس آر دی
We are less likely to tease or bully them.

ہم کم ہی ان کو تک کرتے ہاں پر دھونس جاتے ہیں۔
فیلنگز ہینڈل آڈر آف کانٹیس مور آر دی ایف

If we are more conscious of other people's feelings,
ریسپیکٹفل اینڈ ایکسپیکٹ مور اے کیٹ کین دی

we can create a more accepting and respectful
سوسائٹی
society.

اگر ہم دوسرے لوگوں کے احساسات سے زیادہ واقف ہوں ہم زیادہ قابل قبول اور باعزت
معاشرہ تخلیق کر سکتے ہیں۔

Glossary:

Wheel chair: a chair fitted with wheels for use as a means of transport by a person who is unable to walk.

scared: frightened / alarmed

realized: understood

respectful: showing or having respect

society: the aggregate of people living together in a more or less ordered Community.

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever felt empathy for anyone? When and Why?

Ans: Yes, I have felt empathy for my class mate who has lost his right leg in a road accident two years ago. Now he is a student of our class.

2. What do you feel when you see a child who can't find anyone to play with?

Ans: When I see a child who cannot find anyone to play with I try my best to share the feelings and play with him.

3. Have you helped a differently abled person? How?

Ans: Yes, often I have helped the disabled person especially when someone tries to cross the road.

4. Describe your feelings when you see an animal being hurt.

Ans: It is our ethical responsibility not to hurt any living being. I feel uneasy when I see an animal being hurt.

5. If Naseebullah were in your class, how would you improve Naseebullah's school experience?

Ans: If Naseebullah were in my class. I would help him in every activity in the class.

B. Choose correct meaning of the underlined words.

1. As his wheelchair could not go up the stairs, he always rolled it up the special ramp at school.

- a. Turn up ✓ b. try
c. ignore d. miss

2. We are more familiar with other people's feelings, if we have empathy.

- a. unaware b. ignorant
c. aware of ✓ d. unconscious

3. If we are more conscious of other people's feelings, we can create a respectable society.

- a. aware ✓ b. separate
c. split d. unattached

4. It was a delicate situation.

- a. difficult ✓ b. easy
c. sensitive d. fragile

C. State whether the following statements are true

or false.

1. Bullying is the way friendly people behave. (False)
2. Real friends are always helpful and kind. (True)
3. True friends always bully. (False)
4. Bad attitude towards other is a disability. (False)
5. Differently abled people do not need care. (False)

Grammar:

Masculine and Feminine Nouns

A. Fill in the blanks with correct masculine or feminine nouns.

Masculine	Feminine
master	mistress
bridegroom	bride
nephew	niece
lion	lioness
tiger	tigeress
bull	Cow
husband	wife
man	woman
father	mother
king	queen
steward	stewardess
uncle	aunt

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable masculine or feminine nouns.

Once upon a time, there was a queen and a king. They had two children, a girl and a boy. The prince was eight and the princess was five years old. The father and the mother loved them very much. The kids were their heir and heiress. The emperor and the empress held a party at their palace. The host and the hostess welcomed their guests. They said, "Ladies and gentlemen welcome to the party". The waiter and the waitress served the guests food and drinks.

C. Look at the words in the box. Write each word under its correct heading.

Children	sun	witch	king	boy
mother	queen	file	teacher	father
ram	doctor	dancer	wizard	girl
lamp	rooster	leaf	fish	son
Masculine	Feminine	Common Gender	Neuter	
King	queen	children	sun	
father	mother	teacher	file	
boy	girl	ram	lamp	
wizard	witch	doctor	leaf	

son	fish	dancer	rooster
-----	------	--------	---------

A. Decide if each noun is animate or inanimate. The first one has been done.

1. apple inanimate
2. lizard animate
3. glasses inanimate
4. calendar inanimate
5. baby animate
6. furniture inanimate

B. Look around in surrounding and write three animate and three inanimate nouns.

Ans: Animate
(1) wife (2) Husband (3) Parrot

Inanimate:
(1) Pillow (2) Table (3) TV

C. Circle the correct noun, keeping in view animate and inanimate nouns. The first one has been done.

1. The dogs / dog's collar is blue.
2. Asim's / Asims friend is Adnan.
3. I really like my grandmothers / grandmother's cooking.
4. We bought children's / children's hats.
5. I like the smell of roses / rose's.
6. He brought cow's / cows's milk.

D. Rewrite each phrase to use a possessive noun. The first one has been done.

1. The boat owned by Javed Khan.
Javed Khan's boat.
2. The cycle of her sister. sister's cycle
3. The strength of the horse.
The horse's strength
4. The pencil which belongs to Yasmin.
Yasmin's pencil.
5. The tools of the carpenter.
The carpenter's tool.
6. The fragrance of the flower.
The flower's fragrance

.....Unit 3.....

سرنگ نیشنز اسے

.....A Nation's Strength.....

.....ایک قوم کی طاقت.....

میک کین مین اوٹی بٹ گولڈ ناٹ
Not gold, but only men can make,
دولت نہیں، صرف آدمی ہی بنا سکتے ہیں۔ سزاگ اینڈ گریت ہیپل اسے
A people great and strong,
ایک عظیم اور طاقت ور قوم
سک آرز اینڈ ٹوٹھ نار ہو مین
Men who, for truth and honour's sake,
وہ لوگ جو سچائی اور عزت کی خاطر
سٹنڈ فاسٹ اینڈ سٹنڈ لانگ
Stand fast and suffer long.
ثابت قدم رہتے ہیں اور ٹکٹھیں برداشت کرتے ہیں
سلیپ آرز وائل ورک ہو مین بریو
Brave men who work while other's sleep

بہاؤ آدی جو کام کرتے ہیں جبکہ دوسرے سو جاتے ہیں
 فلائی آڈرڈ ویل ڈنچ ہو
 Who dare while others fly
 جو عزت کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہیں جب دوسرے بھاگ جاتے ہیں
 ڈیپ پیلرز نیشنز اے بیلڈ ڈے
 They build a nation's pillars deep,
 یہ قوم کی بنیادوں کو مستحکم کرتے ہیں
 سکاکی دی ٹو ڈیم لف اینڈ
 And lift them to the sky.
 اور اے آسمانوں تک لے جاتے ہیں
 رالف والڈو امرسن (Ralph Waldo Emerson)

Glossary:

Honour: عزت
 Stand fast: مستحکم رہنا Standing firmly
 Fly: بھاگنا run in fear
 dare: حوصلہ دکھانا show courage
 pillars: بنیاد foundation

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of men can lift their country to the sky?

Ans: Brave men can lift their country to the sky.

2. What is the main message of the poem "A nation's strength"?

Ans: The main message of the poem is that the strength of the nation does not depend on wealth but on the hard work and moral character of its people. These values can be achieved through dedicated labour and hard work with honesty.

3. Write the qualities of a brave man.

Ans: Brave man is that person who works while others sleep, who shows courage while other run away in fear.

4. Write the main idea of the poem.

Ans: The main idea of the poem is that a nation can make itself strong when its people believe on hard work.

5. Write down the nouns used in the poem.

Ans: Gold, men, people, nation, pillar, sky.

B. Gapped Summary: Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the text.

In this poem the poet tells about the secret of a nation's strength. He says that greatness of a nation does not depend upon wealth. He says that real strength of a nation lies in the men of character. They leave their personal interest in the larger interest of their nation. They work while others enjoy sound sleep. They lay the foundation of a nation very deep. Then they take nation to the highest point of pride.

Vocabulary:

A. Rhyming words used in the poem.

- gold fold, bold
- stand band, hand
- dare hare, fair
- deep steep, keep

- fly sky, high
- Rewrite the following sentences by capitalizing the letter where necessary. One has been done.
 1. rabla threw the ball over the fence.
 Rabla threw the ball over the fence.
 2. the horse galloped around the track.
 The horse galloped around the track.
 3. adnan and irfan went to swim in the lake.
 Adnan and Irfan went to swim in the lake.
 4. llons roared at their prey.
 Lions roared at their prey.
 5. my birthday on 14th january.
 My birthday is on 14th January.
 6. cricket is my favourite sport.
 Cricket is my favourite sport.

Grammar:

Personal Pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with the correct personal pronoun. One has been done.

- _____ often reads the Holy Quran. (Marwa)
She often reads the Holy Quran.
- He is watching TV. (Aslam)
- It is green. (the hat)
- It is running. (the cat)
- We are going to the park. (my sister and I)
- They are in the garden. (the roses)

Write the correct possessive pronoun in the gap in the second sentence in each question to give it the same meaning as the sentence before it. One has been done.

- This is your room and that is her room. This is your room and that is hers.
- Shall we watch the match at their house or our house? Shall we watch the match at their house or ours.
- That's Afzal's car and this is my car. That's Afzal's car and this is mine.
- Is the party at our place or their place? Is the party at our place or theirs.
- Her birthday is on the 12th and his birthday is on the 13th. Her birthday is on the 12th and his is on the 13th.
- This is your desk and that is her desk. This is your desk and that is hers.

Fill in blanks with the correct reflexive pronouns to complete each sentence.

- Don't worry about us. We can take care of ourselves for an hour.
- I thought it was a bit rude. She never introduced herself.
- You shouldn't blame yourself for the accident.
- Since long they've not enjoyed themselves so much.
- We've brought ourselves something to eat.

Question words

Recorder the words to make a question.

1. what afraid of you are?
What are you afraid of?
2. train on you did which come?
On which train do you come?
3. who against playing they are?
Who are they playing against?
4. who she does of remind you?
Who does she remind you of?
5. Kind you read books of to what do?
What kind of books do you read to?

Fill in blanks with the correct indefinite pronouns to complete each sentence.

1. The fridge is empty. We need to buy something for dinner tonight.
2. I've left my wallet at home. Can anyone lend me a bit of money?
3. Ismail is a really popular manager everyone likes and respects him.
4. I went to Bashir's house this morning but there was none at home.
5. None was ready for the party.

Fill in the blanks with the pronoun that agrees with its antecedent.

1. My car is an older model than yours, I don't expect it to start immediately in winter morning.
2. If people don't like to shop at that store, we shouldn't go there.
3. Before students take a test, they should prepare satisfactorily.
4. If Asifa has an opinion about the accident, she should state it.
5. Amir went to medical college; He should know what treatment you need.

.....Unit 4.....

اوریس ارتھ کیوک

EARTHQUAKE AWARENESS

اپنی ہیری ڈس

AND PREPAREDNESS

زلزلے سے آگاہی اور تیاری

این دیورگ سیفٹی آف گارنٹی آن از دیئر
There is no guarantee of safety during an earthquake.
کیوک ارتھ

زلزلے کے دوران بچاؤ کی کوئی ضمانت نہیں ہوتی۔
آف ای ہیرڈ ہیرڈ پاسبل آڈنٹی ٹانگ ایٹی ہاڈ
Anyhow identifying possible hazards ahead of time and planning in advance can save lives.
لیوز سیدو کین ایڈوانس این پلاننگ ایڈ ٹائم

تاہم وقت سے پہلے ممکنہ خطرات کی نشاندہی اور پہلی منصوبہ بندی سے جانیں بچائی جاسکتی ہیں۔
ٹو ڈیمینج ایڈ اینجریز ریڈیوس آسو کین ڈس
This can also reduce injuries and damage to

اس سے زلزلوں اور جانیداد کو پہنچنے والے نقصان کو بھی کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
اپنی پراپٹی
ایڈ سیٹنگز این کریس پلاسٹر ڈیپ ریپریئرنگ
Repairing deep plaster cracks in ceilings and
فنکشنرز لائٹنگ اور ہیرڈ اینجریز
foundations anchoring overhead lighting fixtures
سیسک لوکل فالوئنگ ایڈ سیلنگ دی ٹو فرمی
firmly to the ceiling, and following local seismic
ہیٹ دی ریڈیوس ہیلپ ول شیڈرڈ بلڈنگ
building standards, will help reduce the impact
ارتھ کیوکس آف
of earthquakes.

پتھوں اور بنیادوں میں گہرے پلستر کی دراڑیں اور اوپر روشنی کی تنصیبات چھت کے ساتھ مضبوطی سے اور مقامی زلزلیاتی مہماری معیاروں بر عمل بھرا ہونے سے زلزلوں کے اثرات کو کم کرنے میں مدد مل سکتی ہے۔
ارتھ کیوک این بیور ڈو ٹو ڈنٹ
What to do before an Earthquake.
زلزلے سے پہلے کیا کرنا ہے۔

ایگزٹینگوشر فار اے ہیو شوئر میک
Make sure you have a fire extinguisher.
اس بات کو یقینی بنانا کہ آپ کے پاس آگ بجھانے کے آلات ہیں۔

ہیری اے بٹ ایڈ فٹ اے ہیو شوئر میک
Make sure you have a first aid kit, a battery-
ایٹ ہیریٹز ایکشرا ایڈ فلیش لائٹ اے ریڈیو پاورڈ
powered radio, a flashlight, and extra batteries at
ہوم
home.

اس بات کو یقینی بنانا کہ آپ کے آپس فوری طبی امداد کٹ ہیں مگر میں ہیری سے چلنے والا ایک ریڈیو، ایک برقی مشین اور اضافی بیٹریاں ہونی چاہیں۔
ایڈ واٹر گیس دی آف ٹرن ٹو ہاڈ برین
Learn how to turn off the gas, water, and
الیکٹراسٹی
electricity.

ہر چیز جاننا کہ گیس، پانی اور بجلی کو کیسے بند کرتے ہیں۔
آئز میلی یور میٹ ٹو ویزر آف پلان اے میک
Make a plan of where to meet your family after
ارتھ کیوک این
an earthquake.

منصوب بنانا کہ زلزلے کے بعد آپ نے اپنے اہلخانہ سے کہاں ملنا ہے۔
سے ڈے شیڈوز آن آجیکشنس ہوی لیو ڈونٹ
Don't leave heavy objects on shelves (they may
کوئیک اے ڈیورگ فال
fall during a quake).

ہیلوں پر بھاری چیزوں کو نہ رکھیں وہ زلزلے کے دوران گر سکتی ہیں۔
ایڈ کپ پورڈز فرنیچر ہیوی اینجریز
Anchor heavy furniture, cupboards, and
فلور آر واٹر دی ٹو اپلاسز
appliances to the walls or floor.

بھاری فرنیچر، الماریاں اور آلات کو دیواروں یا فرش کے ساتھ بانڈ کریں۔
ارتھ کوئیک این ڈیورگ ڈو ٹو ڈنٹ
What to do during an Earthquake.
زلزلے کے دوران کیا کرنا چاہیے۔

فرام آوے اوپن دی این ٹے آؤٹ ڈورز یور این
If you're outdoors, stay in the open away from

قال مایٹ دیت ایٹی ٹمک آر لائنز پاور
power lines or anything that might fall.

اگر آپ گھر سے باہر ہیں مگر بجلی کے پھولوں سے دور یا کسی چیز سے جو گر سکتی ہو۔
دی آف قال مائٹ سٹف بلڈنگز فرام آوے ٹے
Stay away from buildings, stuff might fall off the
یو آن قال کڈ بلڈنگ دی آر بلڈنگ
building or the building could fall on you.

عمارتوں سے دور ہیں عمارت کا ملبہ آپ پر گر سکتا ہے یا عمارت آپ پر گر سکتی ہے
ڈورز آؤٹ سائڈ اینڈ وینڈوز فرام آوے ٹے
Stay away from windows and outside doors.

گھر کیوں اور بیرونی دیواروں سے دور ہیں۔
کراں آر ڈورے اے ان سینڈ ان ڈور پور اف
If you're indoors, stand in a doorway, or crawl
فرنیچر ہیوی انڈر
under heavy furniture.

اگر آپ گھر کے اندر ہیں تو دروازے کے راستے میں کھڑے ہو جائیں یا بھاری فرنیچر کے نیچے
ریک جائیں۔ دیر ٹے اینڈ آن ہوٹلڈ بیڈ ان آر یو اف
If you are in bed, hold on and stay there.

پلو اے وو ہیڈ پور پروٹیکٹنگ
Protecting your head with a pillow.

اگر آپ بستر پر ہیں تو اسے تمام کر رکھیں اور وہیں رہیں اپنے سر کو تھکے سے بچائیں۔
کین دیت فرنیچر آر بک کیسز فرام آوے ٹے
Stay away from bookcases or furniture that can
یو آن قال
fall on you.

کتابوں کی الماریوں اور فرنیچر سے دور ہیں جو آپ پر گر سکتے ہیں۔
ارتھ کوئیک آن آفٹر ڈو ٹو وٹ
زلزلے کے بعد کیا کرنا چاہیے۔
ایئر ایڈ فار اورز ایڈ یور سلف چیک
What to do after an Earthquake.
Check yourself and others for injuries.

اپنے آپ کو اور دوسروں کو زخموں سے روکیں۔
ایٹ نیڈ ہو ایٹی ون ٹو ایڈ فرسٹ پرووایڈ
Provide first aid to anyone who needs it.

جس کسی کو ابتدائی طبی امداد کی ضرورت ہو اسے مہیا کریں۔
ڈیمیج فار لائنز الیکٹریک اینڈ گیس وائر چیک
Check water, gas, and electric lines for damage.
پانی، گیس اور برقی تاروں کو نقصان کی غرض سے جانچیں۔

والوز دی آف شٹ ڈیمیجڈ آر ویز آف ایٹی اف
If any of these are damaged, shut off the valves,
نوشس ایڈ سوئچز
switches and faucets.

اگر ان میں کسی کو نقصان پہنچا ہو تو والوز، سوچ اور ٹوٹیاں بند کریں۔
بلڈنگز ڈیمیجڈ آف اور ٹے
Stay out of damaged buildings.
ٹوٹی عمارتوں سے باہر نکلیں۔
ڈیسریس اینڈ گلاس بریکنگ آراؤنڈ کیئر فل بی
Be careful around broken glass and debris.

ٹوٹے شیشے اور لمبے سے بچنا چاہیے۔
ٹو انجریس او اینڈ ٹو شووز سٹریڈ آر بوس دیز
Wear boots or sturdy shoes to avoid injuries to
شاکس آفٹر لیکٹ نیٹ پور
your feet. Expect after Shocks.

بوٹ پہنیں یا موٹے شووز تاکہ آپ کے پاؤں زخموں سے بچ سکیں۔ آفٹر شاکس کی توقع رکھیں۔
Glossary:

disaster: sudden accident or a natural
catastrophe the cause great damage or loss of
life.

hazard: a danger or risk.

anchor: a heavy object attached to a cable or
chain/secure firmly in position.

potential: having the capacity to develop into
something in the future.

consequences: A result of a particular action or
situation, often one that is bad or not
convenient.

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think earthquakes are scary?

Ans: Yes, earthquakes are scary.

2. Why is the doorway a safe place during an earth
quake?

Ans: Because one can easily run away outside in
case of any dangerous situation.

3. What are some other safe places during an
earthquake?

Ans: Open area, doorway, under heavy
furniture, bed.

4. Does the ground always shake in an earthquake?

Ans: Yes, the ground always shakes in an
earthquake.

5. What should you do if you are on a bus trip
during an earthquake?

Ans: First of all I would stay in the open area
away from power lines or anything that
might fall.

