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# ENGLISH 10

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# Unit 1

## Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)

### an Embodiment of Justice (ALP)

### حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم انصاف کے پیکر

#### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020

#### MCQs on Verb Forms (Present Indefinite Tense, Present Continuous Tense)

A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet:

- It \_\_\_ at present.  
(A) is raining (B) raining (C) rained (D) will rain  
(DGK:I/II, GUJ:I, FSD:I, SGD:II)
- They \_\_\_ to sleep at ten.  
(A) had go (B) shall go (C) are go (D) go  
(RWP:II, FSD:II, SGD:I, DGK:II)
- The sun \_\_\_ in the west.  
(A) set (B) sets (C) will set (D) had set  
(GUJ:I)
- They \_\_\_ their work regularly.  
(A) has not done (B) is not doing (C) do not do (D) shall not do  
(BWP:I, DGK:I, RWP:I)
- She \_\_\_ her cat very much.  
(A) loving (B) is love (C) has love (D) loves  
(DGK:I)
- All students \_\_\_ for prizes.  
(A) competes (B) is competing (C) compete (D) competing  
(MTN:I, BWP:I/II)
- They \_\_\_ tea every morning.  
(A) take (B) takes (C) took (D) will take  
(GUJ:II, SWL:I)
- They \_\_\_ idle.  
(A) sit (B) sits (C) sitting (D) is sit  
(FSD:I)
- The baby \_\_\_ for milk now.  
(A) cry (B) crying (C) cried (D) is crying  
(RWP:I, FSD:I, SGD:I, BWP:II)
- They always \_\_\_ back home late.  
(A) come (B) came (C) are coming (D) will come  
(GUJ:I)

#### MCQs on Spellings

- (B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- (A) Revenge (B) Revange (C) Ravenge (D) Reveng (GUJ:II, FSD:I/II)
  - (A) Distituet (B) Distitute (C) Destetute (D) Destitute  
(LHR:I, GUJ:II, RWP:I, SWL:II)
  - (A) Bilieve (B) Belive (C) Beleive (D) Believe  
(GUJ:I)
  - (A) Conflict (B) Canflict (C) Cunflect (D) Cenflect  
(GUJ:I, SGD:I)
  - (A) Reputation (B) Rapetition (C) Repotation (D) Reputetion  
(BWP:I, MTN:II)
  - (A) Guidence (B) Guidance (C) Gudence (D) Gidence  
(GUJ:I, SGD:II)
  - (A) Aspectes (B) Espects (C) Aspects (D) Espacts  
(SGD:II)
  - (A) Ideal (B) Aidal (C) Eideal (D) Idael  
(GUJ:I, RWP:I)
  - (A) Pleese (B) Pleeze (C) Please (D) Pleze  
(DGK:I)
  - (A) Revilation (B) Revelation (C) Rivelation (D) Ravelation  
(SWL:II)
  - (A) Follow (B) Folowe (C) Followw (D) Folowa  
(LHR:II, DGK:I)
  - (A) Ansestors (B) Ancesters (C) Ancestirs (D) Ancestors

23. (A) Intersede (B) Intercede (C) Entercede (D) Interside  
(LHR:II,GUJ:II,SGD:I/II,MTN:II,DGK:I/II,BWP:I)
24. (A) Magtonide (B) Magnitude (C) Magutnide (D) Magintude  
(DGK:I/II,SGD:II,GUJ:II)
25. (A) Messenger (B) Massenger (C) Messanger (D) Massangar  
(FSD:II,BWP:I)
26. (A) Standerd (B) Standard (C) Stendard (D) Standrd  
(GUJ:II)
27. (A) Modal (B) Moedl (C) Model (D) Madel  
(BWP:I)
28. (A) Dispute (B) Disput (C) Dispuit (D) Dispuite  
(BWP:II,FSD:II)
29. (A) Prectise (B) Practice (C) Prectis (D) Prectse  
(RWP:I,SGD:II)
30. (A) Coming (B) Comming (C) Comeing (D) Commeing  
(BWP:II)
31. (A) Challenge (B) Challange (C) Chellange (D) Challenge  
(DGK:II)
32. (A) Judjment (B) Jugement (C) Jujment (D) Judgement  
(LHR:I)
33. (A) Transseng (B) Transcend (C) Transcand (D) Trancsend  
(LHR:I,RWP:II)
34. (A) Foe (B) Fow (C) Fwo (D) Foew  
(MTN:I)

## MCQs on Synonyms

- (C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.
35. Hazrat Muhammad's حياة life is a perfect model and example for the people. The underlined word means: (SWL:II)  
(A) helpful (B) faultless (C) spiritual light (D) just
36. He صلى الله عليه وعلى آله decided every case brought to him, by friend or foe with justice without fear or favour. The underlined word means: (LHR:I/II,GUJ:I,SGD:I/II,FSD:I,DGK:I/II)  
(A) enemy (B) companion (C) partner (D) relative
37. He advised the most equitable plan for setting of the black stone. The underlined word means. (OR) "Equitable" means. OR The synonym of "equitable" is \_\_\_\_:  
(LHR:II,GUJ:I,MTN:I,SGD:I/II,FSD:I/II)  
(A) Privileged (B) reasonable (C) law (D) favourite
38. The synonym of perfect is \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:I)  
(A) complete (B) half (C) nothing (D) partial
39. The Rasool صلى الله عليه وعلى آله was so well known for his justice. The underlined word means: (RWP:I)  
(A) unknown (B) famous (C) reputed (D) appreciated
40. The synonym of firm is: (LHR:I,BWP:I,MTN:II)  
(A) expensive (B) powerful (C) persistent (D) base
41. The word "commandment" means: (LHR:I)  
(A) proclamation (B) order (C) mercy (D) blessing
42. Last summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ many places: (LHR:II,BWP:II)  
(A) visited (B) have visited (C) visit (D) visits
43. "Destitute" means: (FSD:II)  
(A) Very intelligent (B) Very poor (C) Very rich (D) Very able
44. "Magnitude" means: (MTN:II)  
(A) Enemy (B) Ugly (C) Importance (D) Fair
45. Their ancestors killed a member of our family. The underlined word means: (MTN:I,BWP:I,SWL:II)  
(A) Relative (B) Forefathers (C) Successors (D) Brothers

MCQs on Grammar

- (D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
46. The revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son. The underlined word is a/an: (LHR:I, BWP:II)
- (A) abstract noun (B) material noun (C) concrete noun (D) collective noun
47. He is famous for his bravery. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ noun. (GUJ:II)
- (A) material (B) proper (C) abstract (D) common
48. Sarmad ate a lot of sweets. This tense is: (FSD:I)
- (A) present (B) past (C) future (D) none of these
49. She puts in much effort into her studies. The underlined word is a/an: (BWP:I)
- (A) proper Noun (B) material noun (C) collective Noun (D) abstract Noun
50. We \_\_\_\_\_ our bottle, so we could use it again. (FSD:I, SWL:I)
- (A) cleaning (B) clean (C) cleaned (D) shall clean
51. The accident was due to his ruthlessness. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ noun. (LHR:II, GUJ:I/II, RWP:II, SGD:II, SWL:II)
- (A) collective (B) concrete (C) abstract (D) material
52. "Always speak the truth." The underlined word is: (MTN:II, FSD:II, DGK:I)
- (A) abstract noun (B) collective noun (C) proper noun (D) material noun
53. "As a young trader, he earned a good reputation". The underlined part of the sentence is: (RWP:I)
- (A) a noun clause (B) an adjective clause (C) a noun phrase (D) an adverb phrase
54. The word 'milk' is a/an: (LHR:I, MTN:I)
- (A) material noun (B) collective noun (C) abstract noun (D) proper noun
55. Yesterday at 5 o'clock I \_\_\_\_\_ apples. (FSD:II, BWP:II)
- (A) ate (B) was eating (C) had eaten (D) am eating
56. They invited us to home yesterday. Tense used in the sentence is, OR. They invited us to their home yesterday. What tense is this? (LHR:I, GUJ:I/II, FSD:I, SGD:I/II, MTN:I/II, DGK:I/II, SWL:II)
- (A) Past indefinite (B) Past continuous (C) Future perfect (D) Present Indefinite
57. \_\_\_\_\_ Indus is the largest river in Pakistan. (DGK:I)
- (A) an (B) a (C) The (D) of
58. A rolling stone gathers no moss. The underlined part of sentence is a/an: (SWL:II)
- (A) noun phrase (B) adjective phrase (C) adverb phrase (D) adjective clause
59. He invited us to tea. What tense is it? (SGD:I)
- (A) Past Indefinite (B) Past Continuous (C) Past Perfect (D) Present Perfect
60. This is an old fashioned hat. The underlined is a / an \_\_\_\_\_ phrase. (SGD:II)
- (A) Adjective (B) Noun (C) Adverb (D) Gerund

Answer Key

(1) A	(2) D	(3) B	(4) C	(5) D	(6) C	(7) A	(8) A	(9) D	(10) A
(11) A	(12) D	(13) D	(14) A	(15) A	(16) B	(17) C	(18) A	(19) C	(20) B
(21) A	(22) D	(23) B	(24) B	(25) A	(26) B	(27) C	(28) A	(29) B	(30) A
(31) A	(32) D	(33) B	(34) A	(35) B	(36) A	(37) B	(38) A	(39) B	(40) C
(41) B	(42) A	(43) B	(44) C	(45) B	(46) C	(47) C	(48) B	(49) D	(50) C
(51) C	(52) A	(53) C	(54) A	(55) A	(56) A	(57) C	(58) A	(59) A	(60) B

## Short Questions

1. How can people achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life?

(LHR:II,GUJ:II,SGD:I,MTN:I,LDGK:I,BWP:I,FSD:II)

لوگ ذمہ کی کے اخلاقی، روحانی اور سماجی شعبوں میں درجہ کمال کیسے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں؟

Ans. People can achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life only by following the Rasool's teachings and Sunnah.

لوگ رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ کی تعلیمات اور سنتوں پر عمل پیرا ہو کر اپنی زندگی کے اخلاقی، روحانی اور سماجی شعبوں میں درجہ کمال حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

2. How did the Rasool set high and noble ideals for all mankind?

(SGD:II,LDGK:II,GUJ:I,SWL:II)

رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ نے پوری انسانیت کے لیے اعلیٰ و ارفع نمونے کیسے قائم کیے؟

Ans. The Rasool set high and noble ideals for all mankind by practising honesty, tolerance, kindness and high standards of justice.

رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ نے ایمان داری، درگزر، شفقت اور انصاف کے اعلیٰ معیارات پر عمل پیرا ہو کر پوری انسانیت کے لیے اعلیٰ و ارفع نمونے قائم کیے۔

3. How were people of Makkah convinced of the Rasool's justice even before Nabuwat?

(SGD:I)

مکہ کے لوگ نبوت سے پہلے ہی کیسے رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ کے انصاف کے قائل تھے؟

Ans. It was because before the people of Makkah were well-aware of the Rasool's fair and just dealings in business even before his Nabuwat.

اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ مکہ کے لوگ نبوت سے پہلے ہی رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ کے کاروبار میں کھرے اور مصفاہ لین دین سے پوری طرح آگاہ تھے۔

4. How did the Rasool resolve the issue?

(FSD:I,SWL:II)

Ans. The Rasool put the black stone in a piece of cloth. He asked the representatives of different tribes to hold the four corners of that piece of cloth and carry it near the Ka'bah. When they did so, the Rasool took off the Black Stone and set it in its place. In this way, the Rasool resolved the issue wisely and justly.

رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ نے حجر اسود کو پتھر کے ایک چادر میں رکھا۔ آپ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ مختلف قبائل کے نمائندوں سے فرمایا کہ اس چادر کو چاروں کونوں سے پکڑ کر خانہ کعبہ کے قریب لے جائیں۔ جب انہوں نے ایسے کیا تو رسول پاک خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ نے حجر اسود اٹھایا اور اس کی جگہ پر نصب فرمادیا۔ اس طرح رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ نے اس مسئلہ کو دانائی سے اور مصفاہ پیرائے میں حل فرمایا۔

5. What does the word "proclaimed" mean?

(RWP:I,LDGK:I,SWL:I/II)

Ans. The word "proclaimed" means "announced", "declared", etc.

لفظ "منادی کروائی" کا مطلب ہے "اعلان کیا"، "دور درے کر کہا" وغیرہ۔

6. Why did Quraish think that the Rasool would favour them?

(LHR:II,RWP:I/II,MTN:I,SWL:I)

قریش نے یہ کیوں سوچا کہ رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ان کی حمایت کریں گے؟

Ans. They thought so because the Rasool himself belonged





## Translation of Paragraphs

1. Hazrat Muhammad's life is a perfect model and example for the people who want to attain goodness, piety and success in their individual as well as social life. People can seek light from the message and guidance from his life to achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life. He has set very high and noble ideals through his practical example for all mankind to follow in every field of life. (FSD:I)

حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی حیات پاک ان لوگوں کے لیے جو اپنی انفرادی زندگی کے ساتھ ساتھ سماجی زندگی میں بھی نیکی، تقویٰ اور کامیابی حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں ایک کامل نمونہ اور مثال ہے۔ لوگ زندگی کے اخلاقی، روحانی اور معاشرتی شعبوں میں درجہ کمال حاصل کرنے کے لیے (آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے) پیغام سے بعیرت اور آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی حیات پاک سے راہ نمائی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے پوری انسانیت کے لیے زندگی کے ہر شعبے میں اتباع کے لیے اپنی عملی مثال کے ذریعے بہت اعلیٰ اور ارفع معیارات مقرر فرمائے ہیں۔

2. Hazrat Muhammad practically proved that no one could be more just and equitable than the Rasool of Allah Almighty. As a young trader, he earned the good reputation of being an honest, fair and just businessman. He always had fair and just dealings with all people. When the Kabah' was being constructed, there arose a dispute among the people regarding the Black Stone. He advised the most equitable plan for the setting of the Black Stone. This pleased everyone and saved them from a tribal conflict. (FSD:II,SGD:I,DGK:II,SWL:II)

حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے عملاً ثابت کیا کہ کوئی بھی قادر مطلق اللہ تعالیٰ کے پیغمبر سے بڑھ کر انصاف پسند اور عادل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ ایک نوجوان تاجر کی حیثیت سے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے ایک ایماندار، سچے اور انصاف پسند کاروباری آدمی ہونے کی اچھی شہرت پائی۔ جب کعبہ کی تعمیر کی جارہی تھی تو لوگوں میں حجر اسود کے بارے میں ایک تنازعہ پیدا ہو گیا۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے حجر اسود کی تنصیب کے لیے نہایت منصفانہ مشورہ تجویز کیا۔ اس سے ہر کوئی خوش ہو گیا اور انہیں قبائلی تصادم سے بچایا۔

3. As head of the state of Madinah, he decided all cases on merit with justice and equity irrespective of colour, creed or race. Once a Quraish woman was found guilty of stealing. Some people wanted to save her from punishment in order to protect the honour of the family of the Quraish. They asked Hazrat Usama bin Zaid to intercede on her behalf. Hazrat Usama requested the Rasool to forgive her. The Rasool very furiously said, "Bani Israil was ruined because of this. They applied law to the poor and forgave the rich." (DGK:II) 2 Times Repeated

مہینہ کی رہاست کے سربراہ کی حیثیت سے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم رنگ، مسلک یا نسل سے قطع نظر انصاف اور عدل کے ساتھ خوش اسلوبی سے تمام مقدمات کا فیصلہ فرماتے تھے۔ ایک مرتبہ (قبیلہ) قریش کی ایک عورت چوری کی مرتکب ہو گئی۔ کچھ لوگ خاندان قریش کی عزت کو بچانے کے لیے اسے سزا سے بچانا چاہتے تھے۔ انہوں نے حضرت اسامہ بن زید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو اس کی طرف سے (اس عورت کی طرف سے) سازش کرنے کے لیے کہا۔ حضرت اسامہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کو اسے معاف کرنے کی درخواست کی۔ رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے بہت غصے سے کہا "بنی اسرائیل اسی وجہ سے تباہ ہوئے تھے۔ وہ قوانین کو فریبوں پر لاگو کرتے اور امیروں کو معاف کر دیتے تھے۔"

4. During the sermon, an Ansari seeing some men from the tribe of Banu Tha'iba sitting there stood up and pointed toward them and said, "O Rasool of Allah! Their ancestors killed a member of our family. We appeal to you get one of them hanged in exchange for that." The Rasool replied, "The revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son." (RWP:I)

دوران خطبہ ایک انصاری قبیلہ بنو شلبہ کے کچھ آدمیوں کو بیٹھے دیکھ کر کھڑا ہوا اور ان کی طرف اشارہ کیا اور کہا "اے اللہ کے رسول خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم ان کے آباؤ اجداد نے ہمارے خاندان کے ایک شخص کو قتل کیا تھا۔ ہم آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم سے درخواست کرتے ہیں کہ ان میں سے ایک کو اس کے بدلے پھانسی لگا دیں۔" رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم نے فرمایا "ہاں کا بدلہ اس کے بیٹے سے نہیں لیا جاسکتا۔"

5. Allah's Rasool خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم proved by his own example that no one could be more firm for justice than him, even if it was against his interest or the interest of those who were near and dear to him. He decided every case brought to him, by friend or foe with justice, without fear or favour. (RWP:1)

اللہ تعالیٰ کے رسول خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم نے اپنی ذاتی مثال سے ثابت کیا کہ کوئی بھی آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم سے بڑھ کر انصاف کے لئے محکم نہیں ہو سکتا، خواہ یہ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم کے ذاتی مفاد کے خلاف ہو یا ان لوگوں کے مفاد کے خلاف ہو جو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم کے قریبی اور عزیز تھے۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم دوست یا دشمن کے لئے کے ہر مقدمے کا فیصلہ انصاف کے ساتھ غیر جانبداری سے فرماتے تھے۔

6. Justice demands that it should be upheld in all the circumstances, even if it goes against one's own self or one's family or relations. All of his life Hazrat Muhammad خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم judged other people's affairs with justice and told his companions to be just. It is reported by Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ عنہ that Allah's Rasool خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم said to him: "When two men come to you for judgment, never decide in favour of one without hearing the arguments of the other; it is then most likely that you will know the truth." (GUJ:II)

انصاف تقاضا کرتا ہے کہ اسے تمام حالات میں برقرار رکھا جاتا چاہے، خواہ یہ اپنی ذات یا اپنے کنبے یا اپنے رشتہ داروں کے ہی خلاف ہو۔ اپنی پوری حیات پاک میں حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم نے دوسرے لوگوں کے معاملات کا انصاف کے ساتھ فیصلہ فرمایا اور اپنے صحابہ کرام رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین کو انصاف پسند بننے کی ہدایت فرمائی۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے مروی ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ کے پیغمبر نے ان سے فرمایا: "جب دو آدمی فیصلے کے لیے تمہارے پاس آئیں تو دوسرے کے دلائل سے بغیر ایک کے حق میں ہرگز فیصلہ نہ کرنا۔ تب یہ انتہائی ممکن ہے کہ تم سچائی جان لو گے۔"

7. While Hazrat Muhammad خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم was on his death bed, he proclaimed, "If I owed something to anyone, or if I wronged any person, or damaged anyone's property or honour, my person, my honour and my property are here; he may take revenge on me in this world". There was complete silence, Only one person demanded a few dirhams which were paid to him.

جب حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم بستر مرگ پر تھے تو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ و أصحابہ وسلم نے اعلان فرمایا: "اگر میں کسی چیز کے لیے کسی کا مقروض تھا یا اگر میں نے کسی شخص سے زیادتی کی تھی یا کسی کی جائیداد یا عزت کو نقصان پہنچایا تھا۔ میری ذات، میری عزت اور میری جائیداد حاضر ہے، وہ اس دنیا میں مجھ سے بدلہ لے سکتا ہے۔" یہ سب خاموشی چھا گئی۔ صرف ایک آدمی نے چند درہموں کا مطالبہ کیا جو اسے ادا کر دیے گئے۔

## Unit

## 2

## Chinese New Year

## چینی سال نو

## Objective Type Questions

## MCQs on Verb Forms (Present Indefinite Tense, Present Continuous Tense)

A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (GUJ:G-II)
 

(A) raining	(B) rain	(C) will rain	(D) rains
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2. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ their home task. (LHR:G-II)
 

(A) are do	(B) are doing	(C) does	(D) is doing
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3. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ netball. (BWP:G-II)  
 (A) are playing (B) has playing (C) are play (D) is playing
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ idle. (FSD:G-I)  
 (A) sit (B) sits (C) sitting (D) is sit
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ her cat very much. (LHR:G-II)  
 (A) loving (B) love (C) is loving (D) loves
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ to school everyday. (MTN:G-II,SGD:G-I,DGK:G-II)  
 (A) go (B) goes (C) is going (D) gone
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ at present. (DGK:G-I,II,GUJ:G-I,FSD:G-I,SGD:G-II)  
 (A) rain (B) rained (C) raining (D) is raining
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ tea every morning. (RWP:G-II,FSD:G-I,LHR:G-I)  
 (A) drink (B) drunk (C) is drinking (D) was drinking
9. Good students always \_\_\_\_\_ hard. (RWP:G-II,LHR:G-II,SGD:G-I)  
 (A) works (B) had worked (C) work (D) will works
10. The earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun. (SWL:G-II,DGK:G-I)  
 (A) revolves (B) revolve (C) revolved (D) will revolving

### MCQs on Spellings

B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.

11. (A) Audience (B) Audeince (C) Aedience (D) Oudeince (SGD:G-I)
12. (A) Revigoratein (B) Rnigveorate (C) Reinvigorate (D) Ringroavtee (DGK:G-II)
13. (A) Celebreit (B) Celebreat (C) Celebrate (D) Celibrate (SWL:G-I)
14. (A) Recipient (B) Recipeint (C) Ricepient (D) Recipient (LHR:G-I)
15. (A) Custom (B) Custum (C) Custam (D) Custom (BWP:G-I)
16. (A) Envolapes (B) Envelopes (C) Envalops (D) Envelops (FSD:G-II)
17. (A) Customary (B) Customery (C) Custumary (D) Custmary (MTN:G-II)
18. (A) Bigening (B) Begining (C) Beginning (D) Begening (MTN:G-I)
19. (A) Prectise (B) Practice (C) Prectis (D) Prectse (RWP:G-I,SGD:G-II)
20. (A) Coming (B) Comming (C) Comeing (D) Commeing (BWP:G-II)
21. (A) Ancourage (B) Encourage (C) Encoragge (D) Encorge (SWL:G-II)
22. (A) Assoceated (B) Associated (C) Assaciated (D) Essociated (DGK:G-II,GUJ:G-II)
23. (A) Assuciation (B) Assosiation (C) Association (D) Asociation (BWP:G-I)
24. (A) Challenge (B) Challange (C) Chellange (D) Challenge (DGK:G-II)
25. (A) Lunare (B) Lunar (C) Liner (D) Lunir (FSD:G-I,SWL:G-II,BWP:G-I-II)

### MCQs on Synonyms

C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.

26. Prior to the first day of the New Year it is customary for families to thoroughly clean their houses. The underlined word means: (FSD:G-II,SGD:G-II)  
 (A) preceding (B) subsequent (C) law (D) following
27. "Another popular custom is to hang up signs and posters on doors and windows with the Chinese word *fu* written on them." The underlined word means: (FSD:G-I)  
 (A) practice (B) rule (C) law (D) dress
28. Envelopes are not to be opened until: (GUJ:G-II)  
 (A) the giver has left the home of the recipient  
 (B) the recipient has left the home of the giver  
 (C) the giver has gone to sleep  
 (D) the giver did not allow

## MCQs on Grammar

- D. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
29. Lahore is a famous city. The underlined word is a noun: (RWP:G-I)  
 (A) proper (B) abstract (C) common (D) collective
30. It is not raining a lot here. What tense is it? (SWL:G-I)  
 (A) present indefinite (B) present perfect  
 (C) present continuous (D) past indefinite
31. Our job is to keep the audience happy. The underlined word is a/an:  
 (BWP:GI,SWL:G-II,LHR:G-I,MTN:G-II,FSD:G-I,DGK:G-II)  
 (A) concrete noun (B) collective noun (C) abstract noun (D) material noun
32. Waqar \_\_\_\_\_ with Nazish. (SGD:G-I)  
 (A) do not agree (B) agree (C) does not agree (D) will be agree
33. All students \_\_\_\_\_ for prizes. (MTN:G-I,LHR:G-II,SGD:G-I)  
 (A) competes (B) compete (C) competing (D) competition

## Answer Key

(1)	A	(2)	B	(3)	A	(4)	A	(5)	D	(6)	B	(7)	D	(8)	A	(9)	C	(10)	A
(11)	A	(12)	C	(13)	C	(14)	D	(15)	A	(16)	B	(17)	A	(18)	C	(19)	B	(20)	A
(21)	B	(22)	B	(23)	C	(24)	A	(25)	B	(26)	A	(27)	A	(28)	B	(29)	A	(30)	C
(31)	B	(32)	C	(33)	B														

## Short Questions

Q.1: Why is Chinese New Year never on the same day each year? (RWP:II,SWL:II)

چین کا سال تو ہر سال ایک ہی دن پر کسی واقعہ کیوں نہیں ہوتا ہے؟

Ans. It is because Chinese New Year is celebrated according to the lunar Calendar which is different from the Gregorian Calendar.

اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ چین کا سال تو قمری کیلنڈر کے مطابق منایا جاتا ہے جو گریجوی کیلنڈر سے مختلف ہوتا ہے۔

Q.2: What is Chinese belief about cleaning houses before new year day?

(GUJ:I,FSD:II,DGK:II,SGD:I,BWP:I)

نئے سال سے پہلے گھروں کی صفائی کے بارے میں چینیوں کا عقیدہ کیا ہے؟

Ans. They believe that cleaning houses before the New Year's day helps them remove any bad luck from the previous year. Moreover, it makes the house ready to accept good luck for the coming year.

ان کا عقیدہ ہے کہ نئے سال کے دن سے پہلے گھروں کی صفائی کرنا گزشتہ سال کی کسی بھی بد قسمتی کو دور کرنے میں ان کی معاونت کرتا ہے۔ مزید برآں یہ گھر کو نئے والے سال کے لئے خوش بختی کو قبول کرنے کے لیے تیار کر دیتا ہے۔

Q.3: Why does this dinner consist of eight or nine dishes?

(LHR:I,DGK:II)

یہ صیانت آٹھ یا نو کھانوں پر مشتمل کیوں ہوتی ہے؟

Ans. In Chinese language the word "eight" means "prosperity" and word "nine" means "long-lasting". So this dinner consists of eight or nine dishes in order to symbolize prosperity and lastingness.

چینی زبان میں لفظ "آٹھ" کا مطلب ہوتا ہے "خوشحالی" اور لفظ "نو" کا مطلب ہوتا ہے "دیر پا" لے کر مرے تک رہنے والا۔ لہذا یہ کھانا خوشحالی اور پائیدگی علامتی اور پر ظاہر کرنے کے لیے آٹھ یا نو کھانوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔

Q.4: Is Chinese belief about people having character traits of animals a fact or an opinion?

(RWP:II,FSD:I,BWP:I)

کیا چینیوں کا یہ عقیدہ کہ انسان جانوروں کے خدو خال/خصوصیات کے حامل ہوتے ہیں ایک حقیقت ہے یا رائے؟

Ans. It is just an opinion. In Islam such an opinion or idea has no importance.

یہ صرف ایک رائے ہے۔ اسلام میں ایسی رائے یا خیال کی کوئی اہمیت نہیں ہے۔

5: When does Chinese New Year start?

