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Lesson 8:

THE RAINBOW

توستزح

Student's Learning Outcomes

طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم

Afte	r completing this lesson, the students will be able to:
	به سبق کیمل کر کر اور طله مندرد و ال ماموراتهام و سیل کر:
☆	analyze a poem for main idea, summary and personal response
4	ی مرکزی خیال ،خلاصےاور ذالی رول کے لئے کھم کا تجزیہ کرسٹین کے۔
*	identify line and stanza.
☆ '	distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.
1	🖈 فرق كريكيس مح كد كميا واضح طور يركها كميا باوركس بات كى طرف اشاره كيا كمياب-
*	recognize and use possessive pronouns, and prepositions of position.
riging (C	♦ ملكتي إسار يقمم اورمقام كرح وف هاركو يجان سين محياوراستعال كرسين كي-
A	recognize and classify transitional devices that show addition, comparison, contrast,
sequ	ence, conclusion and cause and effect.
-012	ence, conclusion and cause and effect. کے ان مبوری جوڑوں کو پیچان کئیں گے اوران کی درجہ بندی کرکئیں گے جواضا نے ،مواز نے ،تقابل،تر تیب،اختتامیہ اورطنت ومعلول یعنی سبب اوراثر کوظا ہر کرکئی develop a descriptive paragraph. پائید پیراگراف کلوسکیں گے۔ پائید پیراگراف کلوسکیں گے۔ پائید عمر اگراف کلوسکیں گے۔
*	develop a descriptive paramet
*	المان الموسل على الراف الموسل على
	use appropriate expressions, vocabulary and style to express personal needs and to show
willing	ancas to do something
Catal A	نے اتی ضروریات کوظا ہر کرنے اور کسی کام کوکرنے پرآ مادگی ظاہر کرنے کے لئے موزوں تراکیب، ذخیر والفاظ اور اسلوب استعمال کرسکیں گے۔
1 1	ON SHARE THE CONTRACT

Pre-reading:

پڑھنے ہے پہلے کی مثق

Q.1: Read the title of the poem and tell what this poem is about?

Ans1: This poem is about the rainbow.

Q.2: How many colours do you find in rainbow?

Ans2: We find seven colours in a rainbow.

لقم کا حوان پڑھیے اور متاہے کھم کس بارے بھی ہے؟ ریفر قوس کرزے کے بارے بیں ہے۔ ومیک بیں آپ کو کتنے ریگ کھنے ہیں؟

Boats	THE STANDARD PROPERTY	MARSHAMAT PRESENTATION	Control of the Contro	-012	40500 TO TO TO B	
		sail	on	地区的成为	the rivers,	
پوس مه-در		يل ا	7ט	700	כות אַנגי	
مشتيال		בתנאים -	مِي ا		دريادك	
The state of the s	glish	- THE LINE	## Tall	1 47 5 170 1	الدو	
Boats sail on th	e rivers,	0	بولس سيل اون دار بورز ،	And the second	مدر عقبال دریاؤں میں تیرنی ہیں	
And	ships	1000 EAST VICE		- 112	מון טונון נט בט בעט זיט	
أيد	- 13		sail	on	the seas;	
اور	11006		عل	آن	دايزه	
	ری جهاز		ترتي	مي	سمندر	
	glish		124		اردو	
nd ships sail o	n the seas;	V	ایند هپس سل اون داینر،		ATTENDED TO THE STATE OF THE ST	
But	clouds	that	Cathorine Company of the Company of	And the second s	ور بری جهاز سندرول ش تیر	
بث	کارکڙر 💍		sail	across	the sky,	
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		جو کہ	تمرتے	آريار	آ-ان کے	
	nglish		12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	924		
it clouds that s	sail across the sl	kyUK	بث كلاو وديث يل اكراس وا	ير ٢٠٠٠	لين إول جوآسان كآريار	

SOLUTION OF EXERCISES

Vocabularv

ذحيره الفاظ

Read line 5 of the poem and underline the word 'bridges'. What does it mean?

م كالمورير 5 يرمية اورانظ bridges كي الركاع ال

Ans: The word 'bridges' in line 5 of the poem means the roads, path or railways that connect two banks of a river or a stream.

معرع نمبر 5 میں افظ ال ہے مرادم ک، راستہ یاریل کی پٹری ہے جودر یاؤں یا ندبوں کے دوتوں کناروں کوملاتے ہوں۔

Read line 7 of the poem and underline the word 'bridges'. What does it mean?

الم كامعر مر مراعية اورافظ bridges كي يحكيراكات اسكا

Ans: The word 'bridges' in line 7 of the poem has a figurative meaning. It refers to rainbow that looks like a bridge.

معرع نبر 7 من بل كرمزيم عن بين -اس سے مرادتوس تزح ب جو بل كالمرح

دکھائی دیتی ہے۔

Reading for Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

منديجة بل والول كيجواب ديك-What is the main idea of the poem? Ans. The main idea of the poem is that natural beauty is unmatchable. The moving clouds on the sky and the rainbow looks very beautiful. The rainbow looks like a bridge joining the earth

اللم كامركزى خيال يد ب كدقدرتى خوبصورتى بيش ب-آسان ير علته موك بادل اورقوس قزع بهت خوبصورت وكعائى دية بين -قوس قزع ايك بل كاطرح

رکھائی و تی ہے جوکر زمین کوآسان سے لمارتی ہے۔

Where do the boats and ships sail?

کشیاں اور برکی چارکہاں تیر تے ہیں؟ Ans. The boats and ships sail on the rivers and the seas.

درياؤل بين كشيال اورسمندرول مين بحرى جهاز خير حي إيل-

3. What sails across the sky? キャスピンピーT Ans. Clouds sall across the sky.

آسان يربادل تيرت إلى-Why are bridges made on rivers? ورياؤل يكل س ليه مائة والع إلى؟ Ans. Bridges are made over rivers to connect both sides of rivers to travel across them.

ل در اون او معد كرك كي مناع والعيل

Does the poet use the word 'reinbow' in the poem? אַלוּקלֹק אָבּערֹניט וּשׁוּיבּוּליט בּ Ans: No, the poet does not use the word rainbow in the poem

لى شام المام من لفظ ومنك استعال س كرتا_

(e) Read lines 7-10 and see how does the poet describe rainbow.

مروفير 1017 يدي اوريكي كرثام كرار ومك كوان كاب Ans: The poet describes the rainbow as a bridge. It looks like a long road joining the earth with the heaven. The poet says that this bridge of rainbow is far prettier than any other bridge on the earth.

(D) Re-write the following lines in simple ودعا والمصرعل كوساده جملول شركفير sentences.

But the bow that bridges heaven,
And over looks the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky,
Is prettier far than these,
Ans: The rainbow on the sky looks like a bridge,
joining the earth with the heaven. It bridges the
heaven over the trees. The bridge of rainbow is
far prettier than any other bridge made by man on the earth.

Implied Meaning

بالواسطيمطلب Sometimes, the writers do not use the name of the thing described. They talk about that thing indirectly. It is a sort of riddle.

جن اوقات مصفین اس چرکانام استعال ہیں کرتے جے بیان کیا جار ہاہوتا ہے۔ دوای چزکے بارے میں بالواسط طور پر بات کرتے ہیں۔ بیدایک طرح کی بیکی

Fill in the blanks to complete the gapped summary of "Rainbow".

فالماجد وكر علم" قوى قرح" كفلا صومل كري-

road, over, rainbow, beautiful, more, sall
Ans: It looks beautiful when boats and ships sall
on rivers and seas. But clouds that sail over the
sky look more beautiful. There are also bridges
on the rivers that add to the beauty but a rainbow
that builds a road from earth to the sky is fall
prettier than anything else. prettier than anything else.

Grammar

Position of Preposition:

"Prepositions = Pre + Position" Normally prepositions precede Nouns or Pronouns, e.g.

مامطور پرووف ماروام اورام هميرے بيلے استعال كرتے بيل مثلًا: مع The book is on the table.

The fish is <u>in</u> the pond. "on" and "in" are placed before the Nouns.

	ences 生むじ (x) ば(イ) ずいてhe table is in front of the sofa.	
	The books are on the table.	- War wall
3	The lamp is in the table.	
4.	The jug is between the glasses.	AL .
5. 1 1801 W	The parrot is on the cage.	
1. 1. 2.	Now re-write sentences to rect position of each object. The table is in front of the so the books are on the table. The lamp is on the table.	ر ول كودوبار الكيمية اور

100	now. ever	in the same way	for Instance	next	therefore	on the whole
in addition		compared to	to illustrate	1 2		to sum up
to	hand		(then	Dr	

ldentify and write the transitional devices that you find in this poem.

וט של את אפתט אל נט לעורת לי יין ונישיים... Ans: The transitional devices used in the poem

are the following : Addition: and, Contrast: but

Comparison: as pretty as, prettier

D Combine the pair of sentences below into ONE sentence, using appropriate transitional devices.

because, therefore, so, but, and مجے دیے گئے جلوں کے جوڑے کوا کیے مناسب میوری جوڑے استعال کرکے جملہ بنا میں کے کیک، ای لئے بہی کیکن، اور

Fatima got home late, She missed her TV programme.

Ans: Fatima got home late, therefore, she missed her TV programme.

2. God made the country. Man made the town.

Ans: God made the country and man made the town.

Hamad missed the bus. He woke up late.
 Ans: Hamad missed the bus because he woke up late.

4. I went there. He was absent.

Ans: I went there but he was absent.

5. The weather was warm. Jamshaid turned on the air conditioner.

Ans: The weather was warm so Jamshaid turned on the air conditioner.

Writing Skills

لكھنے کی مہارتیں

Mrite a summary of the poem.

Ans:It looks beautiful when boats and ships sall on rivers and seas. But clouds that sail over the sky look more beautiful. There are also bridges on the rivers that add to the beauty but a rainbow that builds a road from earth to the sky is far prettier than anything else.

B Write a paragraph of 50 - 60 words on "The Rainbow". First make a mind map and include appropriate key words and structure

Transitional devices are words and phrases that help to connect thoughts. These devices can be

used to guide the reader through ideas, build an argument, draw conclusions and compare or

مورى جور ووالفاظ اورز اكب موقى بن جوخيالات كفسكك كرفي من مددين

الى - يدجود خالات على يرصف واللي رجنما في كرف ،ويل مرب كرف،

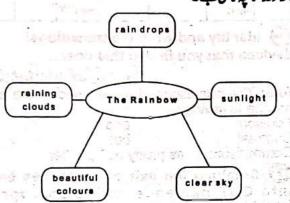
The jug is between the glasses.

5. The parrot is in the cage.

Transitional devices

contrast elements.

to developed the focus of the paragraph.
"د حمنک" کی 50 سے 60 الفاظ کا ایک پی اگراف کھیئے۔ پہلے ایک وی خاکہ
بنائے اور پی اگراف کا مرکزی کاتہ تھکیل دینے کے لئے اس میں مناسب کلیدی
الفاظ اور و حافظ اللہ کھیے۔



Ans: Rainbow is bow of colours that sometimes appear in the sky after rain. The poet says that boats and ships look beautiful while sailing on the rivers and the seas. But the clouds that sail on the sea are more beautiful than the boats and the ships. The rainbow in the sky looks like a road joining the earth with the heaven. No bridge is as pretty as the rainbow in the sky.

Oral Communication Skills زبانی بول حال کی مہارتیں

proune getting late for	ای جان: حادمهیں سكول سے در مورى
school.	and early sent C
Hamad: I know Mama. But I can't find my glasses.	عاد: مصطفوم ہے آی جان۔ پر جھے اپنا چشر میں ال رہا۔
Mother: They're over there on the dining table.	
Hamad: Where are my	حامد: ميري جرايس كمال بين؟ محصوه
socks? I can't find them, either.	بھی نہیں مار ہیں۔
Mother: They are in your drawer.	ای جان: جرایس تمهاری درازش بیل-
Hamad: And what about my bag?	حامد: اورمیرابسته کهال ۲۰
Mother: It is behind the chair, You should get your things ready the night before.	امی جان: تمہارابسة کری کے پیچھ ہے۔ تمہیں چاہیے کہ رات ہی کواپنی چزیں تیار رکھو۔

Hamad: Okay Mama! I	ماد: فیک ہای جان میں ایسے بی
will.	كرون كا-

Group Activity الفاظاورة ما في شال يجيد

اجماعی سرگرمی

Work in groups and write a few sentences on any of these objects (moon, stars, river, mountain, flower and valley). Do not use the name of that object in your description. Now read aloud your description and ask other groups to guess the answer / object.

ٹولیاں بنا کرکام سیجے اور ان میں ہے کی بھی موضوع پر چند جمل کھیے (جائد، ستارے،دریا، پہاڑ، پھول اور وادی)۔اس چیز کا نام اپنے بیان میں شامل سیجے۔ اب اپنا بیان با آواز بلند پڑھیے اور دوسری ٹولیوں سے کہتے کہ وہ اندازہ لگا کیں کہ جواب اچیز کیاہے۔ طالب علم اس مرگری کوخود کل کریں۔

Glossary

اصطلاحات

bridge	structure across a stream or river
earth	the planet on which we live
l heaven 🤏	paradise (1)
please	to give satisfaction; pleasure or enjoyment
prettier	more beautiful
rainbow	a bow of colours in the sky after rain
sail	to move across water

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE

According to New Examination Policy of PEC and PEF

Section - 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

-1.	"Heaven" means:								
	enjoyment		paradise						
(c)	river		rain .						
2.	"Prettier" means:								
	satisfaction		more beautiful						
(c)	beautiful		stream						

3.	'Please" mean	s:		W W - 0	14.	Th	e correct pali	of rh	ymi	ng words is:
0	oleasure	(b)	sor	neone	(ease, trees	\neg	\neg	uilds, road
_	planet	(d)	live	and the state of		+-	ross, soil		-	arth, over
	Meaning of the	word "	Sai	l" is : to move		In		The l	Rali	nbow" the poet
a)	Water	(b)	Fir	е	1	+-			$\overline{}$	
c)	Land	(d)	sa	nd		+	inbow			rees
5.	Implied mean	ing use	in t	he poem:	(c)	ro	ad	0		louds
(a)	Rainbow	(b)	∞	lour	16	. В	ut later 🚣	dı	ırin	g the period o
0	bridge	(d)	riv	er	 	tł	ree hundred	years	lot	of changes tool
6.	The parrot is	th	e c	age.	1	p	lace in comp	uters.		V Mary Salar
a	in	(b)) Or		(E	00	n	(b)	in end against to
(c)	at	(d) ur	nder	111) 0				from
2.1	"He is poor b	evice in	the	sentence.		7. 1	he first com	-		READ TO THE READ THE READ TO T
_	He		-	001	11	-			L	
0			<u>-</u>	lonest		-	rom	_	(b)	
8.				ne class". The	() i	n		(d)	on
(-)	underline wo				-111	8.	The rat is sitt	ing	PT	_ the lion.
(a)			-	equence	-110	a)	infront	su he	(b)	of
	combination		•	effect	-		near		(d)	away from
	"Rainbow" I		-			-	Line City III		-	ves nine.
(a)			-	Bow <			A stitch	_ unit		
(C			_	Sea	-1112	(a)	on	î.	(b)	
	. There are bi					(c)	over		<u>@</u>	in rund a ser
) Sky		_	Sea	$- \Gamma$	20.	She wished,	she h	ad	only three
) Heaven		()	Rivers			children			and a second of
11		alls on t				(a)	because of	587	0	instead of
) Ships			Aeroplans	111-	_	behind of	12110	(4)	in front of
0	boats		(d)	buses	\dashv				,	
1	2. The word w	ith corr	ect	spellings ls:		21.	They all wer			
(8	e) Eerth	12.0	(b)	Eurth			there they a	te nes		
0	Earth		_	Eirth		(a)	because		-	and
1	3. The theme		100			(c)	so	B' - 1	_	since
(;	a) Boats and sail on the	ships rivers	(b)	Bridges on rivers look volumes to be autiful		22	. We cannot money.	buy		arwe have
0	The col	ourful	(4)	The rainbow bu	ilds	(a	and		1(1	o) so
	rainbow i	s more	(a)	a road from e to sky	arth	(because	推门	. (0	d) since

23.	You should walk fast you could catch the bus.							
(a)	and	(1)	so (**					
(c)	because	(d)	but					
	Nabeel is a b student.	hardworking						
a	and	(b)	SO					
(c)	because	(d)	but					

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

Use the following words in sentences. Ans: Across: There is a town across the river. Pretty: Kinza is a pretty girl.

Summarize the poem "Rainbow" in four lines.

Ans: Rainbow is bow of colours that sometimes appear in the sky after rain. The poet says that boats and ships look beautiful while salling on the rivers and the seas. But the clouds that sail on the sea are more beautiful than the boats and the ships. The rainbow in the sky looks like a road joining the earth with the heaven. No bridge is as pretty as the rainbow in the sky.

Write five transitional devices. 3. Addition: Ans:

and. Contrast: but

as pretty as, prettier Comparison:

Define transitional devices.

Ans: Transitional devices are words and phrases that help to connect thoughts. These devices can be used to guide the reader through ideas, build an argument, draw conclusions and compare or contrast elements.

Translate.

But the bow that bridges heaven and over looks the tree and builds a road from earth to sky is prettier far then these

مروه كان جوآ مان تك بل كاكام كرتى ب-اورور فتوں کے اوپرے دکھائی دی ہے۔ اورآسان تک ایک مرک بناتی ہے۔ ووانسب سے میں خوبصورت ہے۔

ten sentence.

Ans: Rainbow is bow of colours that sometimes appear in the sky after rain. The poet says that boats and ships look beautiful while sailing on the rivers and the seas. But the clouds that sail on the sea are more beautiful than the boats and the ships. The rainbow in the sky looks like a

road joining the earth with the heaven. No bridge is as pretty as the rainbow in the sky.

7. Write a paragraph of 50 - 60 words on "A Rainy Day". First make a mind map and include appropriate key words and structure to developed the focus of the paragraph.

"اکی برمانی دن" بر 50 سے 60 الفاظ کا ایک بیرا کراف کھیے ہیلے ایک وہی خاک مائے اور میرا کراف کا مرکزی کے تھکیل دیے کے لئے اس شرم ماسب کلیدی الغاد اصدما فيشال كيا-

It was the first of May. Nobody had expected it to be a wet day. When I woke, it was so dark that I thought the night had not yet passed. In the meanwhile I heard the clock strike seven. I soon got up. No sooner did I come out than it began to rain hard. The rain poured continuously for four hours, and the streets were flooded. For the past fortnight it had been intolerably hot, so the rain was a blessing to us. Who would not welcome a rainy day in the midst of scorching summer?

Write a paragraph of 50 - 60 words on "Morning Walk". First make a mind map and include appropriate key words and structure to developed the focus of the paragraph.

"مع كاير" 204 = 60 الناظ كاليدي الراف كلين ميل اليدون فاك مائے اوری اگراف کامرکزی کو تھیل دیے کے لئے اس میں مناسب کلیدی الفاظ اور وما حيثال كيء

The morning walk is very useful for health. It makes us cheerful and healthy. A morning walk is a tonic for the weak a cure for the sick and an exercise for the healthy. It is a remedy for many diseases. It freshes the brain and sharpens the intellect. It strengthens the lungs and the heart

and purifies the blood.

I get up early in the morning. My friend Ali joins me for a walk. We usually go to the river bank. It is only two miles away. We pass through the garden. There is peace and calm everywhere. A cool breeze is blowing. Birds fly about in the trees. They sing songs. Their songs amuse us very much. Butterflies fly from one flower to another. The sky is clear. We breathe in the fresh air for a short time. Cold wind fills us with new life. Then we reach the river bank. We Write a paragraph on "Rainbow" about have a bath there. Then we say our prayers. After this we walk up and down the bank. We laugh and chat. We inhale there, some are taking exercise. We stay there till sunrise. When the sunrises, the dew drops shine brightly. They look like pearls. After a short time we come back. We return home full of endless vigour to work throughout the day.