B. Choose the correct option.

1. What should you do if you're sitting at a
desk when an earthquake strikes?

i. Get under the desk ✓

ii. Run upstairs

iii. Stay where you are sitting

2. What should you do if you're in car during
an earthquake?

i. Get out of the car ✓

ii. Get out of the car and stand under a tree

iii. Stay in the car

3. What do you do if you're in a stairwell
during an earthquake?

i. Go up the stairs until you get to the top
floor

ii. Go down the stairs and get out of the
building

iii. Stay where you are, get low and wait ✓

4. What do you think is the level of risk for an
earthquake in your city?

i. High ii. Medium ✓ iii. Low

5. If you are outdoors when an earthquake
hits.

i. Stay away from buildings and electricity

wires ✓

- ii. Stay near a wall
- iii. Run around for help

Grammar:

Use the following group of words to build minimal pairs of /l/ and /r/.

load	glass	lead	lock
play	blush	grass	pray
rock	brush	read	road
<u>load</u>	and	<u>road</u>	
<u>glass</u>	and	<u>grass</u>	
<u>lock</u>	and	<u>rock</u>	
<u>play</u>	and	<u>pray</u>	
<u>blush</u>	and	<u>brush</u>	
<u>lead</u>	and	<u>read</u>	

.....Unit 5.....

ڈیوکری

.....Democracy.....

.....جمہوریت.....

ان کٹری ایوری آل موٹ وین ٹائم اے واز دیر
There was a time when almost every country in
the world was ruled by a king or a queen.

ایک زمانہ تھا جب دنیا کے تقریباً ہر ملک پر ایک بادشاہ یا ملکہ حکومت کرتا تھا۔
When a king died, his son became a king.

جب وہ مر جاتا، اس کا بیٹا اس کی جگہ بادشاہ بن جاتا۔
He appointed his own ministers and other officers.

وہ اپنے وزرا اور افسروں کو مقرر کرتا تھا۔
He removed them whenever he wished.

وہ جب چاہتا انہیں ہٹا دیتا۔
If the king was good and wise, the country made
progress and the people were happy.

مید کٹری دی وازز اینڈ گڈ واز کنگ دی ایف
اگر بادشاہ اچھا اور دانوتا، ملک ترقی کرتا اور لوگ خوش ہوتے تھے۔

But all kings were not good and wise.
لیکن تمام بادشاہ اچھے اور عقل مند نہیں ہوتے تھے۔

ان وازلی رولڈ ہی ان کمیٹنٹ واز کنگ دی ایف
اگر بادشاہ بے وقوف ہوتا، وہ چاہلانہ حکومت کرتا تھا۔

He spent the government money not for the
good of his people, but for his own personal
enjoyment.

انجئے منٹ
وہ حکومتی پیسہ لوگوں کی بھلائی پر خرچ نہ کرتا بلکہ اپنی ذاتی آسائش پر خرچ کرتا۔

دی آف انٹرز دی ان واکس نو ایڈ میبل دی
The people had no voice in the affairs of the
state.

لوگ ملک کے معاملات میں بات نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔
This form of government is called "monarchy".
اس قسم کی حکومت کو "بادشاہت" کہا جاتا ہے۔

As time passed, some wise man started thinking.
جوں ہی وقت گزرا کچھ عقل مند لوگوں نے سوچنا شروع کیا۔
They said that all men are equal.

انہوں نے کہا تمام انسان برابر ہیں۔
Why should one man have the power to rule over
others.

کیوں ایک شخص کو دوسروں پر حکومت کا اختیار ہونا چاہیے۔
The country belongs to the people who live in it.

انٹ فار قانت اینڈ ٹکسز پے دے
They pay taxes and fight for it.

ان لوگوں کا ہے جو اس میں رہتے ہیں وہ ٹیکس ادا کرتے ہیں اور اس کے لیے لڑتے ہیں۔
All of them have equal duties and equal rights.

ان تمام کے حقوق اور فرائض یکساں ہیں۔
They should have equal rights to rule the country.

انہیں ملک پر حکومت کا یکساں حق ہونا چاہیے۔
But how can all men rule?

لیکن تمام آدمی کس طرح حکومت کر سکتے ہیں؟
They can do so by electing a certain number of
persons from among themselves for this purpose.

وہ ایسا اپنے آپ میں آدمیوں کی ایک خاص تعداد کو منتخب کر کے کر سکتے ہیں۔
This is called "election".

اے "انتخابات" کہتے ہیں۔
The persons elected by the people are the people's
representatives.

منتخب شدہ آدمی لوگوں کے نمائندے ہوتے ہیں۔
These representatives run the government of the
country.

دی آف وٹیز دی ٹو اکارڈنگ دی ڈے ایف
If they rule according to the wishes of the
people, the people respect them.

یہ نمائندے ملک کی حکومت چلاتے ہیں۔
اگر یہ لوگوں کی خواہشات کے مطابق حکومت کرتے ہیں تو لوگ ان کی عزت کرتے ہیں۔
If not, they are removed.

ایسی حکومت کا نام "جمہوریت" کہا جاتا ہے۔
This system of government is called "democracy."

جمہوریت لوگوں کی لوگوں کے لئے اور لوگوں کے ذریعے حکومت ہوتی ہے۔
Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people.

یہ جمہوریت کا دور ہے۔
This is the age of democracy.

دنیا کے زیادہ تر ممالک میں اس قسم کی حکومت ہے۔
Most countries of the world have this form of government:

کچھ ممالک ایسے ہیں جن میں ابھی تک بادشاہت ہے۔
There are a few countries which still have kings.

اب ان میں سے بھی کچھ میں جمہوریت ہے۔
But even some of these are now democratic.

ان کے بادشاہ، اگرچہ قوم میں بڑی شان والے اور معزز ہوتے ہیں حکومت نہیں چلاتے۔
Their kings, though honoured as the highest figures in their nations, do not manage the government.

ہمارا ملک پاکستان بھی جمہوریت ہے۔
Our country, Pakistan, also has a democracy.

پاکستان آف ری پبلک اسلامک دی ایز نون ازات
It is known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

اس کا نام اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان ہے۔
According to the law of our country, elections are to be held after every five years.

ہمارے ملک کے قانون کے مطابق انتخابات ہر پانچ سال بعد منعقد ہوتے ہیں۔
In the election, the people elect a certain number of persons as their representatives for the National Assembly of Pakistan.

استخابات میں لوگ پاکستان کی قومی اسمبلی کے لئے خاص تعداد میں نمائندے منتخب کرتے ہیں۔
Similarly, people of the provinces elect members for the Provincial assemblies.

اس طرح صوبوں کے لوگ صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے ارکان کا انتخاب کرتے ہیں۔
The provincial assemblies elect members for the

صوبائی اسمبلیوں والا کے ارکان منتخب کرتے ہیں۔
Senate.

ایوان بالا اور قومی اسمبلی پارلیمنٹ کے دو ایوان ہیں۔ پارلیمنٹ اور صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے ارکان
The senate and the National Assembly are two Houses of the Parliament; the parliament and the members of the provincial assemblies elect the President of Pakistan.

دی آف لیڈر دی نومی نیٹ
The president nominates the leader of the majority party in the National Assembly to be the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

صدر قومی اسمبلی میں اکثریتی پارٹی کے رہنما کو پاکستان کا وزیر اعظم نامزد کرتا ہے۔
Glossary:
Appointed: مقرر کرنا
Chosen: منتخب
Ministers: وزراء
Senior members of the government: سربراہان حکومت
Unwisely: بے وقوفانہ
Foolishly: حماقت
Affairs: معاملات
Events that are of public interest: عوامی دلچسپی کے واقعات
Monarchy: بادشاہت
Government by a king or a queen: بادشاہ یا ملکہ کی حکومت
Democracy: جمہوریت
Democracy is that form of Govt in which people elect their representatives.
Nominates: نامزد کرنا
In Pakistan the president nominates the prime minister.

Comprehension:
A. Answer the following question.
1. What is the difference between democracy and monarchy?
Ans: In monarchy the only one man has the power to rule over others but the democracy is a type of government in which the citizens rule their country through their representatives.
2) Who has the right to elect the representative of the country in a democratic government?
Ans: The people has the right to elect the representative of the country in a democratic government.
3) What is the advantage of democratic form of government?
Ans: In a democratic form of government the country is governed by law while the people are given the freedom of expression and movement.

4) What is the disadvantage of monarchy?

Ans: In monarchy, the people had no voice in the affairs of the state.

5) What do you know about election?

Ans: When the people choose from certain number of persons through vote as their representative is called election.

B. Fill in the blanks by using context to infer missing words.

1. In Pakistan elections are to be held after every five years.

2. The President nominates the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

3. The members of assemblies elect the President.

4. In monarchy, all powers of the government is in the hands of the monarch

5. All people have equal duties and rights.

Grammar:

Read the following sentences carefully. Tell whether the underlined word is main or helping verb. One has been done.

1. This old house has no central heating. main verb

2. She was forgetting her problems. helping verb

3. Do you have a glass of water? main verb

4. He is not thinking about his pain. helping verb

5. I have had this computer for three years. helping verb

6. They had done their homework. main verb

Underline the verbs and write at the end of the sentence whether it is action or linking verb. The first one has been done.

1. She grew into a fine young woman. linking verb

2. Most people drink coffee or tea every day. action verb

3. The vanilla ice cream tasted good. linking verb

4. He became the first man on the moon. linking verb

5. The class ate all the burgers at the party. action verb

6. A snake will go for anything nearing it. linking verb

7. The girl looked great in the red dress. action verb

8. He grew tired of all the negative talk. linking verb

Fill in the blanks with a modal verb. There is more than one answer in some sentences.

1. Can I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of

course you can.

2. Don't touch that wire because it may be dangerous.

3. I can swim quite well when I was five years old.

4. Sonia should practice so much if she wants to take part in the race.

5. You may cook those vegetables because they have already cooked.

A. Pick out the verbs in the following sentences, and tell in each case whether the verbs is transitive or intransitive. The sentence in which the verb is transitive, name the object:

1. Bad boys hide their faults. transitive-faults

2. Some boys threw stones at the frogs. transitive-stones

3. The fire burnt in the east. intransitive

4. The sun rises in the east. intransitive.

5. The frog jumped out of the pond. intransitive

B. Complete the following by supplying an object:

1. The horse kicked the man

2. The teacher punished the student.

3. A shoemaker makes shoes

4. My brother wrote a letter

5. He broke glass

Revision unit 1-5

A. Fill in the plural form of the irregular nouns in brackets.

1. Karim saw a flock of geese across the field. (goose)

2. There were too many persons in line, so I left. (person)

3. Five children were playing in my backyard. (child)

4. The farmer had seven geese. (goose)

5. Two men helped move the load. (man)

B. Circle the collective noun or nouns in each sentence.

1. The army walked across the land.

2. The troops headed towards the battle filed.

3. The flock of geese flew over the lake.

4. The herd moved towards the river.

5. I bought a bouquet of flowers from the market.

C. Underline the correct possessive form for the following animate nouns.

1. The (birds / bird's) nest is in my yard.

2. The (squirrels / squirrel's) tail is bushy.

3. The (childrens / children's) trip to the zoo was fun.

4. The (puppys / puppy's) tail wags when he is happy.

5. The (duck's / ducks) home is in the lake.

D. Circle the indefinite pronoun in each sentence below.

1. Make sure to tell everybody about my birthday party.
2. Everybody wants to win the game.
3. She is the one who helps me the most.
4. Please tell someone to wash the dishes.
5. Everything we have done has been by the book.

E. Read the following sentences carefully. Tell whether the underlined word is main or helping verb.

1. Do you want to go for picnic?
helping verb
2. She has had her dog since 2015.
helping verb
3. He needs to go to the doctor.
main verb
4. Lubna has been talking for 10 minutes.
helping verb
5. He was planning a trip to Murree.
helping verb

F. Fill in the blanks with a modal verb. There is more than one answer in some sentences.

1. The girl should go to the school to learn.
2. If you are interested in human life, you may study biology.
3. He is applying for a job at the university. He can get it.
4. may I have a glass of water, please.
5. The players should practice in order to win the match.

G. Underline the verbs and write at the end of the sentence whether it is action or linking verb.

1. She looks fine. linking verb
2. She looked into the street. action verb
3. He is the best soccer player in the world.
action verb
4. She was great in her new performance.
action verb
5. He seems confused. linking verb

H. Identify minimal pairs in the following words.

sink	fell	path	sing	left	thick
sick	thing	lift	pass	fill	think
Sink	think	sing	thing		
path	pass	left	lift		
thick	sick	fell	fill		

.....UNIT 6.....

لعل قطرے

.....LITTLE THINGS.....

.....چھوٹی چیزیں.....

لعل
Little drops of water,

پانی کے چھوٹے قطرے

سینڈ آف گرینز لعل
Little grains of sand, (ریت کے چھوٹے دانے) (ذرے)
اوشن ری میک
Make the mighty ocean, بڑے سمندر بناتے ہیں
لینڈ پلیزٹ دی اینڈ
And the pleasant land اور خوبصورت زمین
مومینٹس لعل دی اینڈ
And the little moments, اور چھوٹے لمحات
ہمیل
Humble though they be, خواہ کتنے ہی حقیر ہوں
ایژنی آف ایجز مائی دی میک
Make the mighty ages, Of eternity عظیم اور لاقابنی زمانے بناتے ہیں
کائناتس آف ڈیز لعل
Little deeds of kindness, مہربانی کے ننھے کام سے
لو آف ورڈز لعل
Little words of love, محبت کے ننھے الفاظ
ایڈن این ارتھ اور میک
Make our earth an Eden, ہماری زمین کو جنت ارضی بنا دیں
ایو ہیون ڈی لائیک
Like the heaven above. جیسی کہ اوپر والی جنت
(Julia Carney)

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1) Write the main idea of the poem.

Ans: We should not look down upon little things. Everything has its importance, how little it may be. As we see every big and great thing is made up of little things. An ocean is made up of little drops of water. Little grains of sand make a big desert. Little deeds of kindness and love console the hearts and bring happiness in this world.

2) How do little deeds of kindness make our life happy?

Ans: Little deeds of kindness may make happy the gloomy hearts. They may make smile the weeping person. Thus they may make this world a happy place to live in.

3) Write about the little act of kindness that you have performed recently?

Ans: I helped a blind man to cross the road.

4) Find out the objects of nature in the poem.

Ans: The objects of nature are water, sand, ocean and land.

5) How can we make the world a better place to live in?

Ans: We should love and respect our elders. We should be kind to our youngsters. Then everyone will love us. Then this world will turn into heaven which would be a better place to live in.

6) Write down the nouns used in the poem.

Ans: Drop, water, sand, ocean, land, moment,

love, earth, Eden, heaven.

- B. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.
- The poem "little things" is written by ____
 - William Ross Wallace.
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - Julia Carney ✓
 - Eliza Cook
 - Little ____ of sand".
 - Water
 - tears
 - grains ✓
 - rain

- Make the mighty ____
 - ocean ✓
 - world
 - mountain
 - sea
- And the ____ land.
 - sandy
 - pleasant ✓
 - mighty
 - humble

C. Gapped summary: Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the text. (one word depending on the provided)

In this poem the poetess explains that how little deeds have great importance in life. Little drops of water make oceans and little grains of sand makes the world a beautiful place. She explains that the little moments of life, turn into mighty ages.

Vocabulary:

A. Read the words carefully and note the stressed and unstressed syllables.

HUSband	aBOUt	aRRIVE
reMARKble	imPORtant	

In a dictionary the mark // shows the main stress in a word.

B. How many syllables do the following words have? Also identify the stress pattern of the words.

socially	knowledge	prominent	famous	pollen
----------	-----------	-----------	--------	--------

C. Rhyming words used in the poem.
make lake deed seed
like hike

Grammar:

A. Pick out the adjectives of quality in the following sentences.

- The girl has a sweet voice.
- Ali is a fine batsman.
- That is a big house.
- I like red roses.
- It is a bright day.

B. Pick at least three adjectives of quality from the text.

Little drop; mighty ocean, pleasant land.

C. Pick out the adjectives of quantity in the following sentences.

- Step back three paces.
- He made several mistakes.
- I speak few words.

- He is ninety years of age.
- Did you get many marks?
Write whether the following words are absolute adjectives or not.

- perfect absolute
- complete absolute
- red absolute
- dead absolute
- small not
- smart absolute

Write down the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives. Classify whether the adjective is regular or irregular. The first one has been done.

adjective	comparative	superlative	type
good	better	best	irregular adjective
far	farther	farthest	regular
happy	happier	happiest	regular
little	less	least	irregular
expensive	more expensive	most expensive	regular
big	bigger	biggest	regular
cheap	cheaper	cheapest	regular
many	more	most	regular

.....Unit 7.....

آف سٹی ان شہین این ٹیکسلا

TAXILA: AN ANCIENT CITY OF

پاکستان

PAKISTAN

.....ٹیکسلا: پاکستان کا ایک قدیم شہر.....

ویری لوگ سکول فرام بیک کیم سکینہ

Sakina came back from school, looking very

فادر مر ٹولڈ شی پی

happy, she told her father:

سکینہ سکول سے واپس آئی تو بہت خوش دکھائی دے رہی تھی اس نے اپنے والد سے کہا

ٹیکسلا ٹو وزٹ اے آر شیڈ ہیز سکول اور سکینہ

Sakina: Our school has arranged a visit to Taxila.

سکینہ: ہمارے سکول نے ٹیکسلا کا سیر کا انتظام کیا ہے۔

میپ وزٹس چیج ٹائس ویری از دس فادر

Father: This is very nice! Such visits help

لاٹ اے لرن سٹوڈنٹس

students learn a lot

باپ: بہت خوب! اس طرح کی سیر ہجوں کو بہت ساری چیزیں سکینے میں مدد دیتی ہیں۔

از اٹ وئیر لرن وڈ آئی لیٹ ایٹ سکینہ

Sakina: At least I would learn where it is?

سکینہ: کم از کم مجھے یہ پتہ چل جائے گا کہ یہ کہاں ہے۔

از اینڈ پشاور فرام آوے کلومیٹر از اٹ فادر

Father: It is 119 km away from Peshawar and is

شہر ان تہذیبوں کی یادگار ہے۔
 famous for the ruins of this ancient city.
 آپ نے سیکھا ہے کہ 119 کلومیٹر دور ہے اور یہ قدیم شہر کے کھنڈرات کے لئے مشہور ہے۔
 آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! Our teacher told us that the ruins of
 آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 this ancient city are spread over an area of
 کلومیٹر مربع سکھتین

sixteen square kilometers.
 لیکن ہاں ہمارے استاد نے ہمیں بتایا ہے کہ اس قدیم شہر کے کھنڈرات 16 کلومیٹر کے علاقے
 میں پھیلے ہوئے ہیں۔

سوال: کیا آپ مجھے اس شہر کی تاریخی پس منظر بیان کر سکتے ہیں؟
 I wonder if you could give me the historical
 لیکن آپ ایک گراؤ
 background of Taxila.

پاپ: ہاں، لیکن اس کا نام 2500 سال پرانی ہے۔
 Father: The civilization of Taxila is almost 2500
 اولاد تیز
 years old.