(LHR:II, GUJ:I, RWP:II, FSD:II)

Ans. The Chinese New Year starts between January 21st and February 20th.

چینی نیا سال کب شروع ہوتا ہے؟

چینی نیا سال 21 جنوری اور 20 فروری کے درمیان شروع ہوتا ہے۔

6: Why do Chinese families do thorough cleaning of their houses before New Year's Day?

(LHR:II, RWP:I, FSD:II)

Ans. They do so to clear out bad luck of the previous year and to make the house ready to accept good luck for the coming year.

سال کے دن سے پہلے چینی اپنے گھروں کی مکمل صفائی کیوں کرتے ہیں؟

وگرنہ سال کی بد قسمتی کو دور کرنے اور آئندہ سال کی خوش قسمتی کے لیے گھر کو تیار کرنے کے لیے ایسا کرتے ہیں۔

7: Which colour is not allowed and which colour is encouraged on Chinese New Year. Why?

(LHR:II, GUJ:I, MTN:II, RWP:II, FSD:I, BWP:II)

Ans. On Chinese New Year wearing black is not allowed because of its association with death. But wearing red is encouraged as it is associated with warding off bad spirits.

چینی سال کے موقع پر کون سے رنگ کی اجازت نہیں دی جاتی اور کون سا رنگ سراہا جاتا ہے؟ کیوں؟

چین کے سال کو کے موقع پر کالے رنگ کی موت سے وابستگی کی بنا پر اسے پہننے کی اجازت نہیں دی جاتی ہے۔ مگر سرخ رنگ پہننے کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جاتی ہے۔

8: What do decorations on doors and windows symbolize?

(RWP:I, SWL:I, BWP:II)

Ans. Decorations on doors and windows symbolize luck and happiness.

دروازوں اور کھڑکیوں کی سجاوٹیں کس چیز کو ظاہر کرتی ہیں؟

دروازوں اور کھڑکیوں پر سجاوٹیں خوش بختی اور خوشی کو ظاہر کرتی ہیں۔

9: What is the significance of New Year's Eve Dinner?

(GUJ:II, SGD:II)

Ans. New Year's Eve dinner is very important for Chinese families. It brings all the members of a family close together. New Year's Eve dinner consists of eight to nine dishes which symbolize prosperity and long-lastingness.

سال نو سے پہلے شام کی عشاء کی کیا اہمیت ہے؟

سال نو سے پہلے شام کی عشاء چینی خاندانوں کے لیے بہت اہم ہے۔ یہ ایک خاندان کے سب افراد کو قریب لاتی ہے۔ سال نو سے پہلے شام کی عشاء آٹھ

سے نو کھانوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے جو خوشحالی اور تابندگی کی علامت بنتے ہیں۔

10: What do the little red envelopes filled with money symbolize?

(FSD:I, LHR:II, FSD:I, BWP:I, II)

Ans. Little red envelopes filled with money symbolize wealth and prosperity.

رقم سے بھرے ہوئے چھوٹے سرخ لفافے کس چیز کی علامت ہوتے ہیں؟

رقم سے بھرے سرخ لفافے دولت اور خوشحالی کی علامت ہوتے ہیں۔

Q.7: What is the importance of Chinese New Year for Chinese families?

(LHR:II, GUJ:II, BWP:II)

Ans. Chinese New Year makes Chinese families forget their differences and brings them to closer together. Moreover, it prepares them to face the challenges of the coming year and achieve greater success.

چین کے سال نو کی چینی خاندانوں کے لیے کیا اہمیت ہے؟

چین کا سال نو چینی خاندانوں کو ان کے اختلافات بھولنے پر مجبور کرتا ہے اور انہیں ایک ساتھ قریب تر لاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں یہ انہیں آنے والے سال کی

مشکلات کا سامنا کرنے اور عظیم ترقی کا سہاگنی حاصل کرنے کے لیے تیار کرتا ہے۔

### Translation of Paragraphs

1. Chinese New Year is a holiday that celebrates the beginning of a new year according to the Chinese lunar calendar. It is considered to be one of the most important holidays for Chinese families. The holiday is celebrated with big family gatherings, gift giving, the eating

of symbolic foods and display of festive decorations – all focused on bringing good luck for the new year and celebrating the coming of spring. (GUJ-GII)

چین کا سال نو ایک چھٹی کا دن ہے جو چین کے قمری کیلنڈر کے مطابق نئے سال کے آغاز کا جشن مناتا ہے۔ اسے چینی خاندانوں کے لیے اہم ترین چھٹیوں میں سے ایک چھٹی خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس چھٹی کو بڑے خاندانی اجتماعات کے ساتھ، تحائف دے کر، علاقائی کھالے تاول کر کے اور تہوار سے متعلقہ سہاؤوں کی نمائش کے ساتھ منایا جاتا ہے۔ جس میں ان سب کا محور و مرکز نئے سال کے لیے خوش بختی لانا اور موسم بہار کی آمد کی دُھوم مٹانا ہے۔

2. In China the lunar calendar is still used to determine traditional holidays like Chinese New Year. Since the lunar Calendar is based on the phases of the moon -- which has a shorter cycle than the sun -- Chinese New year is never on the same day each year, but typically falls somewhere between January 21st and February 20th. Celebrations can actually last up to a month. (DGK-GII)

چین میں چینی سال نو چھٹی سال نو چھٹیوں کا تعین کرنے کے لیے اب بھی قمری کیلنڈر ہی استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ چونکہ قمری کیلنڈر، چاند کے مراحل پر مبنی ہوتا ہے جو سورج کی نسبت چھوٹا پتھر رکھتا ہے۔ چین کا سال نو ہر سال کبھی بھی ایک ہی دن پر نہیں ہوتا ہے بلکہ یہ خصوصی طور پر 21 جنوری اور 20 فروری کے درمیان کہیں واقع ہوتا ہے۔ تقریبات دراصل ایک ماہ تک جاری رہ سکتی ہیں۔

3. It is a traditional practice for adults to give children little red envelopes filled with money in order to symbolize wealth and prosperity for the coming year. It is also common for elders to present red packets to unmarried members of the family. Envelopes are not to be opened until the recipient has left the home of the giver. (MTN:G-II,SGD:G-I,SWL:G-I)

بالغ افراد کے لیے یہ روایتی دستور ہے کہ وہ بچوں کو رقم سے بھرے ہوئے چھوٹے سرخ لفافے دیتے ہیں تاکہ آنے والے سال کے لیے دولت اور خوشحالی کو علامت طور پر ظاہر کیا جاسکے۔ بڑوں کا یہ بھی معمول ہے کہ وہ خاندان کے غیر شادی شدہ افراد کو سرخ پیکٹس پیش کرتے ہیں۔ لفافوں کو اس وقت نہیں کھولنا ہوتا ہے جب تک کہ وصول کنندہ (رقم) دینے والے کے گھر سے چلا نہ جائے۔

4. Prior to the first day of the New Year it is customary for families to thoroughly clean their houses. Doing this is said to clear out any bad luck from the previous year and to make the house ready to accept good luck for the coming year. All cleaning must be finished before New Year's Day so there is no chance of accidentally throwing out the good fortune of the New Year. Wearing black is not allowed due to its association with death. (MTN:G-I)

سال نو کے پہلے دن سے قبل خاندانوں کے لیے رواج ہے کہ وہ اپنے گھروں کی مکمل طور صفائی کرتے ہیں۔ ایسا کرنا کہا جاتا ہے کہ گزشتہ سال کی کسی بھی بد قسمتی کو ختم کرنا اور گھر کو آنے والے سال کی خوش قسمتی کو قبول کرنے کے لیے تیار کرنا ہے۔ تمام صفائی سال نو کے دن سے پہلے ضرور مکمل ہو جانی چاہیے تاکہ نئے سال کی خوش قسمتی کو حادثاتی طور پر رد کرنے کا کوئی موقع نہ رہے۔ کالا رنگ کی موت سے نسبت ہونے کی وجہ سے اسے پہننے کی اجازت نہیں دی جاتی ہے۔

5. Another popular custom is to hang up signs and posters on doors and windows with the Chinese word *fu* written on them, which means luck and happiness. Buying flowers for the home is also commonplace since they symbolize the coming of spring and a new beginning. (MTN:G-I)

ایک دوسرا مقبول رواج، دروازوں اور کھڑکیوں پر اشتہاری تختے اور اشتہارات آویزاں کرنا ہے جن پر چینی لفظ "فو" لکھا ہوتا ہے جس کا مطلب خوش قسمتی اور خوشی ہے۔ گھر کے لیے پھول خریدنا بھی عام ہے کیوں کہ وہ بہار اور ایک نئی شروعات کی علامت بنتے ہیں۔

6. On the eve of the Chinese New year it is customary to visit relatives and partake in a large dinner where a number of specific foods are served. It is typical for a Chinese family to make eight to nine dishes for the new year's Eve dinner because in Chinese language the word "eight" means "prosperity" and the word "nine" means "long-lasting". (DGK-GI)

چینی سال نو سے پہلے شام کو رشتہ داروں سے ملنے جانا اور ایک بڑی ضیافت میں شرکت کرنا جہاں بے شمار مخصوص کھانے پیش کیے جاتے ہیں رواج کے مطابق ہے۔ چینی خاندان کے لیے یہ مخصوص ہے کہ وہ سال نو سے پہلے شام کی ضیافت کے لیے آٹھ سے نو کھانے بناتے ہیں کیوں کہ چینی زبان میں لفظ آٹھ کا مطلب ہے خوشحالی اور لفظ نو کا مطلب دہرہ پانچ ہے۔

7. Every year is associated with one of the twelve animals of the Chinese zodiac. These animals are often represented in decorations. Some people believe that those born during the year of a particular animal may have the character traits of that animal. (GUJ:G-I)

ہر سال کو چینی زبان کے پتھر کے بارہ جانوروں میں سے ایک جانور سے منسوب کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان جانوروں کی اکثر سہاؤوں میں نمائندگی کی جاتی ہے۔ کچھ لوگ یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ وہ لوگ جو ایک مخصوص جانور کے سال کے دوران پیدا ہوتے ہیں ان میں اس جانور کی کرداری خصوصیات ہو سکتی ہیں۔

# Unit 3

## Try Again (ALP)

دوباره کوشش کریں

### Objective Type Questions

#### MCQs on Verb Forms (Present Indefinite Tense, Present Continuous Tense)

- (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- She \_\_\_ French at present. (FSD:I,BWP:I)  
(A) learn (B) learning (C) learns (D) is learning
  - They \_\_\_ their work regularly. (BWP:I)  
(A) do not do (B) not do (C) does not do (D) works
  - Shahida \_\_\_ a sad song today.  
(A) sing (B) is singing (C) sung (D) singing
  - They always \_\_\_ back home late. (LHR:I)  
(A) comes (B) come (C) came (D) coming
  - She \_\_\_ English now. (GUJ:II,FSD:II,MTN:II,BWP:I,SWL:I/II)  
(A) speak (B) spoke (C) is speaking (D) spoken
  - She \_\_\_ English quite well. (FSD:I,SGD:II,MTN:II)  
(A) spoken (B) speak (C) will spoke (D) speaks
  - Do you \_\_\_ to school every day? (SWL:I/II,RWP:I,FSD:II,GUJ:I,DGK:I/II)  
(A) goes (B) go (C) going (D) went
  - They \_\_\_ to sleep at ten. (RWP:II,FSD:II,SGD:II)  
(A) go (B) goes (C) gone (D) going
  - He \_\_\_ me waiting. (GUJ:II)  
(A) not keep (B) does not keep (C) keep (D) no keep
  - I \_\_\_ two books. (FSD:II)  
(A) read (B) have read (C) had reads (D) is reading

#### MCQs on Spellings

- (B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- (A) Prevail (B) Prevale (C) Preveil (D) Pervail (RWP:II,DGK:I,SWL:II)
  - (A) Criticall (B) Cretical (C) Critical (D) Critecal
  - (A) Infection (B) Enfaction (C) Enfection (D) Enfecshon
  - (A) Pateince (B) Patience (C) petience (D) petiunce (BWP:I,SWL:II)
  - (A) conqvar (B) conquer (C) concuer (D) conqueer (RWP:II)
  - (A) Dissgrace (B) Disgrace (C) Disgrase (D) Dicgrace (GUJ:II)

#### MCQs on Synonyms

- (C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- The antonym of "fail" is \_\_\_\_ (LHR:I,SGD:I,BWP:I/II,MTN:II,SWL:I/II)  
(A) unsuccessful (B) strong (C) flourish (D) succeed
  - The synonym of "appear" is \_\_\_\_ (DGK:I)  
(A) vanish (B) disappear (C) seem (D) deem

19. The synonym of "persevere" is: (LHR:I/II,RWP:I/II,SGD:II,MTN:I,BWP:II,SWL:I/II)  
 (A) give up (B) surrender (C) persist (D) fine
20. The antonym of "win" is: (DGK:I)  
 (A) lose (B) get (C) give (D) victory
21. The synonym of "reward" is \_\_\_\_ (GUJ:I,FSD:II,DGK:II,SGD:I,BWP:I)  
 (A) fine (B) good (C) prize (D) excellent
22. If we strive, it is no "disgrace". The underlined word means. (SWL:I)  
 (A) insult (B) fail (C) reward (D) task
23. "Attempt" means: (GUJ:II)  
 (A) try (B) wait (C) sell (D) waste
- MCQs on Grammar**
- (D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
24. We are a good team. The underlined word is a/an: (LHR:I)  
 (A) relative pronoun (B) indefinite pronoun  
 (C) reflexive pronoun (D) personal pronoun
25. My family and I went to visit Murree last summer, of all the summers I have had I would say this was the \_\_\_\_ summer ever. (DGK:I)  
 (A) good (B) very good (C) best (D) better
26. He did not take good care of his pet. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_ (SWL:I)  
 (A) personal pronoun (B) relative pronoun  
 (C) reflexive pronoun (D) indefinite pronoun
27. You and I work well together. \_\_\_\_ are good team (DGK:II)  
 (A) We (B) They (C) You (D) My
28. Everybody has \_\_\_\_ own dreams and desires (LHR:I,DGK:II)  
 (A) its (B) their (C) his (D) it
29. 'He bore a banner with a strange device.' The underlined part of the sentence is a / an \_\_\_\_ (GUJ:I)  
 (A) adverb phrase (B) noun phrase  
 (C) principal clause (D) adjective phrase
30. My mother will be watching my ways. Tense used in this sentence is future: (RWP:II)  
 (A) continuous (B) indefinite  
 (C) perfect (D) perfect continuous
31. None of the cheques were cashed; they finally expired. The underlined word is \_\_\_\_ (SGD:I)  
 (A) Personal pronoun (B) Conjunction  
 (C) Adjective (D) Abstract Noun
32. They showed \_\_\_\_ patience. (DGK:I)  
 (A) much (B) more (C) many (D) few
33. The black umbrella is mine. The underlined word is a / an: (GUJ:I,BWP:I)  
 (A) Adverb (B) Adjective (C) Preposition (D) Verb
34. He is the \_\_\_\_ man in the family. Fill in the blank with proper adjective. (LHR:I)  
 (A) rich (B) richer (C) richest (D) most rich
35. After our trip, I feel I am the \_\_\_\_ boy on earth! Fill in with proper adjective: (RWP:I)  
 (A) lucky (B) more lucky (C) luckiest (D) luckier
36. Will he \_\_\_\_ lost everything in gambling? (FSD:I)  
 (A) had (B) is (C) have (D) was



## Answer Key

(1) D	(2) A	(3) B	(4) B	(5) C	(6) D	(7) B	(8) A	(9) B	(10) B
(11) A	(12) C	(13) A	(14) B	(15) B	(16) B	(17) D	(18) C	(19) C	(20) A
(21) C	(22) A	(23) A	(24) D	(25) C	(26) A	(27) A	(28) B	(29) D	(30) A
(31) A	(32) A	(33) B	(34) C	(35) C	(36) C				

## Short Questions

1. "If we strive, it is no disgrace," explain this sentence. (RWP:II)  
 "اگر ہم سخت کوشش کرتے ہیں تو یہ کوئی ذلت نہیں ہے" اس جملے کی وضاحت کریں۔
- Ans. If we keep on striving for success after facing a failure, it shows our courage and perseverance. So it does not bring disgrace on us.  
 اگر ہم ناکامی کا سامنا کرنے کے بعد کامیابی کے لیے سخت کوشش جاری رکھتے ہیں، تو اس سے ہمارا حوصلہ اور اشتیاق ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔ لہذا یہ ہمارے لئے کوئی ذلت کا سبب نہیں بنتا ہے۔
2. Why is the poet repeating the sentence "Try again"? (BWP:I)  
 شاعر "دوبارہ کوشش کرو" کا جملہ کیوں دہرا رہا ہے؟
- Ans. It is because he wants to make us realize the importance of trying again.  
 اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ وہ ہمیں دوبارہ کوشش کرنے کی اہمیت یاد کروانا چاہتا ہے۔
3. What can we learn from failure? (LHR:I, GUJ:I, DGK:I, SGD:I/II, MTN:I, BWP:I/II)  
 ہم ناکامی سے کیا سیکھ سکتے ہیں؟
- Ans. We can learn about our weaknesses from our failure. Thus our failure can prove to be a major step forward in the achievement of success.  
 ہم اپنی ناکامی سے اپنی کمزوریوں کے بارے میں جان سیکھتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ہماری ناکامی کامیابی کے حصول میں ایک بڑا قدم ثابت ہو سکتی ہے۔
4. How is failure not a disgrace? (RWP:II, FSD:I, BWP:I)  
 ناکامی ایک رسوائی کیسے نہیں ہے؟
- Ans. Failure is not a disgrace when we face it courageously and keep on trying again and again until we succeed.  
 ناکامی ایک رسوائی نہیں ہے جب ہم حوصلے کے ساتھ اس کا سامنا کرتے ہیں اور کامیاب ہونے تک بار بار کوشش کرنا جاری رکھتے ہیں۔
5. How many times should we try and why? (LHR:II, GUJ:I, RWP:II, FSD:II)  
 ہمیں کتنی بار کوشش کرنی چاہئے اور کیوں؟
- Ans. We should try again and again until we succeed. It is because trying again and again is the key to success.  
 کامیاب ہونے تک بار بار کوشش کرنی چاہئے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ بار بار کوشش کرنا کامیابی کی کنجی ہے۔
6. What should we do if our task is hard? (LHR:II, RWP:I, FSD:II)  
 ہمیں کیا کرنا چاہئے اگر ہمارا کام مشکل ہو؟
- Ans. If our task is hard, we should make a long untiring struggle to accomplish it.  
 اگر ہمارا کام ٹھن ہو تو ہمیں اسے مکمل کرنے کے لیے طویل انٹھک جدوجہد کرنی چاہئے۔
7. What is the lesson taught in the first stanza? (LHR:II, GUJ:I, MTN:II, RWP:II, FSD:I, BWP:I)  
 پہلے stanza (بند) میں کیا سبق سکھایا گیا ہے؟
- Ans. The lesson taught in the first stanza is that we should not get disappointed at our failure. Instead we should try again and again until we succeed.  
 سبق جو پہلے بند میں سکھایا گیا ہے یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ناکامی پر مایوس نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ بلکہ ہمیں کامیاب ہونے تک بار بار کوشش کرتے رہنا چاہئے۔

## Paraphrases of the Stanzas / Summary of the Poem

1. 'Tis a lesson you should heed ---  
Try again;  
If at first you don't succeed  
Try again.  
Then your courage should appear;  
For if you will persevere,  
You will conquer, never fear,  
Try again.  
If you find your task is hard,  
Try again;  
Time will bring you your reward,  
Try again  
All that other folk can do,  
Why with patience should not you?  
Only keep this rule in view,  
Try again.
2. Once or twice though you should fall,  
If you would at least prevail,  
Try again.  
If we strive, 'tis no disgrace  
Though we did not win the race  
What should you do in that case?  
Try again.
3. If you find your task is hard,  
Try again;  
Time will bring you your reward,  
Try again  
All that other folk can do,  
Why with patience should not you?  
Only keep this rule in view,  
Try again.

Note: See (summary/paraphrases) on Page No. 71

## Unit 4

## First Aid (ALP)

## ابتدائی طبی امداد

### Objective Type Questions

#### MCQs on Verb Forms (Present Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

- (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- She \_\_\_\_ him back. (RWP:I,SWL:I,BWP:II)  
(A) has sent (B) send (C) had send (D) sending
  - They \_\_\_\_ in this house for ten years. (BWP:II)  
(A) lived (B) live (C) have been living (D) lives
  - I \_\_\_\_ from him since March.  
(A) not hear (B) had hear (C) have not heard (D) hear
  - She \_\_\_\_ the piano since 2 o'clock. (GUJ:II,SGD:II)  
(A) has been playing (B) play  
(C) playing (D) played
  - I \_\_\_\_ here for two hours.  
(A) wait (B) waited (C) have been waiting (D) waits
  - The packet \_\_\_\_ there since morning. (FSD:I,LHR:II,FSD:I,BWP:I,RWP:II)  
(A) has been lying (B) lie (C) is lying (D) was lying
  - I \_\_\_\_ three cups of coffee. (LHR:II,GUJ:II,BWP:II)  
(A) take (B) have already taken  
(C) takes (D) taken
  - I \_\_\_\_ you since Monday. (BWP:I,DKG:I,RWP:I)  
(A) have not seen (B) seen (C) not seen (D) not see
  - My brother \_\_\_\_ to me for ten years.  
(A) writing (B) not write (C) has not written (D) is writing
  - She \_\_\_\_ French for over two years.  
(A) has been learning (B) learn (C) learnt (D) learning

## MCQs on Spellings

- (B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.
11. (A) Apxposure (B) Expure (C) Exposure (D) Expusre (MTN:II)
12. (A) Presure (B) Pressur (C) Prassure (D) Pressure (LHR:I)
13. (A) Temparery (B) Tamporerly (C) Tamprery (D) Temporary (SGD:II)
14. (A) minar (B) minor (C) minur (D) mānor (LHR:II,GUJ:I,DGK:II,SWL:II)
15. (A) Enfaction (B) Anfaction (C) Enfecshon (D) Infection (RWP:II,DGK:II)
16. (A) Emirgency (B) Amergency (C) Emergancy (D) Emergency (FSD:I)
17. (A) Rines (B) Rinsé (C) Renise (D) Risne (RWP:II,SGD:I,MTN:I,DGK:I/II)
18. (A) Iquipment (B) Equipment (C) Equipment (D) Equepment (FSD:I)
19. (A) Plsters (B) Plesters (C) Plasters (D) Plastars (RWP:I)
20. (A) Tewezer (B) Tezwere (C) Tweezers (D) Tewzeer (LHR:I,DGK:II)
21. (A) Adhesive (B) Adhasive (C) Adhivise (D) Adheseve (GUJ:I,DGK:I)
22. (A) bandeges (B) bendedes (C) bandages (D) bandagess (GUJ:I)
23. (A) victams (B) victims (C) vactims (D) vactums (RWP:I)
24. (A) knowledge (B) knowlage (C) knowledge (D) knewlodge (RWP:II)
25. (A) Oentment (B) Ointment (C) Aintment (D) Ountment (FSD:I)
26. (A) Antebiotic (B) Antibiotac (C) Antibiotec (D) Antibiotic (BWP:I)

## MCQs on Synonyms

- (C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.
27. If            appears, stop using the ointment. (RWP:I,SGD:I,BWP:I,MTN:I)
- (A) infection (B) rash (C) allergy (D) wounds (LHR:II,RWP:I)
28. Thorough cleaning reduces the risk of           : (LHR:II,RWP:I)
- (A) rash (B) allergy (C) antibiotic (D) infection and tetanus
29. The antonym of "minor" is           . (SWL:II)
- (A) vast (B) big (C) bright (D) major
30. First aid is temporary and immediate help. The underlined word means: (GUJ:I)
- (A) rapid (B) slow (C) delayed (D) lazy
31. The antonym of "mighty" is: (LHR:I,FSD:I/II,MTN:II,RWP:I-II,DGK:II,GUJ:I/II)
- (A) powerful (B) strong (C) grand (D) weak
32. Handling minor accidents develops a sense of crisis management. The underlined word means: (GUJ:I)
- (A) major (B) large (C) small (D) medium
33. Sometimes we may have accidents and we may get hurt. The underlined word means. (RWP:I)
- (A) injured (B) injury (C) heal (D) hide

34. "Rinse" means: (GUJ:II)  
 (A) remove (B) wash (C) cut (D) address
35. 'First aid knowledge ranges from taking care of cuts to dealing with an unconscious victim.' The underlined word means: (SGD:II, DGK:I, SWL:I)  
 (A) helper (B) suppressor (C) sufferer (D) practitioner

MCQs on Grammar

- (D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
36. He hit the ball nicely. What kind of adverb is the underlined word?  
 (A) Adverb of time (B) Adverb of manner  
 (C) Adverb of Place (D) Adverb of degree
37. I have always disliked smoking. The underlined word is a/an: (LHR:I, DGK:II)  
 (A) Verb (B) Gerund (C) Infinitive (D) Participle
38. We have to take the bus     tomorrow morning. (MTN:I, BWP:I, SWL:II)  
 (A) Earlier than (B) Early (C) Earlier (D) Earliest
39. A clever trick was played successfully by the cat. The underlined word is an adverb of \_\_\_\_\_. (FSD:II, SGD:I, MTN:II, DGK:I, SW:I/II)  
 (A) Manner (B) Place (C) Time (D) Condition
40. Do not tell a lie. What kind of sentence is it? (DGK:I)  
 (A) Assertive (B) Imperative (C) Optative (D) Exclamatory
41. We felt the plane shaking in the storm. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (SWL:I)  
 (A) infinitive (B) gerund (C) noun (D) preposition
42. I am afraid I cannot afford to spend too much money. The underlined part of sentence is a / an: (LHR:II, DGK:I, BWP:II)  
 (A) gerund (B) participle (C) infinitive (D) preposition
43. "Jamil has quit smoking". The underlined word is: (RWP:I)  
 (A) present participle (B) infinitive (C) past participle (D) gerund
44. I like your driving. The underlined word is: (RWP:II)  
 (A) present participle (B) infinitive (C) past participle (D) gerund
45. "To spend" is: (FSD:I, DGK:II)  
 (A) Gerund (B) Infinitive  
 (C) Present participle (D) Past participle
46. They rested at sunset. The underlined phrase is: (LHR:II, FSD:II)  
 (A) Noun phrase (B) Adjective phrase  
 (C) Gerund phrase (D) Adverb phrase
47. He works carefully. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (SGD:I)  
 (A) Noun (B) Pronoun (C) Adjective (D) Adverb
48. She seems     this place. (SWL:I)  
 (A) to know (B) knows (C) known (D) know
49. Mehak is intending to go. The underlined part of sentence is: (SWL:I)  
 (A) infinitive (B) gerund (C) pronoun (D) adverb
50. I hope to learn gerunds. The underlined is \_\_\_\_\_. (LHR:II)  
 (A) gerund (B) infinitive  
 (C) present participle (D) past participle
51. "To improve" is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:I)  
 (A) gerund (B) pronoun (C) infinitive (D) noun
52. Will someone be here to open the door? The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:II)  
 (A) infinitive (B) gerund (C) noun (D) adverb

53. "Our practice usually starts at six o'clock". The underlined word is an adverb of \_\_\_\_\_  
(RWP:II,BWP:I)
- (A) frequency (B) degree (C) manner (D) place
54. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ early.  
(SWL:I)
- (A) getting up (B) got up (C) get up (D) gets up