×

×

SEASONS OF THE YEAR esson 9:

Student's Learning Outcomes

After completing this lesson, the students will be able to:

ال ال كوكم كرتے كے بعد طليد متد يول امورانيام دے كيس ع:

analyze various paragraphs to recongnize that a paragraph comprises a group of sentences that develop a single idea.

منت واگراؤں کا تجوید کے بیان عیں مے کمایک وراگراف جملوں کے ایک گردب مشتل اونا ہے جمایک واحد خیال واقعیل وسے ہیں۔

summarize the lesson by completing the cycle of the seasons

موسمول کے دور کھل کرے سبق کا خلاصر کھیں گے۔

examine and interpret transitional devices. ×

میوری جوڑوں کی جانچ اورتشری کرسیس کے۔

classify adjectives of quantity, quality, size, shape, colour and origin.

ر, quality, size, shape, colour and origin. مقدار بعدي درجها مت ، مراحب ادراصل كراسات مفت كي زمره بندى كرسكس مح ☆

recongnize and use absolute adjectives.

مطلق اساع مفت كو پيوان عيس محاوراستعال كرعيس محر

develop a simple, unified paragraph on a given topic with the help of a topic sentence.

موضوعاتی جلے کی مدوے دیے محصوضوع برایک سادہ اور مربوط پر اگراف تھکیل دے سیس مے۔

use appropriate expressions, vocabulary and style to make request and respond to

requests and to ask and answer simple questions of personal relevance. requests and to ask and answer simple questions of معلق المعلق ا

*

Pre-reading:

Q.1: What season of the year is now a days?

Ans1: Now-a-days is winter season.

Q.2: What is your favourite season? Ans2: Spring is my favourite season.

season

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While Reading:

Q.4: What is the one thing you dislike about winter?

Ans4: I dislike the winter's chill and cloudy atmosphere.

برويل كى كون كى ايك بات آپ كونا پند ب؟ في موم مرماك مردى ادرابرآ لوفضانا پند ب-

SOLUTION OF EXERCISES X

Vocabulary

ذخير والفاظ

Make as many words as you can by using the letters of the following word. You can change the order of the letters.

مندرج ذيل لقظ كروف استعال كرت موك آپ من لقظ ما كت إن ما كن آپ نظول كارتيب بدل كت إلى-

Word: weather Examples: heat, hear, tree,

tear, wet, eat, wheat, heat, raw, wear, ear, there, were, are

Find the synonyms of the following words in a thesaurus.

manifest, blossom, scarcity, frequent, fragrance مندرجية لل الفاظ كرمتر ادف اخت لله حلاثي كرير

Words	Synonyms
Manifest	reveal, disclose, discover, explain
Blossom	a state of being in Flowers
scarcity	shortage, minimum quantity
Frequent	continuous, perpetual, constant
_	4 32.20

Fragrance perfume, aroma, sweet smell What transitional devices are used to connect paragraph in the lesson?

سیق ش می اگراف کو لمانے کے لیے کون سے میوری جوڑے استعال کے محے ہیں۔ Ans: 'Then' and 'after' are the transitional devices used to connect paragraph in the lesson.

Reading for Comprehension تمجه كريزهنا

Summarize the lesson by completing the cycle of the seasons.



Ans: The cycle of the seasons begins with the spring. It's period is from February to April. It is neither hot nor cold. It is a very pleasant season. There is greenery everywhere and trees and plants grow new leaves and buds. Next comes summer. It's period is from May to

September. It is a very hot season, but it also brings rains. Sometimes heavy rains cause flood. Then comes Autumn. It's period is from September to October. It is neither too hot nor too cold. The weather is usually dry but shiny and clear. After that comes winter. It's period is from November to January. It is a very cold season. People have to wear woolen clothes to stay warm. Rainfall is scarce but in the hilly places, snowfall is frequent.

Choose the right option.

درست جواب كالتحاب كرس

The lesson is about:

(b) spring **©** seasons (a) rain

Each paragraph in the lesson supports the main idea through:

(a) definition (b) example (c) evidence Text patterns: A topic sentence is the sentence that contains main idea of that paragraph.

(e) Each sentence below is the topic sentence of a paragraph in the text. Write the number of the paragraph next to its topic

ذیل میں دیا گیا ہرفقر و کی ایک ہی اگراف کا موضوعاتی فقر ہے۔ موضوعاتی فقر سے مساقت اللہ اللہ علیہ اگراف کا فقر سے مساقت اللہ اللہ کا فبر کھنے۔

After autumn comes winter. Then comes the summer season. (Paragraph 3) Spring is the queen of seasons and the loveliest (Paragraph 2) of them all.

Autumn comes between the summer and winter (Paragraph 4) season.

Answer the following questions. عديدو لل والول كجاب ديجيا

1. Which is the longest season in Pakistan? پاکتان شرمب سے لباموم کون ماہے؟ Ans. Summer is the longest season in Pakistan.

یاکتان بی موسم گراسب سے لباموسم ہے

What do you like in the autumn season? Ans. It is neither cold nor hot thats why I like it.

یہ موسم ندوزیادہ مردہ وہ اے اور نہ ہی گرم ۔ ای لیے مجھے یہ موسم پندے۔

What do you dislike in the summer

season?

Ans. I dislike sweat and scarcity of drinking water in the summer season.

میں وسم کر امیں بیداور پینے کے پانی کی قلت کو تابدر کرتا ہوں۔

Which season do you like the most? Ans. I like spring season the most.

مجھے موسم بہارسب سے زیادہ پہند ہے۔ What do you like most about your favourite season?

Ans. The fine things that I note in the spring

season is that the temperature in this season is neither hot nor cold. Greenery spreads everywhere. The chirping of birds and fragrance of flowers please us very much.

موسم بمارش جوا مى بات بحصافرال عدوس كالدوسم شرودجرارت رفسبرون دكمال ديا بيديندول كالحجها اور مولول ك

Correct the following statements and re-write them.

The summer months are cold. Ans: The summer months are hot.

2. Summer comes between autumn and

Ans: Summer comes between autumn and spring

Winter is the king of all seasons. Ans: Spring is the queen of all seasons.

4. January is the hottest month of the year. Ans: January is the coldest month of the year. 5.Spring comes between summer and winter. Ans: Spring comes between winter and summer.

Grammar

الأاعد

Adjectives

اساخصفت

An adjectives is a word used with a noun to add something to its meaning. e.g.

الم مغت الي الفاظ كوكت بين جوام كمعنون بن اضافه كرت بين مثلًا She is a nice girl.

Lahore is a large city. He is an honest man.

A Find out from column 'A' the correct adjectives to suit the noun in column 'B' and write it in column 'C':

Ans: The irregular adjective is 'beautiful'.

5. Pick out more adjectives from the leaves.

Draw B	anti Cit -
months	wind
rains	clothes
water	rains
	water
	months

Degrees of adjectives

Most adjectives form the comparatives by adding "er" and the superlatives by adding "est" to the positive. They are called regular adjectives e.g. sweet, sweeter, sweetest. Some adjectives do not form their comparatives and superlatives from the positive. They are called irregular adjectives e.g. good, better, best.

زاده رام منت عل مواز لے کادرم (comparative degree) یانے کے لیے بنیادی لنظ کے ساتھ "er" اور اعلیٰ ترین درجہ superlative) (est عنے کے لیے "est" کا اضافہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ ایے الفاظ کو یا قامدہ اللاعفت كهاجا تاب، مثال كے طور ير : بعض اسائے صفت كے مواز نے ك درے اور امل ترین درج بنیادی لفظ ہے تیس فتے۔ انیس بے قاعدہ یا خاص الم يمنت كهاما تا ب-مثال كے طوري:

Some adjectives from the lesson are given below.

What degrees these adjectives have?

ان الله عفات كون عدر ي ال loveliest 4 superlative degree

(paragraph 2) beautiful positive degree

(paragraph 2) hottest superlative degree

(paragraph 3) coldest (paragraph 5)

superlative degree

Write other degrees of these adjectives

	3.220 01 111000	adjectives.
Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
hot	hotter	hottest
cold	colder	coldest
2 100 1 1		Coluest

3. Which ones are regular adjectives?

ان می ے با قامده یا مام اسائے مفت کون سے بیں؟ Ans: Regular adjectives are 'lovely', 'hot' and cold'.

4. Which ones are irregular adjectives?

lesson and change their degrees.

Degree	دے مخب کریں اوران کے در Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree		
happy	happier	happiest		
unbearable	more	most unbearable		
heavy	heavler	heavlest		
clear	clearer	clearest		
bright	brighter	brightest		
Ilght	lighter	lightest		

Encircle the adjectives that do not belong to the group. Give the reason too. Example: beautiful, Some, ugly, intelligent 'Some' is not an adjective of quality. 1. Pakistani, British, Japanese, round

Reason: 'Round' is not an adjective of origin.

2 green, third, eight, second

Reason: 'Green' is not an adjective of numeral. 3, big, long, sour, four

Reason: 'Four' is not an adjective of quality.

4, white, medium, pink, brown

Reason: 'Medium' is not an adjective of

5, long, tall, white, high

Reason: 'White' is not an adjective of size.

Kinds of Adjectives

We have adjectives of quality, quantity, size, numeral, shape, colour and origin.

() Use correct degrees of adjectives in the following sentences.

ورج ذیل جلوں بس اسم صفت کی مح حالت استعال کریں۔

1. Karachi is the (big) city of Pakistan. Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan.

Spring is the (beautiful) of all the seasons. Spring is the most beautiful of all the seasons.

This road is (long) than that road. This road is longer than that road.

Saima is the (intelligent) student in the class. Saima is the most intelligent student in the

June is the (hot) month of the year. June is the hottest month of the year.

Absolute adjectives

Adjectives which do not have comparative and superlative degrees are called absolute adjectives. It means these adjectives can not be

compared. For example:

absolute adjectives اليام مغت جن كمواز في كدر بينهول كملات إلى الكامطلب كانكامواز فيس كياجاسكا مثلا

dead: A person cannot be more dead than someone else.

square: Something is either square or it is not square.

Use the following absolute adjectives in sentences.

ایل ش دیے محاملت اسے صفت کوجملوں میں استعال سمجے۔

Word	
Unique	Your handwriting is very unique
Round	The guests are sitting at a round table.
Perfect	Your answer is perfect.
Empty	The jug on the table is empty.
Dead	This horse is dead,

Pronunciation:

senten	ان الفاظ كويا آواز بلتدية صيئ اورانش جلول بس استعال كهيئ -
Will	will write a story.
Wheel	After the accident, the front wheel of my bicycle got out of shape.
Hill	Their house is on the top of a hill.
Heal	My wounds are gradually healing.
Fill	Please fill this glass with water.
Feel	Ahmad felt sad after losing the match.

Writing Skills

Four pictures showing four different seasons and topic sentences are given below. Look at them and add supporting details to each.

درج ذمل حار مختلف موسمول کی تصویری ادر موضوعاتی جملے دیے گئے ہیں۔ آھیں ديكمي اور برأيك من تنصيلات كااضاف يجير



1. Spring is the best season of the year, when most plants begin to grow. Ans: It is neither hot nor cold. Greenery spreads everywhere. Birds start chirping. Fragrance of flowers spreads around us.

Summer is the hottest season of the

year.

Ans: In this season the days and nights are very hot. May and June are the hottest months of the season. The sources of water start drying up. We pray for rain.



Autumn is the season of the year, when leaves change their colour and fall. Ans: The temperature is moderate in this season. There is no rainfall in the autumn season.

Winter is the coldest season of the

Ans: There is neither rain nor heat except a couple of light showers at end of the season. We wear woolen clothes to keep our body warm. There is also snow falling on the hilly areas.

Oral Communication Skills زماني بول حال کي مبارتيں

Hammad: Can you give this book to my brother, please.	مير ع بعال ود ع عيم ود
Anjum: Sure, what's his name?	الم : العيناء أل كا ليانام ب
Hammad: His name is Abid.	حاد: ال قام عابد ہے۔
Anjum: OK! What does he look like?	الجم: مُحيك بوه كيمادكما كى ديتاب-
Hammad: He looks a lot like me. He's short, fair and thin and he got moustache.	ے۔اس کا قد چھوٹا ،رنگت سفید ہے اور
Anjum: So he hasn't got curly hair like you and he's short, and you say he looks a lot like you!	المحتار أنبع مدارات كاق محدظ مر

Group Activity

اجا گاہر کری Work in groups and describe a person in your class without saying his / her name. Let your group members guess who you are talking about.

گروپ بنا کرکام کریں اور کی اور کے الوی کانام لیے بغیراہے بیان کریں۔اپ

Gloss	وپ عبران واغمازه اقع حدين هاي حاص العام المعامة . اصطلاحات
atmosphe	rela surrounding
DIOSSOM	a state of flowering
buds	flowers which are not wat f
fragrance	flowers which are not yet fully open
frequent	recurring at short into
greenery	leaves growing plants and thei
loveliest	delightfully the
manifests	delightfully the most beautiful
patches	shows something clearly small expanses contrasting with
period	the space
rapidly	quickly course
rare	unusual: not occur
carcity	unusual; not occuring very often a short supply
stream	give off or out; let fall a body of running water especially one smaller than a river, flowing in a channel on the earth

Review-2

Underline countable, uncountable and collective nouns.

ولل المرودة على المرودة على الماء كي في المرواعة

I like honey very much.

The team was happy to win the match. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

She drinks cold water.

5. There was a large crowd gathered in the street.

(:) Change the gender and re-write these بن برا مح اوران جملول كودوبار وللحية _

 He is not as happy as his brother. Ans: She is not as happy as her sister.

2. My mother likes tea but my father likes

Ans: My father likes tea but my mother likes coffee.

Her grandmother tells her many stories.
 Ans: His grandfather tells him many stories.

4. We have many cocks and oxen in our farm. Ans: We have many hens and cows in our farm.

5. Your brother is two years younger than your sister.

Ans: Your sister is two years younger than your brother.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns.

He goes to the market.

Sana says that this bag is hers.

3. I heard a sound in the room but there was none inside.

4. I wrote this story myself. This book is mine not yours.

(D) Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the brackets.

 We learnt to cook <u>from</u> our mother. (by, at, from√)

2. He is interested in stamp-collecting. (√in, by, at)

3. He has not written to me for many weeks. (from, √for, with)

4. Turn right at the junction to go to the bank. (at, on, in)

She walked to the hospital. (of, by, to√)

Fill in the blanks with can, may, should or must.

خال جمول mustlshould, may, can May I have a look at your paragraph?

The new captain can run very fast. You should finish your homework on time.

GHAZALI Guide U.M. 9 11	3 8	₹EN	1GI	LISH - 6 🗦
Fakhir can swim better than his mend.	5. He <u>shall</u> (v	visit) us soon.		
Complete the following sentences with	Write pa	aragraph of	50-70	words on the
adjectives given in the brackets in	following to	pics.		
form of comparison. اریکٹوں میں دیتے اسائے صفت کی مددے مواز نہ کرتے ہوئے مندرجہ ذیل جملوں				ذیل کے موضوعات پر 50۔
ارتبول ما وي الما المحدد	i. How to po	olish shoes?	Q	جوتے کیے پائش کرتے ہیں؟
1. My father is four years older (old) than my	impression i	is the last in	mpre	uotation, "First ssion." Our first
mother.	impression c the shoes is	omes from o	our d	lressing. Wearing
 Zara is the <u>tallest</u> (tall) girl in the class. Salman is a <u>most hardworking</u> (hardworking) 	must polish o	our shoes wel	ll befo	ore wearing them.
student.	we should cle	ean our shoe	es wit	h the shoes. First h a piece of cloth
4. Fatima is the <u>youngest</u> (young) of the six children.	or brush. Wh	nile polishing he brush ger	the p	pairs of shoes, we and slowly so that
5. This is the most interesting (interesting) story	the leather c	an well abso	rb th	e polish. Later on
have ever read.	shine. We s	hould also c	lean	ast to get a better the shoes with a
Fill in the blanks with correct adverbs.	dry piece of	cloth in the	end	to remove extra
خال جگہوں کودرست تالع افعال استعلق سے پر کھیے۔ 1. She went at 8 o'clock.	from getting	black.		77 lb 14 27 lb
(adverb of time)	ii. The seas	son I like the		51. موسم جے میں بہت زیادہ پیند کر
He lives in Lahore. (adverb of place)		is the seas	son I	like the most. In
3. They walk slowly.				pleasant and you special clothes.
(adverb of manner)	Atmosphere	is clear and	brìgh	t. Trees grow new to blossom. Their
Sana <u>always</u> gets good marks in tests. (adverb of frequency)	sweet fragra	nce and bear	utiful	songs of the birds
5. The story is very interesting.		veryone seen time to have		ilm and happy. It is nic.
(adverb of degree) Join the two sentences in each pair	285	g and thinki		kills.
using the conjunction given in brackets.	>			رد من اورسوچ کی مہار تیں
لديكثول من ديخ محير وف عطف استعال كرتے موئے جملوں كے مرجوزے كا	An unseen r	eading passa /. text_patte	ige m erns.	nay be exploited for comprehension
إيم لما ي-	questions ar	nd summary s	skills.	ged to redire
1. You will succeed. You work hard. (if) Ans: You will succeed if you work hard.	Oral co	ommunication	on sk	
4. She was invited. She did not come. (but)	Form pairs	or groups (as r	נין לא צליין לא לאין נשט equired) and give
Ans: She was invited but she did not come. 3. He will succeed. He has worked hard.	students diff	ferent situation	ons. A	Ask them to prepare
(because) Ans: He will succeed because he has worked		OI Each Silua	LIOIT	and present it in the
naid.		JECTIVE AN		BJECTIVE nation Policy of
4. I was busy. I did not telephone him. Ans: I was busy so I did not telephone him. 5. It was busy so I did not telephone him. (therefore)		PEC ar	id PE	F
5. It was raining. I took an umbrella with me. (therefore)		Section		
Fill in the blanks with the simple Future	MUL	TIPLE CHO	CEC	QUESTIONS
Tense of the verb given in brackets.	1. "Rare	" means.		
خال جلبول كويريكول من دي كي فعل كازمانة متعبل ساده كى حالت استعال	(a) Precio	us	0	unusual
ارتے ہوئے کیے۔	(c) Cheap			often
Ali will (take part) in race. She will (be) more regular in class after the	2. The n		n be	made by the word
"aining			(b)	Lwo
3. I <u>shall</u> (read) many story books during summer vacation.	(a) Dow		-	Dro
4. They will (hold) Fun Fair next week.	Lord		(-/	
		75		

3.	Which season is the queen of all seasons				12	2. Iron is	than	wood.
a	Spring	_	-	Summer	$\dashv i \vdash$) heavy	(0	heavier
(c)	Autumn	(d)	Winter	٦ı⊢) heaviest	(0	the heaviest
4.	The "Silk is sof adjective is:	t" İn	th	e sentences the	٦ıĿ	. Sonia's dre	ss is	than Maira
(a)	Silk	- (b)	The	(a	beautiful	C	more beautiful
(c)	ls	(9	Soft	111	most beautifu	(d) the Most beautiful
5.	Which one of the following is not an adjective of quality?				14	. Diamond is	ne of th	e metals.
(a)	Beautiful	10	9	Some	1 (hard	LEGISTA CONTRACTOR) harder
(c)	Ugly	(0	d)	Intelligent		hardest 🎇) more Hard
6.		of ad	jec	ctive can be use,	(a)	later	0	del of the mobile. latest more Late
(a)	Big	(t)	Bigger		Irfan is	stude	nt of the class.
0	Biggest	(0	1)	Bigg	(a)	more intelliger	t (b	intelligent
7.	Which one of the absolute adjecti		lov	ving is not an	0	the most intelli	gent (d)	intelligent
(2)	Unique	_	N I	Round		Read the follow answer the qu		agraph carefully
	Perfect	_	-	Dark	Nati	ure all over the	e world	changes its colour
8.	The group of wor	ds w	rith	all adjectives is:	are	four seasons	year.Ead ne form o in a yea	ch of these change of one season.Ther ar: spring, summe
100	make, can, ear bright	(b		eat,can,could, strong	17.	mn and winter. Above parag	raph is a	about:
	strong, beautiful	, (d)	+			change	0	
_	small, big		1		(c)	sky	(d)	world
-	ine group of wo	ras	WI	th all Adjectives	18.	Nature chang	jes its:	The Same of the same
_	Players, Rules	. 0	li,	mportant, Popular,	(a)	shape	(b)	power
70.70	Ludo, Indoor			usy, Healthy	©	colour	(d)	design
	lockey, Football,	(d)	+	Same, Become,	19.	There are	s	eason in a year.
F	Popular, Play			usy, Mate	0	four	(b)	five
0. 0	Froup of words w	ith a	ıll a	adjectives is:	(c)	six	(d)	three
a) s	low, good, fast.	(b)	fir	ne, slowly, into.	20.	It manifests its	self in th	
9 m	an, better, kind.	(d)		otion,intelligent,		air 🚉 maa	0	-5.940
1	ovos sk u	Type •	bo		(c)	cloud	(d)	water
	eaves change their	-46			21.	The Meaning o	of " Man	ifest" is:
	oring	11220	1000	utumn	455	shows		disappears
) Sı	ummer	(d)	W	inter	(c)	colour	(d)	turn

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the question No. 22 to 26.