پاپ: لیکن اس کا نام 2500 سال پرانی ہے۔
 Father: The civilization of Taxila is almost 2500
 years old.
 Taxila was conquered by the Greek rulers.

یونانی حکمرانوں نے ٹیکسلا کو فتح کیا۔
 During the next 200 years Taxila became a
 آرٹ اینڈ فلاسفی لیکن آف سنٹر ری ناؤڈ
 renowned center of learning Philosophy and Art.

اگلے دو سو سالوں کے دوران ٹیکسلا، آرٹ اور فلسفہ سیکھنے کا مشہور مرکز بن گیا۔
 Sakina: This is really interesting.
 Sakina: And which are those cities?
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

پاپ: سب سے پہلا شہر بھیر ماؤڈ، چھٹی صدی قبل مسیح کا پرانا ہے۔ ان میں بے قاعدہ گلیاں اور تنگ
 گھروں تھیں۔
 Father: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

The third city, Sirsukh, is modern as compared
 to the first two.
 It was built by the Kushan kings in the fourth
 century B.C. It is a well laid out city.

پاپ: لیکن اس کا نام 2500 سال پرانی ہے۔
 Father: The civilization of Taxila is almost 2500
 years old.
 Taxila was conquered by the Greek rulers.

یونانی حکمرانوں نے ٹیکسلا کو فتح کیا۔
 During the next 200 years Taxila became a
 آرٹ اینڈ فلاسفی لیکن آف سنٹر ری ناؤڈ
 renowned center of learning Philosophy and Art.

اگلے دو سو سالوں کے دوران ٹیکسلا، آرٹ اور فلسفہ سیکھنے کا مشہور مرکز بن گیا۔
 Sakina: This is really interesting.
 Sakina: And which are those cities?
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

پاپ: سب سے پہلا شہر بھیر ماؤڈ، چھٹی صدی قبل مسیح کا پرانا ہے۔ ان میں بے قاعدہ گلیاں اور تنگ
 گھروں تھیں۔
 Father: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

آئیے دیکھیں کہ اس شہر کی تہذیبوں اور ان کی تہذیبوں
 Sakina: Yes! I know their names.
 Can you tell me their names?
 Sakina: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates
 back to the sixth century B.C. it had irregular
 streets and cramped houses.

اپنی دی اہانت انٹاریشن کن نو دروازہ اس
 Its visitors to get information about the period
 of Gautama, the Lord Buddha.
 ہاں گمر کی دل لیں نائس ساعوں کو ہمیں برحا کے دور کی معلومات حاصل کرنے میں مدد دیتی
 ہے۔ سینگ درتھ از میزیم دی تکٹ ان
 In fact, the museum is worth seeing.

حقیقت میں ہاں گمر دیکھنے سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔
 Sakina: Thank you very much.
 مور دی آل فرپ مائی انجمائے نو بہل لی آل آؤ
 Now I'll be able to enjoy my trip all the more.
 اب میں اپنی ہیرے سے زیادہ لطف اٹھا سکتی ہوں۔

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

- Which province of Pakistan is Taxila situated in?
 Ans: Taxila is situated in the province of Punjab.
- Name another ancient city that you have heard about.
 Ans: Mohanjodaro.
- What do you know about the civilization of Taxila?
 Ans: The civilization of Taxila is almost 2500 years old. It became renowned centre of learning philosophy and art.

4. Propose various suggestions to conserve heritage sites in Pakistan.

Ans: In order to conserve heritage sites in Pakistan museums at various places may be constructed. These sites may be declared as an asset of the country and proper maintenance may be carried out time to time.

5. The context is in the form of a dialogue; write it as a short narrative, describing events in sequential order and using appropriate adjectives.

Ans: Our school has arranged a visit to Taxila. Such visits help studetns to learn a lot. Taxila is situated 119 km away from Peshawar. It is famous for the old relics. The ruins of Taxila are spread over an area of sixteen square kilometers.

The civilization of Taxila is almost 2500 years old. Taxila was conquered by the Greek rulers during the next 200 years it became a renowned centre of learning Philosophy and Art. It is divided into three ancient cities namely Bhir Mound, Sirkap and Sirsukh.

There are endless images of a great saint Gautama Buddha, in stone and stucco which depict his life and stages of the great sage.

Taxila has a museum in which various things belonging to the period displayed. It has

collection of coins, Jewellery, seals, beads, silver utensils and carpentry tools. But valuable sculptures which are made of stone and stucco helps its visitors to know about the great Buddha.

B. Decide whether the sentences below are fact or opinion.

- Going to the doctor is scary. Opinion
- Abdul Sattar Edhi was a great man. Opinion
- Water is made of hydrogen and oxygen. Fact
- Elephants are the largest land mammals. Fact
- The best vacation is going camping. Opinion

C. Fill in the blanks to complete the cloze paragraph.

The civilization of Taxila is almost 2500 years old. Taxila was conquered by the Greek rulers. During the next 200 years Taxila became a renowned centre of learning philosophy and Art. It is divided into three ancient cities.

Grammar:

A. Fill in the blanks to form adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb
Slow	Slowly
bad	badly
angry	angrily
careful	carefully
quiet	quietly
calm	calmly
perfect	perfectly

Use the following adverbs of degree in sentences of your own.

- hardly He hardly passed his exam.
- quite: She speaks English quite fluently.
- enough: He has enough time for his homework

Circle the adverb of time and underline adverbs of place in the sentences below. First one has been done.

- He's going to Germany (next week).
- The cat was hiding under the table (yesterday).
- There was a rainstorm in Lahore during the (night).
- The other (day) when she saw me waiting, she ran towards me.
- The plane had to fly through a (heavy storm) last (month).
- They shifted to a house nearby last (month).

Put the adverb of frequency on the right place.

1. He listens to the radio. (often)
He often listens to the radio.
 2. They read a book. (sometimes)
They sometimes read a book.
 3. Palwasha gets angry. (never)
Palwasha never gets angry.
 4. Tauseeq is very friendly. (usually).
Tauseeq is usually very friendly.
 5. My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always)
My grandmother always goes for a walk in the evening.
- C. Underline the adverbs of reason in the following sentences.
1. The students bullied her, she therefore, left college.
 2. The teacher is ill and is therefore unable to come to school.
 3. Madiha was neglected by the teachers, hence, she failed in the exam.
 4. Asad is very bright, he often gets awards for his talent.
 5. The bell rang so he left the school.

.....Unit 8.....

نو انویشن آف لیٹر اے
A LETTER OF INVITATION TO
ایر اینڈ نو فرینڈ
FRIEND TO ATTEND YOUR
پارٹی برتھڈے
BIRTHDAY PARTY

.....دوست کو سالگرہ میں شرکت کرنے کا خط.....

روڈ سٹیڈیم فورڈ
40, Stadium Road,
کینٹ پشاور
Peshawar Cantt,
فہروری سینڈ
2nd Feb, 2017.

40 سٹیڈیم روڈ
پشاور کینٹ
۲ فروری ۲۰۱۷ء

My dear Hafsa,
بی ویل آئی دیت ناڈ نو گلڈ بی ویل یو
سیلبرینگ
You will be glad to know that I will be celebrating
منہ دیس آف دی آن برتھڈے
my 14th birthday on the 25th of this month.

تمہیں یہ جان کر خوشی ہوگی کہ میں اپنی چودھویں سالگرہ اس مہینے کی 25 تاریخ کو منا رہی ہوں۔
دس آن اس جان نو فرینڈز لیو اے انوائٹڈ ہیو آئی
I have invited a few friends to join us on this

ڈے ہپی
happy day.
میں نے اس خوشی کے موقع پر چند دوستوں کو مدعو کیا ہے۔
کم نو پرومٹڈ آسو ہیز سیما کزن مائی
My cousin, Seema has also promised to come
اسلام آباد فرام کم
come from Islamabad.

میری کزن سیمانے بھی اسلام آباد سے آنے کا وعدہ کیا ہے۔
آسو کڈ یو ایف ہلیجو گریٹ ی می ویل ایٹ
It will give me great pleasure if you could also
اس جان
Join us.
یہ میرے لئے باعث مسرت ہوگی اگر تم ہمارے ساتھ شریک ہو جاؤ۔
آس ڈس اپوائنٹ ناٹ ویل یو ہوپ آئی
I hope you will not disappoint us.
مجھے امید ہے کہ تم ہمیں نا امید نہیں کرو گی۔

فرام سوگنڈر لیو اے انجوائے شل وی پارٹی دی آنڈر
After the party, we shall enjoy a few songs from
دانس سویٹ اے جی سیز نو یو ایز ہو سہ
Seema who, as you know, has such a sweet voice.
پارٹی کے بعد ہم سیمانے کے چہرے سے لطف اندوز ہونگے اور تم جانتی ہو کہ انکی آواز کتنی سریلی ہے۔

آف ہائم ایڈ ڈیٹ دی ناڈ ی لٹ کڈ یو ایف
If you could let me know the date and time of
سٹاپ بس دی ایٹ یو میٹ شل آئی ایرائے وال یو
your arrival, I shall meet you at the bus stop.
اگر تم مجھے اپنے آنے کی تاریخ اور وقت بتا دو تو ہمیں بس سٹاپ پر ملوں گی۔
ایڈ ای یو نو دی گارڈر ریسپیکٹ فل مائی گیو
Give my respectful regards to your Ammi and

ابو
Abboo.
میری طرف سے تمہاری امی اور ابو کو آداب
نو دی گارڈز ہر سینڈ نو یو ویشنر آسو مد مائی
My mother also wishes me to send her regards to
ای امی
your Ammi.
امی کی طرف سے تمہاری امی کو نیک خواہشات
سن سیرلی یورس
Yours sincerely,
آپ کی مجلس
حمیرا

Comprehension:

- A. Answer the following questions:
1. What is an informal letter?
Ans: A letter is said to be informal when it is written in a friendly manner of someone you are familiar with.
 2. Do you know the difference between a formal and informal letter?
Ans:

Formal letter	Informal letter
(1) Formal letter is one written in formal language.	(1) A letter is said to be informal when it is written in a friendly manner.
(2) Formal letters are written for official or professional communication.	(2) Informal letters are used for casual or personal communication.

3. Why do we need to write a letter?
Ans: We need to write a letter to communicate with people who lived apart from family and friends.

4. Why do you write informal letters to?

Ans: In order to express our views or to share our feelings with our friends and family members.

B. Label the parts of the letter with the help of the word bank.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. the beginning | b. the end |
| c. your address | d. the middle |
| e. signing off | f. the greeting |
| g. the date | h. closing |

House # 56,

University Town,

Peshawar 1.

3rd Feb. 2017

Dear Parveen,

I hope you are well.

I haven't written for a long time, I was busy with preparation for exams. I also try to help my parents as much as possible. I like to do my room, it makes me feel cheerful. I'm sure that you help your parents too. They support us in every way and helping is the least we can do for them.

5. the middle

Give my regards to your parents.

Your friend,

Sarah

7. the end

8. Signing off.

Grammar:

A. Choose the correct preposition.

- The fridge is between / under the door and the cupboard.
- The bin is near / in front of the drawers.
- The microwave is next to / under the window.
- The door is next to / under the shelf.
- The clock is in/on the wall.
- The chairs are under/next to the table.

B. Complete with the right preposition.

- The curtain is between the flush bowl and the bath.
- The flush bowl is in front of the bath.
- The shelf is on the wall.
- The mirror is on the washbasin.
- The cupboard is under the washbasin.
- The mat is near the toilet.

C. Fill in the blanks using the prepositions at, in and on.

- Can you see a spider on the ceiling?
- The roses in your garden are very beautiful.
- Were there many cars on the road this evening?
- I am meeting my friend at the gate of the park on Sunday.
- Will you stay at home tomorrow?

Underline the compound prepositions in the sentences.

- The oak tree is next to my window.
- We visited the castle prior to boarding our river cruise boat.
- According to his mother, he often talked in his sleep.
- In our solar system, one planet next to Earth is Venus.
- The inside of the auditorium is beautiful.

.....Unit 9.....

چوائس دی آہاٹ لیر اے

A LETTER ABOUT THE CHOICE

پروفیشن اے آف

OF A PROFESSION

.....پیشے کے انتخاب سے متعلق خط.....

خان اسماعیل ڈیرہ روڈ سرگرم

Circular Road, Dera Ismail Khan

مارچ سینڈ

02nd March, 2017.

۲ مارچ ۲۰۱۷ء

آما ڈیرہ مائی

My dear A.sma,

میری پیاری اما

ڈیرہ سم لیر پور ریسو ٹو پی پی واز آئی

I was very happy to receive your letter some days

آگے ڈیرہ

days ago.

چند دن پہلے تمہارا خط ملا بہت خوشی ہوئی۔
وہ بھیری واز آئی بنا کار ارلی یہ رہتی تھی ناٹ کڈ آئی

I could not reply earlier because I was busy with
ایکزم مائی وڈ

with my exam.

فری ایم آئی ناڈ

Now I am free.

اب میں فارغ ہوں۔

تمہیں آفٹر ڈو ٹو وٹش آئی وٹ می آسکڈ ہو یو

You have asked me what I wish to do after getting
ایگزامینیشن دی تمرو

through the SSC examination.

تم نے پوچھا ہے کہ میٹرک کا امتحان پاس کرنے کے بعد میری کیا کرنے کی خواہش ہے۔

گرپ سائنس کمپیوٹر سائنس گروپ میں شامل ہونی چاہتی ہوں۔

Baji tells me to join Computer Science group.

ہوم آف کالج دی جانن ٹو می ویشنر ابو

Abboo wishes me to join the college of Home

اکنامکس

Economics.

ابو چاہتے ہیں کہ میں ہوم اکنامکس کالج میں داخلہ لوں۔

نرس اے بی کم ٹو وائٹ آئی ہاڈا اور

However, I want to become a nurse.

تاہم میں ایک نرس بننا چاہتی ہوں۔

پروفیشن ریسپیکٹبل ویری اے از نرسنگ ویت لیل آئی

I feel that nursing is a very respectable Profession.

میں یہ محسوس کرتی ہوں کہ نرسنگ ایک باعزت پیشہ ہے۔

ایڈسٹیک دی سڈ ٹو ویلن اے ایڈسٹیک ایڈسٹیک
I have always had a passion to serve the sick and
ailing.

میرا ایڈسٹیک سے شوق رہا ہے کہ میں خدمت کروں بیمار اور طبل لوگوں کی۔
ایڈسٹیک جوئے بریک ٹو ایڈسٹیک ڈے ورک ایڈسٹیک آئی
I shall work day and night to bring Joy and
comfort to the sick and the suffering.

میں بیمار اور طبل لوگوں کو خوشی اور آرام پہنچانے کے لیے دن رات محنت کروں گی۔
میں وہ انگریز دل ہو سکتی
I hope you will agree with me
Please let me know whether you like my choice.

برائے مہربانی مجھے بتائے کہ آیا تم کو میرا انتخاب پسند ہے۔
ہو دے ایڈسٹیک ایڈسٹیک ایڈسٹیک آئی
I have also convinced my family and they have
agreed.

میں نے اپنے گھر والوں کو قائل کر لیا ہے اور وہ مان گئے ہیں۔
ٹو لو ایڈسٹیک ایڈسٹیک ایڈسٹیک ایڈسٹیک
My respect to your Abboo and Ammi and love to
Rubab and Fahim.

میرا آداب اپنے ابو اور امی کو اور زہاب اور فہیم کو پیارا۔
ٹو لو ایڈسٹیک ایڈسٹیک
Yours truly,
Huma

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why couldn't Huma reply Asma earlier?

Ans: She was busy with her examinations.

2. What profession does Huma want to choose? Why?

Ans: She wants to become nurse because it is a very respectable profession.

3. Which profession do you want to take up? Why?

Ans: I want to become a doctor to serve the sick and ailing people.

4. What are the influences that shape children's choice of career?

Ans: Parents serve as a major influence in their children career development and career decision. There are also many other factors for example, educational qualification, family background.

B. Fill in the missing words to complete the letter.

House # 36,

GT Road, Rahim abad, Swat.

26th November, 2017

Dear Hamza

I received a letter yesterday from father informing me that you are very poor in studies as a result of which you failed in the exam. This is very alarming. You know that education makes a person perfect. And without hardwork

education is not attainable. You should work regularly to get good marks. Therefore, I am advising you to study regularly. I hope you will listen to me.

Your loving father.

Grammar:

A. Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.

1. It rains here in summer? (rain)

2. Your English is getting better (get)

3. Where's Sara? She is sleeping now. (sleep)

4. Well, goodnight. I am going to bed. (go)

5. Water boils at 100°C. (boil)

B. Put each verb in brackets into either the present simple or the present continuous.

Dear Uncle Fazal,

I am writing (write) to tell you how I get on (get on) in my first term at School. Actually, I am really enjoying (really enjoy) myself! I study (study) quite hard as well, but at the moment I spend (spend) a lot of time just making friends.

I am staying (stay) with my friend Zaitoon, and I am looking (look for) someplace of my own to live. Everything cost (cost) a lot here, and I am saving (save) to buy a winter coat. It gets (get) really cold here in the evenings.

Take care of yourself.

Your niece,

Kulsoom.

C. Complete the sentences using am/is/ are and one of the verbs below.

washing cooking playing building
swimming snowing taking watching
coming doing

1. I can't talk now. I am washing the dishes.

2. Listen to Jim. He is playing the guitar.

3. It is coming so we can go skiing.

4. Look at Jill. She is swimming in the river.

5. They are building a new house

6. Someone is cooking I can smell the food.

7. Hurry. The bus is snowing.

8. They are doing their exercises so they can lose weight.

9. I can't answer the phone. I am taking a shower.

10. Danish and Jaffar are watching the football on TV.

D. Form sentences in the present continuous tense.

1. I sit on chair.
I am sitting on a chair.

2. They play football.
They are playing football.

3.	It rains. It is raining
4.	Annie writes a letter. Annie is writing a letter.
5.	Bashir reads a book. Bashir is reading a book.

.....Unit 10.....

AN APPLICATION FOR
ADMISSION IN A SCHOOL

..... سکول میں داخلے کے لئے درخواست.....

ہیڈ ماسٹر
The Headmaster,
نمبر سکول ہائی گورنمنٹ
Govt High School No.1,
شہر بنوں
Bannu city.

سر ڈیر
Dear Sir,

جناب عالی،
My father, who is an Accountant in the National
ٹو نو شہرہ فرام ٹرانسفرڈ بین بینک
Bank, has been transferred from Nowshera to
بنوں
Bannu.

میرے والد، جو کہ بینکل بینک میں اکاؤنٹنٹ ہے، کا تدار نو شہرہ سے بنک کے زونل دفتر بنوں کو ہوا

ہائی گورنمنٹ اسکول ان کلاس 8 ویں آف سٹوڈنٹ اے واڑا
I was a student of the 8th class in Govt High
سکول نو شہرہ
School, Nowshera.

گورنمنٹ ہائی سکول نو شہرہ میں آٹھویں جماعت کا طالب علم تھا۔
دی ان ایڈیشن می گے نو یو ری کوسٹ آئی ناڈ
Now, I request you to give me admission in the
سکول ہور ان کلاس سم
same class in your school.