### Answer Key

(1) A	(2) C	(3) C	(4) A	(5) C	(6) A	(7) B	(8) A	(9) C	(10) A
(11) C	(12) D	(13) D	(14) B	(15) D	(16) D	(17) B	(18) C	(19) C	(20) C
(21) A	(22) C	(23) B	(24) A	(25) B	(26) D	(27) B	(28) D	(29) D	(30) A
(31) D	(32) C	(33) A	(34) B	(35) C	(36) B	(37) B	(38) B	(39) A	(40) B
(41) B	(42) C	(43) D	(44) D	(45) B	(46) D	(47) D	(48) A	(49) A	(50) B
(51) C	(52) A	(53) A	(54) A						

### Short Questions

1. What is the importance of knowledge of 'First Aid' in crisis management?  
(SGD:I,BWP:I,GUJ:I,RWP:II) (3 Times Repeated)  
ہنگامی صورت حال سے نپٹنے میں ابتدائی طبی امداد کے علم کی کیا اہمیت ہے؟
- Ans: The knowledge of 'First Aid' has a great importance in crisis management. It is a timely assistance. It helps us save the lives of the victims.  
ہنگامی صورت حال سے نپٹنے میں ابتدائی طبی امداد کے علم کی بے پناہ اہمیت ہے۔ یہ ایک بروقت مدد ہے۔ یہ متاثرین کی زندگیوں کو بچانے میں ہماری مدد کرتا ہے۔
2. Why is it necessary to keep away soap from the wound?  
(MTN:II,DGK:II,SWL:II)  
صابن کو زخم سے دور رکھنا کیوں ضروری ہے؟
- Ans: The soap can irritate the wound. Therefore, we should keep it away from the wound.  
صابن زخم میں سوزش کا سبب بن سکتا ہے۔ اس لیے ہمیں اسے زخم سے دور رکھنا چاہیے۔
3. How is an antiseptic cream or ointment good in healing the wound?  
(SGD:I/II,BWP:II,GUJ:II,DGK:II)(2Times Repeated)  
ڈرم کولیک ہونے کے لیے جراثیم کش کریم یا مرہم کیسے مفید ہے؟
- Ans: These help our body's natural healing process to work fast.  
یہ ہمارے جسم کے قدرتی طور پر صحت مند کرنے کے عمل کو تیزی سے کام کرنے میں مدد دیتی ہیں۔
4. When do you need to see a doctor?  
(LHR:II,GUJ:I,RWP:I/II,FSD:II,SGD:I/II,DGK:II,MTN:I/II,BWP:I/II)  
آپ کو کب سے دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے؟
- Ans: We should see our doctor if the wound is not healing or if you notice any redness, increasing pain, drainage, warmth or swelling.  
اگر زخم ٹھیک نہ ہو رہا ہو یا اس پر ہم سرخ پن، درد، سوزش، کسی مادے کے اخراج، گرمی یا سوجن کا مشاہدہ کریں تو ہمیں اپنے ڈاکٹر سے ملنا چاہیے۔
5. What should your first aid kit consist of?  
(LHR:I/II,RWP:I/II,DGK:II,GUJ:II,SWL:I)(5Times Repeated)  
آپ کی ابتدائی طبی امداد والی کٹ میں کیا کچھ ہونا چاہیے؟
- Ans: The first aid kit should consist of (1) Band-aids (2) Elastic Bandages (3) Gauze and adhesive

tape (4) Alcohol swabs and cotton wool (5) Safety pins and tweezers (6) scissors (7) small mirror and latex gloves (8) calamine lotion (9) clinical thermometer (10) Analgesic tablets  
پٹیاں، الاسٹک پٹیاں، جالی دار کپڑا اور چپکنے والی ٹیپ، الکوہل سے تر کلوے، اور روئی، سپٹی ہنز اور موچنا، ٹیپٹی، جھوٹا آئینہ اور ریز کے دستانے، لوٹن، قہر مائٹر اور گولیاں ہونی چاہئیں۔

6. What is the first change that internet has brought in our lives? (FSD:II)

Ans: The first change the Internet has brought in our lives is that it has made it very easy for us to send messages, digital photos, music and videos to anywhere in the world.  
وہ کون سی پہلی تبدیلی ہے جو انٹرنیٹ ہماری زندگیوں میں لایا ہے؟  
پہلی تبدیلی جو انٹرنیٹ ہماری زندگیوں میں لایا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ اس نے دنیا میں کسی بھی جگہ پیغامات، ڈیجیٹل فوٹوز، موسیقی اور ویڈیوز بھیجنا ہمارے لئے بہت آسان بنا دیا ہے۔

7. You should not keep checking if the bleeding has stopped? Why? (GUJ:ISGD:I,BWP:I)

Ans: We should not do so because it may damage or dislodge the clot that is forming and cause the bleeding to resume.  
آپ کو یہ نہیں دیکھنا چاہیے کہ خون بہنا رک گیا ہے کی نہیں؟ کیوں؟  
ہمیں ایسا نہیں کرنا چاہیے کیونکہ یہ تھے ہوئے خون کو نقصان پہنچا سکتا ہے یا اسے ہٹا سکتا ہے اور خون کے دوبارہ بہنے کا سبب بن سکتا ہے۔

### Translation of Paragraphs

1. We all need help at times in our lives. Sometimes we may have accidents and we may get hurt. When we are injured or suddenly become unwell, we need someone to help us – someone who knows what to do. It is the temporary and immediate help. This timely assistance, comprising of simple medical techniques, is most critical to the victims and is, often, life saving. (BWP:II)

ہم سب کو اپنی زندگیوں میں کبھی کبھی مدد کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ ہمیں بعض اوقات حادثات پیش آسکتے ہیں اور ہم زخمی ہو سکتے ہیں۔ جب ہم زخمی ہو جائیں یا اچانک طبیعت خراب ہو جائے تو ہمیں اپنی مدد کے لئے کسی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔۔۔ کوئی ایسا جو جانتا ہو کہ کیا کرنا ہے۔ یہ عارضی اور فوری مدد ہوتی ہے۔ یہ سادہ طبی طریقہ کاروں پر مشتمل بروقت مدد متاثرہ افراد کے لئے نہایت اہم ہے اور اکثر جان بچانے والی ہوتی ہے۔

2. Handling minor accidents at home or on the road develops a sense of crisis management. This may prepare people to tackle with unexpected emergencies with great confidence. Minor cuts and scrapes usually do not need to go to the emergency room. Yet proper care is essential to avoid infection or other complications. (LHR:I,DGK:I,SWL:I)

گھر یا سڑک پر چھوٹے حادثات سے نمٹنا، ہنگامی صورتحال سے نمٹنے کی سمجھ بوجھ بڑھاتا ہے۔ یہ لوگوں کو غیر متوقع ہنگامی حالات سے بڑے اعتماد کے ساتھ نمٹنے کے لیے تیار کر سکتا ہے۔ معمولی زخموں اور رگڑ کے لیے ایمرجنسی روم (ہنگامی حالت والے کمرے) میں جانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ تاہم جراثیم زدگی اور دوسری پیچیدگیوں سے بچنے کے لیے خصوصی احتیاط ضروری ہے۔

3. Minor cuts and scrapes usually stop bleeding on their own. If they don't, apply gentle pressure with a clean cloth or bandage. Hold the pressure continuously for 20 to 30 seconds and if possible elevate the wound. Don't keep checking to see if the bleeding has stopped because this may damage or dislodge the clot that is forming and cause bleeding to resume. (BWP:II)

معمولی زخموں یا اور خراشوں میں خون بہنا خود بخود رک جاتا ہے۔ اگر ان میں خون بہنا نہ رکے تو ایک صاف کپڑے یا پٹی سے ہلکا سا دباؤ دیں۔ دباؤ کو 20 سے 30 سیکنڈ تک مسلسل برقرار رکھیں اور ممکن ہو تو زخم والی جگہ کو اونچا کر دیں۔ یہ دیکھنے کے لیے معائنہ نہ کرتے رہیں کہ کیا خون بہنا رک گیا ہے کیونکہ اس سے خون کے کوثرے کو جو بن رہا ہے نقصان پہنچ سکتا ہے یا وہ اپنی جگہ سے ہٹ سکتا ہے اور خون کے دوبارہ جاری ہونے کا سبب بن سکتا ہے۔

# Unit 5

## The Rain بارش

### Objective Type Questions

#### MCQs on Verb Forms (Present Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.

- The book \_\_\_\_\_ on the table for weeks. (FSD:G-I,SGD;G-II,BWP:G-I)  
(A) lie (B) has been lying (C) is lying (D) was lying
- He \_\_\_\_\_ to me since March. (FSD:G-I)  
(A) not speak (B) speaks (C) has not spoken (D) have not spoken
- She \_\_\_\_\_ since morning. (SWL:G-II,LHR:G-I,FSD:G-I,BWP;G-IRWP:G-II)  
(A) has been sleeping (B) Sleep  
(C) have been sleeping (D) Sleeping
- For how long \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
(A) waits (B) have you been waiting  
(C) waiting (D) wait
- He \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun for an hour. (RWP:G-I,II,SWL:G-I)  
(A) stand (B) has been standing  
(C) is standing (D) was standing
- She \_\_\_\_\_ in this office for seven years. (SGD-GII,LHR:G-II,MTN:G-II,SWL:G-II)  
(A) working (B) work  
(C) has been working (D) is working
- They \_\_\_\_\_ anything since morning.  
(A) have not eaten (B) not eats (C) not eat (D) eaten
- They \_\_\_\_\_ their home task. (LHR:G-I)  
(A) have already done (B) does  
(C) do (D) doing
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. (GUJ:G-I,RWP:GII,MTN:G-II,DGK:G-I,LHR:G-II)  
(A) posting (B) post (C) posts (D) have already posted
- The fire \_\_\_\_\_ since night. (AJK:G-I)  
(A) has been burning (B) burn  
(C) burnt (D) burning

#### MCQs on Spellings

B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.

- (A) noise (B) noese (C) neice (D) naise (RWP:G-I)

#### MCQs on Synonyms

C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.

- And when the sun comes out after this rain shall stop .The underlined word means. (LHR:G-I)  
(A) passes (B) spreads (C) appears (D) hears
- The synonym of "lovely is \_\_\_\_\_". (SGD:G-II)  
(A) loyal (B) unattractive (C) beautiful (D) ugly

#### MCQs on Grammar

D. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.

- 'The watchman blew his whistle.' The underlined word is a/an. (MTN:G-II,DGK:G-I,II)  
(A) intransitive verb (B) transitive verb  
(C) regular verb (D) modal verb
- I ate a \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich. Which connotation is more negative? (FSD:G-II)  
(A) moist (B) grin (C) soggy (D) uneasy

16. 'Sara sang my favourite song \_\_\_\_\_ Farah played the guitar for it.  
(A) and (B) because (C) or (D) but
17. It made me feel \_\_\_\_\_ Which connotation is more negative? (LHR:G-II)  
(A) frightened (B) brave (C) cheap (D) uneasy
18. Ali drives his car carefully. The underlined word is a/an  
(A) intransitive verb (B) transitive verb  
(C) helping verb (D) modal verb
19. 'Everyone had a \_\_\_\_\_ on his or her face on the way home.' Which connotation is more positive? (MTN:G-I)  
(A) grin (B) smile (C) smirk (D) polite
20. The word "Rich" is used as a/an (DGK:G-I)  
(A) adverb (B) article (C) adjective (D) noun

### Answer Key

(1)	B	(2)	C	(3)	A	(4)	B	(5)	B	(6)	C	(7)	A	(8)	A	(9)	D	(10)	A
(11)	A	(12)	C	(13)	C	(14)	B	(15)	C	(16)	A	(17)	A	(18)	B	(19)	B	20	C

### Short Questions

1. What do the rich and the poor leaves stand for? (SWL:I,FSD:I,BWP:I,LHR:II,RWP:II)  
خوش نما اور کمزور پتے کس کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں؟
- Ans. The rich leaves represent the rich and the poor ones stand for the poor.  
خوش نما پتے امرا کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں اور کمزور پتے غریبوں کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔
2. Do you also like the sun coming out after rain? Why? (GUJ:I)  
کیا ہارش رکنے کے بعد سورج کا ظاہر ہونا آپ کو بھی اچھا لگتا ہے؟ کیوں؟
- Ans. Yes, I like it because it presents a charming scene... جی ہاں مجھے یہ پسند ہے کیونکہ یہ ایک دلکش منظر پیش کرتا ہے۔
3. What does the poet hear? (LHR:II)  
شاعر کیا سنتا ہے؟
- Ans. The poet hears the rain falling on the trees.  
شاعر ہارش کو درختوں پر گرنے کی آواز سنتا ہے۔
4. What according to the poet is a sweet noise? (GUJ:I,RWP:II,SGD:I)  
شاعر کے مطابق خوشگوار شور کیا ہے؟
- Ans. According to the poet, the rainwater falling on the lower leaves drop by drop creates a sweet noise.  
شاعر کے مطابق نچلے چوں پر قطرہ بہ قطرہ گرتا ہوا ہارش کا پانی خوشگوار شور پیدا کرتا ہے۔
5. What will happen after the rain stops? (RWP:II,SGD:I,DGK:I)  
ہارش کے رکنے کے بعد کیا واقعہ ہوگا؟
- Ans. The sun will appear after the rain stops.  
ہارش کے رکنے کے بعد سورج نمودار ہو جائے گا۔
6. How does the sun come out after the rain? (RWP:I,SWL:I)  
ہارش کے بعد سورج کیسے نکلتا ہے؟
- Ans. The sun comes out majestically after the rain illuminating everything.  
ہارش کے بعد سورج ہر چیز کو روشن کرتے ہوئے بڑے وقار انداز میں سامنے آتا ہے۔
7. How does the light fill the drops? (MTN:I,SGD:I)  
دھنی (ہارش کے) قطرہوں کو کیسے مملو کرتی ہے؟
- Ans. The light fills the drops superbly making them shine like pearls.  
روشنی قطرہوں کو موتیوں کی طرح چمکاتے ہوئے شاندار انداز میں بھر کر دیتی ہے۔



8. What makes the scene lovely?

(SGD:I)

کونسی چیز منظر کو دلکش بنا رہی ہے؟  
سورج کی روشنی منظر کو دلکش بناتی ہے۔

Ans. The light of the sun makes the scene lovely.

### Paraphrase the Stanzas of the Poem / Summary of the Poem

1. I hear leaves drinking rain;  
I hear rich leaves on top  
Giving the poor beneath  
Drop after drop;  
'Tis a sweet noise to hear  
These green leaves drinking near.
2. And when the sun comes out,  
After this, rain shall stop,  
A wonderous light will fill,  
Each dark, round drop;  
I hope the Sun shines bright;  
It will be a lovely sight.

NOTE: See Answer in the Section; "Poems with Paraphrase of Stanzas and Summaries".

## Unit 6

## Television vs. Newspapers (ALP)

ٹیلی ویژن بمقابلہ اخبارات

### Objective Type Questions

MCQs on Verb Forms (Present Perfect Tense, Past Indefinite Tense, Past Continuous Tense)

- (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.
1. You \_\_\_ since morning. (SWL:I, FSD:I, BWP:I, LHR:II, RWP:II)  
(A) rests (B) rest  
(C) have been resting (D) are resting
  2. I \_\_\_ a cup of tea in the morning. (GUJ:I)  
(A) have (B) had (C) has (D) takes
  3. He / She \_\_\_ to school an hour ago. (SWL:I, MTN:II, SWL:II, GUJ:II)  
(A) went (B) go (C) going (D) goes
  4. Quaid-e-Azam \_\_\_ very hard. (RWP:I, DGK:I)  
(A) works (B) work (C) worked (D) working
  5. He \_\_\_ newspapers for a living.  
(A) selling (B) sale (C) have sold (D) sold
  6. She \_\_\_ the door softly.  
(A) shut (B) shuted (C) sheets (D) shutting
  7. She \_\_\_ her home task when the guests arrived.  
(A) do (B) does (C) was doing (D) is doing
  8. I \_\_\_ a book when the bell rang. (LHR:II)  
(A) read (B) reads (C) is reading (D) was reading
  9. They \_\_\_ to school when the storm broke out.  
(A) were going (B) go (C) goes (D) gone
  10. It \_\_\_ to rain an hour ago. (GUJ:II, MTN:I, II, DGK:II, SGD:I)  
(A) begin (B) began (C) begun (D) begins

## MCQs on Spellings

(B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.

11. (A) interest (B) interast (C) enterest (D) intirest  
(GUJ:I,RWP:II,SGD:I)
12. (A) ommit (B) omet (C) omit (D) omitt  
(RWP:II,SGD:I,DGK:I)
13. (A) anlysis (B) anylasis (C) analysis (D) Anelysis  
(MTN:II)
14. (A) leiear (B) liar (C) leaar (D) leear  
(RWP:I,SWL:I)
15. (A) article (B) artical (C) articale (D) artecal  
(MTN:I,SGD:I)
16. (A) entertainment (B) intertainment (C) entrtainment (D) entiretainment  
(RWP:II)
17. (A) television (B) talevision (C) televesion (D) televiseon  
(RWP:I)
18. (A) lezure (B) leizare (C) leisure (D) leiseure  
(LHR:II,GUJ:II,RWP:II,BWP:I)
19. (A) convenence (B) convinience (C) convenience (D) conveniense  
(SGD:I)
20. (A) convanient (B) convenient (C) canvanient (D) convenient  
(GUJ:II,RWP:I,FSD:II,SGD:II,MTN:II)
21. (A) boardcast (B) bordcasate (C) broadcast (D) bardocast  
(LHR:I)
22. (A) distinct (B) dinstict (C) indistict (D) distictin  
(DGK:II)
23. (A) Proficient (B) Proficent (C) Proficiant (D) Parficiant  
(LHR:I,MTN:I,DGK:I/II,SWL:I)
24. (A) Stringth (B) Strangth (C) Strength (D) Sterngh  
(FSD:I)
25. (A) Covarage (B) Coverege (C) Coverage (D) Coverige  
(FSD:II)
26. (A) Primerily (B) Premirly (C) Prumarily (D) Primarily  
(MTN:II)
27. (A) Luxry (B) Luxery (C) Luxury (D) Luxary  
(LHR:II,GUJ:I)
28. (A) Primitive (B) Premitive (C) Primetive (D) Primitiv  
(FSD:I)

## MCQs on Synonyms

(C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.

29. The synonym of 'convenient' is: (LHR:I,FSD:II,GUJ:I,SGD:I,BWP:I/II,SWL:II)  
(A) difficult (B) easy (C) special (D) good
30. Their laziness caused their failure. The underlined word means: (SWL:II)  
(A) aggression (B) idleness (C) greed (D) stupidity
31. Though both of these mediums cover the news effectively, there are distinct differences in the way they do it. The underlined word means. (LHR:II,MTN:II)  
(A) minor (B) good (C) perplexing (D) clear
32. "Distinct" means: (FSD:I)  
(A) Perplexing (B) Minor (C) Clear (D) Dutiful
33. "Integrity" means: (LHR:I)  
(A) immorality (B) villainy (C) depravity (D) righteousness
34. "Proficient" means: (RWP:II)  
(A) skillful (B) willful (C) rebel (D) contrary

35. "Merely" means:

(A) Only

(B) Hardly

(C) Scarcely

(D) Closely

(SGD:II)

## MCQs on Grammar

(D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.

36. He has to \_\_\_\_\_ result.

(A) will accept

(B) accept

(C) accepting

(D) accepted

(DGK:II)

37. You \_\_\_\_\_ find Lubna in the garden, but I doubt it.

(A) can

(B) must

(C) could

(D) might

(BWP:II)

38. 'A new computer was bought by them.' Choose the correct active voice.

(A) They bought a new computer.

(B) They buy a new computer.

(C) They have bought a new computer.

(D) They are buying a new computer.

(LHR:II)

39. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you been working in this garden?

(A) will

(B) are

(C) have

(D) has

(MTN:I,BWP:II)

40. Didn't you see the sign? You \_\_\_\_\_ drive at more than 30 miles an hour.

(A) should not

(B) would not

(C) may not

(D) must not

(DGK:II,SWL:I)

41. If you get back late, I shall be angry. This sentence is:

(A) second conditional

(B) third conditional

(C) first conditional

(D) simple

(SWL:I)

42. They will go to the party, if they are invited. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.

(A) simple

(B) compound

(C) complex

(D) conditional

(GUJ:II)

43. Television news is like having fast food meal whereas reading newspaper is like having a ten course dinner. The sentence is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) metaphor

(B) simile

(C) personification

(D) connotation

(RWP:II)

44. Their leader is as wise as an owl. The figure of speech used in the sentence is:

(A) alliteration

(B) metaphor

(C) personification

(D) simile

(MTN:II)

45. If he offers me a job, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

(A) Will Accept

(B) Should Accept

(C) Would Accept

(D) Would have accept

(BWP:II)

46. "If you invite, I shall come". This sentence is:

(A) Compound

(B) Exclamatory

(C) Complex

(D) Optative

(BWP:II)

## Answer Key

(1) C	(2) B	(3) A	(4) C	(5) D	(6) A	(7) C	(8) D	(9) A	(10) B
(11) A	(12) C	(13) C	(14) B	(15) A	(16) A	(17) A	(18) C	(19) C	(20) B
(21) C	(22) A	(23) A	(24) C	(25) C	(26) D	(27) C	(28) A	(29) B	(30) B
(31) D	(32) C	(33) D	(34) A	(35) A	(36) B	(37) D	(38) A	(39) C	(40) D
(41) C	(42) D	(43) B	(44) D	(45) A	(46) C				

## Short Questions

1. What is one good thing about newspapers?

(LHR:II,SGD:I/II,MTN:I/II,GUJ:I,FSD:II)

Ans: One good thing about newspapers is that we do not have to sit at a certain place, at a certain time to read them.

اخبارات کے بارے میں ایک اچھی چیز یہ ہے کہ ہمیں انہیں پڑھنے کے لیے ایک خاص وقت پر ایک خاص جگہ بیٹھنا نہیں پڑتا۔

2. How is a newspaper more convenient medium of news?

(LHR:I, GUJ:I/II, RWP:I/II, FSD:I, SGD:II, MTN:II, DGK:I)

اخبار کی خبروں کا زیادہ آسان ذریعہ ہے؟

Ans. A newspaper is a more convenient medium of news as its readers do not have to sit at a certain place, at a certain time to read the news. Moreover, they can omit certain aspects of the news they are not interested in.

اخبار خبروں کا زیادہ آسان ذریعہ ہے کیونکہ اس کے پڑھنے والوں کو خبر پڑھنے کے لیے کسی خاص وقت پر کسی خاص جگہ بیٹھنا نہیں پڑتا ہے۔ مزید برآں وہ خبر کے خاص پہلوؤں کو جن میں وہ دلچسپی نہ رکھتے ہو چھوڑ بھی سکتے ہیں۔

3. How does a viewer get restricted while watching T.V. news?

(RWP:I, FSD:I, BWP:I, SGD:I/II, SWL:I, DGK:I, MTN:II)

ٹی۔وی پر خبریں دیکھتے ہوئے دیکھنے والا پابندی کا سامنا کیسے کرتا ہے؟

Ans. A viewer has to be at a certain place, at a certain time to watch the news on television.

Thus a viewer gets restricted while watching T.V news.

ٹیلی ویژن دیکھنے والے کو ٹیلی ویژن پر خبریں دیکھنے کے لیے کسی خاص وقت پر کسی خاص جگہ پر موجود ہونا پڑتا ہے۔ اس طرح ٹیلی ویژن دیکھنے والا ٹی وی کی خبریں دیکھتے ہوئے پابند ہو جاتا ہے۔

4. How does television make us lazy?

(LHR:II, GUJ:I/II, RWP:II, FSD:I, SGD:I, MTN:I, BWP:I/II)

ٹی۔وی ہمیں کیسے سست بناتا ہے؟

Ans. Television is actually a form of entertainment. We watch television quite effortlessly. The television makes us lazy.

ٹیلی ویژن دراصل تفریح کی ایک شکل ہے۔ ہم ٹیلی ویژن کو بالکل کسی کاوش کے بغیر دیکھتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ٹیلی ویژن ہمیں کمال بناتا ہے۔

5. In what way viewing news on TV is easier than reading a newspaper?

(FSD:I/II) (2 times repeated)

ٹی۔وی پر خبریں دیکھنا اخبار پڑھنے کی نسبت کیسے آسان ہے؟

Ans. We view news on T.V effortlessly. We do not have to be very expert in the language to understand the news because everything is visual and auditory.

ہم ٹی وی پر خبریں کسی کاوش کے بغیر دیکھتے ہیں۔ ہمیں خبروں کو سمجھنے کے لیے زبان میں زیادہ ماہر ہونا نہیں پڑتا ہے کیونکہ ہر چیز بصری اور سمعی ہوتی ہے۔

6. How do newspapers give us more in-depth coverage?

(GUJ:II, RWP:I, BWP:I)

اخبارات کس طرح ہمیں تفصیل سے (گہرائی سے) خبریں دیتے ہیں؟

Ans. Newspapers give us more in-depth coverage through their editorials and expert views and analysis of their column-writers.

اخبارات ہمیں اپنے اداروں اور اپنے کالم نویسوں کی ماہرانہ آراء اور تجزیات کے ذریعے زیادہ تفصیلی خبریں دیتے ہیں۔

7. Why do some people read more than one newspapers?

(LHR:II, GUJ:I, SGD:I/II) (3 times repeated)

کچھ لوگ ایک سے زائد اخبارات کا مطالعہ کیوں کرتے ہیں؟

Ans. They do so to get different view points of the same story and to check its validity.

وہ ایک ہی خبر کے بارے میں متفرق رائے لینے اور اس کی سچائی کو جانچنے کے لیے ایسا کرتے ہیں۔

8. How can readers give feedback to the newspaper articles?

(LHR:I, DGK:I)

قارئین (پڑھنے والے) اخباری مضامین کے متعلق ردعمل کیسے دے سکتے ہیں؟

Ans. They can do so by writing to the forum pages.

وہ مشاورت کے صفحات (قارئین کے صفحات) کے نام خط لکھ کر ایسا کر سکتے ہیں۔

9. Which medium do you prefer for news? Why?

(GUJ:II, RWP:I/II, FSD:II, SWL:I/II)

آپ خبروں کے کس ذریعے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں؟ کیوں؟

Ans. I prefer newspapers for news because they give more in-depth coverage.

میں خبروں کے لیے اخبارات کو ترجیح دیتا ہوں کیونکہ وہ زیادہ تفصیلی خبریں دیتے ہیں۔

10. Which simile has the author used and why? (Television Vs. Newspapers) (SWL:II)  
مصنف نے کون سی تشبیہ استعمال کی ہے اور کیوں؟

Ans: The author has used the similes of a fast food meal and a ten course dinner in this lesson. Whereas the simile of fast food meal shows that television is the quickest new medium, the simile of a ten course dinner reveals that newspapers provide us with more detailed coverage.