Autumn comes between summer and winter. Generally its period is from September to October. During this season, it is neither too hot nor too cold. It is a period of fair weather, clear sky and bright atmosphere. Most of the trees shed off their leaves. Rainfall is rare but the sky presents patches of white clouds here and there.

22.	Above paragra	iph is ab	out:
_	spring		summer
	autumn	(d)	winter
23.	Autumn is per	iod of _	weather.
(a)	hot	0	fair
(c)	cold	(d)	pleasant
24.	Most of the tre	ees shed	off their:
(a)	branches	(b)	fruits
0	leaves	(d)	seeds
25.	Rainfall is	Tue - The	_in autumn.
0	Rare	(b)	Common
(c)	Most	(d)	Often
26.	Meaning of "I	Rare" is:	C. Park York
(a)	seldom	(b)	often
(c)	much	(d)	enough

Section - 2

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

Use the following words in meaningful sentences.

Ans: Frequent: Snow falling is frequent in Northern areas.

Shed off: The trees shed off their leaves in Autumn.

Which is your favourite season Why? Write comparative and superlative

degrees of the following. Ans: coldest Cold colder longest Long longer

tallest Tall taller What you dislike about winter? Ans: I dislike the winter's chill and cloudy

atmosphere.

ترجمه: النافيرات ميس برايك خودكوايك موسم كي صورت مين ظاهر كرتى ب-ایک سال میں چارموسم ہوتے ہیں ۔موسم بہار ،موسم گر ما ،موسم خزال اورموسم سرما۔ - Na-ia

6. Write a paragraph of 50 - 60 words on "Seasons". First make a mind map and

include appropriate key words and structure to developed the focus of the paragraph.

"موم" بر 50 سے 60 افغاظ کا ایک پر اگراف کھیے۔ پہلے ایک وفی فاکستانے ادری اگراف کامر کزی کئے تھکیل دیے کے لئے اس میں مناسب کلیدی الفاظ اور

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. The warm season of the year is called summer In Pakistan, this season is very long. It lasts from six to seven months. The weather at this time is unpleasant and tiring. But one can enjoy mangoes and outdoor sports in the evening.

The season after summer is called autumn. In this season leaves fall and change their colour. It

gives a new look to plants and trees.

The coldest time of the year is called winter. In some parts of Pakistan, there is snowfall. In others the weather is cloudly, and there is rainfall. One can enjoy oranges, dry fruits and indoor games during winter. In spite of cold weather, people like the winter season.

Spring is called the queen of seasons. It is the most beautiful time of the year. Flowers blossom everywhere. It is pleasant to walk in the gardens and parks. People of all ages enjoy this season.

7. Write a paragraph of 50 - 60 words on "My Village". First make a mind map and include appropriate key words and structure to developed the focus of the paragraph.

"مراگاون" بر50 سے 60 الفاظ کا ایک بی اگراف کیمیئے۔ پہلے ایک وہی فاکہ بنا ہے اور میرا گراف کی ماک کہ بنائے اور میرا گراف کا مرکزی کا تھیل دینے کے لئے اس میں مناسب کلیدی

My village is Gatwala. It is in Faisalabad. It is nine kilometers from Faisalabad. It is situated on the Faisalabad Lahore road. It is on the left corner of Rakh Branch. Its population is about 5000 persons. Most of the people are farmers. They work from dawn to dusk in their fields. They are healthy people. They eat simple food. They are simple people. All houses of this village are made of bricks and cement. My village has electricity. There are schools for boys and girls. Most of the houses have their own T.V. sets. Most of the people are educated.

The atmosphere of my village is free from pollution. Its land is irrigated with the canal water. Our village produces wheat, rice,maize and sugarcane. There is a bank in my village. form of one season. There are four seasons There is a dispensary in my village There are in a voca Company of the season. There are four seasons of the season of the seas in a year, Spring, Summer, autumn, and some private doctors and hakeems. The villagers consult them. The Imam Masjid, the headmaster, the patwari and headman of my village are good and co-operative. There is a chopal outside the village. The people gather here and hear the folk songs. I am proud of my

village. May it flourish!

esson 10:

Modern Inventions

يديدا بجادات

Student's Learning Outcomes

کے حاصلات تعلم

After completing this lesson, the students will be able to: اس تی کیمل کرنے کے بعد طلبہ معددجہ ذیل امود انجام دے سکیس مے: 公 analyze questions to write specific answers. واضح جوابات لکھنے کے لئے سوالات کا تجزیہ کر حکیں ہے۔ مثالوں سے زمانہ ماضی کواستعال کر حکیں ہمر * illustrate use of simple past tense. 公 Use simple SVO pattern sentences with direct and indirect objects. بلاواسطداور بالواسط مفعولين كيساته ساوه "فاعل بعل مفعول" كاطرز يربنائ مح جملے استعال كرمكيس محد 女 公 recognize use of different modern inventions. مخلف جدیدا بجادات کے استعال کی تنہیم حاصل کرسکیں ہے۔ 女 develop a descriptive paragraph (object) using a mind map ☆ فرضی خاکہ استعال کرتے ہوئے بانہ پیرا گراف (مفعول) بناھیں ہے۔ use appropriate expressions, vocabulary and style to express regret and to take into 公 account different view points. تاثرات كا ظهاركرنے اور مختلف نكته مائے نظركوز برغورلانے كے لئے موزوں تراكيب، ذخيرہ الفاظ اوراسلوب استعال كرسكيس مے۔

Pre-reading:

ر سے سلے کامثق

Q.1: Have you ever imagined what life was like a hundred years back?

كاآب ني تعي تصور كيا ب كيسوسال يبلي زعر كيسي تحي؟

Ans1: I can imagine that a hundred years back life was far less comfortable than it is today. Public transport was scarce; electricity had not reached every town and city; people had to draw water from wells and streams instead of simply using a water-tap. Opportunities for entertainment were limited and even education was not as easier to get as it is today.

می تصور کرسکتا ہوں کہ سوسال پہلے آج کے مقالبے میں زندگی کہیں زیادہ کم آرام دہ تھی ۔عوامی فرانپورٹ بہت کم تھی ، بکل ہر تصبے اور شہر تک نہیں بینی تھی ، بحض پانی کا نکا استعال کرنے کے بجائے لوگوں کو کنوؤں اور ندیوں سے پانی نکالنابر تا تھا۔ تفریح کے مواقع محدود تھے اور تعلیم حاصل کرنا بھی اتنا آسان ندتھا جتنا کہ آج ہے۔

Q.2: You often hear your grandparents saying life was simple in the past. Why do they say so?

آپ اکثرائے دادادادی وغیرہ سے سنتے ہیں کہ امنی میں زعر گی سادہ تھی۔وہ ایسا کول کہتے ہیں؟

Ans2: Our grandparents think that life was simpler in the past because population was less than consumer products in the past. Things like electricity, television, computer and electric bullbs were considered luxuries rather than necessities. Things like perfumes, fancy clothes and even bath soaps were not as plentiful as they are now. People earned less, spent less and lived a much simpler life.

مارے دادادادی سیجھتے ہیں کہ ماضی میں زندگی زیادہ سادہ تھی کیونکہ ماضی میں آج کے مقالبے میں اشیائے صرف کہیں کم تھیں۔ بلی میں زندگی زیادہ سادہ تھی کیونکہ ماضی میں آج کے مقالبے میں اشیائے صرف کہیں کم تھیں۔ بلی میں زندگی زیادہ سادہ تھی کیونکہ ماضی میں آج کے مقالبے میں اشیائے صرف کہیں کم تھیں۔ چنری فروریات کے بجائے سامان آسائش مجمی جاتی تھیں۔ پر نیوم، زرق برق کپڑے اور یہاں تک کہنہانے کے صابن بھی اتنی بڑی تعداد میں دستیاب نہ تھے جتنے آج یں۔لوگ کم کماتے تھے، کم خرچ کرتے تھے اور کہیں زیادہ سادہ زندگی گزارتے تھے۔

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nd techr	nology. Ir		ی آج آف سامس ک لائف دی ڈیپنٹر آ	ماؤرن آئ إزه ن اليوري واكآ	۔ زندل کے ہم ادا	الوی کا دورہے نصار کرتے ہیں.	مانتس ادر نیکز مهمائنس پراخ	جد پدودر شعبه میں ۳
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Fng	lish	*********			9-11-11			
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English	kät	اردو
Let's talk about the many things to most modern inventions which have changed our lives so much.	ليكس ٹاك اباؤٹ داموسٹ ماڈرن انوينشنز وچ ہيوچينجيڈ أورلائيوزسومچ_	ے انتہا کی جدیدترین ایجادات کے متعلق گفتگو کرتے ہیں نہوں نے کافی صد تک ہماری زند کیوں کو بدل دیا ہے۔

While Reading:

Q: What other word can be used for invention?

Ans1: "Creation" can be used for "invention"

رقع نے دوران: "کیاد" کے لئے اور کون ساد دمراالفظ استعال کیا جاسکا ہے؟ "ایجاد" کے لئے" جحلیق" کا لفظ استعال کیا جاسکا ہے۔

Television:

Tele vision	was	not	invented	by	a	single	inventor.
شلی ویژن	واز	ئات	انوينئد	ا غ	ST	سنكل	انوينظر-
ثیلی ویژن	لقا	نہیں	ايجادهوا	خ	ایک 🍣	واحد	موجد

English	tit .	וענפ
Television was not invented by a single inventor.	مْلِي ويرُن وازناث الويند باع آسنگل الوينر-	نلى دژن كى داحد مؤجدكى ايجادنبيس تفا_

Many	people	had	contributed	towards	development	of	TV.
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بہتے	لول	ا ها	172.5	<u> </u>		کی	-

But	the credit	for	being	the inventor	goes	to
بن	دى كريۇك	فار	لل الگ	دىانونٹر	کوز ا	É
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	English	0	p:t			0.0

But the credit for being the inventor goes to two different people in two different places.

Description of the inventor goes to two different places.

Description of the inventor goes to two different places.

Philo	Taylor	Farnsworth	from	the state	of	Utah	and	Vladimir
فيلو	نير	فاربزورتھ	فرام	داسٹیٹ	آن	Ey.	اعد	ولاديمير
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ايلائيز

استعال

ے

مبلی مرتبه پلی مرتبه

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حرکت

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1923

120

ENGLISH - 6

English	kill	الدو
This was because the electron scanning tube, was first applied by him in 1923.	دس داز بریاز داالیکٹران سکیتک ٹیوب، داز فرسٹ ایلائیڈ بائے ہم اِن۱۹۲۳ء۔	ملے ال کے 1923 میں استعمال کیا تھا۔

Philo Taylor Farnsworth	did	not	allow	television	viewing	in	his	home.
فكوثيلرفارنز ورته	ţţ	ئات	الاد	مُلِی ویژن	و ایوا نگ	إل	沆	-197
فيلوثيلر فارنز درته	تقا	نہیں	اجازت دينا	نیلی ویژین	و مکھنے کی	میں	ابخ	2
English	Marie.			a t	S	رو		- 18
Philo Taylor Farnsworth did not allow			رالا وُشِلَى ويژن	فيوثلر فارنز درتھ نے اپنے گھر میں ٹیلی دڑن دیکھنے				
television viewing in his home.				ولوا مك إن برموم-	ا اجازت جبیں دی تھی۔			كي اجازت مجيم

mental and the least of the lea		10/13 S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C					
He	said	there	was	nothing	good	on	it.
ہی	پذ	ريز ا	واز	المنك المنك	كذ	آن	اِث۔
0,9	كهتاتها	وبال	تقا	جهيل	اچھا	بیں	ای
	English			Eëli 🧢		اردو	
He said then	e was nothir	na good on it.		يُرُويِحَ وازتِتِهِيكُ كُثُرَآنِ ا	-15	کچھاحھانہیں۔	وكمتاتها كهاس ثيل

While Reading:

Q.2: What was Philo Taylor Farnsworth's opinion about watching TV? Do you agree with ال وى د يمين ك بار من على فلوللر فارز ورقع كى رائ كياتمي؟ كيا آب اس الفاق كرت بي؟ him?

Ans2: Philo Taylor Farnsworth thought that no good programme was broadcast on TV. I do not agree with him. Many good programmes of educational and entertainment are broadcast on TV.

فکوٹیلر فارنز ورتھ کا خیال تھا کہ ٹی وی برکوئی اچھا بروگرام نشز نہیں کیا جاتا۔ مجھےان سے اتفاق نہیں۔ ٹی وی برکی اجھے تھیں اورتفریجی بروگرام نشر کئے جاتے ہیں۔

Computer: Over	the past	few	years,	computers	have	become
کمپیوٹر: اوور	داياسك	فيو (ايرُز،	كمپيوٹر	376	بيكم
	كزفته	چند	سالول	کمپیوٹر	25	10%

			Marie Anna Color C	-
a ~	vastly	popular	household	items.
and the last	واسلی 🐤	يابور	ماؤس بولڈ	- : * - [
ایک	ملیع بیانے پر	مغبول	محريلواستعال كي	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Fault 1			1 00. 5.7	L

English Computer: Over the past few گزشتہ چندسالوں میں کمپیوٹروسنے بیانے پر کھر یلو استعال کی چیز بن گئے ہے۔ استعال کی چیز بن گئے ہے۔ years, computers have become a vastly popular household items.

E-mailing	messages	is		
ای میانگ	5	19	/ more	appealing.
"	٠٠٠١١)!	190	اپيلنگ_
ای میلنگ	پغامات	4	زباده	نگ۔

GHAZALI A-One U.M

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ENGLISH - 6

Checking	news,	weather,	and	sports	via
چکنگ	ينوز	، دیدن	اينز	سپورش	٠ وايا(ويا)
جانا	خریں	موتم	اور	کے تھیل	بذريعه

Internet	is	a	convenience	that	many	are	taking	advantage	of.
انٹرنیٹ	إز	1	کوی نی انس	ويث -	نى	آر	فيكتك	المُرواثيني	آف۔
انٹرنیٹ	4	ایک	آسان	2	بہت ہے۔	ייט	لےرہ	- قائده	8

الترنيك	5	ابيا	000	لم	بہتے	<u>U.</u>	کے رہے 🔪	قائده 🎤	- 6
_	Engl	ish	1	in the same	E TE		S	اردو	
weather,	and spore	orts via Ir that ma	ا nternet	چینگ نیوز، و کنوی نی انس د	(ویا)انٹرنیٹ إزآ	ایند سپورنس وایا	ر جانااتنا آسان	دہ پرکشش ہیں انٹر نید در کھیلوں کی صورت حال ہے لوگ اس سے مستقب	خ <u>ری</u> شتا موسم اه

Computers	have	taken over	almost	all	aspects	of	our	lives,	from
ميوثرز -	7.	مين اوور	آلموست	UT	ايسپيلس	آن	أور	الا يُوز،	فرام
کمپیوٹر	عکے	لپیٹ میں لے لیا	تقريبا	تمام	پېلوو <i>ن</i> گا	۲	האנט	زندگيوں	

schoolwork	and	homework	to _	keeping	in touch	with	your	friends.
سکول درک	اینڈ	ہوم ورک	الو	کیپنگ	اِن کَ	ړد	14	فرينڈز۔
سکول کے کام	اور	کرککام	25	رکھنے	دا بطے	ساتھ	آ ئِي	دوستول

But	not	SO	long ago,	computers	even	didn't	exist.
بك	±t	٠ - سو	لانگ اگو،	لميوثرو	ايون	ۇۋنى	ا میزسٹ۔
ليكن	نہیں ا	زياده	عرصہ پہلے کی	کپیوٹرز	حیٰ کہ	کبیں	وجودر کھتے

English	Eab	1)21
Computers have taken over almost all aspects of our lives, from schoolwork and homework to keeping in touch with your friends. But not so long ago, computers even didn't exist.	الائيوز ، فرام سكول ورك ايند مهوم درك أو كيينك إن عج	سکول اور گھر کے کام سے لے کراپے دوستوں سے رابط رکھنے تک کمپیوٹر نے ہماری زندگی کے تمام پہلوؤں کواپی لپیٹ میں لیا ہوا ہے۔لیکن زیادہ عرصہ پہلے کی بات بیس ہے کہ جب کمپیوٹر کا دجودہ تی ٹبیس تھا۔
While Reading: Q: How is computer helpful to	you?	ردھنے کے دوران: کمپیوٹرآپ کے لئے کس طرح مددگارے؟

Ans3: Computers can be very helpful in sending messages, keeping in touch with friends, getting the news, and also entertainment.