میری گزارش ہے کہ مجھے اپنے سکول کے اسی کلاس میں داخلہ دیا جائے۔
دن کن سینڈرڈ واڑا آئی نو شہرہ ایٹ سکول ہائی ان
In my school at Nowshera, I was considered one
کلاس دی ان سٹوڈنٹس بیٹ دی آف
of the best Students in the class.

اپنے سکول نو شہرہ میں میں اپنی کلاس کے بہترین طلباء میں سے ایک تھا۔
دیری ان فائیو فرسٹ دی آف دن آلویز واڑا آئی
I was always one of the first five in every

ایگزامینیشن
examination.
میں ہر امتحان میں ہمیشہ پہلے پانچ طلباء میں سے ہوتا تھا۔
دی سیکور آف ان آئی جیتیٹس مٹس ایڈ انٹس ان
In English and Mathematics, I often secured the
مارکس ہائسٹ
highest marks.

انگریزی اور ریاضی میں اکثر میرے نمبر اچھے آتے تھے۔

آف ممبر اے واڑ ایڈ سپورٹس میں اے ایم آئی لی ساپلاز
Besides, I am a sportsman and was a member of
ہم ہاسکٹ ہال سکول دی
the school basketball team.

اس کے علاوہ بحیثیت ایک کھلاڑی میں سکول کے ہاسکٹ ہال ٹیم کا رکن تھا۔
ایڈیشن دی انٹریڈ ایڈ سکاؤٹ اے آسو واڑ آئی
I was also a scout and attended the National
ان نٹیگال ایٹ جمبوری
Jamboorie at Nathigall in 2016.

بحیثیت ایک سکاؤٹ میں نے 2016ء میں نٹیگال کی قومی جمبوری میں حصہ لیا۔
ہائی وو ایڈ آر سرٹیفکیٹس ہائی آف کاپیز
Copies of my certificates are attached with my
ایڈیشن
application.

میری درخواست کے ساتھ میرے استاد کی کاپیاں منسلک ہیں۔
ایڈیشن می گے کانٹری ویل یو ہوپ آئی
I hope you will kindly give me admission.

مجھے اُمید ہے کہ آپ مجھے داخلہ دیں گے۔
رپورٹس گڈ گٹ سون ویل آئی دیت یو ایڈور آئی
I assure you that I will soon get good reports
ٹچرز ہائی آل فرام
from all my teachers.

میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ آپ بہت جلد میرے تمام اساتذہ سے اچھی خبر حاصل کریں گے۔
یو تھینک
Thanking you.

آپ کا شکر یہ
آئیڈینٹ لی یورس
Yours obediently,

خان عافی
Atif Khan
Date: 26 March, 2017.

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.
1. If you write a letter to the Editor of a Daily Newspaper. How will you write the inside address and salutation.

Ans: I will write the inside address to the left of the letter and in salutation I will write "Sir".

2. Is there a post office near your house? Have you ever been there?

Ans: Yes, there is a post office near my house and I often go there to post letter.

3. Write down your name and address on an envelop.







Ans: Zaheer Ahmed
Main Circular Road,
Peshawar

Vocabulary:

Underline the phrases through keywords and match them with relevant pictures. One has been done.

Phrases	Pictures
---------	----------

Radiant English Class 6th

The dinosaur is holding a large egg.	
The mechanic is checking air pressure in the tyre.	
I have a great idea.	
My baby likes playing with toys.	
The girl is sitting near the fire because it's very cold.	
The dinosaur is hatching from an egg.	

Grammar:

- A. Change the irregular verbs into the past simple.
1. She bought (bring) some chocolate to the party.
 2. I heard (hear) a new song on the radio.
 3. I read (read) three books last week.
 4. They spoke (speak) Pashto to the waiter.
 5. I forgot (forget) to buy some milk.
- B. Complete the sentences with simple past or past continuous.
1. Sarah remembered (remember) Tahira's message.
 2. When the teacher came (come) into the classroom, the children were playing (play).
 3. While we were running (run) in the park, Maria fell over (fall over)
 4. While Aliya was drinking (drink) milk, she dropped (drop) the cup.
 5. Asim woke up (wake up) and was going (go) to the bathroom.

Revision unit 6-10

- A. Circle the preposition in each sentences.
1. We walked up the stairs.
 2. My mom took a walk around the block.
 3. I looked under my bed.
 4. My friend jumped over the bushes.

5. The pencil fell between the desks.
 6. I walked to the store.
 7. We walked aboard the ship.
 8. She walked towards the teacher.
- B. Write comparative and superlative form of each adjective below.

adjective	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
quick	quicker	quickest
smart	smarter	smartest
strong	stronger	strongest
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
heavy	heavier	heaviest

- C. Circle the adverb in each sentence
1. The girl calmly took her test.
 2. The team eagerly awaited their next opponent.
 3. The player politely asked the official a question.
 4. The teams shook hands sincerely after the game.
 5. The boy slowly walked to his seat.
- D. Underline the adjectives of quality and quantity in the following sentences and tell whether the underlined adjectives are that of quality or quantity.
1. You may eat ripe mangoes. quality
 2. She is a very competent girl. quality
 3. Always drink fresh water. quality
 4. He has many dogs in his house. quantity
 5. That boy is cruel. quality
 6. She has no money in her purse. quantity
 7. All humans wish to live a long life. quality
 8. I have told you many times already. quantity
 9. The foolish crow tried to sing. quality
 10. Monkeys have long tails. quality
- E. Using the words in parentheses, complete the sentences below with simple present/present continuous tense.
1. Every Monday, Sajid drives (drive) his kids to football practice.
 2. I am working (work) as a secretary in a school.
 3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! Raima is sleeping (sleep).
 4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It is raining (rain)
 5. I hate living in Islamabad because it rains

always (rian, always).

F. Change the irregular verbs into simple past tense.

arise	bear	catch	deal	feed
arose	bore	caught	dealt	fed

.....Unit 11.....

کب دوائف دی

.....THE WOLF CUB.....

.....بھیڑے کا بچہ.....

In the thick of a jungle, a little boy is playing with wolf cubs.

Mother wolf is there.

She says to the little boy, "Mowgli, be careful, you could hurt yourself".

وہ چھوٹے لڑکے کو کہتی ہے مومگلی احتیاط رہتا تم اپنے آپ کو زخمی کر لو گے۔

Mowgli, as an infant had been found by the wolf in the jungle; she had brought him just as she had brought up her own cubs. Mowgli, still a boy played with all the animals in the jungle.

Mowgli, as an infant had been found by the wolf in the jungle; she had brought him just as she had brought up her own cubs. Mowgli, still a boy played with all the animals in the jungle.

He had many friends; Bhaloo, the bear, Bhagera, the panther, Kaa, the snake and many monkey friends but Cheetah the tiger was not a friend.

They all loved each other very much.

Mowgli had always been warned to stay away from the Cheetah's territory.

Cheetah was strong and did not like Mowgli.

That evening, Mowgli with the help of his

He always waited for a chance to harm the boy.

One day, while Mowgli was playing, Bhaloo came running to Mowgli and said, "Mowgli, Cheetah is

in a terrible temper.

He is going around telling everyone that he wants to kill you.

"Mowgli said, "Don't worry Bhaloo, I can protect myself.

Mowgli had a plan. It was to counter attack.

He wanted to let loose the wild bulls of the forest on Cheetah.

To do this he had to corner Cheetah.

He know where Cheetah spent most of his time, it was on a slope in the mountains, far from Mowgli's cave.

He did not want Cheetah to spot him because that would be the end of him.

Mowgli thought, "I should go around the mountain and to the top without Cheetah seeing me.

From the top the bulls can charge at Cheetah."

That evening, Mowgli with the help of his

friend Kaa gathered eight wild bulls with the longest and sharpest horns.

He said, "Today, we will put an end to the reign of terror by Cheetah."

This is my plan. Mowgli explained to the bulls how he wanted to attack Cheetah.

As per plan, they circled the mountain, unnoticed by the slumbering tiger.

Once they reached the top, they could see in a clearing a little below rested Cheetah.

Mowgli said, "Once I give you the signal, charge together."

Any false move and we could be endangering our lives."

Mowgli lifted up his hands, brought it down and shouted, "CHARGE."

The bulls ran down the slope, kicking up huge amounts of dust. Cheetah looked up hearing this thunderous noise.

He saw the bulls hurtling towards him; he tried to turn and run but before he knew it the bulls were

on top of him. The bulls pierced Cheetah with their horns and flung him with the momentum of their run.

Cheetah was hurled and flung to his death. Mowgli and the bulls proudly went back to announce Cheetah's end to the jungle folks.

Mowgli and the bulls proudly went back to announce Cheetah's end to the jungle folks.

Comprehension:

- A. Answer the following questions:
- Who are the main characters of the story?

Ans: The main characters of the story are, Mowgli Bhaloo and Cheetah.
 - Are there any minor characters of the story? If so who are they?

Ans: The minor characters are Bhogera, the Panther, Kaa, the snake and the bulls.
 - Is there any moral in the story? If so what is it?

Ans: Yes, there is a moral in the story that is the union is strength.
 - With whose help did Mowgli kill Cheetah?

Ans: With the help of bulls Mowgli killed Cheetah.
 - Which character do you dislike and why?

Ans: I dislike the character of Cheetah in the story because he was wicked.
 - Who is your favourite character in the story and why?

Ans: My favourite character is mother wolf because she had brought up a human being as her child.
 - What is the setting of the story?

Ans: The setting of the story is jungle.

.....UNIT 12.....

.....THE CAT AND THE FOX.....

Once upon a time, a cat met a fox as she walked in the woods, and because she had heard that he was a clever and important gentleman, she spoke

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے ایک بلی جنگل میں گھومتی ہوئی تھی اور ایک کتا نے اس کا تعاقب کیا۔
 "Good day, dear Sir Fox", said she bobbing and bowing all the while.
 "How are you? How are things going, and how do you manage in these troublesome time?"
 آپ کیسے ہیں حالات کیسے ہیں اور اس تکلف دو وقت میں آپ کیسے گزار رہے ہیں۔
 ہم سیٹ آف اوپینین ہائی ویری اے ہیڈ ہو فوکس دی
 The fox, who had a very high opinion of himself, looked haughtily at the cat from head to foot.
 فوکس جو اپنے آپ کے بارے میں انتہائی بلند رائے رکھتا تھا نے بلی پر سر سے لگے پاؤں تک تکبر سے نظر ڈالی۔

For a long time he could not decide whether he should bother to answer her at all but at last he said,
 "Oh, you poor whisher-wiper, you parti-coloured mouse, you pitiable starveling and miserable mouse chaser! What's come over you?
 اور غریب موشوں سے صاف کرنے والی، ادھر دیکھی اجنبی، ذلیل موش کی اور غنی چاہے پکڑنے والی۔
 You dare to ask me how I am getting on.
 تم نے مجھ سے پوچھنے کی جرأت کی کہ میں کیسے گزار رہا ہوں۔
 What have you learned during your worthless nine lives?
 تم نے اپنی بے کار نو زندگیوں کے دوران کیا سیکھا؟
 How many tricks and arts do you know?
 تم کتنی چالیں اور چالاکیاں جانتی ہو؟
 "Only one", said the cat meekly.
 "And pray, what may that be?" Asked the fox
 "This only", answered the cat.
 اور شکار بھی ہو سکتا ہے لومڑ نے پوچھا صرف یہ بلی نے جواب دیا۔

ایک دفعہ ایک آدمی نے ایک سو اسی فنون کی فہرست لکھی تھی اور اسے اپنے دوستوں کو دکھانے کے لیے لایا تھا۔
 "When the dogs are after me, I can climb up into a tree and save myself."
 جب کتے میرے پیچھے پڑتے ہیں، میں درخت پر چڑھ سکتا ہوں اور اپنے آپ کو بچا سکتا ہوں۔
 The fox laughed mockingly.
 کراہیڑ ہی آل دیت از
 "Is that all?" he cried.
 "As for me, I am master of a hundred arts and wiles, and besides that, I have a whole bagful of tricks to help me througuh the dangers I encounter and you, poor fool, have only one."
 جہاں تک میرا تعلق ہے میں سینکڑوں چالیں اور فریب کا ماسٹر ہوں اور اس کے علاوہ میرے پاس چالوں کا خزانہ ہے جو مجھے خطروں میں مدد کرتا ہے جب وہ میرے آگے آتے ہیں اور نری آفت
 صرف ایک چال ہے تمہارے پاس۔
 How I pity you! Just then came a hunter with four dogs.
 مجھے تم پر ترس آتا ہے اسی وقت ایک شکاری چار کتوں کے ساتھ آیا۔
 The cat sprang nimbly up a tree, seated herself among the top-most branches where the foliage hid her well.
 بلی چھلانگ پر چھلانگ لگائی اپنے آپ کو بہت اونچی شاخوں کے درمیان بٹھایا
 جہاں کتوں نے اسے خوب چھپا دیا۔
 آپ اپنی ہاؤ ڈاؤن she shouted down, "Now open up your bag of tricks, Sir Fox! Open up your bag of tricks."
 اور وہاں سے دوپٹے کی طرف چلائی اب اپنی چالوں کا تھیلا کھولو جناب لومڑ اپنی چالوں کا تھیلا کھولو۔
 ہیڈ اینڈ فوکس دی کاٹ آلریڈی ہیڈ ڈون دی بٹ
 But the dogs had already caught the fox and had a tight hold on him.
 لیکن کتے پہلے ہی لومڑ کو پکڑ چکے تھے اور اس کو سخت جکڑ لیا تھا۔
 "Sir Fox!" cried the cat. You are welcome to your hundred arts and wiles, I am satisfied with my one.
 جناب لومڑ بلی چلائی تمہیں تمہاری سو چالیں اور فریب مبارک ہوں میں اپنی ایک چال سے مطمئن ہوں۔
 "Had you been able to climb like me, you would"

ایک دفعہ ایک آدمی نے ایک سو اسی فنون کی فہرست لکھی تھی اور اسے اپنے دوستوں کو دکھانے کے لیے لایا تھا۔
 "When the dogs are after me, I can climb up into a tree and save myself."
 جب کتے میرے پیچھے پڑتے ہیں، میں درخت پر چڑھ سکتا ہوں اور اپنے آپ کو بچا سکتا ہوں۔
 The fox laughed mockingly.
 کراہیڑ ہی آل دیت از
 "Is that all?" he cried.
 "As for me, I am master of a hundred arts and wiles, and besides that, I have a whole bagful of tricks to help me througuh the dangers I encounter and you, poor fool, have only one."
 جہاں تک میرا تعلق ہے میں سینکڑوں چالیں اور فریب کا ماسٹر ہوں اور اس کے علاوہ میرے پاس چالوں کا خزانہ ہے جو مجھے خطروں میں مدد کرتا ہے جب وہ میرے آگے آتے ہیں اور نری آفت
 صرف ایک چال ہے تمہارے پاس۔
 How I pity you! Just then came a hunter with four dogs.
 مجھے تم پر ترس آتا ہے اسی وقت ایک شکاری چار کتوں کے ساتھ آیا۔
 The cat sprang nimbly up a tree, seated herself among the top-most branches where the foliage hid her well.
 بلی چھلانگ پر چھلانگ لگائی اپنے آپ کو بہت اونچی شاخوں کے درمیان بٹھایا
 جہاں کتوں نے اسے خوب چھپا دیا۔
 آپ اپنی ہاؤ ڈاؤن she shouted down, "Now open up your bag of tricks, Sir Fox! Open up your bag of tricks."
 اور وہاں سے دوپٹے کی طرف چلائی اب اپنی چالوں کا تھیلا کھولو جناب لومڑ اپنی چالوں کا تھیلا کھولو۔
 ہیڈ اینڈ فوکس دی کاٹ آلریڈی ہیڈ ڈون دی بٹ
 But the dogs had already caught the fox and had a tight hold on him.
 لیکن کتے پہلے ہی لومڑ کو پکڑ چکے تھے اور اس کو سخت جکڑ لیا تھا۔
 "Sir Fox!" cried the cat. You are welcome to your hundred arts and wiles, I am satisfied with my one.
 جناب لومڑ بلی چلائی تمہیں تمہاری سو چالیں اور فریب مبارک ہوں میں اپنی ایک چال سے مطمئن ہوں۔
 "Had you been able to climb like me, you would"

ابم الی ایج ایف ایج ای ای
now be as safe as I am!

Glossary:

bobbing: to move quickly up and down
conceited: having too much pride in yourself
and what do
boasted: to talk with too much pride about
something that you can do
tricks: a skilful act performed for fun, pleasure
or the save ones self
witty: able to say or write clever things.
mockingly: in a way that makes fun of someone
or something
meekly: in a quiet, gentle, and obedient manner.

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

- Who are main characters in the story?
Ans: The main characters of the story are fox and cat.
- Are there any minor characters in the story? If so who are they?
Ans: Yes there are minor characters in the story are hunter and dogs.

3. Is there any moral in the story? If so what is it?
Ans: Yes, there is a moral in the story that better one safe way than a hundred on which you can not reckon.

4. How did the cat save herself from the dogs?
Ans: She jumped over the tree to save herself from the dogs.

5. Which character do you dislike and why?
Ans: I dislike the character of fox because he was cunning and proud.

6. Who is your favourite character in the story and why?
Ans: My favourite character in the story is cat because he is simple and polite.

7. What is the setting of the story?
Ans: The setting of the story is jungle.

Vocabulary:

- A. Choose the correct option.
- Which sentence is imperative?
a. The players were nervous before the game.
b. When are you going to Peshawar?
c. Move the chairs into that corner quickly. ✓
 - Which sentence is declarative?
a. May I have a clean plate?
b. I found my keys on the desk. ✓
c. When will the store open today?
 - Which sentence is exclamatory?
a. Javald used a towel to clean his hands.
b. I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.
c. Hurray! I won the match. ✓

بجلی.....

Electricity is the most versatile energy source

بجلی ہمارے پاس انتہائی ہمہ گیر توانائی کا ذریعہ ہے۔
Electricity is the most versatile energy source

that we have;
we have been using it in homes and businesses for more than a hundred years.

ہم اس کو گھروں اور کاروباروں میں سو سال سے زیادہ عرصہ سے استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔
Electricity has played a vital part in our past, but if we conserve electricity it could play a different

role in our future.
بجلی نے ہمارے ماضی میں اہم کردار ادا کیا ہے اگر ہم بجلی بچائیں تو یہ ہمارے مستقبل میں ایک

Electricity arrives at our homes through wires

from the places where it is made.
بجلی ہمارے گھروں میں تاروں کے ذریعے پہنچتی ہے ان جگہوں سے جہاں بجلی بنائی جاتی ہے۔

It is used by electric lamps, electric heaters, etc.
پہرتی لیمپوں اور برقی ویٹروں میں استعمال کی جاتی ہے۔

Many appliances such as washing machines and electric cookers use electricity.
بہت سے آلات جیسا کہ واشنگ مشین اور برقی کوکرز بجلی استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

In factories, machines work with electricity.
فیکٹریوں میں مشینیں بجلی سے چلتی ہیں۔

People who work with electricity and electrical devices in our homes and factories are called electricians.