مصنف نے اس سبق میں فاسٹ فوڈ کھانے اور کئی کھانوں پر مشتمل ضیافت کی تشبیہات استعمال کی ہیں۔ جب کہ فاسٹ فوڈ کے کھانے کی تشبیہ ظاہر کرتی ہے کہ ٹیلی ویژن خبروں کا تیز ترین ذریعہ ہے، کئی کھانوں پر مشتمل ضیافت کی تشبیہ انکشاف کرتی ہے کہ اخبارات ہمیں زیادہ تفصیلی خبریں فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

### Translation of Paragraphs

1. News coverage over television is different from reading newspapers. Newspapers were primarily established to cover the news and later on they added entertainment. On the other side television was mainly invented for entertainment and then it became an effective news medium. Now television news has become a powerful rival to newspapers. Though both of these mediums cover the news effectively, there are distinct differences in the way they do it. (FSD:II)

ٹیلی ویژن پر خبروں کی نشریات اخبار نیبی سے مختلف ہے۔ اخبارات کا قیام بنیادی طور پر خبریں دینے کے لیے ہوا اور بعد ازاں انہوں نے تفریح کا اضافہ کر لیا۔ دوسری طرح ٹیلی ویژن بنیادی طور پر تفریح کے لیے ایجاد ہوا اور پھر یہ ایک موثر خبروں کا ذریعہ بن گیا۔ اب ٹیلی ویژن کی خبریں اخبارات کی طاقتور حریف بن گئی ہیں۔ اگرچہ دونوں ذرائع موثر انداز میں خبریں دیتے ہیں لیکن اس طریقے میں جیسے وہ یہ کرتے ہیں واضح فرق ہیں۔

2. Newspapers do not require us to sit at a place and read the news. Busy people may read the papers anytime of the day. They may read the news that is important to them early in the morning, and carry the paper with them to read in the bus or van. They may also choose to omit certain aspects of the news that they are not interested in. (SGD:I,MTN:II)

اخبارات ہم سے تقاضا نہیں کرتے ہیں کہ ہم ایک جگہ بیٹھ کر خبریں پڑھیں۔ مصروف لوگ دن کے کسی بھی وقت میں بھی اخبارات کا مطالعہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ وہ اس خبر کو جو ان کے لیے اہم ہے صبح سویرے پڑھ سکتے ہیں اور اخبار کو بس یا وین میں پڑھنے کے لیے اپنے ساتھ لے جاسکتے ہیں۔ وہ خبر کے خاص پہلوؤں کو جن میں ان کی دلچسپی نہ ہو چھوڑنے کا قصد بھی کر سکتے ہیں۔

3. Television, on the other hand, requires its viewers to be at a certain place, at a certain time in order to watch and listen to the news. If they are busy people, they will miss the news. They cannot choose to read it on the move or throughout the day. They cannot even choose which piece of news they wish to skip. (RWP:II)

دوسری طرف ٹیلی ویژن اپنے ناظرین سے تقاضا کرتا ہے کہ وہ خبریں دیکھنے اور سننے کے لیے ایک خاص وقت میں ایک خاص جگہ پر ہوں۔ اگر وہ مصروف لوگ ہیں تو ان سے خبریں چھوٹ جائیں گی۔ وہ چل پھر کر یا دن بھر میں اسے پڑھنے کا قصد نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہاں تک کہ وہ یہ قصد بھی نہیں کر سکتے ہیں کہ کون سی خبر وہ چھوڑنا چاہتے ہیں۔

4. Television brings laziness in us. We can view the news with a little or no effort since it is practically a form of entertainment. If we have the leisure time, we can view the television news anytime of the day and night. It broadcasts the news as it is happening. (SGD:II)

ٹیلی ویژن ہم میں سستی کا باعث بنتا ہے۔ ہم تھوڑی سی کوشش یا بغیر کسی کوشش کے خبریں دیکھ سکتے ہیں کیونکہ یہ عملی طور پر تفریح کی شکل ہے۔ اگر ہمارے پاس فارغ وقت ہو تو ہم دن اور رات کے کسی بھی وقت ٹیلی ویژن پر خبریں دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ یہ خبر نشر کرتا ہے جب یہ واقع ہو رہی ہوتی ہے۔

5. Each medium has strengths that the other does not. Each makes use of strong points that the other lacks. Television news is like having a fast food meal whereas reading newspaper is like having a ten course dinner. The ideal seems to be, if one has the time, to both read the news and watch it on television. (SGD:II,BWP:II)

ہر ذریعہ ابلاغ کی خصوصیات ہیں جو کہ دوسرے کے پاس نہیں۔ ہر ایک ان اہم نکات کو نمایاں کرتا ہے جس کی دوسرے کے پاس کمی ہوتی ہے۔ ٹیلی ویژن کی خبریں فاسٹ فوڈ کے کھانے جیسی ہیں جبکہ اخبار کا مطالعہ کسی قسم کے کھانے پر مشتمل ضیافت کی طرح ہے۔ قابل اقلید مثال دکھائی دیتی ہے کہ اگر کسی کے پاس وقت ہو تو وہ خبر پڑھے بھی اور اسے ٹیلی ویژن پر بھی دیکھے۔



# Little by Little One Walks Far!

رفتہ رفتہ کوئی ترقی کر لیتا ہے!

## Objective Type Questions

### MCQs on Verb Forms (Past Indefinite Tense, Past Continuous Tense)

A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.

1. How long ago did you \_\_\_\_\_ here? (GUJ:G-I)  
(A) come (B) comes (C) coming (D) came
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ any noise. (GUJ:G-II)  
(A) not hear (B) did not hear (C) not hears (D) heard
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ a bike when he met an accident. (DGK:G-II)  
(A) ride (B) rides (C) was riding (D) is riding
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ twenty minutes ago. (RWP:G-II,SWL:G-II,LHR:G-II,BWP:G-I,MTN:G-II,DGK:G-I)  
(A) left (B) leave (C) leaves (D) leaving
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to airport when I saw her.  
(A) go (B) was going (C) going (D) gone
6. The light \_\_\_\_\_ when we were having dinner.  
(A) go out (B) went out (C) goes (D) gone
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ a song when I entered the room.  
(A) was singing (B) sing (C) sung (D) sings
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ her in the plane. (LHR:G-II,FSD:G-I,MTN:G-II,SWL:G-II,GUJ:G-I-II)  
(A) meet (B) met (C) meets (D) meeting
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ tea when the door bell rang.  
(A) makes (B) make (C) is making (D) was making
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ to my letter. (FSD:G-II)  
(A) not reply (B) did not reply (C) reply (D) replying

### MCQs on Spellings

B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.

11. (A) Contest (B) Cantest (C) Kontest (D) Centest (GUJ:G-II,FSD:G-I,LHR:G-II,I)
12. (A) Proirity (B) Priority (C) Preority (D) Priorety (LHR:G-II,FSD:G-I,SGD:G-I)
13. (A) Expirience (B) Experience (C) Experence (D) Exparience (RWP:G-I)
14. (A) Axcele (B) Excxel (C) Exsel (D) Excel (FSD:G-II,SWL:G-I)
15. (A) Alrady (B) Already (C) Alreade (D) Alrede (MTN:G-I)
16. (A) Coople (B) Cauple (C) Couple (D) Kaulp (GUJ:G-II)
17. (A) Perticipant (B) Participant (C) Participant (D) Particepant (SWL:G-I)
18. (A) Pozitive (B) Posetive (C) Positive (D) Pasetive (GUJ:G-II)

### MCQs on Synonyms

C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.

19. The developing positive outlook has given the author the motivation he needs to become \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ-I,II)  
(A) famous (B) wealthy (C) successful (D) winner
20. I am prepared to excel in the years to come. The underlined word means: (SGD-I,FSD-I,BWP-II,SGD-I)  
(A) support (B) report (C) stop (D) to do well

21. The last couple of years have been a long bumpy ride for me, as they have for everyone of my age. The underlined phrase means: (SGD-I, FSD-I, BWP-II)
- (A) easy time (B) hard and challenging time  
(C) leisure time (D) good time

## MCQs on Grammar

- D. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
22. How long has he lived in Karachi? What tense is it? (BWP-I)
- (A) present indefinite (B) present perfect  
(C) present continuous (D) present perfect continuous
23. "Someone ate my cookies". The underlined word is a/an: (SWL:G-II, FSD:G-I, SGD-I, BWP-I, FSD-I/II, RWP-I)
- (A) personal pronoun (B) relative pronoun  
(C) indefinite pronoun (D) interrogative pronoun
24. Aliya has not \_\_\_\_\_ in an air plane before. (RWP-I)
- (A) fly (B) flew (C) flying (D) flown

## Answer Key

(1)	A	(2)	B	(3)	C	(4)	A	(5)	B	(6)	B	(7)	A	(8)	B	(9)	D	(10)	B
(11)	A	(12)	B	(13)	B	(14)	D	(15)	B	(16)	C	(17)	B	(18)	C	(19)	C	(20)	D
(21)	B	(22)	B	(23)	C	(24)	D												

## Short Questions

1. What does the author want to imply by mentioning his co-curricular activities? (FSD:I/II, SWL:II)

مصنف غیر نصابی سرگرمیوں کا اظہار کر کے کیا اشارہ دینا چاہتا ہے؟  
Ans. By mentioning his co-curricular activities, the author wants to imply that co-curricular activities are as important for a student as curricular ones.

2. How have these job experiences made the author more mature? (BWP:I)

اپنی ہم نصابی سرگرمیوں کا ذکر کر کے مصنف یہ اشارہ دینا چاہتا ہے کہ ہم نصابی سرگرمیوں میں طالب علم کے لیے اتنی ہی اہم ہیں جتنی نصابی سرگرمیاں۔  
ملازمت کے ان تجربات نے مصنف کو کیسے زیادہ سمجھ دار بنا دیا ہے؟

Ans. These job experiences have helped the author gain an understanding of independence and responsibility. They have also helped him get an experience of practical life. Thus these job experiences have made the author wiser and more mature.

3. What has motivated the author to participate so actively? (SWL:I, DGK:I)

مصنف کو کس چیز نے اسے متحرک انداز سے شرکت کرنے پر اکسایا ہے؟  
Ans. The author has been successful in learning many lessons from his school and work experiences. This has motivated him to excel and achieve greater success.

مصنف اپنے سکول اور کام کے تجربات سے بہت سے سبق سیکھنے میں کامیاب رہا ہے۔ اس نے اسے بہتر ہونے اور عظیم تر کامیابی حاصل کرنے کے لیے ترغیب دی ہے۔

4. What are some distinctions of the writer? (SWL:II)

مصنف کے چھاتھ امتیازات کیا ہیں؟  
Ans. He received awards in the different classes. He also won different competitions and got prizes. Moreover, he got an award for the most encouraging student.

اس نے مختلف کلاسز میں ایوارڈز حاصل کیے۔ اس نے بہت سے مقابلے جیتے اور اعزازات بھی حاصل کیے۔ مزید برآں اس نے انتہائی حوصلہ مند طالب علم کا ایوارڈ بھی حاصل کیا۔

5. How has the writer spent his summer vacation? (LHR:II,GUJ:I,SGD:II,MTN:I,DKG:I)  
مصنف نے اپنی موسم گرما کی چھٹیاں کیسے گزاری ہیں؟

Ans. The writer has spent his summer vacation doing jobs in different institutions.  
مصنف نے مختلف اداروں میں ملازمتیں کرتے ہوئے اپنی موسم گرما کی تعطیلات گزاری ہیں۔

6. What has he gained from his summer job experiences? (SGD:II,DKG:II)  
موسم گرما کی چھٹیوں کے دوران کی گئی ملازمتوں کے تجربات سے اس نے کیا سیکھا؟

Ans. He has got an understanding of independence and responsibility from these jobs experiences. Moreover, these jobs experiences have made him more mature.  
اس نے ملازمت کے ان تجربات سے خود مختاری اور ذمہ داری کی سمجھ بوجھ حاصل کی ہے۔ مزید برآں ملازمت کے ان تجربات نے اسے زیادہ سمجھ دار بنا دیا ہے۔

7. How are these experiences helpful to him in future? (GUJ:II,FSD:II,SGD:I,SWL:I)  
یہ تجربات مستقبل میں اس کے لیے کیسے مفید ہیں؟

Ans. These experiences have made him confident of his success in future.  
ان تجربات نے اسے مستقبل میں اپنی کامیابی کے لیے پُر اعتماد بنا دیا ہے۔

8. What kind of student is the writer? Which of his qualities impress you? (MTN:I)  
مصنف کس قسم کا طالب علم ہے؟ اس کی خوبیوں میں سے کون سی آپ کو متاثر کرتی ہیں؟

Ans. The writer is a very intelligent, hardworking and ambitious student. His ambitiousness impresses me a lot.  
مصنف بہت ذہین، محنتی اور بلند حوصلہ طالب علم ہے۔ اس کی بلند حوصلگی مجھے بہت زیادہ متاثر کرتی ہے۔

### Translation of Paragraphs

1. As a student, I am an active participant in academic and co-curricular activities. My first priority has always been to get good grades in school. Although this is important to me, I also know that by participating in sports, and after -- school activities, I will become a well-rounded student. (DKG:I)  
طالب علم کی حیثیت سے میں تعلیمی اور ہم نصابی سرگرمیوں میں سرگرم انداز میں حصہ لینے والا ہوں۔ میری اولین ترجیح ہمیشہ سکول میں اچھے گریڈز (اچھے نمبر) حاصل کرنا رہی ہے۔ اگرچہ یہ میرے لیے اہم ہے میں یہ بھی جانتا ہوں کہ میں کھیلوں اور سکول کے بعد کی سرگرمیوں میں شریک ہو کر ایک ہمہ جہت طالب علم بن جاؤں گا۔

## Unit 8

## Peace (ALP)

### Objective Type Questions

#### MCQs on Verb Forms (Past Indefinite Tense, Past Perfect Tense)

- (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet. (BWP:1/II)
- I \_\_\_ this motor bike only a month ago.  
(A) buy (B) bought (C) buys (D) will buy
  - I \_\_\_ when you talked.  
(A) not listen (B) listening (C) did not listen (D) listens
  - The farmer \_\_\_ the field when it started raining.  
(A) plough (B) was ploughing (C) is ploughing (D) ploughs
  - The bus \_\_\_ while I was boarding it.  
(A) move (B) moved (C) moving (D) moves



5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the house before it started raining. (FSD:I/II,SWL:II)  
 (A) have leave (B) had left (C) leaves (D) leaves
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ their meals before the guests arrived.  
 (A) had taken (B) have take (C) leaving (D) leaves
7. The match started after I \_\_\_\_\_ the play ground. (BWP:I)  
 (A) leaves (B) had left (C) have leave (D) has left
8. After you \_\_\_\_\_ I went to sleep. (RWP:I)  
 (A) had left (B) leave (C) leaving (D) leaves
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ their breakfast after they had washed their hands. (MTN:I/II)  
 (A) take (B) took (C) takes (D) taking
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ anything before he left. (RWP:II)  
 (A) not says (B) not say (C) had not said (D) not said

## MCQs on Spellings

- (B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.
11. (A) spinning (B) spaning (C) spenning (D) spinning
12. (A) rooring (B) roring (C) raoring (D) roaring (GUJ:II)
13. (A) wispers (B) vispers (C) whispers (D) whisspers (SWL:I,DGK:I)  
 (SWL:II)

## MCQs on Synonyms

- (C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.
14. But all of that is not its core. The underlined word means: (LHR:I)  
 (A) center (B) strong (C) high (D) temporary
15. The antonym of "bright" is \_\_\_\_\_. (SWL:II)  
 (A) dark (B) brilliant (C) clear (D) shine (LHR:II,GUJ:II,MTN:I/II,RWP:I,FSD:I/II,SGD:I/II,DGK:II,BWP:I/II)
16. Actually the man was a heartless killer. (BWP:I/II)  
 (A) usually (B) uncommonly (C) widely (D) really
17. The antonym of "abandon" is: (LHR:II,GUJ:I,SGD:I,MTN:I,DGK:I)  
 (A) discard (B) honest (C) support (D) perform
18. "Halted" means: (GUJ:II)  
 (A) started (B) began (C) feared (D) stopped
19. "Might" means: (SGD:II,DGK:II)  
 (A) motivation (B) strength (C) goal (D) right
20. The antonym of "mighty" is: (GUJ:II,FSD:II,SGD:I,SWL:I)  
 (A) grand (B) weak (C) strong (D) powerful
21. The antonym of might is \_\_\_\_\_. (MTN:I)  
 (A) weak (B) grand (C) strong (D) heavy
22. The antonym of "plenty" is: (FSD:I)  
 (A) deficient (B) fairness (C) all (D) search
23. Our town is so \_\_\_\_\_. There is nothing to do here. (DGK:I)  
 (A) bored (B) boring (C) amusing (D) funny
24. Ali was impressed \_\_\_\_\_ Sarmad's grades. (DGK:II)  
 (A) with (B) by (C) from (D) off

## MCQs on Grammar

- (D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
25. Who is the man at the door? The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:I,SGD:II,BWP:I,DGK:II,MTN:I/II,RWP:I/II,SWL:I)  
 (A) interrogative pronoun (B) relative pronoun  
 (C) indefinite pronoun (D) reflexive pronoun

26. I saw myself in the mirror. The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun. (GU):I,II,DGK:II)  
 (A) reflexive (B) possessive (C) subjective (D) objective
27. Is this your teacher's book? The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (SWL:II)  
 (A) interrogative pronoun (B) demonstrative pronoun  
 (C) personal pronoun (D) possessive adjective
28. "They had eaten before he arrived." What tense is this? (SGD:I)  
 (A) past indefinite (B) past perfect continuous  
 (C) past perfect (D) present perfect
29. He himself will be our new friend. The underlined pronoun is: (SGD:II)  
 (A) possessive (B) reflexive (C) subjective (D) objective
30. Flying above the lake at this time of night seems a little dangerous. The underlined phrase is a/an: (LHR:II,FSD:II,DGK:I/II,SGD:I/II)  
 (A) infinitive phrase (B) gerund phrase  
 (C) prepositional phrase (D) lexical phrase
31. Maria fell over the cat. The underlined phrase is a/an: (LHR:I/II,GU:I/II,SWL:II)  
 (A) gerund phrase (B) infinitive phrase  
 (C) noun phrase (D) prepositional phrase
32. I was \_\_\_\_\_ by the way she acted in the play. (BWP:II,SGD:I)  
 (A) amusing (B) amused (C) will Amuse (D) has Amused
33. Before putting too much effort into the project, you should get some guidance from your boss. The underlined part of sentence is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (BWP:I)  
 (A) Prepositional Phrase (B) Infinitive Phrase  
 (C) Noun Phrase (D) Gerund Phrase
34. The students gathered signatures for increasing the hours of the library. The underlined part of the sentence is a / an: (LHR:I)  
 (A) infinitive phrase (B) gerund phrase  
 (C) 2nd conditional sentence (D) first conditional sentence
35. This treatment is really great. It makes me feel so relaxed. The underlined part of the sentence is: (LHR:I)  
 (A) present participle (B) past participle  
 (C) concrete noun (D) collective noun
36. Time itself is a great healer. The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun. (RWP:II)  
 (A) indefinite (B) reflexive (C) relative (D) demonstrative
37. Hand me that hammer. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun. (GU):II,MTN:I)  
 (A) Interrogative (B) Reflexive (C) Demonstrative (D) Reflective
38. Will someone be here soon to open the door? (MTN:II)  
 (A) Noun Phrase (B) Infinitive phrase  
 (C) Gerund Phrase (D) Prepositional Phrase
39. "Who" is at the door? Who is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) personal pronoun (B) reflexive pronoun  
 (C) interrogative pronoun (D) possessive pronoun

40. Which is your pen? The underlined word is a / an \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun. (LHR:II)  
 (A) demonstrative (B) reflexive (C) personal (D) Interrogative
41. Everyone is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun. (GUJ:I)  
 (A) personal (B) demonstrative (C) reflexive (D) indefinite
42. After learning the parts of speech, the class began studying punctuation. The underlined phrase is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (RWP:I, DGK:I, BWP:II)  
 (A) infinitive phrase (B) prepositional phrase  
 (C) gerund phrase (D) exclamatory phrase
43. Does the captain want us to lower the sails before we enter the harbor? Identify the phrase. (FSD:I, DGK:II)  
 (A) Gerund (B) Prepositional (C) Absolute (D) Infinitive

### Answer Key

(1) B	(2) C	(3) B	(4) B	(5) B	(6) A	(7) B	(8) A	(9) B	(10) C
(11) A	(12) D	(13) C	(14) A	(15) A	(16) D	(17) C	(18) D	(19) B	(20) B
(21) A	(22) A	(23) B	(24) B	(25) A	(26) A	(27) D	(28) C	(29) B	(30) B
(31) D	(32) B	(33) D	(34) B	(35) B	(36) B	(37) C	(38) B	(39) C	(40) D
(41) D	(42) C	(43) D							

### Short Questions

1. How does the scene look like when wind is still? (FSD:II, LHR:I)  
 جب ہوا ساکن ہو تو منظر کیسا دکھائی دیتا ہے؟  
 Ans. The scene looks very peaceful and pleasant when the wind is still.
2. With what the wind is compared? (BWP:I)  
 منظر بہت پرسکون اور خوش گوارد دکھائی دیتا ہے جب ہوا ساکن ہو۔  
 ہوا کس چیز سے موازنہ کیا گیا ہے؟  
 Ans: The wind is compared with a monster of destruction.  
 ہوا کا تباہی پھیلانے والی بلا سے موازنہ کیا گیا ہے۔
3. What is wind doing to all man's work? (MTN:II, BWP:I)  
 ہوا انسان کے سارے کام کے ساتھ کیا کر رہی ہے؟  
 Ans. It is destroying all man's work. It is breaking everything hurling them into the air.  
 یہ انسان کے سب کام کو تباہ و برباد کر رہی ہے۔ یہ ہر چیز کو توڑ پھوڑ کر فضا میں پھینک رہی ہے۔

### Paraphrases of the Stanzas / Summary of the Poem

1. The wind is now  
 a roaring, smashing  
 monster of destruction,  
 raking all man's work  
 from the valleys,  
 from the vales,  
 and sends them spinning,  
 broken flying
2. But all of that is  
 not its core,  
 its center is in truth  
 eternal stillness  
 bright blue skies  
 and all you hear  
 are gentle whispers  
 far away  
 and unimportant.

NOTE: See Answer in the Section; "Poems with Paraphrase of Stanzas and Summaries".

# Unit 9

## Selecting the Right Career

### درست پیشے کا چناؤ

#### Objective Type Questions

##### MCQs on Verb Forms (Past Perfect Tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ before the party began. (BWP:G-I,MTN:G-I)  
(A) had left (B) leave (C) leaves (D) leaving
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ why we wanted to leave early. (MTN:G-I)  
(A) ask (B) asked (C) asks (D) asking
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ her what places she had visited in Europe.  
(A) ask (B) asked (C) asks (D) asking
  - The sun \_\_\_\_\_ before we were ready to leave.  
(A) had not risen (B) not rise (C) not risen (D) no risen
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ snow before I went to Murree.  
(A) seen (B) see  
(C) had never seen (D) sees
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ home after he had finished his work.  
(A) goes (B) go (C) went (D) is going
  - The bus \_\_\_\_\_ before we stepped out. (MTN:G-II)  
(A) will stop (B) stop (C) had stopped (D) is stopped
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ since morning.  
(A) had been working (B) worked  
(C) working (D) work
  - It \_\_\_\_\_ since last night. (SGD:G-II,BWP:G-II,GUJ:G-I)  
(A) rained (B) had been raining  
(C) raining (D) rains
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ cards for six hours.  
(A) is playing (B) played  
(C) had been playing (D) has been playing

##### MCQs on Spellings

- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- (A) Trends (B) Trands (C) Terands (D) Trandes (LHR:G-I)
  - (A) Dynamaiic (B) Dymanic (C) Daynamic (D) Dynamic (RWP:G-I,MTN:G-I,LHR:G-I)
  - (A) Earned (B) Earnd (C) Earrnd (D) Earneed (GUJ:G-I)
  - (A) Ficx (B) Ficns (C) Fixe (D) Fix (GUJ:G-I)
  - (A) Career (B) Carare (C) Carier (D) Crare (SWL:G-I,DGK:G-I)
  - (A) Statistics (B) Stetistics (C) Statictics (D) Statostics (FSD:G-I)
  - (A) Interest (B) Interast (C) Enterest (D) Intrest (BWP:G-II)
  - (A) Brife (B) Brief (C) Breif (D) Brieff (BWP:G-II)

##### MCQs on Synonyms

- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- The scope of any field in terms of market and demand should also be considered. The underlined word means: (DGK:G-II,SWL:G-I,RWP-II)  
(A) shortcoming (B) relation  
(C) range of activities (D) strong feelings

20. There was complete silence. The underlined word means: (SWL-I)  
 (A) partial (B) half (C) nothing (D) fully
21. Right profession means to: (SWL-GII, FSD-I)  
 (A) develop a tradition (B) choose the career  
 (C) select the scope (D) organize the graph
22. The synonym of innovative is: (GRW-I)  
 (A) new (B) old (C) out dated (D) obsolete

## MCQs on Grammar

- D. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
23. It has been raining since morning. What tense is it? (LHR-I)  
 (A) Present continuous (B) Present indefinite  
 (C) Present perfect (D) Present perfect continuous
24. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you been working in the garden? (FSD-II)  
 (A) are (B) has (C) will (D) have
25. Today life has become more: (BWP-II)  
 (A) Profitable (B) Passive  
 (C) Dull and Dry (D) Dynamic and Innovative

## Answer Key

(1)	A	(2)	B	(3)	B	(4)	A	(5)	C	(6)	C	(7)	C	(8)	A	(9)	B	(10)	C
(11)	A	(12)	D	(13)	A	(14)	D	(15)	A	(16)	A	(17)	A	(18)	B	(19)	C	(20)	D
(21)	C	(22)	A	(23)	D	(24)	D	(25)	D										

## Short Questions

1. In past, why did people want to become a doctor, an engineer or a pilot? (GUJ:I,II, DGK:II)

Ans. It was because in past only these professions were considered to be rewarding in term of respect and money.

اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ ماضی میں صرف یہی پیشے عزت و تکریم اور دولت کے اعتبار سے سود مند سمجھے جاتے تھے۔

2. Explain the phrase "profitable livelihood." (LHR:II, FSD:II, DGK:I/II, SGD:I/II)

Ans. A profession which gives a lot of wealth and honour is called a profitable livelihood.

ایسا پیشہ جو بہت ساری دولت اور عزت دے منافع بخش روزگار کہلاتا ہے۔

3. How do career counselors help you choose the right profession? (LHR:I/II, GUJ:I/II, SWL:II)

Ans. Career counselors study our habits, interests and natural abilities. Then they suggest a rewarding profession which we have an aptitude for. Thus they help us choose the right profession.

پیشے کے صلاح کار ہماری عادات و دلچسپیوں اور فطری صلاحیتوں کا مشاہدہ کرتے ہیں۔ پھر وہ ایسا سود مند پیشہ تجویز کرتے ہیں جس کے لیے ہم فطری صلاحیت رکھتے ہوں۔ اس طرح وہ درست پیشے کا انتخاب کرنے میں ہماری مدد کرتے ہیں۔

4. Which of these professions have interested you the most? Why? (BWP:II, SGD:I)

Ans. M.B.A. has interested me the most because it has a vast scope in every field of life.

ایم۔ بی۔ اے۔ نے میرے لیے زیادہ دلچسپی پیدا کی ہے کیوں کہ زندگی کے ہر شعبے میں اس کی وسیع گنجائش ہے۔

5. What were some famous careers for the young people in the past? (GUJ:II,MTN:I)

ماضی میں نوجوانوں کے لیے چند مشہور پیشے کون سے تھے؟  
 Ans. In the past doctoring, engineering and piloting were famous careers for the young people.  
 ماضی میں ڈاکٹری، انجینئرنگ اور پائلٹنگ نوجوانوں کے لیے مشہور پیشے تھے۔

6. Nowadays non-traditional careers are more appealing to young minds? Why? (MTN:II)

آج کل نوجوانوں کے لیے غیر روایتی پیشے زیادہ پرکشش ہیں کیوں؟  
 Ans. Nowadays non-traditional careers are more appealing to young minds because they are more rewarding than traditional ones.