کمپیوٹر پیغامات بھیجے ، دوستوں کے ساتھ را بطے میں رہنے ،خبریں حاصل کرنے اور تفریح کے لئے بھی بہت ید د کار فات ہو سکتے ہیں

The first	computer	was	invented	in	1834,	long
دافرست	کمپیوٹر	واز .	انوينئڈ	ان	1834,	الأنك
بہلا	کپیوڑ	تقا	ايجادهوا	یں	1834,	بہت
hofore	TV S	tolon	hones	and	even	electricity

before	TV,	telephones	and	even	electricity.
بيفور	لى دى،	نلىفونز	اينز	الون	الكيثريستي-
يبل	T.V	نيلى نون	اور	حتیٰ کہ	بجلي

€ GH	IAZALI 8	One U.M	}	12	22		{	ENGLI	SH - 6	
1	English			i	it			اردو		
invented	rst compu lin 1834, lo ephones a	ng before	ب بيوري			فرسٹ کمپیوٹرہ ی، ٹیلی فونزایۂ)_وی میلی فون اور	پہلا کپیوڑ 1834 میں ڈ بے بھی پہلے ایجاد ہوا۔	
	nventor,	Charles	Babbag	e, call	led l	nis co	mputer t	he Differe	nce Engine.	
بنر	دى انوي	عارس	بانج	لثر	_		لپيوز	داد فرکس	ا بحن-	
-	موجد	جاركس	بائ	التحا		ر اپخ	(کپیوژ)	تفریق	آلہ	
 T : :	English			فظ			5	اردو		
Babbage,	ventor, (, called his ence Engine.	computer	فرنس الجن ـ	ر ہز کمپیوٹر داڈ	س باقتا كالثا	ى انوينٹر جار ^ل م	رکانام د <u>یا</u>	نے اے تفریقی آل	س كم بانى جارار بان ؟ قار	
lt	was	essentially	a	calcu	and the same of the last	and	since	there	was	
اِث	واز	استفلی	7.654	لموليشر	Photo:	ايند	سنس	נאל	واز	
<u>~</u>	لقا ا	بنيادى طورېر	ایک	بالآب	ے حار	اور	ب	وبال	محی	
no j	electricity	The state of the s	Wa	San	nechan	ical	and	very	complicated.	
ښين	اليكثريشي، بجل	اِث		9	لييكل	10 to 100 to	ايند	وري	ملی کبید_	
- 03		<u> </u>	فا		ييعل		اور	بهت.	بجيره	
It was ess	English entially a ca	alculator	(in the line	Bal.	3 (24)	i di Syri		اردو	27. 30	
and sinc	e there was med	was no	یئر وازنو یاکا میلی کیلڈ۔			إِثُ واز السلام الكيشريسشي ،إ			رامل میں ایک حساب اس وقت بحل نہیں تھی با دی وقت	
	n compu	The second second second	tinued	in	the 20	th ce	nturv:	Konrad .	Zuco'c73	
	کمپیوٹرز آل	وۋ	كانث	إن	ونثى اتھ		_نچری_	زدی تقری		
ا کامکرتا	کپیوٹر ک	- t-	جاری	يس	يبوي	170	صدی		אלולנ <u>ץ</u>	
was	the first	progran		comp	outer,	inve	nted	in	1941.	
واز	دافرست	اليبل	پوکرا.	ور	کپ		انوية	ان	1941	
لقا	پہلا	روگرام	قابل ۽	يوفر			ایجاد	یں	1941	
	English	Ċ) =	tiet	7 (8,7)	SI E. C.			1341	
n the 20th c Zuse'sZ3 wa rogrammab	le computer	tinued ad) آتھ نچری ۔ کانرا م ایبل کمپیوٹرانوی	ۇ إن دا ئونى سەپروگرا	یوٹرز کانٹی نیر ری واز دافر	ورک آن کمپ زیوس زی تھ	رہا۔ کانریڈ کے قابل کمپیوٹر تھا	اردو کپیوٹر پر کام جاری ااشارتی ہدایات	بیوی صدی میں بھی زیوں دزی تحری پہلا	
ivented in 1					A SHOP	110117913		171.01	جو 1941 ميں اي	
The colos	susco	mputer	was	the f	ret	000	West	- N.	100	
دا کالوس حار			واز	رست	غار ا	comple	tely el	ectronie	computer.	
كلوسس	1 - 5 -	كمپيوثر	لقا ا	ر سے پہلا		پیٹ لی ممبل		اليكثرانك	لمپيوڙر_ کمين	
	The fall of some			-14			- 1	برق	لميوثر	

SOLUTION OF EXERCISES

Vocabulary

Look up the meaning of these words in a

dictionary.	ورج ذيل الفاظ كم من لفت من الماش كجيب
invention	اجار

invention	ايجاد
mechanical	ميكاني
complicated	بيجيده
, devices	آلات
consistent	مستقل مزاج

Reading for Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

مندرجہ ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دیں۔

Why is present age called the modern

age? موجوده دورکوم پردورکول کہا جا تا ہے؟ Ans. The present age is called the modern age because of our dependence on science in

every walk of life. ہاری زندگی کے ہر پہلوکا سائنس پرانحصار ہونے کی وجیہ ہے موجودہ زیانے کوجدید

ورکہاجا ہے۔ What are the main contributions of nce? science?

ماس لاام بوی فدمات کیایی؟ Ans. The two main contributions of science are that it has shortened distances and has lengthened the span of life.

سائنس کی اہم خدمات یہ ہیں کہ اس سے فاصلے سٹ مجے ہیں اور زندگی کا دورانیہ

What are modern inventions in the field of Information and entertainment?

اطلاعات اورتغر كم كميدان ش جديدا يجادات كون كابن؟ Ans. Television and computer are the modern inventions in the field of information and entertainment.

اطلاعات اورتفری کے میدان میں ٹیلی ویژن اور کمپیوٹر جدیدا یجادات ہیں۔ What was the size of first / earlier computers?

پہلے کمپیوڑ کے جہامت کا انداز واس حقیقت سے لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہاس کا جم ایک

دو ہر سے عرشے والی کس کے برابرتھا۔ How have these inventions changed our life? ان ایجا دات نے ماری زعر کی کوکس طرح سے تبذیل کیا ہے؟

Ans. These inventions have changed our life. Computer is now being used in every aspect of life. Similarly we have no more to go to circus theater or zoo to get entertainment. T.V provides such entertainments in our home.

ان ایجادات نے ہماری زندگی کو بدل دیا ہے۔کمپیوٹراپ زندگی کے ہر شعبہ میں مرنبیں جانا پڑتا۔ ٹیلی ویژن ایسی تفریح ہمیں ہمارے گھروں میں مہیا کر دیتا ہے

Grammar

Past Continuous Tense

We use the Past Continuous Tense to describe a past action over a period of time. This tense is formed by using two components: the verb 'be' (in the past tense) and the-'ing' form of a verb.

ہم زمانہ اصنی استراری کو ماضی میں چھے عرصہ جاری رہنے دالے می فعل کوبیان کرنے کے لیے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ بیز ماند دواجز ام کو استعمال کرتے ہوئے بنایا جاتا ہے۔ امدادی نغل (was, were) اورتعل کی ing والی حالت۔

Past Continuous Tense

I started doing

I finished doing

Past

Example:

Many people were working together and alone towards development of TV.

Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets to make Past Continuous Tense

نانهامن جارى بنائے كے ليے بريكوں ميں ديے محفظل كى درست حالت

When I saw him, he (go) to school.

When I saw him, he was going to school. The light went out when I (take) tea.

The light went out when I was taking tea. 3. When you were writing a letter, I (read) a

When you were writing a letter, I was reading a book.

4. While Saeeda (pluck) flowers, the gardener came. While Saeeda was plucking flowers, the

gardener came. I (take) rest when the bell rang.

I was taking rest when the bell rang. Make questions in Past Continuous

Tense.

ر مانه المن جاري من سواليه جملي مناسية-

Example:

They were working all day. What were they doing yesterday?

She's going to market. (WHERE)

Where she was going?

You were giving her flowers because it was her birthday. (WHY)

Why were you giving her flowers?

We were waiting because the train was late. (WHY)

Why were you waiting?

4. We were travelling by aeroplane. (HOW)
How were we travelling?

5. She was cooking rice for dinner. (WHAT) What was she cooking for dinner?

Read the following sentences. Mark the subjects with a box, underline the verbs and encircle the objects.

مندرجہ ذیل کو پڑھیئے۔فاعل کے گردڈ بدلگاہتے ،افعال کے یعچ کیسرلگاہے اور مفول کے گرددائر ، نگاہیے۔

- 1. You buy a computer.
- 2. You send a letter
- 3. We play badminton
- 4. They watch T.V
- 5. water plants

Direct object

واسطمضول

In English language subject + verb + object is a simple sentence structure. Here object means direct object. It refers to non living things. Ali sent a message to his friend.

انگریزی زبان میں فاعل بغل مفعول جملوں کی ایک سادہ ساخت ہے۔ یہاں مفعول بلاواسط مفعول ہوتا ہے۔ یہ ہے جان چیزوں کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے۔مثال کے طور پر علی اپنے دوست کو پیغام بھیجا ہے۔

Indirect object

بالواسط مضحل

Sometimes sentences have two objects. Indirect objects usually refer to living things.

بعض اوقات جملوں میں دومفعول ہوتے ہیں۔ بالواسط مفعول عام طور پر جاندار چیز وں کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے۔

"Ali sent <u>his friend</u> a message".

For example, "Ali sent a message to his friend" can be changed into "Ali sent <u>his friend</u> a message.

Read the following sentences. Encircle the direct object and underline the indirect object.

مندرجہذیل جملوں کو پڑھیے۔ بلا واسطہ ضول کے گرددائز ولگائے اور ہالواسطہ شول کے تعج کیسر لگائے۔

- 1. She gave the beggar money
- 2. I owed her a lot of money

- 3. He gave his friend a present
- 4. The teacher told the girls a story
- The guide showed the boys a map.

Pronunciation:

Read these words aloud and make sentences.

Rid	I have got rid of my old bicycle.
Read	She was reading the newspaper when the door bell rang.
Ship	The ship is sailing on the sea.
Sheep	The sheep are grazing in the field.
Lid	Please cover the kettle with a lid.
Lead	This road leads to our school.
This	This horse is mine.
These	These chairs are made of wood.

Writing Skills



Look around in your home and make a list of inventions you find there. Write their usage and benefits.

این مر می اردگرد نگاه دالیے اور ان ایجادات کی ایک فهرست بنایے جوآپ کو وہاں نظر آئی میں ان کا استعمال اور ان کے فوائد تحریر کیجیے۔

Ans: I have an iron in my home. I use it to press my clothes. It gives clothes a better look.

Ans: I have many energy savers in my home. These bulbs are used to illuminate our home, these save more energy than other electric bulbs.

bulbs.
Ans: I have an air condition (A.C.) in my room. It keeps temperature of my room moderate. I use it in the summer season. It saves us from the warm weather.
Ans: I have a refrige rator in my home. I use it all the year. It keeps our food fresh. It also gives us cool water to drink in the summer season.





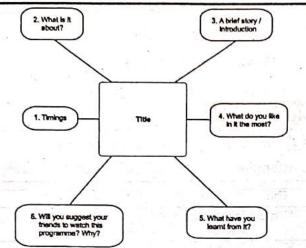




ے کیراگایے۔

Write a paragraph of 50-60 words on "My Favourite TV programme".

کیرالیندیدہ کی دی روگرام" کے موضوع پر 50 ہے 60 الفاظ کا ایک پیراگراف



Ans: My favourite T.V programme is "Hum Sub Umeed Say Hain". It is telecast at 07:00 pm, on Friday. This is a comic programme in which current issues, social, political or cultural problems of our nation are depicted in a comic way. Parody of different political persons is made in it so beautifully. This programme is scripted by Dr. Yonus Butt and was started two years back. What I like the most in this programme is the segment of Miss Saba Karim. She plays with words to expose true faces of our politicians. This programme has taught me much about the political and social realities of Group Activity my country.

Oral Communication Skills زبانى بول جال كى مبارتيس

Batool: Salma, what's the matter? You look so worried today.	بتول: سلمی ،کیابات ہے؟ تم آج بہت فکرمندلگ رہی ہو۔
Salma: I got only 3 marks out of 20 in my grammar test.	سلی: مجھ کرام کشیٹ میں 20 میں ہے 3 غیر لے۔
Batool: Oh! Why didn't you prepare for the test?	بتول: اوہ اتم فیسٹ کے لیے تیاری کون نیس کی ؟
Salma: Actually last night, I was watching my favourite programme on TV. I forgot about the test.	سلنی: دراصل کل رات میں ٹی وی پراپنا پندیدہ ٹی وی پروگرام دیکھر دی تھی۔ میں شمیٹ کے بارے میں بھول گئے۔
Batool: I'm sure you can be a better student, if you listen to me.	بنول: مجھے یقین ہے کہ اگرتم میری بات سنوتو ایک بہتر طالبہ بن عمق ہو۔

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	And desired the property of the second
Salma: Yes, come on.	سلنی: بان مکبو-
Batool: First, you must attend your class regularly and listen carefully to what the	بول: بہل بات جہیں با قاعد کی ہے کاس میں شر یک ہونا جا ہے اور جو پچھ
teacher says.	فچرکہتی ہیں اسے غور سے سننا چاہیے۔
Salma: Uhuh!	سلنى: آل بال-
Batool: Make a timetable, divide time for study and play and do your	بول: ایک اوقات نامہ بناؤ، پڑھنے اور کھلنے کے لیے وقت تقتیم کرواور اپنا گھر کا
homework regularly.	كام با قاعدگى سے كرو-
Salma: Anything else?	سلنی: اس کےعلاوہ اور پھے؟
Batool: Yes, You mustn't stay up late. You should also have a good sleep so that you can wake up fresh.	بول: حہیں دریک جا گنانہیں چاہے۔ حہیں اچھی نیند بھی لینی چاہیے تاکم تر د تاز ہاٹھ سکو۔
Salma: Thank you, Batool. I will follow your advice.	سلیٰ: شکریه، بتول، میں تبهاری نفیحت رهمل کروں گی۔

Practise this conversation in pairs.

.. جوارے بنا کراس گفتگو کی مثق کھیئے۔

Glossar	اصطلاحات
advantage	a favourable circumstance, that may help one to succeed, win, etc.
amazing	surprising, wonderful
complicated	something made more difficult
THE PROPERTY OF THE SOURCE PARTY.	following a regular pattern
	something useful or advantageous
Charles and Charle	gave time, etc. for some joint purpose
credit	good name; honour
deserve	to be worthy of
	thing made or adopted for particular purpose
invented	created something new
	increased the length of
scan	examine something carefully

shorte	interval between two points in space or time		8.		e sentence with	corr	ect use of Past				
	OBJECTIV	EANDS	DOMESTIC OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	ECTIVE on Policy of	(a)	Не			He was amusing		
ДСС	L. Lamer P	EC and P	EF	on Folicy of		1	noor children.		the school children.		
	MULTIPLE		50.00	ESTIONS	(c)		e amused the	8 19 1	He will amuse the school children.		
_	Credit" mea			ov i sa voda	9.	"}	le gave his frien	dap	resent". The		
	Good name	(b) Lo	oss	7	di	irect object in the	e sen	tence is.		
(c) E	Benefit	(d) No	othing	(a)	G	ave	0	Friend		
2.	'Amazing" r	neans:	1-8		(c)	P	resent	(d)	His		
0	wonderful	(b) w	orthy	10	. т	he correct quest	ion c	f the following		
-	shorter.	<u> </u>	l) sl	norter			statement will be.				
4.	"Deserve" r	neans:	1.0		111_	-	They were worki	_			
	worthy	-	-	xamine	(a		Vhat they were loing yesterday?	(b)	What were doing they yesterday?		
	purpose	<u>`</u>	,	onferring	-			(4)	What were they do		
∕5.	Change the past contin		7.00	entence into	8	9	doing yesterday?	(u)	yesterday?		
	"I am read	ng a boo	k".	The second second	-11		'I bought a comp				
(a)	I read a boo	ok (- 1	was reading		a)	object in the sen	$\overline{}$	Bought		
(c)	l will rea	ding a	-	was read a book	\neg ı \vdash		a	0			
	book	A- 25 h	27 (2)	desiral - CA	_ 1	2.	Ali sent a messa underline word i		his friend. The		
6.	The corre	ct Past C	Cont	inuous sentend		_	Object-direct	0	indirect object		
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	football.			football.	-117			lowin	g is most modern		
(0	He played			He plays football			invention?		4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
7	. The corre	ct senter	ice j	in past continuo	us	(a)	T.V	(b	Pari 211		
	tense is:		7	P. Carriella	-11	,	Telephone	(And the second second		
(8	The child	ren cried	(b)	The children a	re	14.	The first compu	ter w	as invented in:		
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(c) The chil	dren will	0	The children we	ere	_	1836	(0	1) 1837		
	CDI for fo	e gra	1	crying for food.	111	_		200	The state of the s		

15.	Whereth	e boys	going?
(a)	am	(b)	does
©	were	(d)	will days at 18
16.	My sister was _	s	hirt:
(a)	sowing	(b)	bowing
@	sewing	(d)	doing

Section - 2

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

1. Use the following words into sentences.

Ans: Amazing: Computer is an amazing invention.

Credit: All the credit goes to Saba.

Write few lines on your favourite invention.

Ans:

3. What are the uses of a computer?

Ans: A computer is a very useful machine. It has three parts; monitor, C.P.U and keyboard. It has many languages. It is a wonderful invention. It can solve many problems. I have also a Computer. I like it very much. I keep it carefully. It helps me in my studies. It keeps me in touch with my friends and relatives through internet. Whenever I am tired of my studies, I enjoyed myself of music and games in it. Computer is used in every field of life. It is used in hospitals, libartories, and offices. It keeps records. I am very ambitions to become a software engineer in future.

4. Punctuate the following sentences.
I always recite the Holy Quran daily you should respect your parents they have visited lahore fort

Ans: I always recite the Holy Quran daily. You should respect you parents. They have visited Lahore fort.

Translate.

The modern age is the age of science and

technology. In every walk of life we depend on science has given us a lot of comfort, Science has shortened the distances.

رجمہ: جدید دورسائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی کا دورہے۔ زندگی کے ہر شعبہ میں ہم سائنس رانھ ارکرتے ہیں۔ سائنس نے ہمیں بہت زیادہ مہولیات مہیا کی ہیں۔ سائنس نے فاصلوں کو سیٹ دیا ہے اور زندگی کے وقفہ کو طویل کردیا ہے۔

6. Write a paragraph of 50-60 words on "Some Wonders of Modern Science".

"جدیدسائنس کی حمران کن ایجادات" کے موضوع کی 50 سے 60 الفاظ کا ایک جرا کراف لکھیئے۔

Ans: Science has been making great strides particularly for the last five or six decades. Man has worked miracles in the field of science and there seems to be nothing that he cannot achieve.

The most important recent inventions have been in the field of electronics and computers. Computers perform complex calculations in a fraction of the time that would have been needed in the past. Aircrafts and ships use computers to monitor things like geographical position and fuel consumption. The internet, which links millions of computers worldwide, allows people to share information and communicate with each other. The internal has become a vital resource for of business, education and entertainment.

7. Write a paragraph of 50-60 words on "The Computer".

Ans: This is my computer. I bought it from the bazaar. It has different parts. These are key board, mouse, monitor and CPU (central processing unit) etc. The CPU is called the brain((כול)) of the computer. First computer was used for calculations(כול) only. But now a days, it is used for different other purposes(כול). It connects me with all the world by internet. My computer helps me in my studies. I also play games on it. I like my computer very much.

esson 11:

ZOO HOSPITAL

جانورون كاسيتال

Student's Learning Outcomes

بہ کے حاصلات ِ ^{تعلم}

After completing this lesson, the students will be able to: analyze the paragraph showing process or procedure ☆ illustrate and use of transitive and intransitive verbs. 公 فعل متعدى اورفعل لا زم كااستعال واضح كرعيس مح identify active and passive voice in simple sentences. ☆ سادہ جملوں میں نعل معروف اور نعل مجہول کی شنا خت کرسکیں گے۔ recognize and use passive voice to write short notices and instructions. مخقرنوش اور بدایات لکھنے کے لئے فعل مجبول کی نشاندی کرسیس مے اور اے استعال کرسکیس مے۔ 公 personal relevance. ذاتی نوعیت کے سادہ سوالات پو چھنے اور ان کے جواب دینے کے لئے مناسب تراکیب ، ذخیرہ الفاظ اور اسلوب استعمال کرسکیس مے۔

Pre-reading:

Scholly Ly

Q.1: What is a zoo? Ans1: A zoo is place where the animals are kept for public showing.

ار ای جگہ ہوتی ہے جہاں جانور عوام کے سامنے آئٹ کی غرض سے دی جہاتے ہیں۔

Q.2: Have you ever visited a zoo?

Ans2: Yes, I have visited the Lahore Zoo many times.

Q.3: What interesting things do you know about a zoo? آيا تين معلوم ٻيل؟ Ans3: A zoo usually has animals from other lands. We cannot go to these places and see these animals but in a zoo, we can see them.