لوگ جو بجلی اور بجلی کے آلات جو ہمارے گھروں اور فیکٹریوں میں ہوتے ہیں کے ساتھ کام کرتے ہیں انہیں الیکٹریٹینز کہتے ہیں۔

Electricity is most often generated at a power station by electromechanical generators.

بجلی زیادہ تر الیکٹرو میکانیکل جنریٹرز کے ذریعے پاور سٹیشن میں پیدا کی جاتی ہے۔

primarily driven by heat engines fuelled by

اور ہائی آئنڈ بیٹریوں کے ذریعے اور کمیشن
 combustion or nuclear fission but also by other
 means such as the kinetic energy of flowing water
 and wind.

مبادی طور پر حرارتی انرجی کے ذریعے چلے ہیں جسے آبی اور ہوائی انرجی سے حاصل کیا جاتا ہے بلکہ دوسرے ذرائع سے جیسا کہ توانائی کے ذریعے چلے گئے ہیں۔
 اور دوسرے ذرائع سے جیسا کہ توانائی کے ذریعے چلے گئے ہیں۔

Other energy sources include solar photovoltaic
 and geothermal power.

دوسرے توانائی کے ذرائع میں شامل ہیں شمسی فوٹو وولٹیج اور ارضی حرارت کی توانائی۔
 ڈائریکٹلی ہاؤس پر لو کیٹ ڈسٹریکشن کی

The electricity doesn't get to your house directly
 from the transmission grid.

یکٹی تھارے گھر کو براہ راست ٹرانسمیشن گریڈ سے نہیں آتی۔
 گریڈ ڈسٹریکشن کی ٹو ڈائن موڈ فٹ ایڈ
 It is first moved down to the distribution grid.

اس کو سب سے پہلے تقسیم کار گریڈ کی طرف بھیجا جاتا ہے۔
 آف ڈسٹریکشن لائنز کی

The distribution lines carry a lower voltage of
 electricity than the transmission grid.

ڈسٹریکشن لائنز ٹرانسمیشن گریڈ کی نسبت کم وولٹیج کی کھلی جاتی ہیں۔
 پاور اسے ان پینز پاور آف کنٹریکٹرز
 This conversion of power happens in a power
 substation.

توانائی کی یہ تبدیلی پاور سٹیشن میں ہوتی ہے۔
 ٹو ڈسٹریکشن لائنز کی

The distribution wires that carry electricity to
 your house go through another transformer that
 reduces the voltage even more.

تقسیم کار تاروں میں جو یکٹی کو تھارے گھر تک پہنچاتی ہیں ایک دوسرے ٹرانسفارمر کے ذریعے جاتی ہے
 جو وولٹیج کو مزید کم کر دیتی ہے۔

Finally, the electricity you use in your house goes
 through a meter that tells the power company
 how much electricity you use and need to pay for.

آخر کار آپ جو یکٹی اپنے گھر میں استعمال کرتے ہیں ایک میٹر کے ذریعے جاتی ہے جو یکٹی کی کتنی کتنی
 بتاتا ہے کہ کتنی کتنی آپ استعمال کرتے ہیں اور اس کی ادائیگی کی ضرورت ہے۔

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is hydroelectricity?
 Ans: Electricity produced by water power is called hydroelectricity.

2. How does electricity reach different places?
 Ans: Electricity reaches to different places with

the help of wires.

3. Make a list of three ways through which we can save electricity in School.

Ans: (1) Reduce the number of lights in the classrooms.

(2) Off the buttons during recess.

(3) Using of single fan instead of two or three.

(4) Do you know how solar power works? Explain with the help of figure below.

Ans: Solar panels capture energy from the sunlight and channel it to the inventor, where its converted to electricity to power your home.

B. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Conversion of power happens in a power substation. True

2. It is safe to a plug in the outlet with wet hands. False

3. Stay away from substations and power lines. True

4. Do climb on power poles. False

5. Never fly kites near power lines. True

Grammar:

A. Punctuate the following sentences. First one has been done.

1. "I got an A on my test," said Kiran.

2. The leader said, "we should win the elections",

3. "I would like to go with you," Jameel said.

4. "I hate you" she screamed,

5. "can we go to school early," he said.

.....UNIT 14.....

پلڈ آئی ویر سٹریم دی

THE STREAM WHERE I PLAYED

.....مندی جہاں میں کھیلتا تھا.....

چائلڈ اے ایز سٹریم ڈس ان پلڈ آئی
 I played in this stream as a child,

میں بطور ایک بچے کے اس ندی میں کھیلتا تھا۔
 ڈائلڈ اینڈ اینڈلس سو سیڈ ریون دی وین

When the ravine seemed so endless and wild.

جب تک گھائی کتنی ناختم ہونے والی اور خوفناک دکھائی دیتی تھی۔
 کیٹن سو سیملڈ اینڈ کلیر واز واٹر دی

The water was clear and smelled so clean,

پانی بہت صاف تھا اور سونگھے پر بھی کتنا شفاف تھا۔
 ڈریم اے لاک سیر اٹ ڈیٹ اگو لاک سو واڈ اٹ

It was so long ago that it seems like a dream.

ایسا بہت زمانے پہلے تھا کہ یہ ایک خواب کی مانند دکھائی دیتا ہے۔
 چائلڈ مائی فور ڈرنی ٹو از سٹریم ڈس ناڈ

Now this stream is too dirty for my child.

اب یہ ندی میرے بچے کیلئے بہت گندی ہے۔
 ڈائل سیملو اینڈ سکس از واٹر دی

The water is scummy and smells vile.

ایز کا دل کی شہلا اور گئی وہاں کیا ہے۔
 ایز کا دل سو سو سو آئی دیکھیں دی
 The place where I played seems so foul and
 ۱۱۱۱
 decayed.
 وہ جہاں میں کھیلتا تھا اسی جگہ اور وہاں دیوال دکھائی دیتی ہے۔
 ۱۱۱۱۱۱
 And I shed the first tear as the dream starts to
 ۱۱۱۱۱۱
 fade.
 اور میں پہلا آنسو گرانا ہوں جیسے ہی خواب دم گم ہونا شروع ہوتا ہے۔

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions?
 1. How do litter and pollution affect plants and animals?

Ans: Litter, polluted water, gasoline and consumer waste can infiltrate our soil absorbs the toxins litter creates and affects the plants and crops. Animals then eat those crops or worms that live in the soil and may become sick.

2. Make a list of possible ways to help stop pollution.

- Ans: (1) Stop smoking
 (2) Use unleaded gasoline in your car or bike.
 (3) Never use open fire to dispose of waste, especially chemicals and plastic.
 (4) Use recycle things.
 (5) Use and buy products that are friendly atmosphere.
 (6) Always bring a bag when you shop.
 (7) Plant more trees
 (8) Start an anti-litter campaign

3. Discuss some causes of pollution.

- Ans: (1) Burning of fossil fuels like coal, petroleum
 (2) Industrialization
 (3) Population growth
 (4) Globalization
 (5) Production and consumption of goods
 (6) emission of dirty gases
 (7) Power generation
 (8) Deforestation

4. Has the city/village where you live changed over the years?

What changes do you observe? Ask your parents how it has changed over the past decade?

Ans: The city in which I live has changed enormously. New buildings, roads, shopping plazas have been constructed. The number of vehicles has increased. Population of the city is now in million over a decade.

5. How many stanzas are there in the poem?
 Ans: There are two stanzas in this poem.

6. Write the main idea of the poem.
 Ans: This poem about pollution offer a powerful

way to spread the message about the effect that pollution has on the environment. It raises awareness of the issue. The poem takes a look at the pollution problem from different angles.

7. Who is the speaker in the poem?
 Ans: The poet is the speaker in the poem.

B. Choose the correct answer.
 ☆ Which of the following add to air pollution?

- a burning fossil fuels in cars and trucks ✓
- b. Spilling chemicals in rivers
- c. oil spills in the oceans
- d. pressure horns.

☆ What happens when people dump wastes from homes or factories into oceans, lakes, or rivers?

- a. It does not flow to other parts of the world.
- b. It is food for animals and plants living there

- c. It causes water pollution. ✓
- d. It causes air pollution

☆ What does contribute to soil pollutions?

- a. littering ✓
- b. recycling
- c. conserving
- d. planting trees

☆ Why is it important to conserve water?

- a. We all need it to survive ✓
- b. Its nice to drink on a hot day
- c. We need it to swim
- d. Animals and plants live there

A. Work in pairs and analyze these sentences whether these are simile or not

- 1. He is as strong as an elephant. ✓
- 2. My brother is a dragon. X
- 3. It is as cold as ice. ✓
- 4. My sister is as tall as a giraffe. ✓
- 5. It is a light as a feather. ✓

Rewrite the sentences under SVO, DO and IO pattern in your note books. One has been done.

1. Hira gave Anum a biscuit.

Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Direct Objects(DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
Hira	gave	Anum	a biscuit

2. Aliya gave her bag to me.

Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Direct Objects(DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
Aliya	geve	to me	her bag

3. Heseeb gave his mother a big hug.

Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Direct Objects(DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
Haseeb	gave	his mother	a big hug

4. I sent her a birthday present.

Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Direct Objects(DO)	Indirect Object (IO)

1	sent	her	birthday present
6. Babar gave his dog a bone.			
Subject(S)	Verb (V)	Direct Objects(DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
Babar	gave	his dog	a bone
6. He wrote a letter to the headmaster.			
Subject(S)	Verb(V)	Direct Objects(DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
He	wrote	headmaster	a letter

.....UNIT 15.....

.....THE MAN AND HIS CAMEL.....

ایک دن ایک آدمی اور اس کا اونٹ صحرا میں آ رہے تھے۔
 One day, a man and his camel were crossing the desert.

ایک دن ایک آدمی اور اس کا اونٹ صحرا میں آ رہے تھے۔
 Night came and it was a cold winter night.

رات ہوئی اور یہ موسم سرما کی سرد رات تھی۔
 The man fixed his tent in the desert and laid down to rest.

آدمی نے اپنا خمیہ صحرا میں نصب کیا اور آرام کرنے کیلئے لیٹ گیا۔
 While he was resting in his tent, he tied his camel outside.

جبکہ وہ اپنے خمیہ میں آرام کر رہا تھا اور اس نے اپنا اونٹ باہر باہر رکھا تھا۔
 Suddenly his camel peeped inside the tent.

آدمی نے پوچھا۔
 "What is it?" the man asked.

آدمی نے پوچھا۔
 "Master, it is very cold outside.

آدمی نے پوچھا۔
 Please allow me to put my head inside your tent,

آدمی نے پوچھا۔
 The kind master took pity on the poor animal

آدمی نے پوچھا۔
 and agreed to the camel's request.

آدمی نے پوچھا۔
 "Okay, put your head inside the tent," the man

آدمی نے پوچھا۔
 The camel put his head inside the tent.

اونٹ نے اپنے سرخسے کے اندر کر لیا۔
 A little later, the camel asked, "Master, my neck feels very cold.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 Please let me put my neck inside your tent as

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 well."

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 Once again the master allowed him to do so.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 Next, the camel asked if he could put his forelegs inside the tent.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 Once again the compassionate master agreed.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 Then the camel wanted to put his chest, then his

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 back, then his hump inside the tent.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 The man agreed to all this.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 This went on and on.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 The camel asked, and his master agreed.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 Soon the entire camel was completely inside the

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 tent.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 They both struggled to remain inside the

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 overcrowded tent.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 There was a scuffle and the much stronger and

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 bigger camel pushed his master out of the tent.

اونٹ نے پوچھا۔
 Now the Camel slept comfortably in the warm

دی ان آؤٹ سائیڈ شیرا شہزادہ جے وہیل ٹینٹ
tent while his master shivered outside in the
کالڈ فریژنگ
freezing cold.
اب اونٹ گرم ٹیپے میں آرام کے ساتھ سو گیا جبکہ اس کا مالک جمادینے والی سردی میں اہر ہوتا
ر۔

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the author's purpose of writing this story?

Ans: The purpose of writing this story is mainly to provide amusement.

2. Who are the main characters of the story?

Ans: The main characters of the story are the master and camel.

3. Which character do you like and why?

Ans: I like the character of man because he acts innocently.

4. Keeping in mind the implied meaning of the story, what bad habits can take over our personality?

Ans: When we allow bad habits to take over our personality they automatically hinders our path of success. Bad habits may include, over eating, smoking, laziness, overacting etc.

5. What is the setting of the story?

Ans: The setting of the story is desert.

Grammar:

A. Change the following direct sentences into indirect.

1. Saad said, "I'm washing the dishes."

Indirect:

Saad said that he was washing the dishes.

2. Pervaiz announced "I've broken my left arm."

Indirect:

Pervaiz announced that he had broken his left arm.

3. The fortune teller said, "You will find a good job soon."

Indirect:

The fortune teller said to me that I would find a good job soon.

4. My brother said, "It's snowing now".

Indirect:

My brother said that It was snowing then.

5. "This is my first trophy," Sultana said.

Indirect:

Sultana said that was her first trophy.

Revision unit 11-15

A. Underline the simple present tense / simple past tense / simple future tense verbs in the sentences below. Write at the end of the sentence whether the verb is in simple present tense / simple past

tense / simple future tense.

1. Hassan ran to the other side of the field. Simple past
2. I open the lid to the container. Simple Present
3. The girls will play with each other on the weekend. Simple Future
4. Waseem swam late into the container. Simple past
5. My dog will wag its tail for food. Simple Future
6. My dad waters the lawn in the afternoon. Simple Present
7. The students will study for the final exam. Simple Future
8. The campers crept towards the open tent. Simple Past
9. He eats his breakfast early in the morning. Simple Present
10. My mother will pick me up from school. Simple Future.

B. Choose the correct option of each of the sentences below.

1. Ashraf ____ here from Dera Ismail Khan last year.
a. Moved ✓ b. Moves c. Will move
2. By tomorrow I ____ 100 pages of the book.
a. read b. reading c. will read ✓
3. They ____ in Mansehra.
a. are living ✓ b. lives c. will live
4. She ____ to a movie tomorrow night.
a. goes b. is going ✓ c. gone
5. While he ____ for the bus, it rained.
a. is waiting b. was waiting ✓
c. will be waiting

.....UNIT 16.....

سوکنگ آف میزروز

.....HAZARDS OF SMOKING.....

رشید مسز السلام علیکم

Mrs. Aziz: Assalam-o-Allakum Mrs. Rasheed!

عادل سن پور از ہاؤ یو آر ہاؤ
How are you? How is your son Adil?

آپ کیسی ہیں؟ آپکا بیٹا عادل کیسا ہے؟
علیکم السلام

Mrs. Rasheed: Walaikum-Asalam!

علیکم السلام مسز رشید!

عادل آہاؤٹ وریلے ویری ایم آئی بٹ فائن ایم آئی
I am fine but I am very worried about Adil.

میں ٹھیک ہوں لیکن میں عادل کے بارے میں فکر مند ہوں۔

آل رائٹ ایوری ٹھنک از

Mrs. Aziz: Is everything alright? کیا سب کچھ ٹھیک ہے؟

سم کوائٹ سنس ٹھنک ایم آئی

Mrs. Rasheed: I am thinking since quite some
سوکنگ شارٹڈ میز عادل دیت ٹائم
time that Adil has started smoking.

میں کافی عرصہ سے سوچ رہی ہوں کہ عادل نے سگریٹ نوشی شروع کر دی ہے۔

ہائی ڈے بٹ سموک ہم سین ٹائٹ ہیو آئی آر
Although I have not seen him smoke but day by day his health is deteriorating, he has lost his appetite and his clothes stink like an ashtray.

اگرچہ میں نے اسے سگریٹ چبے نہیں دیکھا لیکن دن دن اس کی صحت خراب ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔ اس کی ہموک مرگئی ہے اور اس کے کپڑوں سے گندی بو آتی ہے۔

ریکارڈ اس ان ہم ٹو ٹاکڈ ٹو ہیو

Mss. Aziz: Have you talked to him in this regard?

کیا آپ نے اس مسئلے میں اس سے بات کی ہے؟

ہٹ ہم ٹو ٹاکڈ ٹو ہیو آئی نو

Mss. Rasheed: No, I have not talked to him yet.

نہیں میں نے ابھی تک اس سے بات نہیں کی۔

ڈو آئی بٹ ہم ود ڈس ڈسکس ٹو پلانک ایم آئی
I am planning to discuss this with him but I do not have enough ideas to convince him.

میں اس بارے میں اس کے ساتھ بات کرنے کا سوچ رہی ہوں لیکن میرے پاس اس کو تامل کرنے کا منصوبہ نہیں ہے۔

سن یور ٹو ٹاکڈ ہڈ یو ٹھک آئی

Mss. Aziz: I think you should talk to your son

and tell him about the dangers of smoking.

میرا خیال ہے کہ آپ کو اپنے بیٹے سے بات کرنی چاہیے اور اس کو سگریٹ نوشی کے خطرات بتانا چاہئیں۔

شورنگ ویری آر دے ویٹ ٹھک ٹین ایجز مٹی
Many teenagers think that they are very strong and will think very little of the long term health issues associated with smoking.

کئی نوجوان سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ بہت مضبوط ہیں اور لمبے عرصے کے صحت کے مسائل کے بارے میں بہت کم سوچتے ہیں جو کہ سگریٹ نوشی سے منسلک ہیں۔

سوگنگ ہاؤ ہم ٹیل ٹو یوزفل بی بلل سے اٹ بٹ
But it may still be useful to tell him how smoking

causes serious health problems, such as cancer, heart diseases and lung diseases.

لیکن اب بھی اس کو یہ بتانا مفید ہوگا کہ سگریٹ نوشی خطرناک صحت کے مسائل کا سبب بن سکتی ہے جیسا کہ کینسر، دل کے امراض اور پیپروڈوں کی بیماریاں۔

ریزن دی از ڈس رائٹ آر یو

Mss. Rasheed: You are right, this is the reason

why after surgery, a smoker's skin does not heal

as quickly as that of non-smokers.

آپ ٹھیک کہتی ہیں یہی وجہ ہے کہ آپریشن کے بعد ایک سگریٹ نوش کی جلد اتنی جلدی صحت یاب نہیں ہوتی جتنی کہ ایک سگریٹ نہ پینے والے کی۔

ٹیلٹیوٹی کیسین سموگنگ ہاؤ ہم ٹیل

Mss. Aziz: Tell him how smoking can negatively

سکول ان پرفارمنس ہر افسکریڈ
affect his performance in school.

اس کو بتاؤ کہ کیسے سگریٹ نوشی منفی طور پر سکول میں اس کی کارکردگی پر اثر انداز ہو سکتی ہے۔

Also explain how smoking could negatively affect his appearance.

اس پر یہ بھی واضح کر دو کہ کیسے سگریٹ نوشی منفی طور پر اس کی ظاہری شکل پر اثر انداز ہو سکتی ہے۔

Smoking changes skin colour. ٹرن ٹو ٹیٹھ یور کازز سموگنگ ویٹ ہم ٹیل

Tell him that smoking causes your teeth to turn yellow and one grows older before time, leading

to wrinkles earlier in life.

اس کو بتاؤ کہ سگریٹ نوشی سے تمہارے دانت پیلے پڑ جائیں گے اور وقت سے پہلے تم عمر رسیدہ نظر آؤ گے۔

Smoking can also cause bad breath and make your clothing smell foul.