7. What is meant by the "right profession"? (RWP:I, DGK:I, BWP:II)

درست پیشے سے کیا مراد ہے؟  
 Ans. A profession which gives mental satisfaction and interest in the job is called the right profession.  
 ایسا پیشہ جو ذہنی سکون اور کام میں دلچسپی مہیا کرتا ہے اسے درست پیشہ کہتے ہیں۔

8. Why is it important to consider the scope of any field? (FSD:I, DGK:II)

شے کے دائرہ عمل پر غور فکر کرنا کیوں اہم ہے؟  
 Ans. It is because if professionals of a field are not in demand that field proves unrewarding for us.  
 اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اگر کسی شے کے پیشہ ور لوگوں کی مانگ نہ ہو تو وہ شعبہ ہمارے لیے نقصان دہ ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

9. Is there any need of proper career counselling department? Why? (MTN:II, BWP:I)

کپاپٹے کے متعلق موزوں مشاورت کے شعبے کی ضرورت ہے؟ کیوں؟  
 Ans. Yes, there is a dire need of proper career counseling department. It is because parents and students are generally unaware of market trends and educational systems. So they cannot choose suitable careers themselves.

جی ہاں، مناسب پیشے کی مشاورت کے شعبے کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ والدین اور طلبہ عموماً مارکیٹ کے رجحانات اور تعلیمی نظاموں سے بے خبر ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ خود موزوں پیشوں کا انتخاب نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔

10. How can career counselors help the young people? (FSD:II, LHR:I)

پیشے کے متعلق مشاورت دینے والے نوجوانوں کی کیسے مدد کرتے ہیں؟  
 Ans. They observe and analyze the interests of the young people. Then they can suggest suitable careers according to their aptitudes.

وہ نوجوان کی دلچسپیوں کا مشاہدہ اور موازنہ کرتے ہیں پھر وہ ان کی فطری صلاحیتوں کے مطابق موزوں پیشے تجویز کر سکتے ہیں۔

11. Which career do you want to opt for? Give reasons. (BWP:I)

آپ کس پیشے کا انتخاب کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟ وجوہات بیان کریں۔  
 Ans. I want to be a teacher because it is a prophetic profession.  
 میں استاد بننا چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ یہ پیشہ نبیوی ہے۔

### Translation of Paragraphs

1. Today, life has become more dynamic and innovative. Gone are the days when the medical and engineering fields were the only available choices. Now a whole world of non-traditional careers, from IT, electronic media and web networking to online business portals and fashion designing are available for young people. (BWP-G-I)

موجودہ دور میں زندگی زیادہ متحرک اور اختراعی (بدلتے والی) بن چکی ہے۔ وہ دن گزر گئے جب میڈیکل (طب) اور انجینئرنگ کے شعبے ہی صرف دستیاب انتخاب تھے۔ اب آئی۔ ٹی (انٹرنیشنل ٹیکنالوجی) برقی میڈیا اور ویب ورلڈ سے لے کر آن لائن کاروباری درجیوں (ویب سائٹس) اور فیشن ڈیزائننگ تک غیر روایتی پیشوں کا ایک پورا جہان نوجوان لوگوں کے لیے دستیاب ہے۔

2. The scope of any field in terms of market demand should also be considered very seriously. We cannot practically deny the significance of hiring trends; for example, a decade ago when computer science professionals were in demands, masses of MCS Master of Computer Sciences students flooded the market with extremely disappointing results.

(SGD-GI)

مارکیٹ کی مانگ کے لحاظ سے کسی بھی شعبے کے دائرہ عمل پر بھی بہت سنجیدگی سے غور و فکر کیا جانا چاہیے۔ ہم اجرت پر کام لینے کے رجحانات کی اہمیت کو عملی طور پر روک نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر دس سال قبل جب کمپیوٹر سائنس کے پیشہ ور لوگوں کی مانگ تھی ایم۔سی۔ ایس کے طلبہ کے جمعگہنوں نے مارکیٹ کو بھر دیا جس سے انتہائی مایوس کن نتائج سامنے آئے۔

☆.....☆.....☆

## Unit 10

## A World Without Books (ALP)

### کتابوں کے بغیر دنیا

### Objective Type Questions

#### MCQs on Verb Forms (Future Indefinite Tense, Future Continuous Tense)

- (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ pay the fine. (DGK:I,FSD:II)  
(A) was (B) shall / will (C) is (D) shall be
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ him next Monday.  
(A) meet (B) mets (C) met (D) shall meet
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ for London tomorrow. (FSD:I,BWP:II,SGD:I,RWP:I,FSD:I)  
(A) left (B) leave (C) will leave (D) leaving
  - The court \_\_\_\_\_ its verdict on Thursday next.  
(A) will give (B) give (C) gave (D) gives
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ her lesson in music in the morning.  
(A) taking (B) take (C) will be taking (D) taken
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ the paper then. (SGD:I)  
(A) read (B) reads (C) reading (D) shall be reading
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ hockey at that time. (LHR:I)  
(A) will be playing (B) play (C) plays (D) played
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ it. (GUJ:I)  
(A) will not understand (B) not understand (C) understands (D) does not understand
  - This watch \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
(A) costly (B) not cost (C) will not cost (D) costs
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ hard for the competition. (LHR:II)  
(A) work (B) will be working (C) working (D) works

#### MCQs on Spellings

- (B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- (A) Truly (B) Truely (C) Troly (D) Truley
  - (A) Amaz (B) Amase (C) Amaze (D) Amas (DGK:II)
  - (A) Damise (B) Deemise (C) Demise (D) Dimise (DGK:II)
  - (A) Gratification (B) Gretification (C) Gratefication (D) Gratifection (RWP:II,BWP:II,LHR:II)
- (FSD:II)

15. (A) Defi (B) Defy (C) Dafy (D) Dufy
16. (A) Aspirations (B) Asperations (C) Aspirashon (D) Aspiretion (LHR:II)
17. (A) Magazines (B) Magzines (C) Magezines (D) Magazenes (FSD:I)
18. (A) Technology (B) Technolgy (C) Tecnology (D) Technlogy (SGD:II)
19. (A) Lothe (B) Loth (C) Loathe (D) Loath (MTN:I,GUJ:I,SGD:I)
20. (A) Posesion (B) Posession (C) Possesion (D) Possession (GUJ:I,MTN:II,SGD:I/II,FSD:II)
21. (A) Sequance (B) Saquence (C) Seequence (D) Sequence (RWP:I,FSD:II)
22. (A) Decad (B) Decade (C) Dacad (D) Daecad (LHR:II)
23. (A) konects (B) conects (C) cannects (D) connects (BWP:I)
24. (A) Grandeur (B) Granduer (C) Granedur (D) Granduere (SWL:I)
25. (A) Coherent (B) Cooherent (C) Coharent (D) Coherentt (LHR:I,RWP:I)
26. (A) ingredients (B) engredients (C) ingredients (D) ingrediants (FSD:I)
27. (A) Revelation (B) Revilation (C) Rivelation (D) Rivilation (MTN:II)

(BWP:II,SWL:I)

### MCQs on Synonyms

- (C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.
28. The comforts of books defy time and break borders. The underlined word means: (LHR:I,FSD:II,MTN:II,RWP:II)
- (A) consider as same (B) be problem for somebody  
(C) openly resist something (D) crucial
29. The antonym of "Soothe" is: (GUJ:II)
- (A) change (B) clear (C) decrease (D) aggravate
30. "Defy" means: (OR) The word "Defy" means: (SGD:II,DGK:I,BWP:II)
- (A) Depute (B) Disobey (C) Offer (D) Accept
31. The synonym of "glorious" is: (OR) "Glorious" means: (FSD:II,SGD:II)
- (A) Lustrous (B) Splendid (C) Fabulous (D) Memorable
32. "Bereavement" means: (FSD:I)
- (A) wish (B) object (C) desolation (D) future
33. The synonym of "Notion" is: (MTN:II)
- (A) Story (B) Idea (C) Reference (D) Play
34. "Outlook" means: (RWP:I)
- (A) unseen (B) latest news (C) point of view (D) past story
35. "Integrity" means: (RWP:II)
- (A) depravity (B) villainy (C) immorality (D) righteousness

### MCQs on Grammar

- (D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
36. If I spoke Perfect English, I would have a good job. It is \_\_\_\_ sentence. (DGK:II)
- (A) 1st conditional (B) 2nd conditional (C) 3rd conditional (D) simple



37. If he \_\_\_\_\_ more carefully, he would not cause an accident. (A) Drive (B) Drove (C) Driven (D) Driving (SGD:II,MTN:II)
38. Have you got anything \_\_\_\_\_ these poor women could take for their children. (A) that (B) which (C) whom (D) what (LHR:I,FSD:I,GUJ:II)
39. "I met the man whom I do not know." What kind of pronoun is the underlined word? (A) interrogative (B) relative (C) reflexive (D) reciprocal (FSD:II)
40. Have you seen the man who bought a book from the shop just now. The underlined word is a/an: (A) personal pronoun (B) indefinite pronoun (C) relative pronoun (D) reflexive pronoun (SWL:I/II,GUJ:I/II)
41. Why are you so sad? I've lost the pen \_\_\_\_\_ I bought this morning. Fill in the blank with suitable pronoun. (A) which (B) what (C) whose (D) that (MTN:I,GUJ:II,LHR:II)
42. \_\_\_\_\_ I had more time, I would help you. Choose the appropriate conjunction: (A) since (B) when (C) If (D) as (RWP:II)
43. The man \_\_\_\_\_ you were talking to at the meeting is my cousin. (A) whom (B) what (C) which (D) that (DGK:II,MTN:I,RWF:II)
44. Fareed said \_\_\_\_\_ he needed the most was a long and quiet holiday. (A) that (B) which (C) what (D) who (GUJ:II)
45. "The man whom you are talking to is my cousin". The underlined word is a/an: (A) Gerund (B) Possessive Pronoun (C) Interrogative pronoun (D) relative pronoun (RWP:I)
46. "What would you do, if there were no more books?" This sentence is: (A) First conditional (B) second conditional (C) third conditional (D) none of these (RWP:II)
47. He is the young man \_\_\_\_\_ saved my life. (A) whom (B) whose (C) who (D) that (DGK:II)
48. He is the youngman who saved my life. The underlined word is a / an: (A) personal pronoun (B) interrogative pronoun (C) relative pronoun (D) indefinite pronoun (LHR:II)
49. If he came, I would help him. The kind of the conditional sentence is: (A) Zero (B) First (C) Second (D) Third (SGD:II)

**Answer Key**

(1) B	(2) D	(3) C	(4) A	(5) C	(6) D	(7) A	(8) A	(9) C	(10) B
(11) A	(12) C	(13) C	(14) A	(15) B	(16) A	(17) A	(18) A	(19) C	(20) D
(21) D	(22) B	(23) D	(24) A	(25) A	(26) A	(27) A	(28) C	(29) D	(30) B
(31) B	(32) C	(33) B	(34) C	(35) D	(36) B	(37) B	(38) A	(39) B	(40) C
(41) A	(42) C	(43) A	(44) C	(45) D	(46) B	(47) C	(48) C	(49) C	

## Short Questions

1. Can modern technology take the place of books? (5 Times Repeated)

(LHR:I, GU:I, RWP:I, FSD:I, SGD:I, DGK:I/II, MTN:II)

کیا جدید ٹیکنالوجی کتب کی جگہ لے سکتی ہے؟

Ans. Modern technology cannot take the place of books, because they have their own significance.

جدید ٹیکنالوجی کتب کی جگہ نہیں لے سکتی کیونکہ ان کی اپنی اہمیت ہے۔

2. How does a book connect the reader and the writer? (7 Times Repeated)

(LHR:I/II, MTN:I, DGK:I/II, BWP:I/II, SWL:I/II, GU:I/II)

کتاب قاری اور مصنف کا رابطہ کیسے پیدا کرتی ہے؟

Ans. When we read a book, we come to know the thoughts and ideas of its writer. We feel that the writer is addressing us. Thus a book connects the reader and the writer.

جب ہم کوئی کتاب پڑھتے ہیں تو ہمیں اس کے مصنف کے افکار اور خیالات کا پتہ چلتا ہے۔ ہم محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ مصنف ہم سے مخاطب ہے۔ اس طرح ایک

کتاب قاری اور مصنف میں رابطہ پیدا کرتی ہے۔

3. In what way books are better than radio, TV and Internet? (MTN:I, SGD:I)

کس لحاظ سے کتابیں ریڈیو، ٹی وی اور انٹرنیٹ سے بہتر ہیں؟

Ans. The books are better than radio, TV and internet because they have lasting effects on on.

کتابیں ریڈیو، ٹی وی اور انٹرنیٹ سے بہتر ہیں کیونکہ یہ ہم پر دیرپا اثرات رکھتی ہیں۔

4. "It's a slow food in a world given over fast food" Explain. (MTN:II, SWL:II, SGD:II)

"یہ دنیا میں دیر سے پکے والے کھانا ہے جسے فاسٹ فوڈ کے طور پر استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ وضاحت کریں۔"

Ans. The given sentence shows that though books are based on long experiences and deep thoughts, they are readily available for us so that we may enjoy them as nourishment for our mind.

دیا گیا جملہ بتاتا ہے کہ اگرچہ کتابیں لمبے تجربات اور گہری افکار پر مبنی ہیں، وہ ہمارے لیے ہر وقت دستیاب ہوتی ہیں تاکہ ہم اپنے ذہن کے لیے غذائیت کے طور پر ان سے فائدہ اٹھا سکیں۔

5. Why should people be given more opportunity to read books? (FSD:I/II, MTN:II, SGD:II, BWP:II, SWL:I) (4 Times Repeated)

لوگوں کو کتب کا مطالعہ کرنے کے زیادہ مواقع کیوں مہیا کیے جانے چاہئیں؟

Ans. Books are source of information as well as pleasure. So people should be given more opportunity to read books.

کتابیں معلومات کے علاوہ خوشی کا ذریعہ بھی ہیں۔ لہذا لوگوں کو کتب کے مطالعہ کے زیادہ مواقع دینا چاہیے۔

6. Which book has inspired you the most? Why? (FSD:I/II, RWP:II, BWP:I, SGD:I/II, DGK:I)

کس کتاب نے آپ کو سب سے زیادہ متاثر کیا ہے؟ کیوں؟

Ans. The Holy Quran has inspired me the most because it has a complete code of life.

قرآن مجید نے مجھے سب سے زیادہ متاثر ہے کیونکہ اس میں مکمل ضابطہ حیات موجود ہے۔

7. Why should libraries be established widely / today? ((DGK:II) BWP:II)

وسیع پیمانے پر لائبریریوں کیوں قائم کرنی چاہئیں؟

Ans. The libraries are essential to develop the habit of book reading. So they should be established widely.

لائبریریوں کی قیام کتاب پڑھنے کی عادت کو فروغ دینے کے لیے ضروری ہیں۔ اس لیے انہیں وسیع پیمانے پر قائم کرنا چاہیے۔

8. What solution does the writer suggest to promote the habit of book-reading?

(LHR:I/II,MTN:II)

مطالعہ کی عادت کو بڑھانے (امٹانے کرنے) کے لیے مصنف کیا عمل تجویز کرتا ہے؟

Ans. The government should set up libraries in every part of the country. The educational institutions should recommend some general books.

حکومت کو ملک کے ہر حصے میں لائبریریاں قائم کرنی چاہئیں۔ تعلیمی اداروں کو کچھ عام کتب بھی تجویز کرنی چاہئیں۔

9. Why does the author use the terms "fast food" and "slow food"?

(GUJ:I/II,RWP:II)

مصنف اصطلاحات "فاسٹ فوڈ اور سلو فوڈ" کیوں استعمال کرتا ہے۔

Ans. The author uses these terms to tell us that though books are based on long experiences, deep thoughts and mature ideas, they are readily available for us so that we may enjoy them as a nourishment for the mind.

مصنف ہمیں یہ بتانے کے لیے یہ اصطلاحات استعمال کرتا ہے کہ اگرچہ کتابیں لمبے تجربات، گہری انکار اور پختہ خیالات پر مبنی ہیں وہ ہمارے لیے بروقت دستیاب ہوتی ہیں تاکہ ہم ذہن کے لیے غذائیت کے طور پر ان سے فائدہ اٹھا سکیں۔

10. In what way books are better than radio, TV and Internet?

(FSD:I, DGK:II)

کس لحاظ سے کتابیں ریڈیو، ٹی۔وی اور انٹرنیٹ سے بہتر ہیں؟

Ans. The books are better than radio, TV and internet because they have lasting effects on on.

کتابیں ریڈیو، ٹی۔وی اور انٹرنیٹ سے بہتر ہیں کیونکہ یہ ہم پر دیر پا اثرات رکھتی ہیں۔

11. What role does a library play to promote the habit of book reading?

(RWP:II)

ایک لائبریری مطالعہ کی عادت بڑھانے میں کیا کردار ادا کرتی ہے؟

Ans. A library plays an important role in promoting the habit of book-reading. It provides such expensive books that are not usually affordable for us. Moreover, the peaceful atmosphere of a library also promotes the habit of book-reading.

لائبریری کتب بینی کی عادت کو فروغ دینے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہے۔ یہ ایسی مہنگی کتابیں مہیا کرتی ہے جو عام طور پر ہمارے لیے قابل خرید نہیں ہوتیں۔ مزید یہ کہ لائبریری کا پرسکون ماحول بھی کتب بینی کی عادت کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔

### Translation of Paragraphs

1. Literature is the story of humans. It is the record of who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Books make us travel at large. During our journey, we are connected with humanity. We identify ourselves with the characters we meet and learn whether we love, loathe, fear or flatter. They help us comprehend our faults and aspirations.

(FSD:II/II, DGK:II, RWP:II, BWP:II)

ادب انسانوں کی کہانی ہے۔ یہ اس بات کا ریکارڈ ہے کہ ہم کون ہیں۔ ہم کہاں سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اور ہم کہاں جا رہے ہیں۔ کتابیں ہمیں عمومی اقدار سے ملنے اور انہیں پہنچانے کے لیے اپنے سفر کے دوران ہم انسانیت سے منسلک ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ہم ان کرداروں کے احساسات کو سمجھتے ہیں جن سے ہم ملنے ہیں اور انہیں پہنچانے کے لیے ہمیں ملنے ہیں۔

2. Books are a source of comfort for us. They are a safe shelter. Throughout human history, man has found peace in the written works. Books are bridges through their pages, we make our contact with society. Those who read more are better prepared to face the world than those who do not read.

(RWP:II, DGK:II)

کتابیں ہمارے لیے راحت کا ذریعہ ہیں۔ وہ ایک مملو پناہ گاہ ہیں۔ پوری انسانی تاریخ میں انسان کو تحریری کام سے سکون (طمینان) ملا ہے۔ کتابیں ہیں ان کے صلوات کے ذریعے ہم معاشرے سے اپنا رابطہ قائم کرتے ہیں۔ وہ لوگ جو زیادہ مطالعہ کرتے ہیں وہ دنیا کا سامنا کرنے کے لیے ان لوگوں کی بہت بھراؤ میں کر بستہ ہوتے ہیں جو مطالعہ نہیں کرتے۔

3. Books offer other types of pleasures as well. The joy of their touch, sound and fragrance is immeasurable. The pleasure of their understanding is an addition to it. The sharing of a book with friends is still another form of joy. Libraries are the evidence of grandeur of a civilisation.

(MTN:1)

کتاب دوسری اقسام کی خوشیوں کی پیشکش بھی کرتی ہیں۔ ان کے چھونے، آواز اور خوشبو کی خوشی ناقابلِ پیمائش ہے۔ ان کی سمجھ بوجھ کی خوشی اس میں ایک اضافہ ہے۔ دوستوں سے ایک کتاب کا تبادلہ خوشی کی ایک اور شکل ہے۔ لائبریریاں ایک تہذیب کی عظمت کا ثبوت ہیں۔

## Unit 11

# Great Expectations

## عظیم توقعات

### Objective Type Questions

#### MCQs on Verb Forms (Future Indefinite Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense)

A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubble sheet:

- I \_\_\_\_\_ this exercise in an hour's time. (BWP:G-I)  
(A) finish (B) will finish (C) finishes (D) finished
- I \_\_\_\_\_ read the two books.  
(A) have (B) has (C) will not have (D) has not
- What will you \_\_\_\_\_ at four?  
(A) do (B) does (C) done (D) doing
- They \_\_\_\_\_ all night. (DGK:G-I, FSD:G-II)  
(A) travels (B) travel (C) will travel (D) traveling
- I \_\_\_\_\_ for you at the usual time. (BWP:G-II)  
(A) wait (B) will wait (C) waiting (D) waits
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her lesson in French in the morning  
(A) do (B) will do (C) done (D) doing
- I \_\_\_\_\_ writing this novel by June next year.  
(A) finish (B) finishes  
(C) shall have finished (D) finished
- She \_\_\_\_\_ taking this medicine by March next. (GUJ:G-II)  
(A) stop (B) will have stopped  
(C) stops (D) stopped
- They \_\_\_\_\_ Pakistan before the end of the year.  
(A) leave (B) leaves (C) will have left (D) leaving
- By next March I \_\_\_\_\_ on this project for ten years. (SGD:G-I)  
(A) shall have been working (B) work  
(C) works (D) working

#### MCQs on Spellings

B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.

- (A) Sentury (B) Century (C) Cantury (D) Cintury (MTN:G-I)
- (A) Strengar (B) Strangir (C) Stranger (D) Strenger (RWP:G-I)

13. (A) Successful (B) Successful (C) Successful (D) Successful (RWP:G-II,MTN:G-I)
14. (A) Capreture (B) Captreure (C) Recatpure (D) Recapture (DGK:G-II)
15. (A) Inrances (B) Surancein (C) Isruncen (D) Insurance (SGD:G-II)

MCQs on Synonyms

C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.

16. The synonym of "lonely" is:  
 (A) shelterless (B) friendless (C) jobless (D) helpless

MCQs on Grammar

D. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.

17. The postman had delivered the mail by noon. What tense is this?  
 (A) past continuous (B) future perfect  
 (C) past perfect (D) past perfect continuous
18. 'My friend gave me the book'. Choose the correct passive voice.  
 (A) I have been given the book by my friend.  
 (B) I am given the book by my friend.  
 (C) I were given the book by my friend.  
 (D) I was given the book by my friend.
19. A new computer was bought by them. Choose the correct active voice.  
 (A) They buy a new computer. (B) They bought a new computer.  
 (C) They will buy a new computer. (D) They had bought a new computer.
20. By the time we go to the cinema the film \_\_\_\_\_ so we missed the first five minutes.  
 (A) had started (B) have started (C) started (D) has started

Answer Key

(1)	B	(2)	A	(3)	A	(4)	C	(5)	B	(6)	B	(7)	C	(8)	B	(9)	C	(10)	A
(11)	B	(12)	C	(13)	B	(14)	D	(15)	D	(16)	B	(17)	C	(18)	D	(19)	B	20	A

Short Questions

1. Have you read any novel by Charles Dickens?

Ans. Yes, I have read "A Tale of Two Cities," a historical novel by Charles Dickens.

2. What kind of boy was Pip?

Ans. Pip was a thin, orphan boy. However, he was very kind and caring.

3. What changed Pip's life?

Ans. The kindness Pip showed to a hungry prisoner changed his life completely.

4. How did Pip become a successful businessman?

Ans. Pip became a successful businessman by dint of his hard work.

5. Who looked after Pip after the death of his parents?

(DGK:II)

Ans. His sister looked after Pip after the death of his parents.

پپ کے والدین کی وفات کے بعد کس نے اس کی دیکھ بھال کی؟

6. Who was Joe? How did he treat Pip?

(RWP:II,BWP:II,LHR:I/II)

Ans. Joe was the husband of Pip's sister. He treated Pip very kindly.

جو کون تھا؟ وہ پپ سے کیسا سلوک کرتا تھا؟

7. Why did Pip give food and drink to the prisoner?

(MTN:I,GUJ:I,SGD:I)

Ans. Pip gave him food and drink because he was hungry and thirsty.

پپ نے قیدی کو کھانے پینے کا سامان کیوں دیا؟

8. What happened to the prisoner?

(GUJ:I,MTN:II,SGD:VII,FSD:II)

Ans. He was recaptured by the police.

پپ نے اسے کھانا اور مشروب اس لیے دیا کیونکہ وہ بھوکا اور پیاسا تھا۔

قیدی کے ساتھ کیا ہوا؟

9. Why did the prisoner support Pip?

(RWP:I,FSD:II)

Ans. It was because the prisoner wanted Pip to get education and become a good citizen.

پولیس نے اسے دوبارہ گرفتار کر لیا۔

10. What happened to the prisoner's wealth after his death?

(LHR:I,RWP:I)

Ans. After the prisoner's death, the government took possession of all his wealth.

قیدی نے پپ کی مدد کیوں کی؟

11. Do you know a person who achieved success in life through his hard work?

(MTN:II)

Ans. Yes, I know such a person. My brother was very poor. But due to his hard work he has become a prosperous man.

اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ قیدی چاہتا تھا کہ پپ تعلیم حاصل کر کے ایک اچھا شہری بن جائے۔

جی ہاں میں ایک ایسے انسان کو جانتا ہوں۔ میرا بھائی بہت غریب تھا۔ لیکن اپنی محنت و شاقہ کی وجہ سے وہ خوش حال آدمی بن گیا ہے۔

### Translation of Paragraphs

1. The story begins when Pip was a lonely orphan. He was brought up by his sister. She was very strict and hard with him. His best friend was Joe, his sister's husband. He was kind and warm-hearted. He loved Pip as if he were his own son.

(LHR:GI)

کہانی شروع ہوتی ہے جب پپ ایک اکیلا یتیم بچہ تھا۔ اس کی بہن نے اس کی پرورش کی۔ وہ اس کے ساتھ بہت سخت گیر اور ظالم تھی۔ اس کا بہترین دوست اس کی بہن کا خاندان، جو تھا۔ وہ بہت مہربان اور ہمدرد تھا۔ وہ پپ سے اس طرح محبت کرتا تھا گویا وہ اس کا اپنا بیٹا ہو۔

2. In London, Pip studied hard. He received money regularly but he did not know where or who it came from. He lived in a flat with a young man who had little money but who worked for an insurance agent. They became friends. After some years, Pip was visited by the prisoner whom he had helped as a child.