عام طور پر چڑیا گھر میں دوسرے خطوں سے لائے گئے جانورر کھے جاتے ہیں۔ہم خودان جگہوں پر جا کران جانوروں کؤئیں دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔لیکن چڑیا گھر میں ہم انہیں دیکھ

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ENGLISH - 6

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اطتباط

9)

میں

MAINER	TE I Guide Olinip				
few	hurried	crunches,	he	swallowed	it
ليو المحادث	1	35	بی	سوالوۋ	اك- ا
چد	جلدی ہے	چاتے ہوئے	0.5	على ميا	را ای
En	glish	hat	+ 6	اردو	A YOUR
He popped it in with a few hurr swallowed it.	ito his mouth and fied crunches, he	تھاینڈودآ نیو ہریڈ کرنچز ہی	پایڈ اِٹ ان ٹو ہر ما کا الوڈ اِٹ۔	ڈالا اور جلدی جلدی چباتے ہی سو	اُس نے اے منہ میں ہوئے کھا گیا۔
The doctor's		little	trick	had	worked.

The doctor's	little	trick	had worked.
واۋاكثرز	لعل	<i>بن بن ب</i>	میڈورکڈ۔
ۋاكىرى	چھوٹی ی	💋 ڙکيب	کام کرئی
English		المقتل المقتل	الدو
The doctor's little trick had	I worked.	واۋاكٹرزلفل ٹرك ميڈوركڈ_	ڈاکٹر کی معمولی میر کیب کام کرگئی۔

While Reading:

Q.1: What other word can be used for 'popped'?

رد من كردوران: popped كي جكداوركون سادوسرالفظ استعال كيا جاسكا ب

Ans.1: The word "Put suddenly" can be used instead of "popped".

popped کی جگه لفظ Put suddenly استعال کیا جاسکتا ہے

Another	patient	in	the zoo	was	а	young	giraffe.
اينادر	يشنك	إن	دازو	واز	-1	، یک	جراف
ایکاور	مريض	ي ا	پڑیا گھر	00'18	ایک	جوان	زراف
	Englis	sh		2 E	t	Reinst	וענ
Another pati	ent in the zoo	was a you	ung giraffe.	ووازآ یک جیراف	ن ادر پیشند ان داز	ش جوان زرافه تفايه اير	يا كمر من ايك اورم له

He	was	also	taken	sick.	Giraffe	has	a liking	for	a loaf	of	sugar.
- ن <i>ئ</i>	_ واز	. آلو.	ميكن	یک۔	جران	in	آلانکنگ	فار	آلوف	آن	-5
0.9	ا تقار	جمی	עולעו	يار 🐪	زراف	تھا	پند	25	لقمه	8	ينه

English	bil.	الدو
He was also taken sick. Giraffe has a liking for a loaf of sugar.	ى دازآ لىولىين سك - جير اف ميذ لامكنك فارآ لوف آف شوگر -	أع بهي يارلايا كيازرافي يضى روفي كالقمه بندكرتا -

The medicine	was	to be given	to this animal	patient	thrice	a	day.
دى ميزين	واز	ٹو بی کیون	ٹودِس ایٹیمل	پشنك	تحرانس	1.	-23
دوائي	محمى	دى جانى	جانوركواس	مریض	تين مرتبه	اک	دن ميں

English The medicine was to be given to اكريف جانوركودن مين تين مرتبددوادينامقصورتقى _ وى ميدين وازنوبي كيون نووس الميمل بيشد تمراكس آدمthis animal patient thrice a day.

So	it	was	given	to him	on	4	loaf	of	sugar
9	اِك	واز	کیون ک	الوجم	آن	7	لوق	آف	. 5
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and	U	he giraf	ie	did n	ot min	td)	4	aking	1		it.	
غار كا	-	داجراف	PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	تنذ	إزناك			ميكنك			إث	
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Eng	lieh				tial		-		4	ועננ		1 1
it was given		n a loaf	اینڈجیراف	Sà iT	نا آرا آرا	راز گرارز بر	الوارق		5.550	ٹی سر لقر	میشی ارو	یں بہدواا
sugar and the	e giraffe	did not	اليدبيراك	ے ا	م ای اور الد	دار یون د. ما سند فیکنگ	٠,١	1)))((012 833	بن سے ہیں میاں	- ن زم راز	اس نے کیا
nd taking it.				de China	اِت۔	الايات			De la Constitución de la Constit	COLUMN TO SERVICE	-	
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the medicir	ne was	mixed	in the	رۇزنوۋ_	رمنسد إن	ייברייטניו				(0.1	-51	اكسا
bird's food.	1 Y 2;									4		

تلفظ

ے ہوزوس تائج ٹوٹریٹ اعلملو۔

English
They use this knowledge to treat animals.

ليحاس علم كااستعال كر

ールエ

اردو

ده ان کاعلاج کر

SOLUTION OF EXERCISES

Vocabulary

وخيره الفاظ

Find the words in the lesson, which have the following meanings as in column 'A' and write them under column 'B'. One is done for you.

سبق میں ہے ایسے الفاظ ڈھوٹھ ہے جن کے معنی وہی ہوں جو کالم اے میں دیے محتوالفاظ کر میں اور انہیں کالم بی میں لکھیئے ۔ایک آپ کے لیے کرویا گیا۔

Α	В
Paragraph 3 A medicine in the form of a tablet.	_Pill_
Paragraph 3 Getting into stomach through the throat.	Swallow
Paragraph 4 To make empty or hollow.	Scoop out
Paragraph 5 To eat by making a small sound.	Pop into
Paragraph 5 To crush noisily with teeth.	Crunch

Reading for Comprehension

مجه كرردهنا

Answer the following questions.

مندرجہ ذیل موالات کے جواب دیں۔

What is the main difference between human patients and animals patients?

انمان مریفوں اور حیوان مریفوں کے درمیان کیافرق ہے؟ The main difference between a human patient and an animal patient is that a human patient gets medicine and uses it according to the doctor's advice. But in case of an animal patient, a veterinary doctor comes to it, tries to find out its problem and finds the ways to make the animal take the medicine.

مریض انسان اورمریض جانور میں فرق یہے کہ مریض انسان دوائی لیتا ہے اور ڈ اکٹر کے مشورے کے مطابق اے استعمال کرتا ہے۔ لیکن مریض جانور کے معالمے میں، جانوروں کا ڈاکٹر مریض جانور کے پاس آتا ہے۔اس کے سائل جانے ک کوشش کرتا ہے اور پھر جانور کودوا کھلانے کی تدبیر سوچتاہے۔

2. How do doctors make animals swallow medicine?

Ans. The doctors cover the medicine with what the favourite food of the animal and thus

make it take or swallow it.

ڈاکٹر جانور کی پیندیدہ خوراک میں دواملاتا ہے اور اس طرح اسے کھلادیتا ہے۔ How was the castor oil given to the

spoonbill? المجادية كا تحل كيديا كما على المجادية المجاد fish was filled with the castor oil which the spoonbill swallowed easily.

سپون مل مچھلی کھانا پند کرتا ہے چنا نجاک مچھلی کوچاک کرے اس میں ارتذی کا تیل ڈالا گیا جس کے سیون بل آسانی ہے نکل گیا۔

How was the giraffe given the medicine?

Ans. The giraffe has liking for a loaf of sugar. Therefore, the giraffe was given the medicine on a loaf of sugar.

درافد کومشی رونی پیند ہے۔ اس زرانے کومشی رونی کے ساتھ دوادی گئے۔

Tick (✓) the right choice to fill in the blanks in each statement.

بریان شردی گی خال مکر کر نے کے لیےدرست جواب کے ساتھ (۱۰) کا نشان لگا ہے۔

The animals like to live in their natural

- - (a) surroundings√
- (b) houses
- (c) bushes
- (d) places
- The expert doctors look after in a zoo hospital.
 - (a) human patients
- (b) children patients
- (c) animal patients√
- (d) the employees of the zoo
- 3. The doctor _____ the ways how the animal should be made to take medicine.
- (a) tries (b) finds (c) thinks (d) adopts
- The ____ has a great liking for potatoes.

(a)giraffe (b)monkey(c)spoonbill(d)elephant√

- Giraffe has liking for
 - (a) potatoes
- (b) sweet
- (c) loaf of sugar√
- (d) castor oil
- Spoonbill mostly lives on
 - (a) meat
- (b) grain (c) warms (d) fish√

Grammar

Transitive verb
When a verb has an object that receives the action of the verb, we say that the verb is transitive.

جب کی نعل کے ساتھ ایسامفعول آئے جس پر نعل کاعمل وقوع پذیر ہور ہاہو، تو ہم کہتے ہیں۔ کہ بینعل متعدی ہے۔

Examples: A doctor gives a pi

A human patient gets a medicine.

A C	omplete the	ese sentence with objects.
6	p	ese sentence with objects. ان جملول کومضول درج کر کے کمل کریں۔

No.	Statement	Word
	I sold	my old bicycle
1. 5.75.1	I took	breakfast
	I bought	a book
4.	l understood	. your problem
	I wrote	a letter

Intransitive verb

When the verb does not have an object and nothing receives the action, we say that the verb is intransitive.

جب فعل کے ساتھ کوئی مفعول نہ ہواوراس کا ممل کسی پر دقوع پذیر نہ ہوتو ہم کہتے ہیں

Examples:

The bird cried.

The elephant coughed.

(3) Use the following intransitive verbs in sentences.

مندرجيذيل افعال لازم كوجملون مس استعال تجيي The baby slept. Slept: The baby cried. Cried:

Fell:

The boy fell down.

The thief ran. Ran: Rose: The sun rose.

Make sentences of the following words. Find out whether the verbs are transitive or intransitive.

مندرجرذيل الفاظ كے جملے متاہے _ يئة چلاسے كفل متحرى إلى يالازم_

Verb	Sentence	Transitive	Intransitive
Laugh	Ahmad laughed.	2 - 145(15,15) d	,6
Follow	He followed my advice.	✓	
Buy	We bought some apples.		Ø .
Weep	The child wept.		7
Clean	She cleaned her room.	10	

Active voice, Passive voice

Read the following two paragraphs carefully.

Paragraph 1:

A large potato was brought and carefully cut into two. Half of the inside part was scooped out, the powder was put in its place and the potato was closed again.

ذیل میں دیے گئے دولوں پیراگرانوں کوفورے پڑھیئے۔

Paragraph 2:

The doctor brought a large potato and he carefully cut it into two. He scooped out half of the inside part, he put the powder in its place. he closed the potato again.

What difference did you notice?

آپ نے کیافرق صوں کیا؟ In paragraph 1, the action is given more importance. It is in passive voice.

ی اگراف نمبر 1 می کام کوزیاده اہمیت دی گئے ہے یہ فعل مجبول Passive)

In paragraph 2, subject (doctor) is given more importance. It is an active voice.

ی اگراف فبر 2 میں فاعل (doctor) کوزیادہ اہمیت دی گئی ہے۔ بیغل مروف (Active voice) ہے۔

We use passive tense when action is more important. We also use passive voice for reporting a particular procedure in the past.

جب تعل زیادہ اہم ہوتو تعل مجبول استعال کرتے ہیں۔ ماضی میں ہونے والے کسی فام عل کے بارے میں بتانے کے لیے بھی ہم تعل مجبول استعال کرتے ہیں۔ There are two special forms for verbs called

"Active voice and passive voice":

افعال کی دوخصوصی حالتیں یاشکلیں ہیں جنہیں فعل معروف اور فعل مجبول کہا جاتا ہے Active voice

Remember:

	subject	verb	object
Active			100
	Doctor	brought	a large potato.

Passive voice Remember

	subject	verb	object
Passive	Transfer of the	· · · · ·	± araA
	A large potato	was bought	by doctor.

Read the following sentences. Identify active and passive voice.

منديهذيل جملول كورومية فط معروف اورهل مجول كانشاعه ي مجع (Active Voice)

 I like mangoes. (Passive Voice)

Mangoes are liked by me.

(Passive Voice) Rice are eaten by us.

(Active Voice) 4. We eat rice. (Active Voice) She caught a bird.

(Passive Voice) 6. A bird was caught by her.

7. He will be punished by the teacher. (Passive Voice)

The teacher will punish him. (Active Voice)

g. I am writing a story. (Active Voice) 10. The story is being written by me. (Passive Voice)

Pronunciation

y sound before consonants and vowels A ca (r) has stopped in the parking. (We don't pronounce /r/)

A ca(r) is coming. (We pronounce Irl)

اگرار (٢) كى لفظ كے آخر ش آئے يا ٢ سے بہلے واول ليز آجائ و ٢ كويس

Y sound in the middle: cart, part, heart, court. port, sort. (weak 'r') (Very weak 'r', or silent 'r')

اگر 'ا' کسی لفظ کے درمیان میں آئے تواس کی آواز بہت مدہم ہوتی ہے۔

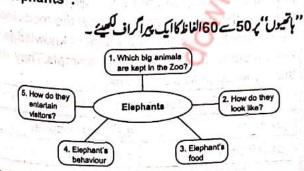
لكهن كي مهارتين Writing Skills

Imagine that you have a small zoo at your home. You have birds and some animals in it. You want visitors to be nice to your pets and not to tease them. Make rules for the people who visit your small zoo.

تصور تجیے کہ آپ کے محریل ایک جمونا ساچریا کھر ہے۔ آپ نے ال عمل ج رعب ادر چھوٹے جانور رکھے ہیں۔ آپ جائیے ہیں کہ آنے والے آپ کے پالتو جانوروں سے اچھا سلوک کریں اور ایس تنگ نہ کریں۔ان لوگوں کے لیے واعد بنام جوآب كے جو في سے يا مروكمن آتے ہيں۔

We also use passive voice to write instructions and small notices. e.g. Late comers will be fined. Instructions for visitors:

- Visitors are not allowed after 6:00 p.m.
- 2. Children should be kept away of animals.
- 3. Nothing can be given by the visitors to the animals to eat.
- 4. Animals cannot be sold to the visitors.
- 5. Keep the zoo clean.
- B. Write a paragraph of 50-60 words on "Elephants".



Ans: Elephants, giraffe, camel and hippopotamus are some of the big animals which are kept in the zoo. Elephant have four legs, two long teeth called tusks, a long trunk and a tail. They like to eat grass and potatoes. They are usually friendly but they can be very dangerous in a fit of furry. They are fast learners that's why they are trained to perform certain tricks in the zoo or circus to entertain us. They entertain us by riding or showing us some tricks.

Oral Communication Skills زبانی بول جال کی مہارتیں

Nadia: Where's your sister today?	ناديه: آج تمهاري بهن کهال ٢٠
Lubna: She's not feeling well.	لنی: اس کی طبیعت کھیک نہیں۔
Nadia: Really? What's the matter?	ناديه: واقعي؟ كياموا؟
Lubna: She's got a headache.	لتى: اس كرم من درد ہے۔
Nadia: Oh, that's too bad. Tell her to take a pain killer. She'll feel better soon.	نادیہ: اوہ بڑی بری بات ہے۔اس ہے کہنا کہ درد کش دوا کھالے۔ جلد ہی اس کی طبیعت بہتر ہوجائے گی۔
Lubna: I don't know. She's got a sore throat and a backache, too.	لین : پیزئیں۔اس کا گلابھی د کھر ہاہے اور کمر میں بھی درد ہے۔
Nadia: May be she's got flu. It'll be better to see a doctor?	نادیہ: ہوسکاہے اُسے زکام ہو۔ بہتر ہوگاڈ اکٹر کودکھایا جائے۔
Lubna: Yes, you're right. Thank you.	لین: ہاں ہم ٹھیک کہتی ہو تہاراشکریہ۔

Practise this dialogue in pairs.

Glossary	اصطلاحات

	the group of people who manage the affairs of a company
adopt	choose

amazing	surprising
castor oil	vegetable oil used as laxative
crunches	noisy crushes
bitter	not sweet; tasting harshly
loaf	a shaped mass of baked bread
medicine	a substance intended to cure illness
mind	object
overcome	control; prevail over
patient	a person who requires medical cure
pill	piece of medicine for swallowing
popped	put suddenly
pretended	not genuine, assumed
rare	uncommon
scooped out	hollowed out; taken out
swallows	passes food or drink down the throat
treatment	the medical care that a patient is given to cure an illness
veterinary	medical care of animals

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE According to New Examination Policy of PEC and PEF

Section - 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.	"The medicine in	he fo	orm of a tablet is".
(a)	Medicine	0	Pill
(c)	Syrup	(d)	Powder
2.	Spoon bill mostly	lives	s on. (/)
(a)	Meat	(b)	Grain
(c)	Warms	0	Fish
3.	"A human patient transitive verb in t		a medicine". The entences is.
(a)	Human	(b)	Patient
0	Gets	(d)	Medicine
	Which one of thes intransitive verb?		
(a)	A doctor gives a pill	(b)	I post the letter.
(c)		-	

5.	The example of pa	ssi	e voice is.
(a)	I read a book.	(b)	She cooks food
0	A large potato was brought.	(d)	He goes to school daily
6.	Which of these is voice?		A LANGUE TO A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P
(a)	A bird was caught by her.	(b)	A story is being written by me.
@	I am writing a story.	(d)	He will be punished by the teacher.
7.	The word with har	d "r	" sound:
(a)	Car	(b)	Stair
(c)	Here	(d)	Four
8.	The word with sile	nt/ v	week sound of 'r'
(a)	Car	(b)	Bar
0	First	(d)	Jerk
9.	"Adopt" means:		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
(a)	surprising	0	choose
(c)	affairs	(d)	shaped
10.	Giraffe has liking f	or_	
(a loaf of sugar	(b)	fish:
(c)	grass	(d)	milk 15 - Ang 1.16
11.	spoonbill lives on:	ener a pile	
(a)	leaves	(b)	fruits
(c)	mouse	0	fish

☆ Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the question No. 12 to 15.

Thus it is very interesting to visit a zoo hospital and to talk to the veterinary doctors about the animal diseases, and the tricks which they adopt to make the sick animals swallow the medicines. These doctors have a good deal of knowledge of the favourite food of different animals. They use this knowledge to treat animals.

12.	The above pa	ragraph	is about:
	park		zoo hospital
(c)	air port	(d)	doctor

13.	They have a go about:	od de	eal of knowledge
(a)	animal's food	(b)	animal's is creed
(0)	animal's colour		animal's prey
	Doctors use this animals.	s knov	vledge to
(a)	kill .	0	treat
(c)	breed	(d)	beat of the second
15.	It is very interes	ting to	visit a:
(a)	hillstation	0	zoo hospital
(c)	garden	(d)	river

Section - 2

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

Use these words into meaningful sentences.

Ans: Over come: Doctors try their best to over come the problem.

Sick: A sick bird was brought.

2. Which animals are mentioned in the first place, second place and the third place.

Ans: The animals mentioned in the lesson in first, second and third place are.

- Elephant 2. Young Giraffe
- 3. Spoon bill
- 3. Write the list of food liked by Elephants.
 Ans: Potatoes, bark, leaves, sugar cane and roots etc.
- 4. Use punctuation in the following lines. a doctor gives a man a fill and he swallows it but the veterinary doctor shows the animal the pill or powder but can not make them swallow it so very often the doctor have to use some trick to nurse the sick animals.

Ans: A doctor gives a man a fill and he swallows it. But the veterinary doctor shows the animal the pill or powder but can not make them swallow it. So very often, the doctors have to use some trick to nurse the sick animals.

5. Translate.

A doctor gives a man a fill and he swallows
it. But the veterinary doctor shows the animal
the pill or powder but can not make them
swallow it. So very often, the doctors have to
use some trick to nurse the sick animals.