سگریٹ نوشی بدبودار سانس کا بھی سبب بن سکتی ہے اور تمہارے کپڑوں کو بدبودار بنا سکتی ہے۔

Mss. Rasheed: I will ask him to spend less time

time with friends who smoke.

میں اس سے کہوں گی کہ وہ ان دوستوں کے ساتھ جو سگریٹ نوشی کرتے ہیں کم وقت گزارے۔

آراؤنڈ بیگ ٹو ڈیو سموگنگ سٹارنڈ ہیز ہی

He has started smoking due to being around friends who also smoke.

اس نے سگریٹ نوشی شروع کی تھی ان دوستوں کے گرد رہنے کی وجہ سے جو سگریٹ پیتے تھے۔

Young boys think it is cool to smoke cigarettes, but in fact smoking is not cool.

نوجوان لڑکوں کا خیال ہے کہ سگریٹ نوشی ٹھنڈی ہے، لیکن حقیقت میں سگریٹ نوشی ٹھنڈی نہیں ہے۔

Smoking is injurious to health and it kills.

سگریٹ نوشی صحت کیلئے مضر ہے اور یہ جان لیوا ہے۔

Mss. Aziz: Thank you Mrs. Aziz, I am feeling so

relieved after talking to you.

میں سزا میں آپ کا شکریہ آپ سے باتیں کر کے مجھے بہت تسلی ہوئی۔

Mss. Rasheed: Now I have many reasons to

convince Adil to quit smoking.

اب میرے پاس عادل کو سگریٹ نوشی ترک کرنے کی بہت سی دلیلیں ہیں۔

I hope I would be able to convince my son.

مجھے امید ہے کہ میں اپنے نئے کالج میں جاؤں گی۔

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How is smoking dangerous for health?
Ans: Smoking causes lots of diseases like heart problems cancer, and lung diseases. It makes blood circulation irregular in the body.
2. What does "to be addicted to something" mean?
Ans: It means, in the habit of drinking or taking other drugs.
3. How can you help some one to stop smoking?
Ans: I will tell him about the dangers of smoking. It causes serious health problems, such as cancer, heart diseases and lung diseases. I will convince him to quit smoking.
4. What should you do if someone offers you a cigarette?
Ans: When someone offers me a cigarette I would give him a simple answer, "No, I do not smoke."
5. Why are not people allowed to smoke cigarettes in places like school, hospitals, restaurants and stores?
Ans: These are public places and smoking is prohibited there.

Writing:

A. Rewrite the sentences into the passive voice:

1. Amir changed the flat tyre.
The flat tyre was changed by Amir.
2. Ayesha read a novel.
a novel was read by Ayesha.
3. I will clean the kitchen.
The kitchen will be cleaned by me.
4. Tahir painted the house.
The house was painted by Tahir.
5. Adnan is playing football.
Football is being played by Adnan.

.....Unit 17.....

THE QISSA KHWANI BAZAAR

.....قصہ خوانی بازار.....

انٹریٹنگ این ہیز ٹیلرز شوری آف بازار دی
The Bazaar of story-tellers has an interesting

ہسٹری
history. قصہ خوانی بازار کی تاریخ بہت دلچسپ ہے۔

یہ نام صدیوں پہلے ہی رکھا گیا تھا۔
It got this name centuries ago.

بدھ مت گریٹ دی کشکا آف رین دی ڈیورگ
During the reign of Kanishka, the great Buddhist

پراش پورہ این لون واز پشاور رولر
ruler, Peshawar was known as Parashpura.

عظیم بدھ حکمران کشکا کے دور حکومت میں پشاور کا نام پراش پورہ تھا۔

لیٹ آف سٹریٹ دی اے واٹ ات
It was a busy center of trade.
برٹ لیٹرز اینڈ مرچنٹس آف کیراوانز
Caravans of merchants and travelers brought
ٹریڈ لاکھ لینڈز ڈسٹنٹ قراہ سل نو گوز
goods to sell from distant lands like Samarkand,
سریا اینڈ عراق بکھارا
Bukhara, Iraq and Syria.

شام، عراق، سرقند اور بخارا جیسے دور دراز ممالک سے تاجروں اور سیاحانہ چیزیں یہاں بیچنے کے لئے لاتے تھے۔

بی نو یوزڈ بازار دی آبادی راونڈ اینڈ سٹی دی
The city inns round about the bazaar used to be
دیم آف نل
full of them.

سیٹنگ اینڈ ہانگ آف برنس ڈی دی آفٹر
After the day's business of buying and selling,
دی قار ان این ٹو گو وڈ مرچنٹس
these merchants would go to an inn for the

دن بھر تجارت کے بعد یہ لوگ رات کو ان مراعات میں چلے جاتے تھے۔
نایت
night.

تہوہ سپنگ قار اے راونڈ ہیر سٹ وڈ دے
They would sit here round a fire sipping qahwa

وہ آگ کے گرد بیٹھ کر تہوہ پیچے اور کہانیاں سناتے تھے۔
انڈ ٹلنگ اسٹوری
and telling stories.

خوانی قصہ دی نیم اس گات بازار دی دی
Thus the bazaar got its name, the Qissa Khwani

بازار
Bazaar.
اس بازار کا نام قصہ خوانی بازار پڑ گیا۔

ٹیلرز شوری پرو فیشنل آسو و دے
There were also professional story-tellers.
وہاں پر پیشہ ور قصہ گو بھی تھے۔

میک اینڈ شوری دی ری ممبر ٹو یوزڈ دے
They used to remember these stories and make

دیم اباوت بیلڈز پونٹنر
poems (ballads) about them.

وہ ان کہانیوں کو یاد کرتے اور ان سے متعلق نظمیں بناتے تھے۔
ٹیلرز شوری پرو فیشنل دی
As late as 1920, these professional story-tellers

دی ان اری بازار دی انڈ کم ٹو یوزڈ
used to come into this bazaar early in the

شوری دی سینگ شارٹ وولڈ دے مارنگ
morning, They would start singing their story

اوپنڈ شوہس دی بی نور پونٹنر شوری دی
poems their story poems before the shops opened.

1920 تک یہ پیشہ ور قصہ گوں سویرے دکان کھلنے سے پہلے اس بازار کو آتے اور کھلے کہانیاں گانا شروع کرتے۔

گیڈر وڈ اہس گرون دی ایون اینڈ چلڈرن
Children and even the grown-ups would gather

انٹنشن دی سپیکٹنل وڈ دیم ٹو بسن اینڈ راونڈ
round and listen to them with respectful attention.

بچے یہاں تک کہ بڑے بھی ان کے ارد گرد جمع ہوتے اور اسے توجہ کے ساتھ سنتے

دی آبادی بی نو یوزڈ جزیلی شوری دی
The stories generally used to be about the

ہیرڈ رائل آف اکسپلوئٹس
exploits of tribal heroes.

کھانیاں عام طور پر تالیوں اور ساڑھیوں کے کارناموں کے متعلق ہوتی تھیں۔
ات قدیر ٹیلرز شوری دی ہاٹ
But as time passed, these story-tellers found it

ہارڈ ٹو ارن ای لائیو فرام اسٹوری ٹیلنگ اینڈ
آف سٹریٹ دی ری پورٹیم دی بیٹ
disappeared, but the name remains the street of

ٹیلرز شوری
story tellers.

دو وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ان قصہ گوؤں کو قصہ گوئی سے جیسے کارکردگی کو زوال کا شکار ہوا اور وہ
غائب ہو گئے لیکن قصہ گوئی کی گلی کا نام باقی رہا۔

کینٹونمنٹ دی فرام بازار دی ایپروچ ہوئے
As you approach the bazaar from the cantonment
دی اینڈ بازار خیبر دی ٹو کم ہوئے
side, you come to the Khyber Bazaar and the

بازار خوانی قصہ
Qissa Khwani Bazaar.

اگر تم جمادی سے بازار پہنچتے ہو تو تم خیبر بازار اور قصہ خوانی بازار سے آؤ گے۔
شاہس آر ویز روڈ براڈ دی آف سائڈز ہوتے آن

On both sides of the broad road there are shops.
کشاہد مرک کے دونوں جانب دکانیں ہیں۔

بک مرچنٹس جنرل دی آر رائٹ دی آن
On the right are the general merchants, book

shops, fruit and flower shops.

دائیں جانب عام تاجر، کتابوں کی دکانیں، پھل اور پھولوں کی دکانیں ہیں۔

از بازار دی آف سیکشن ہول اے لفٹ دی آن
on the left, a whole section of the bazaar is

شوز ڈینٹسٹس ڈرگسٹس کیمسٹس ہائی آکوپائیز
occupied by chemists, druggists, dentists, shoes

سلز گڈز پلاسٹک اینڈ میکرز
makers and plastic goods sellers.

بائیں جانب بازار کا ایک بڑا حصہ کیا کروں، دو افراد شوں، دھماں سازوں، چپل بنانے والوں اور
پلاسٹک کا سامان بیچنے والوں نے گھیرا ہوا ہے۔

خوانی قصہ فرام لفٹ دی ٹو ٹرنک آفٹر
After turning to the left from Qissa Khawani,

بازار اینڈ نوں سٹریٹ ویز کاپر دی از ویز
there is the copper-ware street known as Bazaar

مسگران
-e-Misgaran.

قصہ خوانی بازار سے بائیں مڑتے ہوئے تانبے کے برتن بنانے والوں کی گلی ہے جیسے بازار
مسگران کہتے ہیں۔

کاپر آف درائی واسٹ اے فائنڈ کین یو ہیر
Here you can find a vast variety of copper

ٹار دیگ ہیوج اے ٹو ٹمبرل اے فرام یونٹنسلز
utensils from a tumbler to a huge "deg" for

قوانٹٹیٹیز لارج ان رائس کوکنگ
cooking rice in large quantities.

یہاں پر تم مختلف قسم کے بے شمار تانبے کے برتن، آنخوڑے سے لیکر بڑی مقدار میں چاول پکانے
کے "دیگ" تک دیکھ سکتے ہو۔

واٹر وائک آرٹیکلز ڈیکوریٹڈ
There are beautifully decorated articles like vases,

شپیس اینڈ سائز آل آف ٹریڈ اینڈ ہاڈز
bowls and trays of all sizes and shapes.
وہاں پر خوبصورت موزن چیزیں مثلاً سرجان، برتن اور مختلف شکل اور جسامت کے پڑے ہوئے

آر ٹی وار وارل بوائنگ فار سورا اینڈ سورا
Surahl and samovar for boiling water for tea are

آدم فرام ٹورسٹ دی ہائی اپریٹیٹیوڈ
specially appreciated by the tourists from other

پریٹس ایڈ ہوم ویم بک ہو کٹریز
countries, who take them home as presents.

دوسرے ممالک کے سیاح سوراہی اور چائے کاپانی گرم کرنے کی سورا خاص طور پر پسند کیا جاتا ہے
اور اسے بطور تحفہ گھر لے جایا جاتا ہے۔

گرڈ وو ڈیکوریٹڈ آر شاہس فروٹ دی
The fruit shops are decorated with coloured

میررز لکنگ اینڈ پکچرز
pictures and looking mirrors.

پھلوں کی دکانیں رنگ رنگ تصویروں اور آئینوں سے سجائی جاتی ہیں۔

میررز دی آف فرٹ ان آر رینڈ باسکٹس فروٹس دی
The fruits baskets arranged in front of the mirrors

آئیز دی ڈی سیو
deceive the eyes.

آئینوں کے سامنے رکھے گئے پھلوں کی ٹوکریاں آنکھوں کو دھوکہ دیتی ہیں۔

اے لائک لکس میررز دی قمر سین باسکٹ ون
One basket seen through the mirrors looks like a

باسکٹس آف رو ہول
whole row of baskets.

آئینے میں ایک ٹوکری ٹوکریوں کی قطار جیسے دکھائی دیتی ہے۔

ملنر سویٹ اینڈ گرپس فریش ہائی کین یو ہیر
Here you can buy fresh grapes and sweet melons

کشمیر آزاد آف اپلو جوی افغانستان آف
of Afghanistan, juicy apples of Azad Kashmir,

اینڈ بیگوز بلوچستان آف پومی گریٹس
pomegranates of Baluchistan, mangoes and

پشاور آف اورنجز گولڈن اینڈ سندھ آف بنانا
bananas of Sind and golden oranges of Peshawar

سوات اینڈ
and Swat.

یہاں پر تم افغانستان کے انگور اور پٹھے تربوز، آزاد کشمیر کے رس دار سیب، بلوچستان کے انار، سندھ
کے کیلے اور آم، سوات اور پشاور کے سرخ مالے خرید سکتے ہو۔

اے ہیز بازار مین دی آف سٹریٹس سائڈ دی آف ون
One of the side streets of the main bazaar has a

اوٹی شاہس فلاور آف رو
row of flower shops only.

بڑے بازار کے گلی کے دوسرے جانب صرف پھولوں کی دکانیں ہیں۔

لیڈن ایئر دی فائنڈ یو سٹریٹ دس انٹر یو ایڈ
As you enter this street, you find the air laden

روزز اینڈ جاسمین آف سمل سویٹ دی وو
with the sweet smell of Jasmine and roses.

جیسے ہی تم اس گلی میں داخل ہوتے تو ہوا گلہب اور چنبیلی کے پھلوں کی خوشبو سے لدھی ہوتی ہے۔

وو دون کارنڈز لولی ہائی کین یو ہیر
Here you can buy lovely garlands Woven with

دیز رنگر گڑڑ برائے اینڈ قرآ گولڈن
golden thread and bright coloured-ribbons these
فریڈز نو آزرگ قار آر گارلنڈز
garlands are for offering to friends.
یہاں پر تم طلائی تاروں اور چمکدار رنگوں والے سرتیوں میں پروئے گئے خوبصورت ہار خرید سکتے
ہو یہ ہار دوستوں کو پیش کئے جاتے ہیں۔

سینڈلز اینڈ چپلو گولڈنممبر اڈمیرڈ شاور
Shawls, gold-embroidered chappals and sandals
پلٹی ان آر بیگز ہنڈ اینڈ
and hand bags are in plenty.

شال طلائی تار سے مزین چپل، سینڈل اور دستی بیگ بکثرت ہوتے ہیں۔
گرینٹ ان آسو آر کپس قرآقی اینڈ کوش۔ فر
Fur coats and qaraquli caps are also in great
ڈیمانڈ
demand.

پوشین والے کوٹ اور قرآقی ٹوپی کی بہت زیادہ مانگ ہے۔
چائے کاسٹل سی کین دن شاپس کراکری دی ان
In the crockery shops, one can see costly china
لوکل ود سائڈ ہائی سائڈ ڈسپلڈ گلاس ویئر اینڈ
and glassware displayed side by side with local
ڈیز اینڈ کوز پرٹی آف پلٹری
pottery of pretty colours and designs.

کراکری کے دکانوں میں تم خوبصورت رنگوں اور نقشوں والے مقامی برتن کے ساتھ رکھے گئے
جستی چائے اور شیشے کے برتن دیکھ سکتے ہو۔

فٹ پاتھز یو بازار مین دی آف فٹ پاتھز دی آن
On the footpaths of the main bazaar you find
سور مٹی اینڈ دیز آف مٹی آزرگ ہاکرز
hawkers offering many of these and many more
جزالی اینڈ سواتی بلینگٹس سواتی لائیک آرٹیکلز
articles like Swati blankets, Swati and Chitrali
زیارت فرام کپس ایر اینڈ رڈ گولڈ اینڈ کپس
caps, and gold-embroidered caps from Ziarat
صاحب کا کا
Kaka Sahib.

بڑے بازار کے فٹ پاتھوں پر چھپیں پھیری والے لمبے گے جوان جن دن اور کئی دوسری چیزوں مثلاً
سواتی لمبل، جزالی اور سواتی ٹوپوں اور زیارت کا صاحب کی طلائی تاروں سے مزین ٹوپیاں
بیچتے ہیں۔

بیکاز شاپس دی دین چیمبر دیم بیل دے
They sell them cheaper than the shops because
شاپ آن ٹھک انی سپنڈ نو ہیر ڈونٹ دے
they don't have to spend anything on shop-
کپنگ
keeping.

وہ ان کو دکان کی نسبت سستا بیچتے ہیں کیونکہ انہیں دکانوں پر پیسے خرچ نہیں کرنا ہوتے۔
اے فاسٹ دل یو شاپس ٹن آر ایٹ ایوری آئر
After every eight or ten shops you will find a
شال قہوہ
Qahwa Stall.

ہر آٹھ دس دکانوں کے بعد چھپیں قہوہ شال ملے گا۔
ڈرک نیس دی از نی گرین چائیز دی قہوہ
Qahwa the Chinese green tea is the famous drink
پشاور آف
of Peshawar.

یہاں کی سب سے مشہور قہوہ پشاور کا مشہور مشروب ہے۔
آن سینگ ڈرک دی آف لورڈ قانڈز دن ہیر
Here one finds lovers of the drink sitting on

آرڈز قار چار پائیز آن این آر جیزرز وڈن
wooden chairs or even on charpals for hours,
گوسپنگ اینڈ قہوہ سپنگ
sipping qahwa and gossiping.

یہاں پر تم مشروب کے شوقین لکڑی کی کرسیوں اور چار پائیوں پر گھنٹوں بیٹھے قہوہ پیئے اور کپ
شب لگاتے ہوئے دیکھ سکتے ہو۔

انجوائے اینڈ لوکو دی ود سٹ ٹو لائک آسو ٹورسٹ
Tourists also like to sit with the locals and enjoy
پاس۔ نی چائے ان سروڈ قہوہ
qahwa, served in China tea-pots.

سیاح بھی مقامی لوگوں کے ساتھ بیٹھ کر قہوے سے لطف اندوز ہونا پسند کرتے ہیں جو کہ چائے کے
برتنوں میں پیش کی جاتی ہے۔

جوائنڈ کٹلے وری آر ہیسنڈ اس بریکس پاٹ نی اے اف
If a tea-pot breaks, its pieces are cleverly joined
وائر براس ود نو گیدر
together with brass wire.

اگر ایک برتن ٹوٹ جائے تو اسے تانبے کے تار سے مہارت سے جوڑا جاتا ہے۔
دس ڈو ہو من سکڈ آر دیر
There are skilled men who do this.

وہ ڈس آجیڈ ہیر ڈیز اولڈ دی آف انز دی
The inns of the old days have disappeared with
ہائم آف پیج دی
the passage of time.

وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ قدیم زمانے کے سرائے قائب ہو گئے ہیں۔
ہوٹلز ماڈرن ہائی اپ لیکن ہیر پلیز دیر
Their places have been taken up by modern hotels.
ان کی جگہ جدید ہوٹلوں نے لے لی ہے۔

دیر ود لینڈز ڈسٹنٹ فرام مرچنٹس دی
The merchants from distant lands, with their
پرنچوز اینڈ ڈایمنڈز سک ود لیڈن کیمیلو
camels laden with silk, diamonds and perfumes
ٹلرڈ سٹوری دی آف سٹریٹ دس ٹو کم لوگر نو
no longer come to this street of the story-tellers.