(FSD:GII)

لندن میں پپ نے گن سے پڑھائی کی۔ اسے باقاعدگی سے رقم وصول ہوتی تھی لیکن وہ یہ نہیں جانتا تھا کہ یہ کہاں سے یا کس کی طرف سے آتی ہے۔ وہ ایک نوجوان کے ساتھ ایک فلیٹ میں رہتا تھا جس کے پاس کوئی رقم نہ تھی بلکہ جو انشورنس کے ایک نمائندے کے لیے کام کرتا تھا۔ وہ دوست بن گئے۔ کچھ سالوں بعد پپ کو وہ قیدی ملنے آیا جس کی اس نے بچپن میں مدد کی تھی۔

# Unit 12

## Population Growth and World Food Supplies

آبادی کا اضافہ اور عالمی غذائی رسید

### Objective Type Questions

#### MCQs on Verb Forms (Future Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense)

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- By October next I \_\_\_\_\_ at this college for twenty years.  
(A) teach (B) teaches  
(C) shall have been teaching (D) shall teach
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ her work before the guests arrive. (FSD:G-I,MTN:G-II,DGK:G-II,RWP:G-II)  
(A) finish (B) will have finished  
(C) finishing (D) will finish
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ their exercise by the time the teacher arrives. (BWP:G-I,GUJ:G-II)  
(A) write (B) wrote (C) will have written. (D) written
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ from a tour of Europe by the middle of December next. (RWP:G-I)  
(A) returns (B) return  
(C) will have returned (D) returned
  - The farmers \_\_\_\_\_ the harvest before the rains.  
(A) will have reaped (B) reap  
(C) reaps (D) reaping
  - These mangoes \_\_\_\_\_ the market by April.  
(A) reached (B) reach  
(C) will have reached (D) is reaching
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ all the novels of Golding by the end of summer vacation.  
(A) read (B) will have read (C) reads (D) reading
  - The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we gather. (GUJ:G-I)  
(A) will have ended (B) end  
(C) ended (D) no end
  - I hope it \_\_\_\_\_ raining by evening. (DGK:G-II,SGD:G-I)  
(A) stops (B) stop  
(C) will have stopped (D) stopped
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ her examination by next fall. (RWP:G-II)  
(A) take (B) will have taken (C) taking (D) took

#### MCQs on Spellings

- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- (A) Paralel (B) Parralel (C) Parallel (D) Peralal (BWP:G-II)
  - (A) Pracedent (B) Precadented (C) Precedanted (D) Precedent (SGD:G-I)
  - (A) efective (B) effective (C) effactive (D) affective (GUJ:G-II)
  - (A) Intlgrity (B) Intritegey (C) Integrity (D) Inttegriy (FSD:G-II,SGD:G-II,MTN:G-I)
  - (A) Alarming (B) Elarming (C) Olarming (D) Alerming (MTN:G-I)
  - (A) Aquifers (B) Auglfers (C) Alqufers (D) Aqlufers (BWP:G-II)
  - (A) Compensat (B) Compinsate (C) Compansete (D) Compensate (RWP:G-II)

#### MCQs on Synonyms

- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.
- More than \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the world's food supply comes from the land. (RWP:G-I)  
(A) 96 (B) 97 (C) 98 (D) 99

19. The most vulnerable will be population in developing countries. The underlined word means: (RWP:GI,II,FSD,G-I,FSD-I/II)  
 (A) flourishing (B) in danger (C) heavy (D) secure
20. He acted as if he owned a car. The underlined word means: (DGK-II)  
 (A) worked (B) preferred (C) showed (D) advised
- MCQs on Grammar**
- D. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
21. He couldn't go home \_\_\_\_\_ he had no place to go. Choose the appropriate conjunction. (BWP-II,RWP-I)  
 (A) but (B) though (C) for (D) then
22. They left before the concert ended. The underlined is an adverb clause of: (RWP-II)  
 (A) place (B) manner (C) reason (D) time
23. \_\_\_\_\_ it was hot, he was wearing a coat. Choose the appropriate conjunction. (SGD-II,MTN-I)  
 (A) Then (B) Although (C) When (D) Because
24. He lost his job \_\_\_\_\_ he was often late. Choose the appropriate conjunction. (DGK-II,LHR-II,SGD-I)  
 (A) as (B) when (C) because (D) while
25. He had all the money in the world, \_\_\_\_\_ he was sad. (LHR-I,GUJ-II,DGK-I/II,SGD-II)  
 (A) yet (B) but (C) because (D) still
26. We \_\_\_\_\_ our bottle, so we could use it again. (FSD-I)  
 (A) clean (B) cleaned (C) cleaning (D) cleans

### Answer Key

(1)	C	(2)	B	(3)	C	(4)	C	(5)	A	(6)	C	(7)	B	(8)	A	(9)	C	(10)	B
(11)	C	(12)	D	(13)	B	(14)	C	(15)	A	(16)	A	(17)	D	(18)	D	(19)	B	(20)	C
(21)	C	(22)	D	(23)	B	(24)	C	(25)	D	(26)	B								

### Short Questions

1. What does the word "depleted" mean? (RWP:II,DGK:II)  
 لفظ "depleted" کا مطلب کیا ہے؟  
 لفظ "deleted" کا مطلب ہے کم ہونا۔  
 Ans. The word "depleted" means to become less.
2. Do you also face shortage of water in your locality? Why? (MTN:I)  
 کیا آپ کو بھی اپنے علاقے میں پانی کی قلت کا سامنا ہے کیوں؟  
 Ans. Our locality is thickly populated. Therefore we are also facing this problem.  
 ہمارا علاقہ گنجان آباد ہے۔ اس لیے ہم بھی اس مسئلہ کا سامنا کر رہے ہیں۔
3. How is fossil energy a finite source? (FSD:I/II,SGD:I,DGK:I,GUJ:I)  
 فوسل انرجی کس طرح محدود ذریعہ ہے؟  
 اسے مختصر دورانیہ میں پیدا نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔
4. What other word you can use to replace "optimum"? (MTN:II,SGD:I,DGK:II,BWP:II)  
 لفظ "optimum" کے لیے آپ دوسرا کون سا استعمال کر سکتے ہیں؟  
 Ans. The word which can be used in place of optimum is "best or excellent".  
 لفظ "optimum" کی جگہ استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے وہ "best یا excellent" ہے۔



5. Which areas are most affected by incessant growth in population? (FSD:I,SGD:II,BWP:I)  
آبادی میں لگاتار اضافے سے کون سے علاقے سب سے زیادہ متاثر ہیں؟

Ans. The developing countries are most affected by incessant growth in population.  
آبادی میں لگاتار اضافے سے ترقی پذیر ممالک سب سے زیادہ متاثر ہیں۔

6. Why are developing countries going to suffer more due to over population? (RWP:I, DGK:I)  
کثیر آبادی کی وجہ سے ترقی پذیر ممالک زیادہ مشکل کیوں جھیلنے والے ہیں؟

Ans. It is because a tremendous population explosion is taking place in these countries. Besides, these countries are so poor that they cannot fulfil the basic needs of their rapidly growing population adequately.

اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ان ممالک میں بے تحاشا آبادی کا اضافہ واقع ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، یہ ممالک اس قدر غریب ہیں کہ یہ اپنی بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کی بنیادی ضروریات کو مناسب طور پر پورا نہیں کر سکتے۔

7. What is the major cause of food shortages and malnutrition? (BWP:II, FSD:I/II)  
خوراک کی کمی اور ناقص غذا کا سب سے بڑا سبب کیا ہے؟

Ans. The shortage of productive fertile land is the major cause of food shortages and malnutrition. Moreover, decreasing land productivity is also contributing to food shortages.

پیداواری زرخیز زمین کی کمی خوراک کی قلتوں اور ناقص غذائیت کی بڑی وجہ ہے۔ مزید یہ کہ زمین کی پیداواری صلاحیت میں کمی بھی خوراک کی قلتوں کا سبب بن رہی ہے۔

8. How are water resources under great stress? (RWP:II,SGD:I)  
آبی وسائل کیسے بے پناہ دباؤ میں ہیں؟

Ans. Every year more and more water is withdrawn from water resources to fulfil the needs of rapidly growing population. So today water resources are under great stress.

تیزی سے بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے ہر سال زیادہ سے زیادہ پانی آبی وسائل سے نکالا جاتا ہے۔ چنانچہ آج آبی وسائل بے پناہ دباؤ میں ہیں۔

9. What is the effect of depletion of fossil energy? (SGD:I, BWP:II)  
فوسل انرجی کی کمی کا اثر کیا ہے؟

Ans. The cost of fuel is increasing every day.

ہر روز ایندھن کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔

10. What is the limitation of improved technology? (GUJ:I/II, MTN:II, DGK:I, SWL:I)  
بہتر ٹیکنالوجی کی حدود کیا ہیں؟

Ans. Improved technology can help in more effective management and use of resources. However, it cannot help us produce natural resources.

بہتر ٹیکنالوجی وسائل کی زیادہ موثر و یکجہ بحال اور ان کے استعمال میں معاونت کر سکتی ہے۔ بہر حال یہ قدرتی وسائل پیدا کرنے میں ہماری مدد نہیں کر سکتی۔

11. How can sufficient food supply be made possible for the future generation? (MTN:I)  
آئندہ نسل کے لیے کافی خوراک کی دستیابی کو کیسے ممکن بنایا جاسکتا ہے؟

Ans. Sufficient food supply for the future generation can be made possible by achieving an optimum world population.

دنیا کی نہایت مناسب آبادی کے حصول کی بدولت مستقبل کی نسل کے لیے حسب فضا غذا کی رسد کو ممکن بنایا جاسکتا ہے۔

12. What strategies should be adopted for safe future? (GUJ:I, FSD:II)  
محفوظ مستقبل کے لیے کیا تدابیر اختیار کی جانی چاہئیں؟

Ans. We should use land, water, energy and biological resources more effectively for safe future.

ہمیں محفوظ مستقبل کے لیے زمینی، پانی کے، توانائی کے اور حیاتیاتی وسائل کو زیادہ موثر انداز سے استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔

## Translation of Paragraphs

1. The alarming and incessant growth of population is causing serious economic problems in almost all continents. Great pressure is being placed on arable land, water, energy, and biological resources. As the world population grows, the food problem will become increasingly severe.

آبادی میں پریشان کن اور گاتارا اضافہ تقریباً سب براعظموں میں شدید معاشی مسائل کا سبب بن رہا ہے۔ قابل کاشت زمین، پانی، توانائی اور حیاتیاتی وسائل پر بے پناہ دباؤ پڑ رہا ہے۔ جیسے جیسے دنیا کی آبادی میں اضافہ ہوگا خوراک کا مسئلہ بہت زیادہ شدت اختیار کر جائے گا۔

**Unit  
13**

## Faithfulness دین داری (ALP)

### Objective Type Questions

#### MCQs on Verb Forms

- (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sh. et.
1. They \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep at ten. (FSD:I/II,SGD:I,DGK:I,GUJ:I)  
(A) had go (B) shall go (C) are go (D) go
  2. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the west (GUJ:I,LHR:I,FSD:I/II,DGK:II,BWP:II,MTN:II)  
(A) set (B) sets (C) will set (D) had set
  3. He \_\_\_\_\_ to school everyday. (MTN:II,SGD:I,DGK:II,BWP:II)  
(A) go (B) goes (C) is going (D) gone
  4. It \_\_\_\_\_ at present. (DGK:I/II,GUJ:I,FSD:I,SGD:II)  
(A) rain (B) rained (C) raining (D) is raining
  5. He \_\_\_\_\_ me waiting.  
(A) not keep (B) does not keep (C) keep (D) no keep
  6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the two books. (FSD:II)  
(A) read (B) have read (C) had reads (D) is reading
  7. The packet \_\_\_\_\_ there since morning. (FSD:I)  
(A) has been lying (B) lie (C) is lying (D) was lying
  8. The book \_\_\_\_\_ on the table for weeks. (FSD:I,SGD:II,BWP:I)  
(A) lie (B) has been lying (C) is lying (D) was lying
  9. Quaid-e-Azam \_\_\_\_\_ very hard. (RWP:I,DGK:I)  
(A) works (B) work (C) worked (D) working
  10. They \_\_\_\_\_ for London tomorrow. (BWP:II,FSD:I/II)  
(A) left (B) leave (C) will leave (D) leaving

#### MCQs on Spellings

- (B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.
11. (A) Surety (B) Surty (C) Surrty (D) Shurty (LHR:II)
  12. (A) Astonishd (B) Astanised (C) Astonished (D) Astonised (DGK:II)
  13. (A) Sturdy (B) Stirdy (C) Sturedy (D) Stardy (RWP:II,SGD:I)

14. (A) Aplauded (B) Applauded (C) Appladed (D) Appleuded (SGD:I)
15. (A) Chevalry (B) Chivalry (C) Chivulry (D) Chivalri (BWP:II)

### MCQs on Synonyms

- (C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.
16. Which word means "to identify the nature of a problem, especially an illness"? (SGD:I,BWP:II)
- (A) infection (B) symptom (C) diagnose (D) disease
17. The antonym of "suffering" is \_\_\_\_\_. (LHR:I,MTN:I/II,DGK:II,BWP:I,SWL:I)
- (A) distress (B) pleasure (C) annoyed (D) anguish
18. The antonym of "consume" is \_\_\_\_\_. (LHR:II,GUJ:I,SGD:I,RWP:I/II,BHP:I)
- (A) utilize (B) safety (C) save (D) use
19. The synonym of "solace" is: (RWP:I,FSD:II,BWP:I/II,SGD:I/II,SWL:II)
- (A) frustration (B) happy (C) aggravation (D) comfort
20. The synonym of "culprit" is \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:I/II,MTN:II,DGK:I,SWL:I)
- (A) offender (B) desert (C) innocent (D) honest
21. The synonym of "current" is: (LHR:II,GUJ:II,RWP:II,FSD:I/II,MTN:I,DGK:I/II,SWL:II)
- (A) dated (B) old (C) up to date (D) out dated
22. "Current" means: (MTN:I/II,DGK:II,BWP:I)
- (A) previous (B) coming (C) present (D) following
23. The antonym of "critical" is \_\_\_\_\_. (MTN:I)
- (A) critics (B) happy (C) serious (D) safe
24. The word "applauded" means: (SWL:I)
- (A) forgave (B) astonished (C) paid (D) showed praise
25. "Sturdy" means: (RWP:II)
- (A) weak (B) tender (C) strong (D) soft
26. The synonym of "entitled" is: (FSD:I)
- (A) brave (B) authorized (C) honest (D) watch

### MCQs on Grammar

- (D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.
27. He worked hard because he did not wish to fail. It is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. (LHR:I)
- (A) complex (B) simple (C) compound (D) interrogative
28. She is not studying at the moment. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. (FSD:I)
- (A) complex (B) negative (C) compound (D) simple
29. "The man complained that there was no bread." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:I,FSD:II)
- (A) independent clause (B) subordinate clause
- (C) dependent clause (D) relative clause
30. If he offers me a job I \_\_\_\_\_ it. (MTN:II)
- (A) will accept (B) accepts (C) would accept (D) accepted
31. I did not go to school because I was ill. This is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. (BWP:I)
- (A) compound (B) simple (C) complex (D) interrogative

32. You may be true but I am not sure. This is a \_\_\_\_ sentence. (SWL:I)  
 (A) simple (B) negative (C) complex (D) compound
33. Aslam is a good boy. This is a/an \_\_\_\_ sentence. (SWL:II)  
 (A) simple (B) optative (C) complex (D) compound
34. Because he was late, he missed the first period. The underlined part is \_\_\_\_:  
 (LHR:II,RWP:II,FSD:I,SGD:I,MTN:II,BWP:II,SWL:II)  
 (A) independant clause (B) relative clause  
 (C) dependent clause (D) none of these
35. Does she always speak the truth? It is a/an \_\_\_\_ sentence. (DGK:II)  
 (A) negative (B) interrogative (C) simple (D) complex
36. I would have been glad if he \_\_\_\_ me in the hospital. (LHR:II,MTN:I,SGD:II)  
 (A) will visit (B) visit (C) had visited (D) visited
37. I know each and every corner of Lahore. It is a \_\_\_\_ sentence. (MTN:II)  
 (A) simple (B) interrogative (C) complex (D) compound
38. I am a Pakistani boy. It is a sentence: (RWP:I)  
 (A) compound (B) simple (C) negative (D) complex
39. The room was full, so I had no place to sit. It is a \_\_\_\_ sentence. (MTN:I,LHR:II,FSD:II,GUJ:I,SGD:I,RWP:II,SWL:II)  
 (A) simple (B) complex (C) imperative (D) compound
40. You may go home as soon as your work is done. This is a \_\_\_\_ sentence. (LHR:I,MTN:II,DGK:I)  
 (A) simple (B) compound  
 (C) complex (D) compound complex
41. If you had not been late, we would have not missed the bus. This sentence is: (LHR:I)  
 (A) third conditional (B) second conditional  
 (C) first conditional (D) simple
42. I did not go to the meeting because I was sick. It is a/an \_\_\_\_ sentence. (GUJ:I)  
 (A) complex (B) simple (C) compound (D) optative
43. "He worked hard day and night because he did not wish to fail." This sentence is: (GUJ:I)  
 (A) simple (B) compound  
 (C) complex (D) compound complex
44. Would that I were C.S.P officer. The sentence is: (RWP:II)  
 (A) Assertive (B) Compound (C) Complex (D) Optative
45. "I love the poor and you hate them". The sentence is: (FSD:I)  
 (A) Compund (B) Complex (C) Optative (D) Imperative
46. The man complained that there was no bread. The underlined part of the sentence is: (SGD:II)  
 (A) Dependent clause (B) Independent clause  
 (C) Adjective clause (D) Relative clause
47. I go to ball practice late so I forgot to set my alarm. It is a/an \_\_\_\_ sentence. (MTN:II)  
 (A) Simple (B) Compound (C) Complex (D) Interrogative
48. I am poor but I have ego. The sentence is: (DGK:II)  
 (A) imperative (B) optative (C) assertive (D) compound
49. The examination ended and the students went home. This sentence is: (SWL:I)  
 (A) complex sentence (B) simple sentence  
 (C) compound sentence (D) compound complex

50. If he had not returned, I would have gladly laid down my life for him. The sentence is a/an: (LHR:I)
- (A) 1st conditional (B) 2nd conditional (C) 3rd conditional (D) complimentary
51. He was sick, so he could not come. The kind of this sentence is \_\_\_\_ (SGD:II)
- (A) Simple (B) Complex  
(C) Compound (D) Compound Complex
52. "I like apples but I like pears more". This is a \_\_\_\_ sentence. (DGK:II)
- (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) conditional

### Answer Key

(1) D	(2) B	(3) B	(4) D	(5) B	(6) B	(7) A	(8) B	(9) C	(10) C
(11) A	(12) C	(13) A	(14) B	(15) B	(16) C	(17) B	(18) C	(19) D	(20) A
(21) C	(22) C	(23) D	(24) D	(25) C	(26) B	(27) A	(28) B	(29) C	(30) A
(31) C	(32) D	(33) A	(34) C	(35) B	(36) C	(37) A	(38) B	(39) D	(40) C
(41) A	(42) A	(43) C	(44) D	(45) A	(46) B	(47) B	(48) D	(49) C	(50) C
(51) C	(52) B								

### Short Questions

1. What case did the young men bring to Hazrat Umar Farooq رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ؟ (MTN:I, DGK:II, BWP:II)
- لو جوان حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے پاس کیا جھگڑا لائے؟
- Ans. The young men brought the case of their father's murder to Hazrat Umar (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ).  
لو جوان آدمی اپنے والد کے قتل کا مقدمہ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے پاس لائے۔
2. Why did the old man hurl a stone at the camel? (LHR:II, RWP:I, BWP:I, DGK:II, SWL:I) (2 Times Repeated)
- بلا سے آدمی نے اونٹ کو پتھر کیوں مارا؟
- Ans. The old man hurled a stone at the camel in anger because it was eating leaves from his tree.  
بلا سے آدمی نے اونٹ کی طرف پتھر پھینکا کیونکہ یہ اُس کے درخت سے پتے کھا رہا تھا۔
3. Why did the villager ask Hazrat Umar Farooq رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ to delay the execution? (RWP:II, FSD:II, BWP:II)
- دیہاتی نے حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے سزائیں تاخیر کے لیے کیوں کہا؟
- Ans. It was because he wanted to make someone the trustee of the gold his father had given him to hand over to his younger brother.  
اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ وہ کسی کو اس سونے کا امین بنانا چاہتا تھا جو اس کے والد نے اسے اپنے چھوٹے بھائی کے حوالے کرنے کے لیے دیا تھا۔
4. On what condition was the criminal allowed to leave? (3 Times Repeated)
- (LHR:I, SGD:I, BWP:I, FSD:I, MTN:I, SWL:II)
- مجرم کو کس شرط پر جانے کی اجازت دی گئی؟
- Ans. The criminal was allowed to leave on condition that he had someone who could stand as his surety.

مجرم کو اس شرط پر جانے کی اجازت دی گئی کہ اس کے پاس کوئی ایسا شخص ہو جو اس کا ضامن بن سکے۔

5. Why were Sahabas (رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین) worried?

(GUJ:II,RWP:I,SGD:I/II)

Ans. Sahabas (رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین) were worried about the fate of Hazrat Abu Zar (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ).

صحابہ کرام رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین کیوں پریشان تھے؟

صحابہ کرام رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین حضرت ابو زرار رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی قسمت کے متعلق پریشان تھے۔

6. Why did the accusers forgive the villager?

(LHR:I/II,SGD:II,GUJ:I,MTN:I,DGK:II,SWL:I/II)

Ans. They forgave him for his honesty and faithfulness.

مدعیان نے دیہاتی کو کیوں معاف کر دیا؟

انہوں نے اس کی ایمان داری اور دین داری کی وجہ سے اسے معاف کر دیا۔

### Translation of Paragraphs

1. The caliph looked at the young man and said, "You have heard the charge leveled against you. What have you to say in your defence?" The villager replied, Commander of the Faithful, I plead guilty to the charge. I was leading my beloved camel. When I reached a garden and halted to rest, the camel nipped a few leaves off the hanging branch of a tree.

(GUJ:I,SWL:II)

خلیفہ نے لو جو ان کی طرف دیکھا اور کہا "تم نے اپنے خلاف لگائے گئے جرم کو سنا ہے۔ تمہیں اپنے دفاع میں کیا کہنا ہے؟ دیہاتی نے جواب دیا "اے امیر المؤمنین رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ میں اس الزام کا اقرار کرتا ہوں۔ میں اپنے پیارے اونٹ کے ساتھ جا رہا تھا۔ جب میں ایک باغ میں پہنچا اور آرام کرنے کی غرض سے قیام کیا اونٹ نے درخت کی جھکی ہوئی شاخ سے کچھ پتے لوچ لیے۔

2. Once Hazrat Umar (رضی اللہ عنہ) sitting in the Masjid of the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) was busy in the affairs of the state. Two young men, holding a strong and sturdy countryman appeared before him. They complained to Hazrat Umar (رضی اللہ عنہ) that the person had murdered their old father. They demanded justice by punishing the murderer for his crime.

(FSD:I)

ایک دفعہ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مسجد رسول (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) میں بیٹھے ریاستی امور میں مصروف تھے۔ دو لو جو ان ایک طاقتور اور قوی دیہاتی آدمی کو پکڑے ہوئے آپ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے سامنے پیش ہوئے۔ انہوں نے حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے شکایت کی کہ اس شخص نے ان کے بوڑھے والد کو قتل کر دیا ہے۔ انہوں نے قاتل کو اس کے جرم کی سزا دے کر انصاف کا تقاضا کیا۔

3. The third day dawned. The accusers and the surety were present at the Masjid of the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم). They were waiting for the criminal. As time passed, Sahabah (رضی اللہ عنہم) felt anxious for the fate of Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari (رضی اللہ عنہ). When only an hour remained, both the accusers came forward and demanded from Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari (رضی اللہ عنہ) their man.

(GUJ:I,SWL:I)

تیسرا دن طلوع ہوا۔ مدعیان اور ضمانتی مسجد نبوی رسول اللہ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) میں موجود تھے۔ وہ مجرم کا انتظار کر رہے تھے۔ جیسے وقت گزرتا گیا، صحابہ کرام رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین حضرت ابو زرار رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے انجام کے متعلق مضطرب ہوتے گئے۔ جب صرف ایک گھنٹہ باقی رہ گیا دونوں مدعیان آگے بڑھے اور حضرت ابو زرار رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے اپنے آدمی کا مطالبہ کیا۔

➤ **Ghazali Chapter-wise Self-Tests (1 to 10)**  
(with Complete Solution)

*plus*

➤ **Ghazali Test & Guess Papers (1 to 7)**  
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*Prepared Precisely in accordance with the Board's Paper Pattern*

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## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 1

## Test Syllabus

**MCQs on:** verb forms, spellings, synonyms, concrete & abstract nouns, articles, noun phrases, personal pronouns, adjectives, order of adjectives, adjective phrases

## English (A)

Unit-1: Hazrat Muhammad

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
an Embodiment of Justice

Unit-3: Try Again (Poem)

English (B): Essays: My Last Day at School,

Sports and Games, My House

Paragraphs: My School, Girl Guides, A Visit to a Museum

Direct &amp; Indirect Speech: (Assertive Sentences)

Pair of Words: 1 to 8

Translation Paragraphs: 1, to 4

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a book when the bell rang. (LHR-I)  
(A) am reading (B) was reading (C) read (D) will read
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ her examination by the next winter. (LHR-I)  
(A) took (B) has taken (C) takes (D) will have taken
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ her in the plane yesterday. (LHR-I)  
(A) met (B) meet (C) have met (D) will meet
  - They already \_\_\_\_\_ their home task. (LHR-I)  
(A) do (B) did (C) have done (D) has done
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ trees daily. (LHR-I)  
(A) cut (B) will cut (C) cuts (D) has cut
- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: 4**
- (A) transseng (B) transcend (C) transcand (D) trancsend (LHR:I)
  - (A) destitute (B) dastitude (C) destatude (D) distitude (GUJ:I)
  - (A) bilieve (B) belive (C) beleive (D) believe (GUJ:II)
  - (A) prevail (B) prevale (C) preveil (D) pervail (SWL:II)
- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- Their ancestors killed a member of our family. The underlined word means: (MTN:I)  
(A) relative (B) forefathers (C) successors (D) brothers
  - He advised the most equitable plan for setting of the black stone. The underlined word means: (SWL:I,LHR:II)  
(A) Privileged (B) reasonable (C) law (D) favourite
  - The synonym of "Persevere" is \_\_\_\_\_. (MTN:I)  
(A) persist (B) give up (C) surrender (D) give in
  - The synonym of "Foe" is \_\_\_\_\_. (LHR:G-I,GUJ:G-II,SGD:GI,MTN-II)  
(A) relative (B) enemy (C) friend (D) peer
  - The Rasool ﷺ was so well known for his justice. The underlined word means: (LHR:II)  
(A) unknown (B) famous (C) reputed (D) appreciated
- D. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet. 5**
- "The accident was due to his ruthlessness." The underlined word is a/an: (LHR:II)  
(A) collective noun (B) concrete noun  
(C) abstract noun (D) common noun
  - "They invited us to their home yesterday". What tense is it? (GUJ:II)  
(A) present indefinite (B) past continuous (C) past indefinite (D) past perfect
  - The revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son. The underlined word is a/an: (LHR:II)  
(A) concrete noun (B) collective noun  
(C) abstract noun (D) material noun
  - We are a good team. The underlined word is a/an: (LHR:II)  
(A) relative pronoun (B) indefinite pronoun  
(C) reflexive pronoun (D) personal pronoun
  - After our trip, I feel I am the \_\_\_\_\_ boy on earth! Fill in with proper adjective: (RWP:I)  
(A) lucky (B) more lucky (C) luckiest (D) luckier



Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) Why did non-Muslims trust the Rasool ﷺ (LHR:I,RWP:II,FSI)(7 Times Repeated)
- (ii) What advice did the Rasool ﷺ give to Hazrat Ali (FSD:II)
- (iii) How can people achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life? (GUJ:I/II,SGD:I,MTN:I) (4 Times Repeated)
- (iv) How did the Rasool ﷺ set high and noble ideals for all mankind? (SGD:II,DGK:II,GUJ:I) (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) Why did Quraish think that the Rasool ﷺ would favour them? (DGK:I,BWP:I,SW:II) (5 Times Repeated)
- (vi) What does the word "proclaimed" mean? (SGD:II,MTN:I) (2 Times Repeated)
- (vii) How does the Quran describe the personality of the Rasool ﷺ (DGK:II,RWP:I,MTN:II,BWP:I) (4 Times Repeated)
- (viii) What can we learn from failure? (BWP:II,FSD:I,DGK:I) (3 Times Repeated)
- (LHR:II,SWL:II,DGK:II) (2 Times Repeated)

## Section - II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR Re-write into simple English the following Paragraph. 8
- Allah's Rasool ﷺ proved by his own example that no one could be more firm for justice than him, even if it was against his interest or the interest of those who were near and dear to him. He decided every case brought to him, by friend or foe with justice, without fear or favour. (RWP:I)
4. Write down the summary of the poem "Try Again" by W.E. Hickson. OR 5
- Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context. (MTN:I,GUJ:I,RWP:II,SGD:I)

Once or twice though you should fail,  
If you would at least prevail,  
Try again.  
If we strive, 'tis no disgrace  
Though we did not win the race—  
What should you do in that case?  
Try again.