ترجمہ: ڈاکٹرآدی کوایک کولی دیتا ہے دواس کونگل لیتا ہے کین ماہر حیوانیات جانور کو گولی یاسفوف دکھا تا ہے لیکن اتفیں کھلانہیں سکتا۔ اکثر اوقات بیار جانور کی تیار داری کے لیے ڈاکٹر کوکئ چال چلنی پڑتی ہے۔

6. Write a note on Autobiography of a Parrot.

Ans: I very much wish I were free again. I lie imprisoned in a cage. Whenever I see my cousins flying in the sky, I feel like joining them. My master is very kind to me and supplies good food, but I am unable to feel happy. Six months ago he bought me from a fowler, who had trapped me in his net.

My master has taught me to speak a few words and sing certain refrains. Whenever he is tired and wishes to relax, he comes to me to hear me speak and sing. He goes back refreshed. I have learnt to say 'Good morning', 'Good evening', 'Good night', 'How do you do?' 'Thank you', etc. Very often I say one for the other as I don't know the meaning of the expressions. One day when my master had gone to the office, I heard his wife say repeatedly to her neighbour, 'My husband is a stupid'. Honestly, I did not know what the words meant. I repeated the sentences several times after my master returned home.

Then he scolded his wife and beat her black and blue. I recollect the delightful days I had spent before I was captured by the fowler on that ill-fated day. I used to lead a life of activity and adventures. I enjoyed flying to a great height and roaming among clouds. Sometimes I used to compete with my companions in flying and five times I came in first. When can I have such thrills of pleasure again?

7. Write a paragraph of 50-60 words on "The Cow".
"كُاكِ" بُر 50 ــــــ 60 الفاظ كاليك بي اكراف كعيث _

Ans: The cow is a very useful animal. She is very meek and gentle. She lives mainly on grass. In India she is looked on as a sacred creature and worshipped. She gives us milk, which forms an important part of our food. Her milk is the only food for children who are not breast-fed, and to them she is a second mother. She deserves our gratitude and kind treatment.

Drugs are Dangerous Lesson 12:

نفات فطرناك بر

Student's Learning Outcomes

After completing this lesson, the students will be able to:

ال من كمل كرتے كے بعد طلبه معدد جد الل امورانجام دے كيس كے:

analyze the paragraph to identify sentences that support the main idea through evidence. 立

ان جلوں کی نشان دہی کے لیے پیرا کر اوں کا تجزیہ کرسکیں مے جوثبوت کے ذریعے مرکزی خیال کی تمایت کرتے ہیں۔ summarize the paragraphs for harmful effects of drugs.
مشات کے نقصان دواڑ ات کے پیراگراف کی تلخیص کر کمیں گے۔

公

公 use first conditional sentences.

ملے شرطیہ جلے استعال کرسکیں مے۔

analyze the written text to use in their own writing and develop a paragraph.

ا یٰ تحریر کواستعال کرتے ہوئے ایک تھی ہوئی تحریر کا تجزیہ کرسکیں گے اور ایک بیرا گراف کھے سکیں گے۔

use appropriate expressions, vocabulary and style to ask and style to relate what they have to say to what has been said before.

روکیا کہنا چاہتا ہے اور دہ پہلے کیا کہ چکا ہے' کے لیے مناسبتر اکیب، ذخیرہ الفاظ اور اسلوب استعمال کر عیس کے۔ اور دی سے مہل کی مشق

برهنے ملے کامثق

Q.1: Read the title and tell what point the writer will make in the lesson?

فوان راهي اوريائي كمصنف اسسيق في كون سأ تكته واضح كرے كا؟

Ans1: The writer will make the point that drugs are dangerous not only for us but also for our معنف پیکتدواضح کرے گا کہ خشیات صرف ہمارے لئے نہیں بلکہ ہمارے دوستوں اور خاندان کیلئے بھی نقصان دہ ہیں۔

Q.2: Describle what happens when the people use drugs?

ان مجيئ كرجب لوك فشات استعال كرت بي لو كيا موتاب؟

Ans2: When people use drugs, the way their mind and body work, is changed. They say things that they really do not mean to say. They do things that they do not really want to do . They not only hurt themselves but also their friends and family.

جباوگ نشیات استعمال کرتے ہیں توان کے ذہن اورجیم کے کام کرنے کا نداز بدل جاتا ہے۔ وہ ایسی ہا تیں کہتے ہیں جودہ حقیقت میں کہنائیس چاہے۔ وہ ایسے کام کرتے ہیں جودہ حقیقت میں کرنائیس صاحب وہ زمین فی خود وکو ملکہ اسے دوستوں اور خاندان والوں کوبھی تکلیف پہنچاتے ہیں۔

people	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	which	ubstance	توں اور خاندان والو illegal		1	ورگ ا	
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ايرى قعنك	فاركيث	(-)	ميس	ن مالدار ز بنول کو	21	نشدے کے لیے	22	استعال كر_

	English		St. Ashering	Bat .			اردو	
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	English			تلفظ	Basin all	(0)	اردو	7.0
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-		-		کاز وجہ بنتے		The state of the s	آن ے	
اید کند عادی	رے پر English	میں سامناکرتے	اینڈ اور	کاز وجہ بنتے تلقظ	ایک	لاث بهت	آن ے اردو	پرابگر سالکا
ایڈکٹ عادی Vhen peo	English ple become	لیس سامناکرتے drug	اینژ اور ساینڈ کاز آلاٹ	کاز وجہ بنتے	آ <u>ایک</u> وین پی بل بی کم وژ آف پر ایکر	لاث بہت دوہ بہت ہے رتے ہیں۔	آف سے اردو کی ہوجاتے ہیں تو مادران کا سامنا کا	پرابگرد سائل کا بلوگ نشے کے عاد ائل کا سبب بنتے ہیر
וגַענ שונט When peo iddicted, i	English ple become they face an lems.	בת יאט אל <u>ב</u> drug d cause a	اینژ اور ساینڈ کاز آلاٹ	کاز وجہ بنتے تلقظ ک ایڈ کلڈ دی فیم quite	آ ایک دین پی پل بل کم ڈرڈ آف پر ہلمز دostly،	لاك بهت روه بهت سے رتے ہیں۔ addicts	آن سے اردو کی ہوجاتے ہیں تو مادران کا سامنا کا	پراہر مال کا باوگ نشے کے عاد اگل کا سب بنتے ہیر away
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ایڈکٹ عادی When peo addicted, i ot of prob As ایر	English ple become they face an lems. these	לים drug d cause a drugs יני ליפור	این اینگازآلاث are	کاز وجہ بنتے تلفظ ک ایڈ کلڈ د نے میر مرابک کوائٹ	آ ایک ای پی پل بل کم وژه آف پر ہبلر ای کا ملی کا ملی ایک کا ملی ایک کا ملی ایک کا ملی کا ملی افعال	لاك بہت دوه بہت ہے رقے ہیں۔ addicts	آن اردو کی ہوجاتے ہیں تو رادران کا سامنا کا فرین لاتے درین درین درین	پراہمر مانل کا اگل کا سب بنتے ہیر اگل کا سب بنتے ہیر اگل کا سب بنتے ہیر اوے اوے زیادہ توجہ
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ایڈکٹ عادی When peo addicted, i ot of prob As ایر	English ple become they face an lems. these	لیں drug d cause a drugs یای money	این اینگازآلاث are دی	کاز وجہ بنتے ملفظ الیڈ کلڈ دی فیر Guite کوائٹ کالی	آ ایک ای پی پل بل کم وژه آف پر ہبلر ای کا ملی کا ملی ایک کا ملی ایک کا ملی ایک کا ملی کا ملی افعال	لاك بہت دوه بہت ہے رقے ہیں۔ addicts	آف الدو کی ہوجاتے ہیں تو کا دران کا سامنا کا ڈرین لاتے لاتے درگ درگ درگ درگ درگ درگ درگ درگ	پراہمر مانل کا اگل کا سب بنتے ہیر اگل کا سب بنتے ہیر اگل کا سب بنتے ہیر اوے اوے زیادہ توجہ
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try	to	get	it	through	illegal	
فرائی	الو ا	ين	اث	مقرو م	اليكل	
كوشش	ک	حاصل کرنے	اے	ذريع	غيرقانوني	
means	such	as	stealing	or .	robbing.	
ميز	E	21	سليلنگ	آري	روبگ	
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They	are	in	a	pitiable	condition.	
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L	יַט	<u>م</u> ن	ایک	قايل رخم	والت	
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They are in a pi	tiable condition.	و _ آراِن آوی ایبل کنڈیش _		وقائل رحم حالت مين موتع بين-		

While Reading:

children.

Q.1: How drugs affect people's health?

Ans1: Drugs affect heart and lungs of the people severly.

راع کدوران: نشات مطرح لوگول کامحت براثر اعداز موتی بین؟

مثات اوگوں کے دل اور پھیمروں کوئری طرح متاثر کرتی ہیں۔ They bécome quarrelsome and disturb family setup. They cannot تيم وے كوئزل سم اینڈ فيلي لين تاث جھڑالو بن جاتے 09 اور خانداني ہیں کتے نظام their temperament. control They remain dirty and to لنثرول prefer دير تميرامنث ري مين ۋرتى اينذ 121 قابو الے 415 ريح کنرے ززورية 101 live among addicts. They do not their care about ليو امنك المركش ۋو تاث يز 120 ريخ اماؤث درمیان ند کے عادہ 7.1 ہیں ايخ رواه family. They neglect their parents as ليملي well their children. as وے نےکلیک ديرً 5% 21 فاغدان ويتزجلدون 11 09 نظرانداز كرتے والدكن ساتھ اسے بچوں English تأفظ They become quarrelsome and disturb family setup. They cannot وہ جھڑالوبن جاتے اور خاندان کے نظام کوخراب کرتے دے بی کم کوئر لسم اینڈ ڈسٹرب فیملی سیٹ اب. الروه النج مران پر قابونیس پاسکتے۔ وہ گذے رہے ہیں اور کی اینڈ پر نے ڈولو کی این کی دروں میں کہ اور کی اینڈ پر نے ڈولو کی کر ہے جو اینڈ کی اینڈ پر نے دائر کی پرواہ نہیں کرتے۔ وہ اپنے والدین اور کی کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی دیئر پیزشن کرتے۔ وہ اپنے والدین اور کی کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے ہوں اپنے والدین اور کی کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے ہوں اپنے والدین اور کی کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے ہوں اپنے والدین اور کی کرتے کی کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے ہوں اپنے والدین اور کی کرتے کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے ہوں کی کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے ہوں کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے کر آباؤٹ دیئر فیلی کرتے کر آباؤٹ کر آباؤٹ کر کرتے کر آباؤٹ کر their parents as well as their ىاتھ ئى ساتھ بچوں كونظرا ئداز كرديتے ہيں۔

ايزويل ايز ديتر چلڈرن-

While Reading:

Q.2: How do the drugs hurt the families of addicts?

مشيات نشر كے عادى لوكوں كے خاعد الوں كوكس طرح نقصان كانجاتى إلى؟

Ans2: The addicts do not care about their family. They neglect their parents as well as their children. منظ کے عادی لوگ اپنے خاندان کی پرواہ نیس کرتے۔وہ اپنے والدین کو بھی نظر انداز کرتے ہیں اور اپنے بچوں کو بھی۔

They	insecure.	and	unhappy	world	建筑在 发生。		The same for the particular to the
وے	ان سكيورً	ایز		World	our	make	The addicts
,,	غرمخفرنا		ان پی	ورلئر	اوور	ميک	دى ايركش
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make	the surroundings	unclean.	They	hurt	وىورلار	روئی آ	شير
ي	دى سراؤنڈنگز	ال كلين	وے	برك	دن درکر	6	بانتن
Z t:	گردونواح	ي کندا	7 09	ذ کوریت	327	-0.4	gar y Agrica

English	ر بنائل المنظم ا	اردو نشہ کے عادی لوگ ہماری دنیا کوشکین اور غیر محفوظ منا تر
English The addicts make our world unhappy and insecure. They	، دن اید ک میک ادور ورالڈان بھی اینڈ ان سکیوئر ہ میک دی سراؤنڈنگز ان کلین دے ہرٹ دی ورلڈ و شیئر	ایں۔وہ گرد دنواح کے ہاحول کو گندا کرتے ہیں اور جس دنیا میں ہم رہتے ہیں اُسے دُ کھی پنجاتے ہیں۔
make the surroundings unclean. They hurt the world we share.	-/-	پڑھنے کے دوران:

While Reading:

منيات كل طرح معاشر يراثرا عداد موتى بير؟

Ans3: Drugs have a bad impact on our society. These are the constant source of danger and

disturbance of our society as well as our world.

منشات ہمارے معاشرے پریُرااثر ڈالی ہیں۔ بیہ ہمارے معاشرے ادر ساتھ ہی ساتھ دنیا کے لیے مستقل خطرے کا باعث ہیں۔ منتا

SOLUTION OF EXERCISES

Vocabulary

وخيره الفاظ

Find the antonyms of the following words in a thesaurus.

لفت میں درج ذیل الفاظ کے متعاد حاش کریں۔

Word	Antonyms
Dangerous	hermless
Intoxicate	Active
Inhale	exhale

Use antonyms of above words in درج بالاحتفادالفاظ كوجملون من استعال كرينsentences.

Save: I am thankful to you for saving my life.

Dirty: Your room is very dirty.

Exhale: We exhale carbon dioxide in the air.

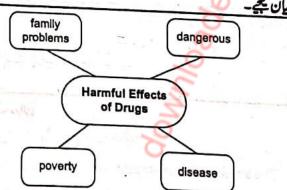
Reading for Comprehension مجهر راهنا

Write the main idea of this lesson in one or two sentences.

سبق کامر کزی خیال ایک یادوجملوں میں بیان کریں۔ Ans: The lesson is about how drug addiction harms us in our lives.

سیسیق ہمیں بتا تا ہے کہ نشے کی عادت ہماری زندگی کو کیے نقصان پہنچاتی ہے۔

B Re-read paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. Summarize the harmful effects of drugs. ى اكراف بمر 2, 3 اور 4 كودوباره يرصي اور نشيات كمعزار ات كاخلاصه



Ans: Drugs are dangerous to use. They make people sick. The drug users feel sad or afraid. They can also cause accidents on roads. They

make the world unsafe for everyone. Smoking hurts the lungs and hearts of the smokers Tobacco smoke also hurts other people. When someone breathes in a smoky air, it hurts him. The tobacco smoke makes our throat burn and our eyes, red.

Answer the following questions.

درج والم والات كجواب وي-

Why do the people use drugs?

رگ نوات کوں استمال کرتے ہیں؟

Ans. The people use drugs to forget everything. لوگ ہر چز کو بھلانے کے لیے فشیات کا استعال کرتے ہیں۔ What is the effect of drugs on the mind

of people?

لوكوں كے دونوں ير مشيات كاكيا اثر موتا ہے؟ Ans. The drugs make the addicts forget everything. They also lose control over themselves.

دو فرر را او محدد المرجز معلادي بي و وخود يرقا يو محدد ي اي -How are the drivers who use drugs a danger for all of us?

المرائد دار استمال کرتے ہیں وہ ہم سب کے لیے خطرہ کیے ہیں؟ The drivers who use drugs are a danger for all of us because they are not able to drive safely.

مثیات استعال کرنے والے ڈرائیور ہمارے لیے خطرہ ہیں کیونکہ وہ تھیک طرح سے **گا**وی میں جلاکتے۔

What advice do you want to give to the addicts? نشر ك مادى لوكول كآب كياهيحت كمنا جاسية إن؟ Ans. I advise the addicts to give up drugs to save their lives as well as the live of those who share the world with them.

می نشات کے عادی لوگوں کو بیمشورہ دیتا ہوں کہ وہ اپنی اور دوسر الوگوں کی زعر بھانے کے لیے مشات کا استعال ترک کردیں۔

Choose the correct option.

The drugs are quite

(a) easily available

(b) cheap

(C) costly Addicts drain away _ (d) useful

(a) water (C) money

(b)enjoyment (d) nothing

3. _Drugs change the way the brain

(b) understands

(a) works (c) covers

(d) maintains

The addicts drive their vehicles

(a) actively

(b) safely

(c) carefully

(d) dangerously

Addicts make our world

(a) healthy

(5) unhealthy

(c) pleasant

(d) secure

Grammar

تواعد

First conditional sentences

ابتدائي ثرطيه جمله

First conditional sentences express a situation that will happen under conditions in the 'if' clause.

بہاہتم کے شرطیہ جملے ایک الی صورت حال بیان کرتے ہیں جو کہ "if" والے جروش بیان کی کئ شرط کے تحت وقوع یذیر ہوگی۔

Structure of first conditional sentence

The verb in the if clause	The verb in the main clause.
Present Tense or modal + simple form of verb.	Simple Future Tense or modal + simple form of verb.
If it rains,	we will not go on trip

Read the two sentences given below and notice the difference.

درج ذيل دي محدود ل جملول كويز ميداوردولول شرفر ق ديلي-

If you go to Murree, you will have a wonderful time. You will have a wonderful time if you go to Murree.

Remember:

You can reverse two clauses.

- آپ جملے کے دونوں حصوں کی ترتیب کوبدل سکتے ہیں۔

 1. Which clause comes first in this sentence? (Any one)
 Can you switch these clauses?
- 3. Is there any difference in meaning? (No)
 4. What's different about punctuation? What

When the main clause comes first, there is no happens to the comma?

need to put a comma. جب پہلا جز شروع میں آتا ہے تو پھر سکتہ، لگانے کی ضرورت تہیں پڑلی۔

Complete the following first conditional مندبعيد يل ابتدائي شرطيه جملول وكمل كيجي sentences.

- the test. 1. If you do not stu<u>dy</u> hard, you ___
- (a) do not pass (b) will not pass (c) pass Huma will be sad if her mother
- (a) will leave (b) will not leave (c) leaves to the park.
- 3. If it's sunny. we (a) do not go (b) will go (c) go
- 4. You won't enjoy your time, if you
- (b) do not go (c) will not go to that party. the dishes. (a) will go
- 5. If you cook the dinner, I

(a) will wash (b) do not wash (c) wash Pronunciation

Read aloud the following tongue زبان كولل دين والان جلول كوبا آواز بلندير هيtwisters.

I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you. She sells sea shells on the sea shore. The shells she sells are sea shells, I'm sure.

The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.

A fly and a flea in a flu

were trapped, so what could they do?

"Let us fly," said the flea "Let us flee," said the fly

so they flew through a flaw in the flue.

Veera has violets, vegetables, a vacuum and

Little Lucy likes lots of lollipops to lick.

Charlie Chipmunk cheerfully chewed on chunks of chocolate chips.

 Write conditional sentences for each of these pictures.

Ans: (i) If you work hard, you will succeed.



(ii) If you do not take care of your health, you will fall ill.



(iii) If you wash hands before meal, you will remain healthy.



(iv) If the barbar cuts your hair, you will give him money.



(v) If it rains, I will not go to the market.



(vi) If you take milk, you will stay healthy.



Writing Skills

لكھنے كى مہارتيں

Write a paragraph of 50-60 words on "Harmful Effects of Smoking". First make a mind map to develop the focus of your paragraph.

سرید نوشی کے خطر ناک اثرات پر 50 سے 60 الفاظ کا ایک پیر گراف کھیں پہلے اپناmind map ناکیں اور پھر پیرا گراف پرنو کس کریں۔

Ans: Smoking is a very harmful habit. Tobacco's smoke affects the lungs, the throat, the arteries and the heart. A smoker can fall victim to the diseases like cancer of lungs or throat, hardening of the arteries, and heart failure. What is worse, the smoking not only affects the smoker but also the people who are around him. They can also be stricken by many diseases just by breathing in the smoke of others.