دور دراز ممالک کے تاجر اپنے ریشم، موتیوں اور عطرسے لادے ہوئے انٹوں کے ساتھ قصہ خوانی
بازار کے گلیوں میں نہیں آتے۔

ایڈوانس لیس واز مین ون ڈیز دی آر گمان
Gone are the days when man was less advance

but happier.

وڈرز ان شٹ اس لوسٹ ہیر بازار دی آل دمو
Although the bazaar has lost its ancient wonders,

وزٹیزز اس قار لوٹ اے پری زورڈ ایٹ سٹ
yet it preserves a lot for its visitors.

اگرچہ بازار اپنے قدیم عجائبات کھو چکا ہے مگر بھی اس نے اپنے سیاحوں کے لئے بہت کچھ محفوظ
کیا ہوا ہے۔

Glossary:

Caravan: قافلہ کاروان Travelers journeying together

Inn: ہوائے hotel

Exploit: (n) دلیری کا کارنامہ a heroic act

Copper-ware: تانبے کے برتن utensils made of copper

Embroidered: نکل بونے والا needle work

decorated with needle work

Vocabulary

Pottery: ظرف

The local pottery of Pakistan is made of clay

Litter: کھنڈاڑا Clean up this litter

Enormously: بہت زیادہ

Some cities of Pakistan are enormously wide

Hawker: بھرنی والا

Sometime we buy vegetables from hawkers

Laden: سامان سے بھرا ہوا

Camels laden with goods no longer came to the bazaar of storytellers.

Comprehension

(1) Why is Qissa Khawani Bazaar called the bazaar of story tellers?

Ans: The travelers and merchants of distant lands when finished their business at this bazaar, they spend night in the inns of the bazaar. They used to tell stories while sitting round the fire. Thus the bazaar got this name.

(2) Where is Khyber Bazaar?

Ans: When you approach the bazaar from cantonment side, you come to the Khyber Bazaar adjacent to the Qissa Khawani Bazaar.

(3) Why is Qissa Khawani Bazaar called the heart of the main city?

Ans: This bazaar is situated in the center of Peshawar city.

(4) What is Qahwa and why is it famous?

Ans: It is the chinees green tea and historical drink of Peshawar.

(5) What is Bazaar-e-Misgran famous for?

Ans: It is famous for copper utensils.

(6) Why did the caravans of merchants bring their goods on camel?

Ans: Because the modern means of transport were not available at that time.

Listening and Speaking:

Vikram Singh has to fill the student information form. After effective discussion over his introduction, help him fill the form below.

Personal Information Form

Name: Vikram Singh Year of birth: 2009

Father's name: Karan Singh

Father's occupation: Businessman

Adress: Qissa Khwani Bazaar.

Religion: Sikhism

Nationality: Pakistan

Mother tongue: Punjabi

Languages you can speak: Pashto, Punjabi, Urdu

Grammar:

A. Add parentheses to enclose supplemental information, acronyms and dates or letters

and/or numbers in a series. Add or remove any punctuation as needed to use the parentheses correctly. One has been done.

1. She paid a lot Rs. 3000 for the running shoes.
She paid a lot (Rs. 3000) for the running shoes.
2. The monthly rent Rs. 70,000 is due by the fifth of each month.
The monthly rent (Rs. 70,000) is due by the fifth of each month.
3. His illness lasted for four years 2002-2006.
His illness lasted for four years (2002 - 2006).
4. Quaid-e-Azam (1876-1948) was born in Karachi.
Quaid-e-Azam (1876-1948) was born in Karachi.

.....Unit 18.....

دی ماؤنٹین اینڈ دی

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE

سکوئرل

SQUIRREL

..... پہاڑ اور گھری
دی ماؤنٹین دی اینڈ دی سکوئرل

The mountain and the squirrel

پہاڑ اور گھری

قول اسے ہیڈ

Had a quarrel:

جھگڑ پڑے

And the former called the latter 'little prig'.

Bun replied
ہم نے دوسرے کو "چھوٹا چھڑ" کہا
گھری نے جواب دیا

You are doubtless very big:

بے شک تم بہت بڑے ہو

But all sorts of things and weather

Must be taken together,
لیکن تمام قسم کی چیزیں اور موسم
اکٹھے ہو کر (اکٹھے لینے چاہیے)

To make up a year

سال بننے کے لئے

And a sphere

اور دنیا

And I think it no disgrace ہے
اور میرے خیال میں یہ کوئی بے عزتی نہیں ہے

To occupy my place

کہ میں اپنی جگہ پر ہوں

If I am not so large as you,

اگر میں تم جیسا بڑا نہیں ہوں

You are not so small as I,

تم میری طرح چھوٹے نہیں ہو

And not half as spry

اور نہ میری طرح بھرتلا

میک یو ڈی نالی ٹاٹ آگ
I'll not deny you make
ٹریک سکویرل پریٹا ڈری اے
A very pretty squirrel trac:
پوٹ وائزلی اینڈ ول از آل ڈز ٹیلنٹس
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;

ملاحت مختلف ہے اور تمام بہتر اور چھندی سے بنے ہیں۔
میک مانی آن فارشس کیری کین ٹاٹ آئی اف
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
ٹاٹ اے کریک یو کین نی نہر
Neither can you crack a nut'
(Ralph Waldo Emerson)

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Is the poem in the form of a dialogue? If yes, name the narrator?

Ans: Yes, the poem is in the form of a dialogue and the narrator is the poet.

2. What is the main idea of the poem?

Ans: The main idea of the poem is that each person has or her own individual talents, and everyone and everything has its purpose in the world, none greater or less than another.

3. Write down the implied and explicit meanings of the poem.

Ans: The mountain and the squirrel are fighting over who is better. The implied meaning of the poem is that both of the characters have their own unique job and it does not make one better than the other.

4. Describe the character of mountain and squirrel in your words.

Ans: Squirrel is very small but the mountain is too large. Squirrel can make a pretty track but mountain cannot. Squirrel is spry but the mountain can not even move.

5. What was the cause of quarrel between the mountain and the squirrel?

Ans: The cause of quarrel between the two to decide who was superior to the other.

6. Who is your favourite character in the poem? Why?

Ans: My favourite character in the poem is squirrel because it knows that although it is smaller in size, but still it is not inferior to the mountain.

7. In what ways are you useful to your family and friends?

Ans: There are so many ways that I may prove useful to my family and friends. To feel responsibility as a family member and remain faithful to my friends.

B. Complete the gapped summary.

This poem is a quarrel between the mountain and the squirrel. The mountain is proud of its towering bigness and looks upon the squirrel. The squirrel justifies its existence. It says that God created this universe in a very orderly way after a good deal of thinking. Big or small, rich or poor have a distinct quality and a definite place. None is superior or inferior. None should be considered as weak or useless.

C. Decide if each of the statements about the poem is true or false.

1. The mountain and the squirrel did not agree with each other. True
2. The mountain insulted the squirrel. True
3. The squirrel doubts that the mountain is big. False
4. The squirrel says that it takes a year to make all sorts of things and weather. True
5. The squirrel says he is quicker than the mountain. True
6. The squirrel is grateful to the mountain for giving him a path to move along. False
7. The squirrel says the mountain is wise. False
8. The mountain has got many trees on it. True
9. The squirrel cannot crack a nut. False

.....Unit 19.....

قارم دی اینڈ کنگ دی

THE KING AND THE FARMER

.....بادشاہ اور کسان.....

قارم کب اے ہائی پاسک واز کنگ اے دس
Once a king was passing by a big farm.

ایک بار ایک بادشاہ بڑے کھیت سے گزر رہا تھا۔

ٹریز - بیگو پلانٹنگ فرامر اولڈ این این سا ہی
He saw an old farmer planting mango trees.

اس نے ایک بوڑھے کسان کو دیکھا آسمان کے درخت پر ہے۔

درک ہزان بیزی بیم واچڈ اینڈ شاڈ ہی
He stopped and watched him busy in his work.

دور کا دور اپنے کام میں مصروف دیکھا۔

میں اولڈ بیم آسکڈ اینڈ فارورڈ ونٹ ہی ون
Than he went forward and asked him, "Old man,ٹو ایٹی لی ول آئی سر یو آر اولڈ ہاڈ
how old are you?" "Sir, I will be eighty, twoقارم اولڈ دی سیڈ ٹاڈ فرام منتھس
months from now," said the old farmer.

پھر وہ آگے بڑھا اور اس سے پوچھا بابا تمہاری عمر کتنی ہے جناب میں دو ماہ بعد آس (80) سال کا

ہو جاؤں گا بوڑھے کسان نے جواب دیا۔

آسکڈ لو ویل یو تھنک یو ڈو لوگ ہاڈ اینڈ
"And how long do you think you will live" asked

the king. اور تمہارے خیال میں تم اور کتنا عرصہ رہو گے۔ بادشاہ نے پوچھا۔

سکاٹی دی ٹورڈز ہوائنڈ اینڈ ساکڈ۔ میں اولڈ دی
The old man smiled and pointed towards the sky.

فقط اللہ ہی جانتا ہے کہ میں کتنے دن زندہ رہوں گا۔
 "Only Allah knows how long I am to live."

جب تک کہ ان درختوں سے پھل نہ آئے گا۔
 "When will these trees start bearing fruit?"
 Asked the king.

پندرہ سے بیس سال کے بعد۔
 "After about fifteen to twenty years", the old man replied.

دو بیس سال بعد، کنگ نے ہنس کر کہا، "تو بیس سال بعد،" the king laughed and said, "That is a long time from now."

بادشاہ نے ہنس کر کہا، "تو بیس سال بعد،" the king laughed and said, "That is a long time from now."

بادشاہ نے جواب دیا، "ہاں، ایک احمق ہے۔"
 "Fool, my Lord", Asked the old man in surprise.

کنگ نے جواب دیا، "ہاں، ایک احمق ہے۔"
 "Yes, a fool," replied the king.

بادشاہ نے جواب دیا، "ہاں، ایک احمق ہے۔"
 "You are taking so much trouble to plant these trees but you may never eat their fruit."

کنگ نے جواب دیا، "ہاں، ایک احمق ہے۔"
 "Not such a fool, my lord," said the old man respectfully, "I enjoyed the fruit of trees planted by my father and his father before him."

بادشاہ نے جواب دیا، "ہاں، ایک احمق ہے۔"
 "Is it not fair that I should do the same? I am planting these trees so that my sons and grandsons may eat their fruit," added the old farmer.

بادشاہ نے جواب دیا، "ہاں، ایک احمق ہے۔"
 "You are a wise man," said the king, "you have taught me a good lesson and deserve a reward."

بادشاہ نے جواب دیا، "ہاں، ایک احمق ہے۔"
 "Take this ring as my gift to you."
 The old man accepted the reward saying, "Sir, I have already got the fruit of my labour today."

Glossary
 Plant: لگانا
 Watched: دیکھا
 Trouble: کوشش
 Deserve: لائق ہونا
Vocabulary:

Reward: انعام
 The farmer received the reward from the king.
 Labour: محنت
 You will soon get the fruit of your labour.
 Gift: تحفہ
 My uncle send me mobile as a gift.

Comprehension

Answer the following questions

- 1) Where did the king stop?
 Ans: The king stopped at the place where the old farmer was working.
- 2) What was the old farmer doing there?
 Ans: He was planting mango trees.
- 3) What did the king ask?
 Ans: The king asked about the age of the farmer.
- 4) How did the farmer talk to the king?
 Ans: He talked to the king respectfully.
- 5) Was the king impressed by the farmer?
 Ans: Yes the king was impressed by the farmer.
- 6) What lesson did the king learn?
 Ans: The king learnt the lesson that man should live his life for the benefit of others.
- 7) What kind of reward did the farmer receive?
 Ans: He received a ring which was the reward of his labour.

B. Cloze Exercise

Fill in the blanks with words from the text. You can see text just once.
 Once a king was passing by a big farm. He saw an old farmer planting mango trees. He stopped and watched him busy in his work. Then he went forward and asked him, "Old man how old are you?" Sir I will be eighty, two months from now said the old farmer.

Grammar:

- A. Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.
1. If you (send) send this letter now, she (receive) will receive it tomorrow.
 2. If I (do) do this test, I (improve) will improve my English.

- If I (find) find your ring, I (give) will give it back to you.
- Palwasha (go) will go shopping if she (have) has time in the afternoon.
- Safdar (go) will go to London next week if he (get) gets a cheap flight.

.....UNIT 20.....

سٹیٹ دی ان کراؤٹک اور

OVER CROWDING IN THE CITIES

.....شہروں میں بڑھتا ہوا ہجوم.....

پہ آراؤٹک
Look around you.

اپنے ارد گرد نظر ڈالو۔

کی پو ڈوٹ
What do you see?

تم کیا دیکھتے ہو؟

ہیر پو ڈوٹ
What do you hear?

تم کیا سنتے ہو؟

سمل پو ڈوٹ
What do you smell?

تم کیا سونگتے ہو؟

پہیل جی سی پرہیل پو شی اے ان لپو ایف
If you live in a city, you probably see many people.

اگر تم شہروں میں رہتے ہو، تو تم بہت سے لوگوں کو دیکھتے ہو۔

قیٹریز اینڈ ٹریک آف ٹائز دی ہیر پو
You hear the noise of traffic and factories.

تم کارخانوں اور گاڑیوں کا شور سنتے ہو۔

اینڈ ٹرکس بسز دی آف سوک دی سمل پو
You smell the smoke of the buses, trucks and

cars.

تم ٹرکوں، بسوں اور کاروں کا دھواں سونگتے ہو۔

ایوری ویئر ڈٹ از دیئر
There is dirt everywhere.

ہر جگہ گندگی ہے۔

دی آف ہیری دی ان ٹائم نو اے اینٹریگ آر دی
We are entering a new time in the history of the

ورلڈ
world.

ہم دنیا کی تاریخ کے نئے مرحلے میں داخل ہو رہے ہیں۔

ویلجز ان لیڈ پہیل موٹ دی لیئر
Before this, most people lived in villages.

اس سے پہلے بہت سے لوگ گاؤں میں رہتے تھے۔

فیلڈ دیئر نیئر لیو ٹو لائڈ دے
They liked to live near their field.

اپنے وہ کھیتوں کے قریب رہنا پسند کرتے تھے۔

لائڈ سہیل لیڈ دے
They lived simple lives.

وہ سادہ زندگی بسر کرتے تھے۔

سٹیٹ ان ورک ٹو کنگ آر پہیل جی ٹاؤ
Now, many people are coming to work in cities.

اب زیادہ تر لوگوں شہروں میں کام کرنے کے لئے آ رہے ہیں۔

بگر اینڈ بگر کراؤٹک آر سٹیٹ دی
The cities are growing bigger and bigger.

شہر زیادہ بڑھتے جا رہے ہیں۔

کراؤٹک ٹاؤ آر سٹیٹ موٹ
Most cities are now crowded.

زیادہ تر شہر ہجوم میں ہیں۔

پہیل مور اینڈ کارز مور ڈائونگ آر پہیل
People are driving more cars and more people

بسر ان ٹریٹنگ آر

are traveling in buses.

لوگ زیادہ گاڑیاں چلا رہے ہیں اور زیادہ بسوں میں سفر کر رہے ہیں

ایٹ ڈائر نیول مور کسٹریٹنگ آر دے
They are consuming more fuel, water and

electricity.

دو زیادہ ایٹرمن، پانی اور بجلی استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔

مور ٹریٹنگ اینڈ ٹوڈ مور اینگ آر دے
They are eating more food and making more

garbage.

دو زیادہ خوراک کھا رہے ہیں اور زیادہ فضلہ بن رہا ہے۔

ٹانگ اینڈ پہلیسنز کراؤٹک ان لیٹنگ آر دے
They are living in crowded places and falling

sick.

دو ہجوم جگہوں میں رو رہے ہیں اور بیمار ہو رہے ہیں۔

ایوری دن قار ہارڈ بی کنگ از لائف
Life is becoming hard for everyone.

ہر ایک کے لئے زندگی سخت بنتی جا رہی ہے۔

لیوچ دی قار پلانز بیس گورنٹ دی
The government makes plans for the future.

حکومت مستقبل کے منصوبے بناتی ہے۔

اینڈ سکولز نو اوپننگ روڈز نو بلڈنگ ازات
It is building new roads, opening new schools and

hospitals.

نئی سکولیں بن رہی ہیں اور نئے سکول اور ہسپتال کھل رہے ہیں۔

ڈے ہائی ڈے گرونگ از پاپولیشن دی بٹ
But, the population is growing day by day.

لیکن آبادی روز بروز بڑھ رہی ہے۔

لیکم ول لائف ریٹ دس ایٹ گرونگ کیپ دی ایف
If we keep growing at this rate, life will become

even more difficult for all of us.

اگر ہم اسی شرح سے بڑھتے رہے تو ہم تمام کے لئے زندگی مزید مشکل ہو جائے گی۔

Comprehension:

Answer the following question.

1) What do you hear or smell in a city?
Ans: We hear the noise of traffic and factories and smell the smoke of the vehicles.

2) Why did they like to live in the villages?
Ans: They like to live in villages for clean environment.

3) Why are cities crowded now?
Ans: Cities are crowded because of the migration of people from villages.

4) What is the government doing for the people?
Ans: Government is making plans for the future.

Revision Unit 16-20

A. Change the following active sentences into passive voice.

1. I did not beat her.
She was not beaten by me.

2. Mother made a cake yesterday.
A cake was made by Mother yesterday.

3. The brother teased the sister.
The sister was teased by the brother.
4. The tiger was chasing the deer.
The deer was being chased by the tiger.
5. She has written a novel.
A novel has been written by her.

B. Sentences are given in the direct speech. Change them into indirect speech.

1. He said, "I have got a toothache."
He said that he had, gotten a toothache.
2. Mano said, "I am very busy now."
Mano said that she was very busy then.
3. She said, "I am going to school."
She said that she was going to school.
4. Afia says, "My father is an Engineer."
Afia explain that here father is an engineer.
5. She said to me, "You are my only friend."
She said to me that I was his only friend.

C. Rewrite and punctuate the sentences below. Use full stop, comma, question mark, quotation marks and exclamation mark.

1. What are you going to do today Kamal?
What are you going to do today Kamal?
2. What an amazing goal.
What an amazing goal!
3. I am going to go home if I finish my schoolwork in time.
I am going to go home, if I finish my school work in time.
4. I hate it.
I that it.
5. When are you going to go shopping in Saddar bazaar.
When are you going to shopping in Saddar Bazaar?

D. Complete the conditional sentences (Type I) by inserting verbs.

1. If it rains, you will stay
2. If Sadaf is late again I will punish.
3. If you don't hurry, you will get late
4. If I have time, I'll finish work
5. If you drop that glass, it will break

.....**Grammar**.....

Sentence:-

A group of words which give a complete sense is known as sentence.

Example:

Ali speaks English

Part of Speech:

The words that we use are classified into eight groups. They are called "Parts of Speech"

They are:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) Noun | (ii) Pronoun |
| (iii) Adjective | (iv) Verb |

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (v) Adverb | (vi) Preposition |
| (vii) Conjunction | (viii) Interjunction |

The Noun:

The naming word for a person, place, thing or an idea is known as Noun.