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on any One of the following topics. (15)
- (a) My Last Day at School. (3 Times Repeated)
- (b) Sports and games (6 Times Repeated)
- (c) My House (4 Times Repeated)
- OR Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.
- (a) My School (2 Times Repeated)
- (b) Girl Guides (4 Times Repeated)
- (c) A Visit to Museum (3 Times Repeated)
6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. (05)
- (i) She has said, "She is ready to accompany us to Karachi." (3 Times Repeated)
- (ii) He said, "I am not a thief." (4 Times Repeated)
- (iii) She said, "I like clouds in the sky." (2 Times Repeated)
- (iv) They said, "Our teacher is on leave." (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) He said, "I have returned the book." (5 Times Repeated)
- (vi) Afshan said, "I am sewing mother's shirt." (3 Times Repeated)
- (vii) The teacher said to Mueen, "I have taught you and your sister." (6 Times Repeated)
- (viii) The teacher said to us, "You have not completed your drawing." (4 Times Repeated)
7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. (5)
- (i) Affect, Effect (3 Time Repeated)
- (ii) Advice, Advise (5 Time Repeated)
- (iii) Alter, Altar (6 Time Repeated)
- (iv) Altogether, All together (4 Time Repeated)
- (v) Angles, Angels (5 Times Repeated)
- (vi) Bail, Bale (8 Time Repeated)
- (vii) Bare, Bear (6 Time Repeated)
- (viii) Birth, Berth (4 Times Repeated)
8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (8)
- زندگی کے نشیب و فراز میں ایسے لمحات بھی آتے ہیں۔ جب انسان بالکل ناامید ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسے ہر طرف اندھیرا ہی اندھیرا نظر آتا ہے۔ اور اس کی مقابلے کی سکت ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ بات انسان کی عظمت کے خلاف ہے۔ دنیا میں جتنی بھی ترقی ہوئی ہے وہ اس عزم اور ہمت کا نتیجہ ہے جو کہ اللہ نے انسان کو عطا فرمائی ہے انسان کو چاہیے کہ کبھی ہمت نہ ہارے بلکہ مرادندوارنا کامیوں کا مقابلہ کرے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ایک دن ضرور کامیابی عطا کرے گا۔
- (OR) Write Ten sentences about "Libraries". (GUJ:I,RWP:II,MTN:I)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 2

## Test Syllabus

MCOs on: verb forms, spellings, synonyms, collective nouns, use of must / mustn't, personal pronouns, adjectives, adjective phrases, order of adjectives, Future Indefinite Tense

## English (A)

Unit-2: Chinese New Year

Unit-3: Try Again (Poem)

English (B): Essays: Courtesy, Libraries, Health

Paragraphs: A Visit to a Hospital, Fashion

Direct &amp; Indirect Speech: Assertive Sentences

Pair of Words: 9 to 16

Translation Paragraphs: 5 to 8

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| A. | Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: | 5 |
|----|--|---|
- The book \_\_\_\_\_ on the table for many weeks. (GUJ:G-II)  
(A) lie (B) has been lying (C) is lying (D) lying
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ taking this medicine by March next. (GUJ:G-II)  
(A) stop (B) stops  
(C) will have stopped (D) had stopped
  - Sehrish \_\_\_\_\_ a speech today. (GUJ:G-II)  
(A) made (B) makes (C) is making (D) make
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ their exercise by the time the teacher arrives. (BWP:G-I, GUJ:G-II)  
(A) wrote (B) writes (C) is writing (D) will have written
  - I am not \_\_\_\_\_ my time. (GUJ:G-II)  
(A) waste (B) wasted (C) wasting (D) have wasted
- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| B. | Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: | 4 |
|----|---|---|
- (A) leunar (B) leuner (C) luner (D) lunar (BWP:G-I)
  - (A) associated (B) essoceated (C) accociated (D) essociated (GUJ:G-II, DGK:G-II, RWP:G-II)
  - (A) diner (B) dinner (C) denner (D) denir (GUJ:G-II)
  - (A) prevail (B) prevale (C) preveil (D) pervail (SWL:G-II)
- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| C. | Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: | 5 |
|----|--|---|
- Envelopes are not to be opened until: (GUJ:G-II)  
(A) the giver has left the home of the recipient (B) the recipient has left the home of the giver  
(C) the giver has gone to sleep (D) the giver did not allow
  - Prior to the first day of the New Year, it is customary for families to thoroughly clean their houses. The underlined word means: (FSD:G-II, SGD:G-II)  
(A) preceding (B) following (C) next (D) subsequent
  - The synonym of "reward" is: (FSD:G-II)  
(A) fine (B) prize (C) penalty (D) none of these
  - The antonym of "might" is: (FSD:G-II)  
(A) grand (B) strong (C) weak (D) heavy
  - Celebrations can actually last up to a month. The underlined word means: (LHR:G-II)  
(A) infact (B) urgent (C) generally (D) clearly
- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| D. | Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet: | 5 |
|----|---|---|
- Our job is to keep the audlence happy. The underlined word is a / an: (LHR:G-I)  
(A) concrete noun (B) collective noun (C) abstract noun (D) material noun
  - Didn't you see the sign? You \_\_\_\_\_ drive at more than 30 miles an hour. (LHR:G-I)  
(A) must not (B) should not (C) may not (D) would not
  - Nadeem is taller than his brother. The underlined word is a:  
(A) positive degree of an adjective (B) comparative degree of an adjective  
(C) superlative degree of an adjective (D) none of these
  - Shahid is the wisest person in his family. The underlined word is a:  
(A) positive degree of an adjective (B) comparative degree of an adjective  
(C) superlative degree of an adjective (D) past perfect continuous tense
  - We are a good team. The underlined word is a/an: (LHR:G-II)  
(A) relative pronoun (B) indefinite pronoun  
(C) reflexive pronoun (D) personal pronoun

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) Why is Chinese New Year never on the same day each year?  
(MTN:G-II,BWP:G-I,SWL:G-II,RWP:G-I,) (5 Times Repeated)
- (ii) What is the Chinese belief about cleaning houses before new year day?  
(DGK:G-I,BWP:G-I,SW:G-II) (5 Times Repeated)
- (iii) Why does Chinese dinner consist of eight or nine dishes?  
(SGD:G-II,MTN:G-I) (2 Times Repeated)
- (iv) When does Chinese New Year start?  
(GUJ:G-II,RWP:G-II,FSD:G-I) (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) What do decorations on doors and windows symbolize?  
(LHR:G-I,DGK:G-II,) (2 Times Repeated)
- (vi) What is the significance of New year's Eve Dinner?  
(SGD:G-I-II,GUJ:G-I,DGK:G-II) (5 Times Repeated)
- (vii) What do the little red envelopes filled with money symbolize?  
(LHR:G-II,BWP:G-I-II,) (3 Times Repeated)
- (viii) What is the importance of Chinese New Year for Chinese families?  
(BWP:G-II,FSD:G-I,DGK:G-I) (3 Times Repeated)

## Section - II

3. Translate Into Urdu. OR Re-write Into simple English the following Paragraph. 8  
(GUJ:G-I)
- Every year is associated with one of the twelve animals of the Chinese zodiac. These animals are often represented in decorations. Some people believe that those born during the year of a particular animal may have the character traits of that animal.
4. Write down the summary of the poem "Try Again" by W.E. Hickson. OR 05  
Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.  
(LHR:G-I,FSD:G-II,DGK:G-I,BWP:G-II)

All that other folk can do,  
Why with patience should not you?  
Only keep this rule in view,  
Try again.

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on any One of the following topics: (15)
- (a) Courtesy (2 Times Repeated) (b) Libraries (2 Times Repeated) (c) Health (4 Times Repeated)
- OR Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on either of the following topics.
- (a) A Visit to a Hospital (3 Times Repeated) (b) Fashion (2 Times Repeated)
6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. 05
- (i) He said to the stranger, "I do not recognize you". (6 Times Repeated)
- (ii) He said, "I am not a thief". (4 Times Repeated)
- (iii) He said, "She will go there". (2 Times Repeated)
- (iv) They said, "We have done our duty." (4 Times Repeated)
- (v) He said, "I am unwell." (3 Times Repeated)
- (vi) She said, "I am working hard." (5 Times Repeated)
- (vii) She said to me, "You are a lazy boy." (4 Times Repeated)
- (viii) He said, "I have returned the books." (6 Times Repeated)
7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. 5
- (i) Beside, Besides (5 Times Repeated) (ii) Brake, Break (3 Times Repeated) (iii) Cool, Cold (4 Times Repeated) (iv) Cloth, Clothes (7 Times Repeated)
- (v) Cell, Sell (5 Times Repeated) (vi) Compare, Contrast (6 Times Repeated) (vii) Device, Devise (2 Times Repeated) (viii) Denied, Refused (5 Times Repeated)
8. Translate the following paragraph into English. 8

میں دسویں جماعت میں پڑھتا ہوں۔ جس سکول میں میں پڑھتا ہوں شہر کا ایک مشہور سکول ہے۔ میری جماعت کو چار استاد پڑھاتے ہیں۔ وہ سب کے سب بہت قابل ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے سب سے زیادہ مسٹر زید پسند ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں انگریزی اور حساب پڑھاتے ہیں۔ ان کے حساب پڑھانے کا طریقہ اتنا اچھا ہے کہ جو کچھ وہ پڑھاتے ہیں وہ ہمیں فوراً یاد ہو جاتا ہے اس لیے ان کی جماعت کا نتیجہ سو فیصد ہوتا ہے۔

(OR) Write Ten sentences about "Pakistani Women".

(GUJ:G-I,RWP:G-II)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 3

## Test Syllabus

MCOs on: verb forms, spellings, synonyms, personal pronouns, position of adverbs, degrees of adjectives  
adverbs phrases, gerunds & infinitives adjective phrases

## English (A)

Unit-4: First Aid

Unit-3: Try Again (Poem)

English (B): Essays: The Monsoon / A Rainy Day, A Scene at the Railway Station

Paragraphs: A River in Flood, A Dream

Direct &amp; Indirect Speech: (Interrogative Sentences)

Pair of Words: 17 to 24

Translation Paragraphs: 9 to 12

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- She \_\_\_\_\_ French at present. (FSD:I)  
(A) is learning (B) learnt (C) will learn (D) has learned
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ since morning. (GUJ:I,SWL:I,FSD:I)  
(A) rest (B) will rest (C) rested (D) have been resting
  - The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the west. (GUJ:I,FSD:I)  
(A) set (B) sets (C) will set (D) have set
  - Are they \_\_\_\_\_ idle? (FSD:I)  
(A) sitting (B) sit (C) sits (D) sat
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ her in the plane. (FSD:I)  
(A) met (B) meet (C) meets (D) will meet
- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: 4**
- (A) Tewezer (B) Tezwere (C) Tweezers (D) Tewzeer (BWP:I)
  - (A) Enfaction (B) Anfaction (C) Enfecshon (D) Infection (LHR:II)  
(GUJ:II,DGK:II,RWP:II)
  - (A) minar (B) minor (C) minur (D) manor (DGK:I)
  - (A) Iquipment (B) Equipament (C) Equipment (D) Equepment (MTN:II)
- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- First aid knowledge ranges from taking care of cuts to dealing with an unconscious victim. The underlined word means: (RWP:I)  
(A) helper (B) sufferer (C) suppressor (D) ruler
  - Thorough cleaning reduces the risk of \_\_\_\_\_. (RWP:I)  
(A) infection and tetanus (B) allergy  
(C) rash (D) burns
  - If \_\_\_\_\_ appears, stop using the ointment. (RWP:I)  
(A) infection (B) rash (C) allergy (D) wounds
  - Sometimes we may have accidents and we may get hurt. The underlined word means: (FSD:II)  
(A) injured (B) injury (C) heal (D) hide
  - The antonym of "win" is: (LHR:II)  
(A) lose (B) get (C) give (D) victory
- D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- I am afraid I cannot afford to spend too much money. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (DGK:I)  
(A) gerund (B) participle (C) infinitive (D) progressive
  - He hit the ball nicely. What kind of adverb is the underlined word? (BWP:I)  
(A) Adverb of time (B) Adverb of manner (C) Adverb of Place (D) Adverb of degree
  - My family and I went to visit Murree last summer. Of all the summers I have had, I would say this was the \_\_\_\_\_ summer ever! (DGK:I)  
(A) good (B) very good (C) better (D) best
  - Everybody has \_\_\_\_\_ own dreams and goals. (DGK:II)  
(A) its (B) their (C) his (D) him
  - We left the plane shaking in the storm. The underlined word is a/an: (SWL:II)  
(A) infinitive (B) gerund (C) noun (D) preposition

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10

- (i) What is the importance of knowledge of 'First Aid' in crisis management? (SGD:I,BWP:I,GUJ:I) (3 Times Repeated)
- (ii) You should not keep checking if the bleeding has stopped. Why? (DGK:G-II,BWP:G-II,SWL:G-II)
- (iii) Why is it necessary to keep away soap from the wound? (FSD:I/II,MTN:II,DGK:I/II,SWL:II)
- (iv) How is an antibiotic cream or ointment good in healing the wound? (GUJ:II,RWP:II,FSD:I) (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) When do you need to see a doctor? (GUJ:II,FSD:I,IMTN:I) (3 Times Repeated)
- (vi) What should your first aid kit consist of? (LHR:I/II,RWP:I/II,GUJ:II) (5 Times Repeated)
- (vii) "If we strive, it is no disgrace", explain this sentence. (RWP:II) (2 Times Repeated)
- (viii) What can we learn from failure? (BWP:II,FSD:I,DGK:I) (3 Times Repeated)

## Section - II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR Re-write into simple English the following Paragraph. 8

Handling minor accidents at home or on the road develops a sense of crisis management. This may prepare people to tackle with unexpected emergencies with great confidence. Minor cuts and scrapes usually do not need to go to the emergency room. Yet proper care is essential to avoid infection or other complications.

4. Write down the summary of the poem "Try Again" by W.E. Hickson. OR Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context. 05

All that other folk can do,  
Why with patience should not you?  
Only keep this rule in view,  
Try again.

(LHR:I,FSD:II,DGK:I,BWP:II)

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on either of the following topics: (15)

(a) The Monsoon / A Rainy Day

(b) A Scene at the Railway Station

(4 Times Repeated)

(2 Times Repeated)

OR Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on either of the following topics:

(a) A River in Flood

(b) A Dream

(4 Times Repeated)

(2 Times Repeated)

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. 05

- (i) He said to me, "What are you looking for?" (5 Times Repeated)
- (ii) The teacher said, "Whose book is it?" (7 Times Repeated)
- (iii) They said, "Have you ever visited Murree Hills?" (5 Times Repeated)
- (iv) He said, "What do you want me to do?" (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) She said, "Is this your book?" (6 Times Repeated)
- (vi) He said, "Do you agree with me?" (4 Times Repeated)
- (vii) She said, "Where do you live?" (7 Times Repeated)
- (viii) Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?" (3 Times Repeated)

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. 5

(i) Dairy, Diary

(ii) Dew, Due

(iii) Die, Dye

(iv) Dose, Doze

(5 Times Repeated)

(3 Times Repeated)

(4 Times Repeated)

(7 Times Repeated)

(v) Elder, Older

(vi) Eligible, Illegible

(vii) Accept, Except

(viii) Droop, Drop

(5 Times Repeated)

(6 Times Repeated)

(2 Times Repeated)

(5 Times Repeated)

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. 8

ایک دفعہ دوست سفر پر روانہ ہوئے۔ انہوں نے ایک دوسرے سے وعدہ کیا کہ وہ ایک دوسرے کی مصیبت میں مدد کریں گے۔ وہ ایک جنگل میں پہنچے۔ انہوں نے ایک ریچھ کو اپنی طرف آتے دیکھا۔ ان میں سے ایک بھاگا۔ اور درخت پر چڑھ گیا۔ اس کا دوست درخت پر نہ چڑھ سکا۔ وہ لیٹ گیا اور دم سادھ لیا۔

(LHR:II,BWP:II,DGK:I)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 4

## Test Syllabus

MCQs on: verb forms, spellings, synonyms, transitive and intransitive verbs, similes, prepositions of movement and direction, active and passive voice, model verbs, first conditional sentences

## English (A)

Unit-6: Television Vs. Newspaper

Unit-5: The Rain (Poem)

English (B): Essays: A Hockey Match, A Cricket Match

Paragraphs: How to Keep Our Town Clean?, An Industrial Exhibition

Direct &amp; Indirect Speech:

(Assertive, Imperative &amp; Exclamatory Sentences)

Pair of Words: 25 to 32

Translation Paragraphs: 13 to 16

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ for milk last night. (SGD-G-II)  
(A) cried (B) cries (C) crying (D) had cried
  - Najma always \_\_\_\_\_ the truth. (SGD-G-I,II)  
(A) speak (B) speaks (C) has spoken (D) speaking
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ him next Monday. (GUJ:G-II,SWL:G-I,SGD-G-II)  
(A) saw (B) see (C) sees (D) shall see
  - It \_\_\_\_\_ since last night. (SGD-G-II)  
(A) rained (B) rains (C) had been raining (D) raining
  - Have you \_\_\_\_\_ this book? (SGD-G-II)  
(A) reading (B) red (C) reads (D) read
- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: 4**
- (A) entertainment (B) intertainment (C) entrtainment (D) entiretainment (RWP:G-II)
  - (A) noise (B) naise (C) neice (D) naise (FSD:G-II)
  - (A) article (B) artical (C) articale (D) artecal (SGD:G-I)
  - (A) magazines (B) magzines (C) magezines (D) magazenes (SGD:G-I)
- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- I ate a \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich. Which connotation is more negative? (FSD:G-II)  
(A) soggy (B) moist (C) grin (D) uneasy
  - "Everyone had a \_\_\_\_\_ on his her face on the way home." Which connotation is more positive? (LHR:G-II,MTN:G-I,SGD:G-II)  
(A) grin (B) smile (C) smirk (D) sadness
  - And when the sun comes out after this rain shall stop. The underlined part means: (LHR:G-I)  
(A) passes (B) spreads (C) appears (D) hears
  - The synonym of "lovely" is \_\_\_\_\_. (SGD:G-II)  
(A) loyal (B) unattractive (C) beautiful (D) ugly
  - The word "convenient" means \_\_\_\_\_. (DGK:G-II)  
(A) easy (B) good (C) difficult (D) cunning
- D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet. 5**
- He has to \_\_\_\_\_ the result. (SGD:G-II)  
(A) will accept (B) accept (C) accepting (D) accepted
  - "My friend gave me the book." Choose the correct passive voice. (RWP:G-I)  
(A) I have been given the book by my friend. (B) I am given the book by my friend.  
(C) I was given the book by my friend. (D) I had not been given the book by my friend.
  - The watchman blew his whistle. The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (SGD:G-II)  
(A) intransitive verb (B) regular verb  
(C) transitive verb (D) preposition
  - Their leader is as wise as an owl. The figure of speech used in the sentence is: (FSD:G-I)  
(A) alliteration (B) metaphor (C) personification (D) simile
  - If they are busy people, they \_\_\_\_\_ miss the news.  
(A) are (B) have (C) will (D) would

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) What is one good thing about newspapers? (LHR:G-I-II,MTN:G-I-II,GUJ:G-I,) (5 times repeated)
- (ii) How does television make us lazy? (FSD:G-I,GUJ:G-II,RWP:G-II,SGD:G-I,MTN:G-I) (5 times repeated)
- (iii) How is a newspaper more convenient medium of news? (GUJ:G-II,RWP-I-II,FSD:G-I,) (6 times repeated)
- (iv) How does a viewer get restricted while watching TV news? (MTN:G-II,SGD:G-I)
- (v) In what way viewing news on TV is easier than reading a newspaper? (FSD:G-I-II,) (2 times repeated)
- (vi) How do newspapers give us more in-depth coverage? (4 times repeated)
- (vii) Why do some people read more than one newspapers? (GUJ:G-I,SGD:G-I-II,) (3 times repeated)
- (viii) Which medium do you prefer for news? Why? (DGK:G-II)

## Section - II

3. Translate into Urdu: OR Re-write into simple English the following Paragraph. 8  
(RWP-G-II)
- Television, on the other hand, requires its viewers to be at a certain place, at a certain time in order to watch and listen to the news. If they are busy people, they will miss the news. They cannot choose to read it on the move or throughout the day. They cannot even choose which piece of news they wish to skip.
4. Write down the summary of the poem "The Rain" written by W.H. Davies. OR 05  
Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context. (SGD-G-II)

I hear leaves drinking rain;  
I hear rich leaves on top  
Giving the poor beneath  
Drop after drop;  
Tis a sweet noise to hear

These green leaves drinking near.

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on either of the following topics: (15)
- (a) A Hockey Match (4 Times Repeated)
- (b) A Cricket Match (2 Times Repeated)
- OR Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on either of the following topics:
- (a) How to Keep Our Town Clean? (4 Times Repeated)
- (b) An Industrial Exhibition (2 Times Repeated)
6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. 05
- (i) He said, "Do you agree with me?" (4 Times Repeated)
- (ii) Roshana said, "Let us finish our work first." (4 Times Repeated)
- (iii) You will say, "She is cranky." (4 Times Repeated)
- (iv) He said to me, "What are you looking for?" (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) The teacher said, "Do not make a noise." (3 Times Repeated)
- (vi) He said, "She will go there." (3 Times Repeated)
- (vii) She said to me, "Please lend me your camera for a day." (3 Times Repeated)
- (viii) The teacher said, "Who is the next on the list?" (3 Times Repeated)
7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences." 5
- (i) Expect, Hope (3 Times Repeated)
- (ii) Feet, Feat (5 Times Repeated)
- (iii) Floor, Flour (6 Times Repeated)
- (iv) Fair, Fare (4 Times Repeated)
- (v) Foul, Fowl (5 Times Repeated)
- (vi) Gate, Gait (3 Times Repeated)
- (vii) Gaol, Goal (2 Times Repeated)
- (viii) Heal, Heel (7 Times Repeated)
8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (SGD:I) 08
- دودھ ایک مکمل غذا ہے۔ یہ بیٹھا اور لذیذ ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا رنگ سفید ہوتا ہے۔ ہم زیادہ تر دودھ گائے اور بھینس سے حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ دودھ ہمیں صحت مند اور طاقتور بناتا ہے۔ ہم اس سے دہی، کھن اور پنیر بھی بناتے ہیں۔ بچوں اور مریضوں کے لیے دودھ بیش قیمت غذا ہے۔ دودھ کو ہمیشہ اہل کر استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔ (SGD:II)
- (OR) Write Ten sentences about "A House on Fire." (DGK:I)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 5

## Test Syllabus

MCQs on verb forms, spellings, synonyms, transitive and intransitive verbs, similes, prepositions, indefinite pronouns, present perfect tense,

## English (A)

Unit-7: Little by Little One Walks  
Part

Unit-5: The Rain (Poem)

English (B): Essays: A True Muslim, Life in a Big City

Paragraphs: My Neighbour, A Meena Bazar

Direct & Indirect Speech: (All types of sentences)

Pair of Words: 33 to 40

Translation Paragraphs: 17 to 20

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

## A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet:

5

- I \_\_\_\_\_ you since Monday. (BWP:G-I, DGK-I)  
(A) shall see (B) saw (C) see (D) have not seen
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ you been working in the garden. (DGK-I)  
(A) will (B) has (C) are (D) have
- I \_\_\_\_\_ take my meals at night. (DGK-I)  
(A) did not (B) does not (C) do not (D) is not
- They \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep at ten. (DGK-I)  
(A) had go (B) shall go (C) are go (D) go
- He has \_\_\_\_\_ his breakfast. (DGK-I)  
(A) took (B) take (C) taking (D) taken

## B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet:

4

- (A) axcel (B) excel (C) exael (D) ixcel (FSD:G-II, SWL:G-I, MTN:G-I)
- (A) successful (B) successfull (C) sucessful (D) sucesful (2 times repeated)
- (A) preority (B) priority (C) porolrity (D) prierity (MTN:G-I, SGD:G-I, FSD:G-I)
- (A) motevation (B) motivotion (C) motevotion (D) motivation (MTN:G-I)

## C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet:

5

- I am prepared to excel in the years to come. The underlined word means: (MTN:G-II)  
(A) support (B) report (C) to do well (D) stop (SGD:G-I)
- "Motivation" means:  
(A) movement (B) inspiration (C) invention (D) affection
- "The last couple of years have been a long bumpy ride for me." The underlined phrase means: (BWP:G-II, SGD:G-I, RWP:G-II)  
(A) easy time (B) free time (C) period (D) hard and challenging time (DGK:G-II)
- The antonym of "bright" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) brilliant (B) clear (C) boring (D) dark (SWL:G-I, BWP:G-I)
- The synonym of "lovely" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) unattractive (B) ugly (C) beautiful (D) easy

## D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet:

5

- Everybody enjoys a good movie. The underlined word is a/an:  
(A) personal pronoun (B) reflexive pronoun  
(C) indefinite pronoun (D) demonstrative pronoun
- He has decided to go abroad. What tense is this?  
(A) present indefinite (B) past indefinite  
(C) present perfect (D) future perfect
- Someone ate my cookies. The underlined word is a/an:  
(A) personal pronoun (B) relative pronoun  
(C) indefinite pronoun (D) reflexive pronoun
- All drives his car carefully. The underlined word is a/an:  
(A) intransitive verb (B) transitive verb (C) helping verb (D) modal verb
- They are faithful \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
(A) to (B) with (C) on (D) of



Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) What has motivated the author to participate so actively?
- (ii) What are some distinctions of the writer? (FSD-G-I-II, SWL-G-II) (3 times repeated)
- (iii) What has he gained from his summer job experiences?
- (iv) How have these experiences helpful to him in future? (SWL-G-I)
- (v) What kind of student is the writer? Which of his qualities impress you?
- (vi) What does the author want to imply by mentioning his co-curricular activities? (DGK-G-II)
- (vii) What will happen after rain stops? (FSD-G-I)
- (viii) What according to the poet is a sweet noise? (The Rain)

## Section - II

3. Translate the following paragraph into Urdu. OR Rewrite it into simple English. 8
- As a student, I am an active participant in academic and co-curricular activities. My first priority has always been to get good grades in school. Although this is important to me, I also know that by participating in sports, and after school - activities, I will become a well-rounded student.
4. Write down the summary of the poem "The Rain" written by W.H. Davies. 05

OR

Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context. (RWP-G-I)

And when the Sun comes out;  
After this, rain shall stop,  
A wondrous light will fill  
Each dark, round drop;  
I hope the Sun shines bright;  
It will be a lovely sight.