Oral Communication Skills زبانی بول جال کی مہارتیں

Teacher: Why were you absent last week?	استادصاحب: تم ونجيلے ہفتے غير حاضر كيول تھ؟
Danial: Sir, I was ill.	دانیال: جناب میں بیارتھا۔
Teacher: Oh! what happened?	استارصاحب: اده! كيامواتها؟
Danial: Sir, I fell off my bike. My ankle was swollen.	
Teacher: What did you do then?	استادصاحب: فيرتم ني كياكيا؟
Danial: Sir, I saw a doctor, He bandaged my ankle and asked me to stay in bed.	دانیال: استادصاحب پیس آیک ڈاکٹر سے ملاءاس نے میرے شخنے پر پٹی کی اور مجھے آرام کرنے کوکہا۔
Teacher: Did you follow his advice?	استادصاحب: کیاتم نے اُس کی تھیجت رعمل کیا؟
Danial: Yes, I did, sir.	رانیال: تی ہاں، جناب میں نے اُس کی تھیجت رعمل کیا۔
Teacher: How do you feel now?	التادصاحب: ابتم كيمامحوى كرتي او؟
Danial: Much better, thank you, sir.	دانیال: کانی بهتر،آپکاشکریه جناب

Group Activity

اجا ئى سرگرى

Practise this conversation in pairs.

جوڑے بنا کراس گفتگو کی مثن سیجے۔

Glossa	ry
addicted	dependent on drugs.
cause	to bring about something.
dangerous	likely or able to cause harm or injury.
disease	illness caused by infection rather than by an accident.
disturb	to upset the arrangement or order of something.
drug	any chemical substance which is abused habitual or addictive, and possession of which is illegal.
hurt	to injure or cause physical pain to someone.
inhale	to take air into lungs.
intoxicate	to affect the brain; to excite.
temperament	a person's natural character which governs the way he behaves and thinks.
upset	emotionally distressed angry or offended, etc.

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE According to New Examination Policy of PEC and PEF

Section - 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.	"Disturb" means:						
(a)	Upset	(b)	Touch				
(c)	See	(d)	View 200 No 200				
2.	The antonym	of the w	ord "inhale" is:				
(a)	Out	(b)	Doing				
0	Exhale	(d)	Bail				
3.	Addicts drain buy drugs.	n away the	eirto				
(a)	Water	(b)	drug				
(c)	nothing	(0)	Money				

4.	Of It's sunny, we		to the park.	14.	Druge are c	langero	us <u>to use</u> . The	
(a)	Do not go		WIII go		underlined words in grammar called.			
(0)	30	(d)	Should go					
8.	f you do not take	care	of your health.	a	Infinitive verb	(b)	present participle	
327	you will.		interes in pullar	(0)	past participle	(d)	preposition	
(a)	be happy	0	fall III				graph carefully	
	be healthy	(d)	be active		is your world.		the world with the	
1000	Tobacco smoke l	hurts	· continue of the continue	peop	ole you know. Y	ou share	the world with your	
(a)	Our eyes	(b)	Our legs				hare the world with	
	Our hands	667	Our lung ar heart	d ever	yone.The world to take care of	Is ours to the world	share.And it is our .We must keep our	
7.	Tobacco smoke	caus	e a disease calle	4	d safe and clea	W(orld.	
(a)	Ner break down	0	cancer	11.1	my	(b)		
(0)	Maleria	(d)	cholera	1	your	Contract of the Contract of th	their	
8.	"Afraid" means:				You share the world with your:			
(a)	tumour	(b)	paln - 4 - 1	-	family			
0	frightened	(d)	someone	-	both a, b			
	"Crashes" means:				17. You also share the world with po			
(a)	someone				you:			
(0)	trafflo	0) accident	(a)	rich	0	don't know	
10.	Tobacco smoke	hurt	§	ALC: UNK	poor	(d)	literate	
(a)	our eyes	(b	our legs	18	. We must keep our world safe a			
0.01.00	our hands		our lungs a	nd			Comment of the Comment	
77.5	fill of the sea	es E	heart) clean		dirty	
11	one of the bad	effect	s of drug addlet	on (e	populated	Question of the last of the la	muddy	
	8:	対数 7 を		19	. Meaning of "			
(3)	Road accidents	(b	oorruption	(a) play		give and take	
(0)	noise pollution	(6) water pollution) destroy	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	made dull	
12	Drugs hurt the	peop	le use th	m. ₩			aragraph carefully	
(a	which	. 0) who	an	d answer the q	ce make c	our world unhealthy	
(0	those		i) they	Yo	People who smoke make our world unheal You know that tobacco smoke hurts the lu			
13	13. Tobacco smoke causes a diseased called:			dis	ease called ca	ancer. To	ho use it.it causes a bacco smoke hurto ou breathe someone	
(a) T.B	(1	b) cholera	other people too. When you breathe some else smoke, it hurts you. The smoke makes y				
100) maleria		cancer	thr	throat burn and your eyes red.lt can make			

sick. People who smoke make other people sick. They make the air unclean for all of us. They hurt the world we share.

Huit	the world we sha	C.							
20.	Tabbacco cause the disease called:								
(a)	cancer	(b)	typhoid						
(c)	fever	(d)	т.в						
21.									
(a)	some	0	other						
(0)	few	(d)	sick						
22.	Tobacco smoke	also	hurts:						
0	heart	(b)	stomach						
(c)	lungs	(d)	tongue						
23.	The above para	The above paragraph is about:							
a	tobacco	(b)	tea						
(c)	food	(d)	air						
24.		the co							
(a)	do, left	0	does, leave						
(c)	does, left		do, leave						
25.	Tick the option which completes the given sentence. We would help you if,								
(a)	we know how.		we have knew how.						
0	we knew how.	(d)	we would knew how.						

Section - 2

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

Use the following words into sentences.
 Ans: Harmful: Pollution is harmful for us.
 Dangerous: Drugs addiction is very dangerous to health.

Name some drugs.

Ans: hashigh, opium, heroine, merijuana etc.

3. Write some ways to remain healthy.

Ans: morning walk, early to bed and early to rise, balance diet etc.

4. Translate into English.

ندایی فیرة او فی شے ہے جے لوگ اپنے ذہوں کو مد ہوش کرنے کے لیے استعمال کر ج ہیں۔ یہ بھی سب مجھ محلاد بتا ہے۔

Ans: A drug is an illegal substance which some people use to intoxicate their minds. It makes them forget everything.

5. Translate.

The addicts make our world unhappy and insecure. They make the surrounding unclean. They hurt the world we share.

ترجہ: نشر کے عادی لوگ ہماری دنیا کو مگین اور غیر محفوظ بناتے ہیں۔وہ کردونواح کے ہاحول کو گندا کرتے ہیں اور جس دنیا کی ہم شرا کت کر میسیں۔وہ اُسے نقصان پنھاتے ہیں۔

6. Write a paragraph on "effects of drug".

Ans: Drugs are dangerous to use. They make people sick. The drug users feel sad or afraid. They can also cause accidents on roads. They make the world unsafe for everyone. Smoking hurts the lungs and hearts of the smokers. Tobacco smoke also hurts other people. When someone breathes in a smoky air, it hurts him. The tobacco smoke makes our throat burn and our eyes, red.

7. Write a paragraph of 50-60 words on "An Accident". First make a mind map to develop the focus of your paragraph.

ایک مادثے پر 50 ہے 60 الفاظ کا ایک پر اگراف لکھیں پہلے اپنا mind ایک مادثے پر 18 ایک میں اور میری اگراف ہو کس کریں۔

Ans: Last Friday I was going to the market. I saw a car coming at a great speed. At the same time a tonga appeared(أَكُودار) from the other side. The car ran into(الرَّوَيُول) the tonga. The passengers were injured. (رَخُول) The tonga was broken. The car was also damaged. Many people gathered there. They were sad at the accident. Soon the police arrived. The injured were taken to the hospital. The driver of the car ran away from the spot. There were no serious(الرُّمُولِيُّ) injuries. (رُمُّولِيُّ) The passengers were allowed to go home after treatment. (علائ) Thank God, there was no loss of life.

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ENGLISH - 6

esson 13:

4

公

A Happy Prince

يك خوش باش شفراده

After completing this lesson, the students will be able to:

اس سیق کو کمل کرنے کے بعد طلبہ مندرجہ ذیل امور انجام دے سکیں ہے:

recognize and describe story elements.

کہانی کے اجزاء کو پیچان عمیں مے ادر بیان کر عمیں مے۔

identify the speaker or narrator in the story. 女

کہانی کے متکلم پایان کرنے والے کی نشاند ہی کرسکیں گے۔ کہانی کوچھ ترتیب کے ساتھ دوبارہ سناسکیں گے۔

retell the story sequentially. 4

summarize the story through gapped summary.

خالی چکے ٹرکے کہانی کا خلامہ لکھیں ہے۔

identify function of direct and indirect speech in simple texts. ☆

سادہ عبارت میں بلا واسطہ اور بالواسطہ کلام کا استعمال پیجان سکیں گے۔ 公

recongnize the rules of and change the narration of simple statements. *

سادہ بیانات کے طرز کلام کے تواعد و ضوابط جان عیس گے اور انہیں تبدیل کر عیس گے۔ کرداروں کوتر مری شکل میں بیان کر عمیس گے۔

* describe the characters in writing.

write short text in speech bubbles and cartoon strips appropriate to the 4

communicative purpose and context.

صوتی بلبلوں اور کارٹون کی بٹیوں میں ابلاغی مقاصد اور سیاق وسیاق کے اعتبار سے موزوں ومناسب مختصر متن لکھے سیس مے

use appropriate expression, vocabulary and style to engage in conversation and to ask question of personal relevance.

گفتگو میں شریک ہونے اور ذاتی نوعیت کے سوالات پوچھنے کے لیے موز وں ترا کیب، ذخیرہ الفاظ اور اسلوب استعمال کرسکیں **گے**۔

Pre-reading:

Q.1: Who is a prince?

Ans1: A king's son is a prince.

Q.2: Have you ever seen a swallow?

Ans2: Yes, I have seen a swallow many times.

公

There	stood	а	bronze	statue	of	а	Нарру	Prince	in	the heart	of	the city.
125	سٹوڈ	7	1:21	سييو	آف	T	پی	پرتس	إك	والمارث	آف	دائی۔
وہاںتھا	741	· (1	1	3	K	اکت	خوش	شنرادے	يس	פעם	2	شر

		ابدو
English	المستراك المسترك المسترك المسترك المسترك المسترك المستراك المستراك المستراك المسترك المسترك المسترك ال	ش کوکزادما پیر مروشنان ریا کانی کامی
There stood a bronze statue of a	ديرُسٹوڈ آبرانز شپوآف آپيل پرٽس اِن دامارٹ آف دا سٹر	قائم ا کراتھا۔
Happy Prince in the heart of the city	-0	ه ۱۲ هراهای

		inlaid	with	gold.
he figure	was	distribution of the second	ָנָר	مُولِدُ_
وافكر	واز	ان ليد	باتھ .	بونے کے
مجمه	لقا	سجابوا		

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وين	र्रा		واز	وير,		رے	_	بليرا	الى	1	\$ 2.	ايدول
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place	from	whe	re	0	can	s	ee	t	ne mise		آف	the cit
لييس	فرام	ويتر		آئی	کین		ی		دىمزرى	15		دا ی-
جگه	Ų	ہاں	₹ .	مِي	红		و کچ	1	عالت زار	V	ک	R
	Engli	ish	1 Das	(== = x	113	描述		,	0	,	اردو	715
When I wany statu where I come the city.	vas dea le at th can see	d, they is plac the mi	placed, e from sery of	، ایث دِس گی-	ئی سیچوایٹ ری آف داسم	ے پلیسڈ ما <i>ن</i> ی دی <i>مزر</i>	از ڈیڈ، د ویئر آئی کی	ین آئی و میس فرام	ال وهديا و الم	برا جسمه یها کلیسکناموں۔	احوں کے ج احالیت زارد	، ین طریا تو ماسے عمل شمر ک
	ish to	help	the pe	ople	but	1	cann	ot r	nove	from	my	place
آئي	وثن	ثوميلپ	بل	والي	بث	آئی ا	ناث		موو	فرام	ائی	ين
۽ يري	تمنا	مدوكرتا	50	لوكوا	لکین	يں	ŒU.	4	<i>ק</i> אביא	_	الجي	ع
	Engl	lish	- VI		40	E T	-	5			اردو	
wish to cannot n				193		nakes		ئى پلىس ـ	me			ہ خواہش ہے کہ جگہ سے حرکت CTV.
And the second	آل		وس			ميكس			ی			_1/
	-	1	پ	χ.		بناتاب			<u> </u>		الا	رونے
	Engl	lish				lieb.					اردو	i ii
All this n	nakes m	e cry.				-2	يك مي كرا	لوي		()	-4	ب جھے دلاتا۔
	am	going	to tell	you	abou	ut sor	ne p	eople	who	are		
آئی	1-1	كونك	ثوثيل	Ĭ	ۇڭ	ا ا	-	بالإ	91	آر	ان	1.
مي	ہول	جاربا	يانے	مهيں	ے بی	جھ بار.		لوگوں	جو کہ	יַט	U.	ميبت ا
112	Engl	ish	1.11	5	5	Bet.	4				الدو	
	-	you abo	10000	ان زبلز_	يي بل بنوآر	يوابا ؤث	نك ثوثيل	كَيُ الْجُمْ كُورُ	الم ال	ں بتانے جار	کے بارے یہ	ميں کولوگوں
some pe			rouble.	8	March &	eller es	+15 4-1				100	میبت میں ہیں
One	of آٺ	them	is			poor	wom		Her	son	is	ill.
دَن ایک	ات	ديم ان ش	از ح		آ ایک	يوز -	مين۔		J.	س س	إز	ال- يار
	Engl		- 5		١	عریب	ورت.		اسکا	بيا	1 4	1 1/2
One of th Her son i	em is a		man.		رس إزال.	تلفظ برُ دومِن - ہ	, ديم إزآ ي	ة ك ^آ ف	ایار ہے۔	ہ۔ان کا بیٹا	اردو يبءورت_	مُل سے ایک فر
She	h	as	no	m	oney	to	buy		fruits		or	medicine
گی -		ہیز رفمتی	نو		منی	THE REAL PROPERTY.	ٹویا۔		فروس	-	اور	ميزيسزر
		0	تہیں	0.50	یے	-	فرید نے <u>.</u>	_	کھل			دوائی

SOLUTION OF EXERCISES

Vocabulary

ذخيره الفاظ

Read the story and find the words having the same meanings as given in column 'B' Write them under column 'A', One is done for

مانی کو پڑھے اور کالم بی میں دیے گئے معانی کے متر اوف الفاظ ڈھونڈیے ۔ اکیل کالم اے میں کھیں۔ ایک آپ کے لیے کردیا حمیا ہے۔

Α .	В
Statue	A figure of a person made of stone/metal.
Sapphire	A precious stone of blue colour.
Ruby	A precious stone of red colour.
Heaven	A place where good people will go after death.

Reading for Comprehension جھاکر ہڑھٹا

Read the lesson carefully and answer the following questions.

سین کوفورے پڑھے اور مندرجہ ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دیجے۔

1. What do you know about the statue of the happy prince?

Ans. The statue of the happy prince was made of bronze. It was inlaid with gold. Its eyes were made of sapphires. There was a large ruby stuck in its sword. It was statue of a prince who had spent a happy life.

خوش شمرادے کا مجمہ کالی کا بنا ہوا تھا۔ یہ محمہ سونے سے بڑا ہوا تھا۔ اس کی آنھوں میں غیلم کے قیمتی پھر بڑے تھے۔اس کی تکوار میں لعل بڑا تھا۔ یہ ایک شمرادے کا مجمہ تھا جس نے ایک خوشیوں سے بھر پورزندگی گڑاری تھی۔

2. How did the statue try to help the poor and the needy?

جمے نے خریب اوری جوں کی درکرنے کی کوشش کیے گی؟

Ans. The statue tried to help the poor and the needy with its gems and gold.

مجمے نے حتی جواہرات اور ہونے سے غریبوں اور کتا جوں کی مدد کی۔ 3. What is the role of the swallow in this

ابائل اس کہانی میں ایک اہم کر دار اداکرتی ہے، خوش شمر ادے کامجمہ ابائیل کے دریعے ہی خریوں اور محاجوں کی مدد کرتا ہے۔ ابائیل دوسروں کی خاطر اپنی زعماً

بھی قربان کردیتی ہے۔ ? What lesson do you learn from this story! آپ اس کہائی ہے کیا ہتی کہتے ہیں؟

Ans. We learn a lesson from the story that we must help the poor and the needy like the statue of the happy prince and the swallow.

ہمیں اس کہانی سے بیسبق ملت ہے کہ ہمیں خوش شمراد سے ادرابائیل کی طرح غریوں اور محاجوں کی مدرکر فی چاہیے۔

5. Why do you like the character of the Happy prince?

Ans. I like the character of the happy prince because he helps the poor and the needy by his gold and gems. He makes himself look ugly in the end of the story.

میں خوش شمز ادے کے کر دارکواس لیے پسند کرتا ہوں کیونکہ وہ اپنے سونے اور قیمتی جواہرات کی مدد سے غریبوں اور محتاجوں کی مدد کرتا ہے۔ کہانی کے اختیام پروہ خود کو بد صدر سے مالتاں

Setting

Setting includes the time and location.

Characters

Different persons playing different roles in the story.

The Elements of the Story

What time is mentioned in the story?
Ans: The time mentioned in the story is night.
Where do the scenes take place?
Ans: The scene takes place in a city.
How many characters are there in the story?
Ans: There are two main characters and one minor character in the story i.e. the happy prince, the swallow and the mayor of the city.
Are they human, animal or imaginary

characters?
Ans: All are imaginary characters except the mayor of the city...

How many events / incidents are mentioned in this story?

Ans: There are three main events mentioned in the story.

Plot:

Plot means different events in the story.

Beginning → Middle → End

Theme:

Theme is the central idea of the story. What is the beginning of this story?

Ans: The story begins with a swallow flying over the city of happy prince.

What is the middle of the story?

Ans: The middle of the story comes when the swallow was asked by the happy prince to help the poor by giving them gold.

What is the ending of the story?

Ans: The story ends when God asked the angel to bring Him the heart of the prince and the

dead body of the swallow. What message the writer gives in this story? Ans: The writer gives a message in this story that we should be generous, kind and sympathetic to others.

Grammar

تواعد

Words that only occur in the plural.

يے الفاظ جو صرف حالت جمع ميں آتے ہيں۔

tools, instruments, pieces of equipment: She cuts the cloth with her scissors.

My father wears glasses.

	Use the follow	ving words in sentences of
, J.	your own.	مندرجيذيل الفاظ كوجملول مي استعال كريي_

,	the same of the sa
Word	Sentence
0)	
pliers پاس	The electrician held the wire by a pliers.
tongs & Z	She spread fire in the charcoal stove with a tongs.
scissors	The tailor cut the cloth by a scissors.
ئەت tights ياجامە	Salma was wearing a tights in the party.
trousers	Babar pressed his trousers before having a bath.
غکر shorts	The football players were wearing shorts.
پریس braces	The boy bought a beautiful braces from the market.
إوامleggings	This leggings is made of cotten.

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Names	ot	Games:	

Names o	f Games:	کھیلوں کے نام
billiards	I like to play billiards.	W.
darts	My friend won the darts tou last year.	
bowls	Bowls is one of the most pogames in Britain.	opular

Name of subjects / activities: رمول کے نام امضافین

Physics ·	Mr Aslam teaches us Physics.
Mathematics	Mathematics is my favourite subject.
Economics	Ajmal stood first in the test of Economics.
athletics	I will take part in coming athletics as a boxer.
gymnastics	He is a good athlete of gymnastics.

(2) What things which are always plural can be used to:

سكام كرنے كے ليے و كون ى جزين استعال كى جائتى ہيں جن كے نام بيشہ

weigh something? scales paper/ cloths?

Scissors

hold your trousers up?

Braces

keep a prisoner's hands together?