Example:

1)	Person	Ahmad
2)	Place	Mardan - City
3)	Thing	Pen - pencil
4)	Idea	Respect-Belief-Love

Proper Noun:-

The special name of a particular person, place or thing is known as Proper Noun. It always begin with a capital letter.

Common Noun:-

The name given is common to every person, place or thing is known as Common Noun.

1) Person	Boy-girl	Ahmad Rasheeda
2) Place	City country	Mardan Pakistan
3) Thing	Pen	PIANO

Abstract Noun:-

The name of a thing that we can only think and feel of such a name is known as abstract noun. It is the name of a quality action or state that is not made of a physical matter.

Example:

Pain - Honesty - Greed - Death - Hope

Concrete Nouns

The name of a thing that is physical and can be perceived through senses.

Example:

Boy-Ali-Flower-Water

Collective Noun:

It is name of a collection of persons or things considered as one.

Example:

Army-crowd-class

Number of Nouns

Singular Number

Any Noun which stands for only one thing is said to be in the singular number.

Example:

Boy, Man, donkey, chair desk.

Plural Number:

The Noun which stands for more then one thing is said to be in the plural number.

Examples:

Boys-men-donkeys-chairs.

Gender of Nouns

A Masculine Gender:-

A noun that is the name of any male person or animal is said to be masculine gender.

Feminine Gender:-

A noun that is the name of any female person or animal is said to be the feminine Gender

Example:-

Woman, Aunt, Lioness

Neuter Gender:-

A noun which stands for neither male nor female is said to be Neuter gender.

Example:

Chair, desk, ball.

Common Gender:

A noun which stands for both males and females is said to be common gender.

Example:

Baby, Child, Friend, cousin

.....Pronoun.....

Pronoun:

A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun.

Personal pronouns

First person:

A pronoun referring to the person or thing speaking to is said to be of the first person.

Example:

I, we, our

Second person:

A pronoun referring to the person or thing speaking to is said to be of the second person.

Example:

You, Your

Third Person:

A pronoun referring to the person or thing spoken of is said to be of the third person.

Example:

He, she, it, this

.....Number of pronouns.....

A pronoun said to be in the singular number when it stands for one person or thing, and in plural number when, it stands for more than one person or thing.

Example:

Singular	Plural
He, she	we, they
It, I	you

.....Adjectives.....

The words which add something to the meaning of a noun. Such words are called adjectives.

.....Adjectives of Quality.....

Adjectives which tells us of what kind a person or thing is are called adjectives of quality.

Example:

Black belt, white seagull, beautiful baby.

.....Adjective of Quantity.....

Adjectives which tells us how much or how many are called adjectives of Quantity

Adjectives of Quantity answer the question how many? Or How mach ?

Example:

A dozen banans, A dozen eggs, one kg tomatoes.

.....The Verb.....

A verb is a word which denotes action about a person or thing.

Example:

Stay breuk, Hit, play etc.

Transitive and intransitive verb

The verb which requires an object to complete its sense is called a transitive verb.

Example:

The boy made a kite

Intransitive Verb:

The verb which does not require and object the complete its sense is called an Intransitive verb.

Example:

He laughs

.....Tense.....

It is derived from a green word tempos which means time.

Present Indefinets Tense:

When the action denoted by a verb refers to the present the verb is said to be in the present tense.

Example:

I write a letter.

Jimpie Past tense:

When the action denoted by a verb refers to the past the verb is said to be in the past tense.

Example:

I wrote a letter.

Future tense:

When the action denoted by a verb refers to the future the verb is said to be in future tense.

Example:

I will write a letter.

Agreement of verb with subject

The verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

Example (In number)

(i) The boy goes to school.

(ii) The boys go to school.

Example: (In person)

(i) I am a boy.

(ii) He is a boy.

.....The Adverb.....

A word which adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Example:

An almost black snake creeps very slowly on the rocks.

.....Adverbs of Manner.....

The adverb which shows the manner in which some action is done is called adverb of manner.

Example:

He runs slowly, They walk quickly, She hit the slap hardly.

.....Adverb of place.....

The adverbs which show where the action is done are called adverb of place.

Example:

Ali looked down.

Ahmad ran straight

The eagle flies high.

.....Adverbs of time.....

The adverbs which show when some action is done are called adverb of time.

Example:

Now, Tomorrow, Yesterday, Never, Ever.

.....The preposition.....

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the known stands to something else.

Example:

At, Since, After, From, For, Across, by, in, on, it, along

.....The conjunction.....

A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together.

Example:

But, or and, because, when, yet, etc.

.....The Interjection.....

An interjection is a word used merely to express some sudden feelings of the mind i.e joy, wonder sorrow.

Example:

Hurrah, Alas, wow, oh, etc.

.....Articles.....

The "a" "an" and "the" are known as articles.

Definite articles:

"The" is called the definite article because it points out some particular Person or thing.

Indefinite article:

"a" is called indefinite article because leave indefinite the person or thing spoken of

"an" is another form of "a" with the same function but is used with words beginning with vowel sound.

.....Parsing.....

To parse a word means to tell what part of speech.

.....Subject and Predicate.....

The word about which something is said is called the subject and what is said about the subject is called a predicate.

.....Question Sentences.....

When a sentence ask a question such sentence is called question sentence or interrogative sentence. The sign of interrogation (?) is always place after the question.

.....Statement sentences.....

When a sentence neither ask question nor given command but only states something. They are known as statement sentences or assertive sentences.

.....Command sentences.....

The sentences which expresses orders or command are called command sentences.

Example:

Open the door, get out. etc.

.....Negative sentences.....

A sentence with not is called a negative sentence.

Example:

I am not an idiot, she is not a superstar etc.

Direct and Indirect Speech:

There are two ways to convey a message of a person, or the words spoken by a person to other person.

Direct speech Indirect speech

Example:

Raima said, "A fine lesson will be taught to the wicked cat."

Indirect speech:

Example:

Raima said that a fine lesson would be taught to the wicked cat.

Direct and Indirect Rules:

direct statement:

He said, "I like it so much."

Indirect Statement:

He said that he liked it so much.

Reporting Verbs:

say, mention, claim, asked, add, tell, admire, admit, consider, promise etc.

Rules to follow

Tenses

Present tense (Direct)

He said, "I like it so much".

Past tense (Indirect)

He said that he liked it so much.

Past tense (Direct)

He said, "I have liked it so much".

Past perfect tense (Indirect)

He said that he had liked it so much.

Present perfect tense (Direct)

He said, "I have liked it so much.

Past perfect: (Indirect)

He said that he had liked it so much.

Will future (Direct):

He said, "I will like it so much".

Would (Indirect):

He said that he would like it so much.

Time/ space expressions:

Yesterday	The day before
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day
This/these	That/those
Here	There
Now	Then

.....Active and Passive Voice.....

There are two ways to express an action of a subject in relation to its object.

☆ Active voice ☆ Passive voice

☆ The normal structure of an active voice sentence is subject + verb + object but in passive the normal structure of sentence is reversed according to certain rules and becomes like object + verb + subject.

Example of active voice:

Arif bounced a ball.

Example passive voice:

The ball was bounced by Arif.

Passive voice rules for all tenses:

Present Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: am/is/are

Active Voice:

He sings a song.

He does not sing a song.

Does he sing a song?

Passive Voice:

A song is sung by him.

A song is not sung by him.

Is a song sung by him?

Present Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: am being/is

being/ are being

Active voice:

She has finished her work.

She has not finished her work.

• Has she finished her work?

Passive Voice:

Her work has been finished by her.

Her work has not been finished by her.

Has her work been finished by her?

Past simple Tense (passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: was/were

Active voice:

I killed a snake.

I did not kill a snake.

Did I kill a snake?

Passive Voice:

A snake was killed by me.

A snake was not killed by me.

Was a snake killed by me?

Past Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: was being/ were being

Active voice:

He was driving a car.

He was not driving a car.

Was he driving a car?

Passive Voice:

A car was being driven by him.

A car was not being driven by him.

Was a car being driven by him?

Past Perfect Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: had been

Active voice:

They had completed the assignment.

They had not completed the assignment.

Had they completed the assignment?

Passive Voice:

The assignment had been completed by them.

The assignment had not been completed by them.

Had the assignment been completed by them?

Future simple tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: will be

Active voice:

She will buy a car.

She will not buy a car.

Will she buy a car?

Passive Voice:

A car will be bought by her.

A car will not be bought by her.

Will a car be bought by her?

Future Perfect Tense (passive voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: will have been

Active voice:

You will have started the job.

You will have not started the job.

Will you have started the job?

Passive Voice:

The job will have been started by you.

The job will not have been started by you.

Will the job have been started by you?

.....Applications.....

1) An Application for sick leave

To

The principal,
G.H.S Khairabad (Mardan)
Sub: Application for sick leave.

Sir,

It is respectfully stated that due to my illness I am not able to attend the school to day. Kindly grant me leave for one day. I will be very thankful to you.

Yours obediently,

Date: _____ Yasir Ali

An application for an urgent piece of work

To

The principal,
G.H.S Khairabad (Mardan).

Sub: Urgent piece of work

Sir,

It is respectfully stated that due to some urgent work at home, I am not able to attend my classes today.

It is therefore kindly requested to grant me leave for today. I will be very thankful to you.

Yours obediently,

Date: _____ Ahmad Ali
Class 6th

An Application for school leaving certificate

To

The principal,
G.H.S Khairabad Mardan.

Sub: Issuance of school leaving certificate

Sir,

With due respect it is stated that my father is a govt servant in the audit department. He has been transferred to Peshawar. We are all shifting with him. Now it is very difficult for me to continue my education here.

It is therefore kindly requested to issue me school leaving certificate in order to get admission some school at Peshawar.

Yours obediently,

Yasir Inam

Date: _____

An application for remission of fee fund.

To

The Principal,
Govt High School Nowshera.

Sub: remission of fee fund.

Sir,

Most respectfully it is stated that my father is poor farmer. His monthly income is nearly five thousand rupees. He has to support a large family of eight members. It is very difficult for him to pay my school fee.

It is kindly requested to remit my school fee and enable me to get further education.

Thanks

Yours obediently,

Date: _____ Amjad Ali

Class 6

An application for remission of absence Fine.

To

The principal,
Govt High school Mardan

Sub: remission of absence fine.

Sir,

With great veneration it is stated that I could not come to school during the last week on account of my illness. At that time my father was away from home and there was no one to bring my application to the school. I was marked absent and fined Rs 500/- I am not able to pay the fine.

Kindly remit my absence fine I shall be thankful to you.

Yours obediently,

Date June 10,2013

Nasir Khan

Class 6th

An application for readmission.

To

The Headmaster,
Govt Middle School,Chargulli.

Sub: readmission

Sir,

It is respectfully stated that due to my illness my name was struck off from school Rolls. I am now fully recovered and want to continue my studies.

It is therefore kindly requested to readmit me in your school. I shall be thankful to you

Yours obediently,

Date: _____

Hammad Khan

Class 6th

.....Stories.....

(1)Thirsty Crow

Once there was a crow. He was very thirsty. He was in need of water to quench his thirst. He flew here and there in search of water. He saw a pitcher on the roof of a house. He flew to the pitcher. He found that the water was at the pebble of the pitcher. His beak could not reach the water. He was unable to drink water. He saw some pebbles near the pitcher. He dropped the pebbles into the pitcher one by one. The level of the water started raising. As it came up to the mouth of the pitcher, he drank it and flew away.

Moral:

Necessity is the mother of invention

2) The fox and the Grapes

Once there was a hungry fox. He tried to find something to eat, but all in vain. At last he reached to a garden. There he saw some bunches of ripe grapes. His mouth watered. He jumped to get them, but it was too high for him to reach. He tried again and again but he could not succeed. At last, he gave up his struggle and went away saying "These grapes are sour I do not want to eat them".

Moral:

Grapes are sour

(3) Greedy Dog

Once there was a dog. He was very greedy. He stole a piece of meat from the butcher shop and ran away. He wanted to eat it alone. On the way he crossed a stream by bridge. While crossing the bridge, he saw his own shadow in the water. He thought his shadow to be another dog with a piece of meat. He wanted to eat that piece also. So, he barked at his own reflection. As soon as he opened his mouth his own piece of meat fell into the water.

Moral:

Greed is curse

(4) A Farmer and his sons

Once there was a farmer. He had three sons. They always quarrelled with one another. The father advised them not to quarrel but in vain.

One day the farmer sent his sons to bring a bundle of sticks. He asked them to break it. No one was successful in breaking the bundle and break the sticks one by one. He asked them to (untie) the bundle. All of them broke the sticks quite easily. At this the farmer said, "My sons if you live unitedly, nobody will be able to harm you. But if you are disunited you will be destroyed."

Moral:

Union is strength

(5) The fox and the stork

One day there was a fox. He liked to cut jokes. One day he invited a stork to a dinner. The stork arrived in time. He was very hungry. The fox served the dinner in a plate dish. It was too difficult for the poor stork to eat in a plate dish. He ate nothing and returned hungry.

Some days later the stork invited the fox to a dinner with him. He placed narrow neck tall jars before the fox. There was soup in it. The stork with its long beak emptied the jar, but the fox could only lick it on the outside.

Moral:

- 1) Tit for Tat
- 2) As you sow so shall you reap

(6) An angle and the wood cutter

Once a wood cutter was cutting down a tree near a river. His axe fell into the river. The poor man started weeping. Suddenly an angel appeared. He asked about the cause of his weeping. The poor wood cutter replied that his axe had fallen into the river. The angel dived into the river and brought out a golden axe. The wood cutter said that it was not his axe. The angel again dived and brought out silver axe. The wood cutter refused to take it. The angel went down the water for third time and brought out an iron axe. The wood cutter cried with joy that it was his axe. The angel was so impressed by his honesty that he gave him the other two axes as a reward.

Moral:

Honesty is the best policy

(7) A foolish stag

One day a stag was drinking water at a pool. He saw his reflection in the clear water and greatly admired his beautiful horns. But he was sorry to see his ugly thin legs. As he stood there thinking sadly, he saw some hounds coming towards him. He ran to save his life. His ugly legs which he despised carried him out of the reach of hounds. But unfortunately his admirable horns were caught in a bush. He tried hard to free himself but in vain. The hounds came up to him. They killed and tore him into pieces.

Moral:

All that gitters is not gold

(8) The Dove and the bee

Once a bee felt very thirsty. She went to a stream to drink some water. By chance she fell into the stream. A dove saw the bee struggling

for her life. The dove plucked a leaf and threw it down near the bee. The bee climbed on to the leaf and saved her life. A few days later the dove was sitting in the nest. She was unaware of the hunter aiming at her. The bee saw great danger to the dove. She flew and stung the hunter on his hand. Due to her sting, he missed his aim and the dove was saved.

Moral:

Do good have good

.....Letters.....

Letter to a father for asking money.

Examination Hall,
XYZ,
Feb 27,2018.

My dear Father,

You will be glad to know that our result is announced and I have passed the 6th class examination in first division. I have been promoted to class 7th.

I have to buy books, note books and also to pay admission fee. It is kindly requested to send me five thousand rupees as soon as possible.

Yours affectionately,
Yasir Ali.

Letter to a friend on the death of his mother.

Examination Hall,
XYZ,
Feb 28,2018.

Dear Nasir,

I was greatly shocked to hear the sad news of your mother death. May Allah bless her. Every body must reconcile to the will of God. Your mother was so kind hearted may Allah grant you the courage to bear this great loss.

Pay my deepest condolence to your father as well.

Yours sincerely,
Ahmad Yar

Letter to elder brother thanking him for a gift

Examination Hall,
XYZ,
Feb 16,2018.

My Dear Brother,

I am very thankful to you for the birthday present you have sent to me. This gift will always remind me of your great love for me. I was really in need of a watch. It is nice watch indeed. It will make me regular and punctual. I once again thank you for your valuable gift.

Yours affectionately
Nasir Ali

Letter to a friend for the loan of camera

Examination Hall,

A.B.C

Jun 28,2018.

My dear Amjad,

I am going to swat with some of my friends during this summer vacation. You know of my hobby, but my camera is out of order. Will you please lend me your camera for a few days. I promised to keep it carefully and return it to you as early as I come back.

Your sincerely,
Shoralm

.....Essays.....

.....My School.....

The name of my school is Government High School Khairabad (Mardan). It is situated outside the town. It has a grand building. It has 26 room, one Hall, one science laboratory, staff room and a principal office. The rooms are decorated with maps and charts. All the room are well ventilated.

My school has a well equipped science laboratory and a good library. There are more than 850 boys on roll. There are 36 teachers in my school. All of them are trained and highly educated. The principal is an able man. The teachers are polite and hardworking they are always ready to help and guide the students. They never beat the students. They love and encourage the students. My school shows goods results in S.S.C examination. My school has a big play ground Cricket, Foot ball and volley ball is played here. The players of my school has shown outstanding performance in the district and divisional tournaments. I love my school very much.

.....My Ambition in life.....

An ambition in life is very important. A person who have no ambition in life is like a ship without destination. Different people have different ambitions in life. There are some people who wish to become doctors. It is a respectable profession. They like to remove the ills of people. But it is true that doctors have little time to enjoy life. They are very busy. They are always faced with dark aspect of life. Such a profession can hardly have an appeal for me. There are other people who want to become engineers. They want to serve the country by building roads, dams and bridges. I am not inclined o technical work. My ambition is to become a teacher. I want to be a doctor maker an engineer maker rather than to be a doctor or an engineer myself. A teacher helps other people

to become great. He is like a ladder which is fixed at one place but helps owners so to rise high. This idea charms me so much that I have decided to become a teacher.

.....My Ideal Teacher.....

I have many teachers. I like them. They are very good. However Mr. Fazal Elahi is the best of all. He is my favourite teacher. He is my class teacher. He has a charming personality. He is well dressed. He is highly qualified. He has obtained MA and M.Ed degree from the university of Peshawar. He has been teaching the 6th and 7th classes for the last ten years. He teaches English. His method of teaching is very interesting. When we ask questions he gives satisfying answers. He gives full attention to all the boys. We go to him when we need help. He is a good player of football. He is in charge of our football eleven. He coaches team in the evening. All respect and love him. He never crosses with us. He is always ready to help us.

.....Morning Walk.....

I am very fond of morning walk. I never miss it. I get up early in the morning. I put on my cloths I call on my friend Ahmad Ali. He joins me for a walk. We both go to the river side. It is at a short distance from the town. In a short time we reach there. There we have a bath and say our prayers. After some time the sun rises with all its glory. It begins to light up the earth. It is a very lovely sight. We walk up and down the river. We see the birds chirping. We see the farmers going to their fields. When we have had good walk, we turn homewards. On the way, we laugh and chat, we talk on different topics. The morning walk is very useful for health. It makes us happy and healthy.

.....A Good Student.....

A good student is one who does not waste his time. He is devoted to his studies. He performs his duties honestly. He is neat and clean. He should have good habits. He should possess a good moral character. He is obedient and hardworking. He is honest and healthy. He is not a book worm. He takes part in games. A good student is not selfish. He helps others. He is loved by his teachers and class fellows. He tries to be an asset to the country. He avoids bad company. He always gets good position in the examination. He never tells a lie. One who sees him like him. He is sympathetic and kind hearted. He respects the elders and love the younger. He is always smiling.

.....The End.....