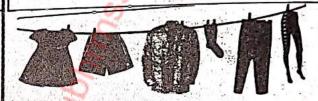
Handcuffs

wear on eyes?

Spectacles

How many articles on the clothes line are plural nouns? Write their names in your notebook.

التى ركك موس كرول على سے كتف الم جمع بين؟ ال كمام الى او ف بك على

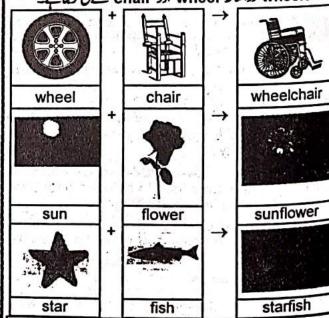


Ans: Only four articles are plural noun on the clothes line that are shorts, socks, trousers, tights.

Compound words

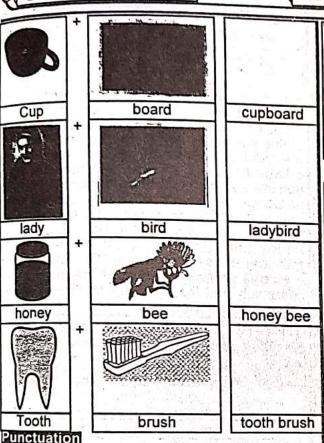
A compound word is a word that is made up of two or more other words. For example, the word wheelchair is made up of two words wheel and chair.

مركب لفظ اليالفظ بجودويا دوس زياده الغاظ سي كربتا ب مثال كطوري wheelchair دوالغاظ wheel اور chair ہے گ



Create more compound words by looking at the following objects.

منجذيل جزول كود كموكرس يدمركب القاظ عاسية



Quotation marks:

Quotation marks are used to enclose a direct quotation or speech of the person.

کوٹیشن مارکس لیعن واوین معکوس کسی فروکے بلاواسط قول یا کلام کی احاطہ بندی کے کیےاستعال کیے جاتے ہیں۔

 Look at the following pictures and read the speech bubbles.



Happy Prince: I wish to help the poor people but I cannot move from my place. This makes me cry.

Swallow: Why are you crying?

That was the conversation between the happy

prince and a little swallow.

بيمسرود فبخراو المنفى الإبل كدرمان مون والى تعكومي Now read the story again and notice use of quotation marks to enclose the direct speech of the happy prince and the swallow.

Write these direct quotes in your notebook. Inverted commas will help you to pick out quotes in the story.

اب کمانی کودوبارہ پڑھیئے اور سرور شغرادے اور آبا تیل کے بلاواسلہ کام کی احاطمہ بتری کرتے کے لیے کیفیش بار کس کا استعمال دیکھیئے ۔ ان بلاواسلہ اتوال کواپی

ı	The nappy Prince	Ine Swallow
١	"I am the Happy	"Who are you?"
	Prince," .	
-	"When I was alive, I did not see any hardship or sorrow. When I was	
The same of	dead, they placed, my statue at this place from where I can see	things.
	the unhappiness of the city. I wish to help the	
	people but I cannot move from my place. All this makes me	
	weep. I am going to tell you about some people	
	who are in trouble. One of them in a poor woman. Her son is ill.	STATE OF THE
	She has no money to buy fruits or medicines. O sweet swallow! take	
	the ruby out of my sword and give it to the	
1		"I have done the worl

"It is very cold. The "I have done the work poor writer has no fire assigned to me by you. He is trying to finish a Now it is cold; yet I feel book but he cannot he warmth write because of cold pleasure." and hunger. Please

take the sapphire out of my one eye and throw it into his house.

Direct and indirect speech

Direct speech:

Saying exactly what someone says is called direct speech (sometimes called quoted speech). Direct speech appears within quotation marks ("...").

کسی کی ہی ہوئی ہات کی تعید دہرانا بلاواسط کلام کہلاتا ہے (بعض اوقات اسے قولی کلام بھی کہتے ہیں)۔ بلاواسط کلام کوئیش مار کس کے درمیان آتا ہے۔
کسی کی ہی ہوئی بات کو بالکل اس کے الفاظ استعال کئے بغیر بتانا۔ بالواسط کلام میں کسی خض کی ہی ہوئی بات کی اصاط بندی کرنے کے لیے کوئیش مار کس استعال نہیں

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ENGLISH - 6

Indirect Speech

Reporting what someone says without quoting his exact words. Indrect speech does not use quotation marks to enclose what the person says.

Pronoun change in indirect speech:

بالواسط كلام عن المغير كي تبديلي:

When using indirect speech, the pronoun in the reported speech changes as given below.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
I, we	he / she, they
you	you, he / she, they
he, she, it, they	remain the same

Examples:

Direct speech	Indirect speech	
He says, "I go to school everyday."	He says that he goes to school everyday.	
She says to them, "You work very well".	She says to them that they work very well.	
He says, "She will write a story".	He says that she will write a story.	

G Read the following direct statements.

Then complete the indirect statements.

ویل میں دیے گئے بلاواسطرول پر مینے ۔اس کے بعد بالواسطرول عمل کیجے۔

1.	"I am very tired".
2.	"You play the piano well".
3.	"We are leaving the town".
4.	"I will go to find a new job".
5.	I am looking for my

She says that she is very tired.

He or She tells me that I play the piano well. He says that they are

leaving the town.

He says that he will

go to find a new job.

She says that she is looking for her pen.

Writing Skills

لكھنے كى مہارتنى

Write the character sketch of "The Happy Prince". Focus on the following points in the mind map.

"مرود فنراوے" کردار کا ایک خاک کھیے۔ وی خاکے می مندرجہ ذیل الات

Character	خصوصیات
physical appearance	كابرى فكل وصورت

personality traits	تخصى اوصاف
challenge / problem	التحان / آزمانش
role	كروار ك
accomplishment	محيل المحيل

Ans: This sketch is about the Happy Prince. His statue was made of bronze. His body was inlaid with gold. His eyes were made of sapphires and a large ruby was stuck in his sword. He was a generous and kind-hearted person. He saw the hardships of the poor of the city and wanted to help them but he could not move from his place. He requested a swallow to help him, help the needy and the poor. With the help of the swallow he sacrificed all his gold and the precious stones to help the people. For his generosity and the swallow's service, God gave them both a place in heaven.

Select any story of your choice and identify and write these elements from that story.

الى مرضى كى كهانى مجى فتحب يجيج اوراس كهانى ميں سے مندرجہ ذیل عمام فتحف كركے

Describe the problem

event 1

Describe the solution

Ans: Once there was a farmer in a village. He had three sons. They often guarreled with one another. He was very sad. After some days he fell ill. He was at his death bed. He was disappointed by their future. He wanted to keep them united. He hit upon an idea. One day he called for his sons. He asked his sons to bring a bundle of sticks. He asked them to break the bundle. They tried to break the bundle one by one but they failed. He untied the bundle and asked the youngest son to break the sticks. They broke all the sticks one by one. He said to them, "If you are united like these sticks, none can harm you. If you are not united, you will be destroyed." This noble example made them wise. They promised with their father to be united in future.

Develop a story of your own with the help of above graphic organizer / mind map. Give your story a title.

معدد بالانسور من التي خاك مدر فرد على التي التي التي التي كالى التي كان كالله ويحد التي كان كالله ويحد

Tittle: Union is Strength:

Once there was a farmer in a village. He had three sons. They often quarreled with one another. He was very sad. After some days he fell ill. He was at his death bed. He was disappointed by their future. He wanted to keep them united. He hit upon an idea. One day he called for his sons. He asked his sons to bring a bundle of sticks. He asked them to break the bundle. They tried to break the bundle one by one but they failed. He untied the bundle and asked the youngest son to break the sticks. They broke all the sticks one by one. He said to them, "If you are united like these sticks, none can harm you. If you are not united, you will be destroyed." This noble example made them wise. They promised with their father to be united in future.

Oral	Com	mun	ilez il	on l	Skills
	AT ISSUED AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	THE RESERVE	Manufacture Control of Control	TO SHE TO SHE	
可能量	الاعلى	3 CU	إيول	1/2	行過激制

Practise this dialogue in pairs.

ال مكالمك جوز عاكم فق كرى-

The Happy Prince
Hello!
I am the Happy prince.
Sorrows of the people make me cry.
Take these rubies and give them to the poor.
Thank you so much.

Library skills:

A Read the table of contents and write fiction and non-fiction texts separately.

مندرجات كافيرست يرجيع اورافسالوى اورغيرافسالوى تحاريركوا لك لعيية -

A	'n	I	6	:	
г	_	-	-		-
					r

Fiction text	Non-fiction text		
Night	The Fair Dealing of the Rasool Hazrat Muhammad ().		
The Rainbow	Surrounded by Trash		
A Happy Prince	Chitral Valley		
	Travelling Etiquettes		
	Tests and Exams		
	Sports and Sportsmanship		

or response	Seasons of the Year
The state of the state of	Modern Inventions
	Zoo Hospital
TOTAL NO.	Drugs are Dangerous

B Visit your library and write names of three books from each section.

Reference, English, Urdu, Science

ا بی لا بحرر ی میں جائے اور ہرسکشن میں کے تمن تمن کمالوں کے نام کھیئے۔ حواله جات، انكريزي واردوادر سائنس-

Reference: Britannica Encyclopedia, Atlas. History of English Language.

English: Advanced Learner's Dictionary, History of English Literature, Practical English Grammar فربتك آصفيه، جانگلوس،خوشبو :Urdu

Glossary اصطلاحات

alive	living, having life	
angel	a messenger or attendant of God	
assigned	allotted; given a task to someone	
dull	lacking liveliness; lacking brightness	
bronze	brown alloy of copper and tin	
fuel	material for burning	
hardships	difficulties	
heaven	the place believed to be the home of God, angles and of blessed after death	
inlaid	ornamented one into another	
lane	a narrow road or street	
lead	a heavy metal	
melt	to make or become from solid to liquid by action of heat	
ruby	a precious stone of red colour	
sapphire	a precious stone of blue colour	
statue	an image of a person, esp. life size or large	
studded	fixed	
swallow	a swift flying bird	
sympathy	feeling for the sadness or suffering of others	
ugly	unpleasant to look at	

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE According to New Examination Policy of PEC and PEF

Section - 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

	MOLTIFELOTI	JIOL	QCEOTIONS :	
1.	Synonym of the words "ruby" is.			
(a)	Girl	(b)	Gold	
0	Red stone	(d)	blue stone	
2.	The plural noun	is.		
(a)	boy	0	Scissors	
(c)	Glass	(d)	door	
3.	The noun of sub in:	ject is	s always written	
(a)	Singular form	0	Plural form	
(c)	Alphabetic odder	(d)	Small letter	
4.	The second secon			
(a)	Mathematics	(b)	Physics	
0) Urdu	(d)	Economics	
5.	Which one of the example of comp			
(a)	Chair	0	Sunflower <	
(c)	Fish	(d)	Bird	
6.	The pronouns us	ed fo	r direct speech.	
a	1	(b)	He 🦑	
(c)	She	(d)	They 🍗	
7.	The pronoun use	The pronoun used for indirect speech.		
(a)	You	(b)	30	
0	He (d) they		they	
8.	The story is about a happy.			
(a)	Boy	(b)	Man .	
(c)	Girl	0	Prince	
_		-		

Section - 2

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

Use the following words into sentence.
 Ans: Bronze: The stative was made of bronze.
 Cry: Don't cry it will be right.

 Write the name of characters mentionedin the lesson "The happy prince".

Ans: The happy prince

swallow.

poor woman and her son.

writer.

sick person

4. Define the followings.

Ans: Statue: A body made of wood, clay or matel.

Ruby: A precious stone.

5. Translate. 🏉

The workers pulled down the statue. They melted it but the heart of the prince did not melt. They threw it.

ترجمہ: کارکنوں نے مجسمہ وگرادیا۔ انہوں نے اس کو پکھلایا لیکن شخرادے کادل نہ بہا۔ انہوں نے (شخرادے کادل نہ بہلا۔ انہوں نے (شخرادے کے) دل وجعی وہیں پھینک دیا۔

6. Write a story on "The Fox and Grapes".
Ans: Once a fox was very hungry. He went here and there in search of food. At last he saw a vine. There were grapes hanging on it. He jumped again and again to get these grapes but in vain. At last he went away saying, "The grapes are sour".

Moral: The grapes are sour.

Review-3

Fill in the blanks with correct past continuous tense form of the verb given in brackets.

بریکٹوں میں دیئے گئے قتل کی درست زمانتہ ماضی جاری والی حالت استعمال کرتے ہوئے تمام خالی جگہوں کو پُر سیجیئے۔

1. We were doing (do) our homework when the light went out.

2. When the teacher came into the classroom, they were playing (play) a game.

3. When they saw him, he was going (go) to the market.

4. The sun was shining (shine) brightly when we went to the riverside.

5. When the phone rang, he was having (have) dinner.

Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative.

Sentence Negative Interrogative			
Sentence	Negative	Interrogative	
They worked	They did not	Did they won	

منديجة والمرجيلين بمنتق بالمراب والمعربين المعربين المعربين المستح

	everyday.	I do not drink milk everyday.	everyday?
3.	He is riding a bike.	He is not riding a bike.	Is he riding a bike?
4.	You will play	You will not play cricket.	Will you play
5.	She was making tea.	She was not making tea.	Was she making tea?

The following sentences talk about the future. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the parentheses.

مندرجہ ذیل جملوں میں مستقبل کے بارے میں بات ہور تی ہے۔ قوسین میں دیے محصل کی درست حالت سے خالی جگہوں کو پر کریں۔

1. If you go (go) to Murree, you will (have) fun.

2. He will see (see) many rare animals if he goes (go) to the zoo.

3. We will not go (not go) on a picnic if it rains.

4. If she <u>does</u> (not like) spicy food, she <u>will</u> (not cook) chilli.

D Some friends are planning a party. They come up with a few conditions, just to make sure that the others will also participate. Complete the following conditional sentences.

چنددوست ایک دعوت کی منصوبہ بندی کردہے ہیں۔وہ چندشر الطاوضع کرتے ہیں تاکددسرے بھی شریک ہوں۔اس شرطیہ جملوں کو کمل سیجے۔

1. If Sana and Hira (prepare) the salad, Bilal (decorate) the house.

Ans: If Sana and Hira prepare the salad, Bilal will decorate the house.

2. If Bushra (cut) the cucumber for the salad, Sobia (peel) the onions.

Ans: If Bushra cuts the cucumber for the salad, Sobia will peel the onions.

3. Jalil (clean) the sitting room if Fahad and Ali (move) the furniture.

Ans: Jalil will clean the sitting room if Fahad and Ali move the furniture.

4. If Irfan and Saleema (set) the food, Hassan and Sana (make) the sandwiches.

Ans: If Irfan and Saleema set the food, Hassan and Sana will make the sandwiches.

5. If they all (do) their best, the party (be) great.
Ans: If they all do their best, the party will be great

Use the following direct and indirect objects in sentences.

Direct object	Indirect object
money	beggar
present	brother
story	children
message	Ali
lunch	me

I gave money to the beggar.

Gulzar will give you a present on your birthday.

The grandmother told an interesting story to the children.

I will go you message to Ali.

She gives me lunch at 1 o'clock daily.

Change the following into indirect speech.

مندرجد ذيل كوبالواسط كلام من تبديل كيجة _

He says, "I will not be late".

Ans: He says that he will not be late.

She says, "They are doing their homework".Ans: She says that they are doing their homework.

3. They say, "We were going to Karachi".

Ans: They say that they were going to Karachi.

4. He will tell me, "She is ready to help us".

Ans: He will tell me that she is ready to help them.

5. The teacher says, "The earth revolves around the sun".

Ans: The teacher says that the earth revolves around the sun.

Convert the following paragraph into past tense. Jamal and his sister Farah live with their father and mother on the hillside of a beautiful valley. Their father is a farmer and the family lives in a little farmhouse. On the farm, they have few sheep and cows and there is also a cornfield.

Ans: Jamal and his sister Farah lived with their father and mother on the hillside of a beautiful valley. Their father was a farmer and the family lived in a little farmhouse. On the farm, they had few sheep and cows and there was also a comfield.

Convert the following paragraph into present tense.

A hunter had a very faithful dog. One day, he went out for hunting, leaving his child into house. In his absence, a wolf entered the baby's room. He was about to kill the child

when the dog sprang upon him and killed the beast.

Ans: A hunter has a very faithful dog. One day he goes out for hunting, leaving his child into house. In his absence, a wolf enters the baby's room. He is about to kill the child when the dog springs upon him and kills the beast.

Write paragraph of 50-70 words on the following topics.

(i) A Visit to the Zoo

(ii) Effects of Smoking on Health

Ans: A Visit to the Zoo: Last sunday we decided to visit the zoo. My parents were with me. We left for the zoo at 12:15 in the afternoon. We reached there at 1:00 p.m. We bought tickets to enter the main gate. It was a very beautiful place. There were different types of birds and animals in colourful cages. As we move ahead, we saw a pond in which ducks were swimming. My father guided me to the place which an elephant wes kept. I was very happy to see the elephant. Then we moved to the cages of lions. We threw some pieces of meat into their cages. We stayed in the zoo for an hour. We came back at home at 3.p.m. I was very happy that day.

Effects of Smoking on Health: Smoking is harmful to health. It has been proved that the smoke of tobacco has many harmful substances which affect the health badly. When we inhale the lungs. As a result we become victum of respiratory disorders continuous smoking causes cancer. Cancer is a fetal disease heart disorders are also caused by smoking. Heart attacks are very common among the smokers. Smoking makes a man weak and useless. We avoid smoking.

Develop a story of your own under the moral "A good beginning makes a good end" Give your story a title.

Ans: See Part C" of writing Skills.

Reading and Thinking skills:

An unseen reading passage may be exploited for text patterns, comprehension questions, summary skills and vocabulary.

Oral Communication Skills: Form pairs of groups (as required) and give students different situations. Ask them to prepare a dialogue for each situation and present it in the class.

Sample Rubric

1. Sample Rubric for marking paragraphs (descriptive, expository, narrative) and essay at grade VI level

مھٹی جاحت کے لیے ویراگرافس اور مضاین کی مارکگ کے لیے ریرک تیمل (وسلی ،وضاحت کرنے والا میانیہ)

	اوماحت رے والا ایادیا	U. 1)
Marks for ideas	معوبے کے بر	04
Marks for organization	عظم کے لیے نبر	04
Grammar	کابر 💮	02
Total	كل تعداد	10

2. Sample Rubric for marking letters at grade VI

Format /	ترتيب	03
Body	فاكه	05
Grammar	كابر الما	02
Total	كل تعداد	10

3. Sample Rubric for marking stories at grade VI

evel کے کے ریمک میل ۔	مت کے کیے کہانیوں کی مار	محتىما
نگ Setting	1,2012 1	01
ع Plot	بلا	01
Beginning, middle and end	آغاز، وسطارا نفتام	03
Characters and their roles	كرداراوران كاكام	03
لے Dialogues	-K	02
Total: تعداد)	10

4.Sample Rubric for marking Comprehension of an unseen passage at grade VI level.

unseen passag کارکگ کے لیے دیک میل	مچنی جماعت کے لیے e
Text patterns, comprehension questions, summary skills	70% marks
Vocabulary (MCQs)	15% marks
Grammar in context	15% marks

Note: Comprehension paragraphs should not be taken from the textbook.

Comprehension questions should include a variety of question types: factual / textual, interpretive, inferential, personal response and open ended.

تھہی ویرا گرافس فیکسٹ بک میں ہے جیس لینے جامییں تھیبی سوالات میں مختلف م کے سوالات شامل ہونے جامییں۔مثلاً اسلی اسٹی ، توشیکی، استدلالی، ذاتی جماب اور کھلے بھے۔