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on either of the following topics: (15)
- (a) A True Muslim (4 Times Repeated)
- (b) Life in a Big City (2 Times Repeated)

- OR Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on either of the following topics:
- (a) My Neighbour (4 Times Repeated)
- (b) A Meena Bazaar (2 Times Repeated)

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. 05
- (i) She said, "I am working hard." (3 Times Repeated)
- (ii) She said to me, "You are a lazy boy." (3 Times Repeated)
- (iii) They said, "Our teacher is on leave." (3 Times Repeated)
- (iv) She said, "What a beautiful piece of art it is!" (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) She said, "The patient died in the hospital." (3 Times Repeated)
- (vi) The referee said, "Quiet, please." (3 Times Repeated)
- (vii) She will say, "He did not come up to my expectations." (2 Times Repeated)
- (viii) Arif and Ayesha said to their mother, "We like mangoes." (2 Times Repeated)
7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences." 5

- (i) Healthy, Healthful (ii) Idle, Idol (iii) Invent, Discover (iv) Ice, Snow (DGK:II)
- (5 Times Repeated) (2 Times Repeated) (3 Times Repeated) (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) Lose, Loose (vi) Later, Latter (vii) Lawyer, Liar (viii) Lesson, Lessen
- (4 Times Repeated) (4 Times Repeated) (3 Times Repeated) (4 Times Repeated)

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (MTN:II) 08

شیر ایک طاقتور جانور ہے۔ یہ دیکھنے میں بہت خوفناک نظر آتا ہے۔ اس کی گردن پر لمبے لمبے بال ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ افریقہ اور ایشیا کے جنگلوں میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ غاروں میں رہتا ہے۔ اسے جنگل کا بادشاہ کہتے ہیں۔ یہ انسان کا بڑا دشمن ہے۔ لیکن شکاری اسکے بچوں کو پھرا لیتے ہیں۔ وہ ان کو سدھاتے ہیں۔ اور سرکس میں ان سے کام لیتے ہیں۔

(OR) Write Ten sentences about "A Visit to a Historical Place".

(MTN:II)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 6

## Test Syllabus

**NCOs on:** verb forms, spellings, synonyms, kinds of pronouns, present & past principles, gerund, infinitive & prepositional phrases, noun phrases, noun clauses, present perfect continuous tense

## English (A)

Unit-9: Selecting the Right Career

Unit-8: Peace (Poem)

English (B): Essays: Village Life, Television

Paragraphs: A Road Accident, Pakistani Women

Direct &amp; Indirect Speech: (All types of Sentences)

Pair of Words: 41 to 48

Translation Paragraphs: 21 to 24

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- He \_\_\_\_\_ twenty minutes ago. (RWP:G-II,SWL:GII, DGK:G-I, BWP-II)  
(A) leave (B) will leave (C) left (D) has left
  - The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the west. (GUJ:G-I, BWP-II)  
(A) set (B) has set (C) sets (D) is setting
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ to Lahore tomorrow. (FSD:G-I, BWP-II)  
(A) will go (B) went (C) have gone (D) go
  - It \_\_\_\_\_ since last night. (BWP-II)  
(A) had been raining (B) rained (C) rains (D) has rained
  - Have you \_\_\_\_\_ this book? (BWP-II)  
(A) reading (B) has read (C) reads (D) read
- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: 4**
- (A) Trends (B) Trands (C) Terands (D) Trandes (LHR:G-I)
  - (A) earned (B) earnd (C) earrnd (D) eameed (GUJ:G-I)
  - (A) Statistics (B) Stetistics (C) Statitics (D) Statestics (FSD:G-I)
  - (A) Interest (B) Interast (C) Enterest (D) Intirest (SGD:G-I)
- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- The word "smashing" means: (DGK:G-II)  
(A) flying (B) making  
(C) hitting and breaking (D) moving
  - But all of that is not its core. The underlined word means: (LHR:G-I)  
(A) centre (B) strong (C) high (D) temporary (SWL:GII, FSD-I)
  - Right profession means to: (GRW-I)  
(A) develop a tradition (B) choose the career  
(C) select the scope (D) organize the graph
  - The synonym of innovative is: (SGD:G-II)  
(A) new (B) old (C) out dated (D) obsolete
  - The purpose of letter is included in the \_\_\_\_\_. (SGD:G-II)  
(A) solutation (B) body (C) writer's name (D) signature
- D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the respective bubbles. 5**
- "I am afraid I cannot afford to spend too much money." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (BWP:G-II)  
(A) Gerund (B) Participle  
(C) infinitive (D) Collective Noun
  - Hand me that hammer. The underlined word is a/an: (LHR:G-II)  
(A) Reflexive Pronoun (B) Demonstrative Pronoun  
(C) Personal Pronoun (D) Indefinite Prohoun
  - I went to see what had happened. The underlined part of sentence is a / an: (LHR:G-II)  
(A) noun clause (B) objective clause (C) adverb clause (D) main clause
  - "Flying above the lake" at this time of night seems a little dangerous. The underlined phrase is a / an \_\_\_\_\_. (LHR:G-II)  
(A) infinitive phrase (B) gerund phrase  
(C) prepositional phrase (D) noun phrase
  - It has been raining since morning. What tense is it? (LHR-I)  
(A) Present continuous (B) Present Indefinite  
(C) Present perfect (D) Present perfect continuous

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions:

- (i) How do career counsellors help you choose the right profession? (LHR:G-II, FSD:G-I-II, MTN:G-II, SWL:G-II,) (4 times repeated) 10
- (ii) What were some famous careers for the young people in the past? (DGK:G-I-II, MTN:G-I,) (3 times repeated)
- (iii) What is meant by the "right profession"? (LHR:G-I, RWP:G-I-II, SGD:G-I-II, BWP:G-I-II, SWL:G-I, GUJ:G-I, FSD:G-II, DGK:G-II) (12 times repeated)
- (iv) Why is it important to consider the scope of any field? (RWP:G-I, BWP:G-II, GUJ:G-II,) (3 times repeated)
- (v) Is there any need of proper career counselling department? Why? (GUJ:G-I)
- (vi) How can career counsellors help the young people? (LHR:G-I, GUJ:G-I-II, FSD:G-I, SGD:G-I-II, BWP:G-I, DGK:G-I) (8 times repeated)
- (vii) How is wind described in the first stanza of the poem; "Peace"?
- (viii) How does the scene look like when wind is still?

## Section - II

3. Translate the following paragraph into Urdu. OR Rewrite it into simple English. 8  
Today, life has become more dynamic and innovative. Gone are the days when the medical and engineering fields were the only available choices. Now a whole world of non-traditional careers, from IT, electronic media and web networking to online business portals and fashion designing are available for young people. (BWP:G-I)
4. Write down the summary of the poem "Peace" written by Dr. Hartmann. (5)  
OR Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context. (DGK:G-II)

The wind is now  
a roaring, smashing  
monster of destruction,  
raking all man's work  
from the valleys,  
from the vales,  
and sends them spinning,  
broken flying--

5. Write an essay of 150 - 200 words on either of the following topics. 15  
(a) Village Life (2 Times Repeated) (b) Television (3 Times Repeated)
- (OR) Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on either of the following topics.  
(a) A Road Accident (2 Times Repeated) (b) Pakistani Women (3 Times Repeated)
6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. 05  
(i) Afshan said, "I am sewing mother's shirt." (2 Times Repeated)  
(ii) Ali said, "I am not a thief." (2 Times Repeated)  
(iii) She said, "I am doing my home task now." (2 Times Repeated)  
(iv) They said, "Have you ever visited Murree hills?" (2 Times Repeated)  
(v) The teacher said, "Who is next on list?" (2 Times Repeated)  
(vi) The teacher said, "Who is the author of this book?" (2 Times Repeated)  
(vii) The judge said, "Have you anything more to say?" (2 Times Repeated)  
(viii) He said to her, "I live in this building." (2 Times Repeated)
7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences." (RWP:G-II) 5  
(i) Lovely, Lovable (ii) Medal, Meddle (iii) Meat, Meet (iv) Metal, Mettle  
(v) Marry, Merry (vi) Miner, Minor (vii) Necessary, Necessity  
(viii) Observation, Observance

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. 08

تیار کیا گیا ہے، ہم نے بہت سے جانور دیکھے۔ یہ جانور ہم نے پہلے کبھی نہیں دیکھے تھے۔ ہم سب بہت خوش ہوئے۔ میرا چھوٹا بھائی خاص طور پر خوش ہوا۔ جب اس نے مور کو دیکھا تو خوشی سے اچھلنے لگا۔ اس نے ابا جان سے کہا "ابا جان، کیا آپ مجھے ایک مور خرید کر دے سکتے ہیں؟ یہ بہت خوبصورت جانور ہے۔" ابا جان نے بتایا کہ یہ مور بیچنے کے لیے نہیں ہیں۔

OR Write Ten sentences about "A Dream". (FSD:G-II, BWP:G-I)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 7

## Test Syllabus

**MCQs on:** verb forms, spellings, synonyms, kinds of pronouns, present & past principles, gerund, infinitive & prepositional phrases, relative pronoun, adjective clauses, second conditional sentences

## English (A)

Unit-10: A World Without Books

Unit-8: Peace (Poem)

**English (B):** Essays: A Visit To A Hill Station,

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

**Paragraphs:** A Fortune-teller, A Picnic Party**Direct & Indirect Speech:** (All types of Sentences)**Pair of Words:** 49 to 56**Translation Paragraphs:** 25 to 28

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- They always--- back home late.  
(A) came (B) comes (C) have come (D) come (LHR-I)
  - They --- tea every morning.  
(A) drink (B) drank (C) is drinking (D) have drunk (RWP:G-II,FSD:G-I,LHR-I)
  - The sun --- in the west.  
(A) set (B) sets (C) setting (D) will set (GUJ:G-I,LHR-I)
  - How long have you been --- here?  
(A) sit (B) sits (C) sitting (D) will sit (LHR-I)
  - If he offers me a job, I ---- it.  
(A) accept (B) will accept (C) would accept (D) would have accepted (LHR-I)
- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: 4**
- (A) damose (B) deemise (C) demise (D) dimise (LHR:G-I,RWP:G-II)
  - (A) techiqe (B) techniq (C) technique (D) techneqe (BWP:G-I)
  - (A) defi (B) defy (C) dafy (D) dufy (LHR:G-II)
  - (A) loateh (B) loathe (C) leatoh (D) lotaeh (SGD:G-II,FSD:G-II,GUJ:G-I)
- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- The comforts of books defy time and break borders. The underlined word means:  
(A) consider as same (B) openly resist something (C) accept (D) reflect (RWP:G-II)
  - The antonym of "unimportant" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) costly (B) healthy (C) important (D) stillness
  - The students gathered signatures for increasing the hours of the library. The underlined part of the sentence is a / an:  
(A) infinitive phrase (B) gerund phrase (C) 2nd conditional sentence (D) first conditional sentence (LHR:I)
  - This treatment is really great. It makes me feel so relaxed. The underlined part of the sentence is:  
(A) present participle (B) past participle (C) concrete noun (D) collective noun (LHR:I)
  - The antonym of "abandon" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) innocent (B) support (C) discard (D) desert (MTN:G-I)
- D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- \_\_\_ I had more time, I would help you. Choose the appropriate conjunction:  
(A) since (B) when (C) if (D) as (RWP:II)
  - I have lost the pen \_\_\_\_\_. I bought this morning.  
(A) whose (B) whom (C) which (D) what (SGD:G-II)
  - I saw myself in the mirror. The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun.  
(A) reflexive (B) possessive (C) subjective (D) objective (GUJ:I,II,DGK:II)
  - This treatment is really great. It makes me feel so relaxed. The underlined part of the sentence is:  
(A) present participle (B) past participle (C) concrete noun (D) collective noun (LHR:II)
  - I like those who win the first prize. The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun.  
(A) interrogative (B) relative (C) personal (D) reflexive (SWL:G-II)

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) Can modern technology take the place of books? (LHR:G-I,SGD:G-I,DKG:G-II,MTN:G-II,DKG:G-I) (5 Times Repeated)
- (ii) How does a book connect the reader and the writer? (LHR:G-I-II,DKG:G-I-II,BWP:G-I,SWL:G-I,GUJ:G-I) (7 Times Repeated)
- (iii) In what way books are better than radio, TV and Internet? (MTN:G-I,SGD:G-I) (2 Times Repeated)
- (iv) "It is slow food in a world given over to fast food" Explain. (MTN:G-II,SWL:G-II,SGD:G-II) (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) Why should people be given more opportunity to read books? (FSD:G-I-II,SGD:G-II,BWP:G-II) (4 Times Repeated)
- (vi) Which book has inspired you the most, why? (FSD:G-I-II,RWP:G-II,BWP:G-I) (5 Times Repeated)
- (vii) Why should libraries be established widely? (BWP:G-II)
- (viii) What solution does the writer suggest to promote the habit of book-reading? (LHR:G-II)

## Section - II

3. Translate the following paragraph into Urdu. OR Rewrite it into simple English. 8

Literature is the story of humans. It is the record of who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Books make us travel at large. During our journey, we are connected with humanity. We identify ourselves with the characters we meet and learn whether we love, loathe, fear or flatter. They help us comprehend our faults and aspirations.

4. Write down the summary of the poem "Peace" written by Dr. Hartmann. 05

OR

Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

But all of that is,  
not its core,  
Its centre is in truth,  
eternal stillness.

(BWP-G-I)

5. Write an essay of 150 - 200 words on either of the following topics. 15
- (a) A Visit To A Hill Station (4 Times Repeated)
- (b) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (3 Times Repeated)

- (OR) Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on either of the following topics.
- (a) A Fortune-teller (3 Times Repeated)
- (b) A Picnic Party (4 Times Repeated)

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. 05

- (I) The boy said, "What do you want me to do?" (2 Times Repeated)
- (II) She said, "I like clouds in the sky." (2 Times Repeated)
- (III) He says, "I want to speak to you". (2 Times Repeated)
- (IV) She said, "Would that my father were alive!" (2 Times Repeated)
- (V) The teacher said to me, "I have taught you and your sister." (2 Times Repeated)
- (VI) She said, "Are you going to Lahore today?" (2 Times Repeated)
- (VII) The manager said, "how do you propose to solve this problem?" (2 Times Repeated)
- (VIII) They said, "We have won the match." (4 Times Repeated)

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences." (MTN-G-I) 5
- (I) Profit, Prophet (II) Popular, Populous (III) Principal, Principle (IV) Peace, Piece
- (V) Pray, Prey (VI) People, Peoples (VII) Pore, Pour (VIII) Quiet, Quite

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (SGD-G-I) 08

یہ ہمارا مکان ہے۔ جب اہاجان نے یہ مکان خریدا۔ میری عمر صرف پانچ سال تھی۔ دس برس سے میں اس مکان میں رہ رہا ہوں۔ ہمارا کنبہ بہت بڑا ہے لیکن یہ مکان بہت چھوٹا ہے اہاجان کہتے ہیں۔ کہ وہ اس مکان کو بیچ دیں گے۔ اور ایک بڑا مکان گلبرگ میں خریدیں گے۔ مگر میں اس مکان کو چھوڑنا نہیں چاہتا۔ مجھے اس مکان سے محبت ہوگئی ہے۔

- OR Write Ten sentences about, "A House on Fire." (DKG:G-I)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 8

## Test Syllabus

MCQs on: verb forms, spellings, synonyms, personal pronouns, adjectives, order of adjectives, adjective phrases, past perfect, past perfect continuous

## English (A)

Unit-11: Great Expectations

Unit-3: Try Again (Poem)

English (B): Essays: Boy Scouts, My Favourite Book

Paragraphs: A Street Quarrel, A Visit To A Historical Place

Direct &amp; Indirect Speech: (All types of Sentences)

Pair of Words: 57 to 64

Translation Paragraphs: 29 to 32

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5

- I have already \_\_\_\_\_ three cups of coffee. (GUJ-II)  
(A) took (B) take (C) takes (D) taken
- It \_\_\_\_\_ in winter. (GUJ-II)  
(A) rained (B) is raining (C) rains (D) has rained
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her cat very much. (GUJ-II)  
(A) loves (B) loved (C) is loving (D) will love
- I \_\_\_\_\_ her in the plane. (GUJ-II)  
(A) meet (B) met (C) has meet (D) have met
- He / She \_\_\_\_\_ to school an hour ago. (SWL:G-I,GUJ-II)  
(A) goes (B) went (C) gone (D) has gone

B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: 4

- (A) dicated (B) decided (C) desided (D) disided (BWP:G-II)
- (A) carrir (B) carier (C) carrer (D) career (SGD:G-II)
- (A) Prasoner (B) Prisoner (C) Presoner (D) Prisonor (LHR:G-I)
- (A) actuaely (B) actuely (C) actually (D) actually (DGK:G-I)

C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5

- The synonym of "lonely" is:  
(A) shelterless (B) friendless (C) jobless (D) helpless (RWP:G-I,BWP:G-I,GUJ:G-II)
- The synonym of "persevere" is:-  
(A) persist (B) give up (C) surrender (D) fine (MTN:G-I)
- The synonym of "reward" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fine (B) penalty (C) prize (D) revenge (DGK:G-II)
- The synonym of "appear" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) vanished (B) disappear (C) deem (D) seem (SWL:G-I)
- If we strive, 'tis no disgrace, the underlined word means:  
(A) insult (B) fail (C) reward (D) task

D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet. 5

- The postman had delivered the mail by noon. What tense is this?  
(A) past continuous (B) future perfect  
(C) past perfect (D) past perfect continuous
- By the time we go to the cinema the film \_\_\_\_\_ so we missed the first five minutes.  
(A) had started (B) have started (C) started (D) has started (SGD:G-I)
- "Try Again" is an inspiring poem. The underlined word is:  
(A) gerund (B) infinitive  
(C) past participle (D) present participle (SWL:G-II)
- "Worst" is a/an:  
(A) adverb (B) verb (C) adjective (D) conjunction (LHR:G-II)
- We are a good team. The underlined word is a/an:  
(A) relative pronoun (B) indefinite pronoun  
(C) reflexive pronoun (D) personal pronoun

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

**Section - I**

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) What kind of boy was Pip? (LHR:G-I,GUJ:G-I-II,DGK:G-II,) (4 Times Repeated)
- (ii) What changed Pip's life? (GUJ:G-I-II,RWP:G-I,DGK:G-I,MTN:G-I,) (5 Times Repeated)
- (iii) How did Pip become a successful businessman? (RWP:G-I)
- (iv) Who looked after Pip after the death of his parents? (LRH:G-I,RWP:G-I,MTN:G-I,SGD:G-I,) (4 Times Repeated)
- (v) Who was Joe? How did he treat Pip? (LHR:G-I,BWP:G-I) (2 Times Repeated)
- (vi) Why did Pip give food and drink to the prisoner? (RWP:G-II,GUJ:G-II) (2 Times Repeated)
- (vii) What happened to the prisoner? (LHR:G-I,GUJ:G-I,MTN:G-II,SWL:G-II,) (4 Times Repeated)
- (viii) "If we strive, it is no disgrace," explain this sentence. (DGK:G-I-II,BWP:G-I-II) (4 Times Repeated)

**Section - II**

3. Translate the following paragraph into Urdu. OR Rewrite it into simple English. 8

(LHR:G-I)  
The story begins when Pip was a lonely orphan. He was brought up by his sister. She was very strict and hard with him. His best friend was Joe, his sister's husband. He was kind and warm-hearted. He loved Pip as if he were his own son.

4. Write down the summary of the poem "Try Again" written by W.E. Hickson. 05

OR

Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

'Tis a lesson you should heed--

Try again;

If at first you don't succeed,

Try again.

Then your courage should appear;

For if you will persevere,

You will conquer, never fear,

Try again.

5. Write an essay of 150 - 200 words on either of the following topics. 15

(a) Boy Scouts (b) My Favourite Book

(2 Times Repeated) (3 Times Repeated)

- (OR) Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on either of the following topics.

(a) A Street Quarrel (b) A Visit To A Historical Place

(3 Times Repeated) (7 Times Repeated)

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. 05

- (i) She said to me, "You are a lazy boy." (FSD-G-II)
- (ii) Afshan said, "I am sewing mother's shirt." (FSD-G-II)
- (iii) They said, "We have done our duty." (FSD-G-II)
- (iv) She said, "Where do you live?" (FSD-G-II)
- (v) The referee said, "Quiet please." (FSD-G-II)
- (vi) He said, "Hurrah! We have won the match." (FSD-G-II)
- (vii) She said, "May you prosper!" (FSD-G-II)
- (viii) She says, "I hope I am not late." (FSD-G-II)

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences." (DGK:G-II) 5

- (i) Respectable, Respectful (ii) Rain, Rein, Reign (iii) Robbed, Stolen (iv) Role, Roll
- (v) Root, Route (vi) Story, Storey (vii) Sale, Sail (viii) Sinking, Drowning

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (MTN:G-I) 08

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک کوئے کو گوشت کا ٹکڑا ملا۔ وہ درخت کی شاخ پر بیٹھا گیا۔ اسے میں ایک لومڑی ادھر آئی۔ لومڑی نے دل میں کہا "یہ ٹکڑا مجھے اس کو سے حاصل کرنا چاہیے۔" اس نے قریب جا کر کوئے سے کہا "میں نے سنا ہے کہ تم اچھا گانگتے ہو۔ تمہاری آواز بڑی میٹھی ہے میں چاہتی ہوں کہ تمہارے گیت کا مزہ اٹھاؤں۔ کیا تم مہربانی کر کے گانا سناؤ گے؟" اس پر کوئی خوش ہو گیا۔

- OR Write Ten sentences about "My School". (FSD-G-I)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 9

## Test Syllabus

MCQs on: verb forms, spellings, synonyms, transitive and intransitive verbs, similes, prepositions of movement and direction, subordinating conjunctions, adverb clauses, types of adverb clauses,

## English (A)

Unit-12: Populations Growth and  
World Food Supplies

Unit-5: The Rain (Poem)

English (B): Essays: My Ambition / My Aim in Life, Our  
School Canteen

Paragraphs: A Visit to a Zoo, Allama Iqbal

Direct & Indirect Speech: (All types of Sentences)

Pair of Words: 65 to 72

Translation Paragraphs: 33 to 36

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet:

5

- The book \_\_\_\_\_ on the table for weeks. (FSD-I)  
(A) lie (B) lying (C) has been lying (D) will lie
- She \_\_\_\_\_ English quite well. (FSD-I)  
(A) speak (B) were speaking  
(C) speaks (D) will spoke
- It \_\_\_\_\_ at present. (DGK:G-I,II,FSD-I)  
(A) is raining (B) was raining (C) rain (D) rained
- They \_\_\_\_\_ for London tomorrow. (BWP,GII,FSD-I)  
(A) will leave (B) leaves (C) left (D) has left
- She \_\_\_\_\_ to school an hour ago. (SWL-G-I)  
(A) goes (B) went (C) have gone (D) will go

B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet:

4

- (A) prodaction (B) production (C) prodoction (D) pruduction (LHR:G-I)
- (A) decline (B) declane (C) dicline (D) daclene (GUJ:G-II)
- (A) energy (B) inergy (C) enargy (D) enirgy (FSD:G-I)
- (A) peple (B) papele (C) pople (D) people (GUJ:G-II)

C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet:

5

- More than \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the world's food supply comes from the land. (RWP:G-I)  
(A) 96 (B) 97 (C) 98 (D) 99
- The most vulnerable will be the population in developing countries. The underlined word means: (FSD:G-I)  
(A) secure (B) in danger (C) safe (D) flourishing
- The synonym of "current" is \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:G-II,FSD:G-II,BWP:G-II,LHR:G-I)  
(A) dated (B) old (C) new (D) up-to-date
- The word "critical" means: (GUJ:G-II)  
(A) reduced (B) serious (C) improve (D) idle
- The antonym of "consume" is: (SGD:G-I,II,RWP:G-I,IFSD:G-I)  
(A) utilize (B) save (C) use (D) collect

D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.

5

- 'The watchman blew his whistle'. The underlined word is a/an: (MTN:G-II,GUJ:G-I)  
(A) transitive verb (B) intransitive verb  
(C) regular verb (D) none of these
- He had all the money in the world; \_\_\_\_\_ he was sad. (GUJ:G-I,BWP:G-II,FSD:G-II)  
(A) why (B) still (C) if (D) because
- He lost his job \_\_\_\_\_ he was often late. (SWL:G-I,FSD:G-II)  
(A) while (B) or (C) because (D) as
- \_\_\_\_\_ I have no money I cannot go for shopping. (SGD:G-I)  
(A) Since (B) Before (C) As (D) So
- They left before the concert ended. The underlined is an adverb clause of: (SGD:G-I)  
(A) place (B) manner (C) reason (D) time



Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) What does the word "depleted" mean? (DGK:G-II)
- (ii) Do you also face shortage of water in you locality? Why? (LHR:G-II)
- (iii) How is fossil energy a finite source? (LHR:G-II, DGK:G-I)
- (iv) Which areas are most affected by incessant growth in population? (2 times repeated)
- (v) Why are developing countries going to suffer more due to over population? (MTN:G-II, SWL:G-II, GUJ:G-II, MTN:G-I-II,)
- (vi) What is the major cause of food shortage and malnutrition? (5 times repeated)
- (vii) How are water resources under great stress?
- (viii) What is the limitation of improved technology?

## Section - II

3. Translate the following paragraph into Urdu. OR Rewrite it into simple English. 8
- The alarming and incessant growth of population is causing serious economic problems in almost all continents. Great pressure is being placed on arable land, water, energy, and biological resources. As the world population grows, the food problem will become increasingly severe.
4. Write down the summary of the poem "The Rain" written by W.H. Davies. OR 05
- Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

I hear leaves drinking rain;  
I hear rich leaves on top  
Giving the poor beneath  
Drop after drop;  
'Tis a sweet noise to hear

These green leaves drinking near.

5. Write an essay of 150 - 200 words on either of the following topics. 15
- (a) My Ambition / My Aim in Life (2 Times Repeated)
- (b) Our School Canteen (3 Times Repeated)
- (OR) Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on either of the following topics.
- (a) A Visit to a Zoo (3 Times Repeated)
- (b) Allarfa Iqbal (7 Times Repeated)

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into Indirect form. 05
- (i) You have said, "They are waiting outside." (SGD-G-I)
- (ii) He said, "What a beautiful piece of art!" (SGD-G-I)
- (iii) He said, "May you live long!" (SGD-G-I)
- (iv) He said, "What do you want me to do?" (SGD-G-I)
- (v) He said to me, "Do you agree with me?" (SGD-G-I)
- (vi) He said to me, "Open the door." (SGD-G-I)
- (vii) She said, "I did not go to school yesterday." (SGD-G-I)
- (viii) She said to me, "You are a lazy boy." (SGD-G-I)

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences." (DGK-G-II) 5
- (i) Stationary, Stationery (ii) Sole, Soul (iii) Scene, Seen (iv) Teach, Learn
- (v) Team, Teem (vi) Urban, Urbane (vii) Vain, Vein (viii) Vale, Veil

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (MTN-G-I) 08
- آدی اپنی قسمت خود بناتا ہے۔ اس کو چاہیے کہ محنت کرے اور لگن سے کام کرے تاکہ وہ اپنی زندگی میں کامیاب ہو سکے محنت اس دنیا کی سب سے بڑی حقیقت ہے۔ جس کو جھٹلایا جائے نہیں سکتا۔ اگر ہم ماضی میں نظر دوڑائیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ جتنے بھی عظیم آدمی گزرے ہیں سب نے محنت اور ہمت سے کام لیا اور اپنی قسمت سنواری۔ ابراہم لنکن امریکہ کا صدر گزرا ہے۔ اگر ہم اسکی زندگی کا مطالعہ کریں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ وہ لکڑہارے کا بیٹا تھا۔ لیکن اس کو پڑھنے کا شوق تھا۔
- OR Write Ten sentences about "My School". (FSD-G-I)

## Chapter-wise Self-Test - 10

## Test Syllabus

**MCOs on:** verb forms, spellings, synonyms, third conditional, compound, sentences, , complex sentences, direct and indirect speech, kinds of pronouns, present and past participles. gerund phrases, infinitive phrases, prepositional phrases

## English (A)

Unit-13: Faithfulness

Unit-8: Peace (Poem)

English (B): Essays: Our School Canteen

Paragraphs: The Teacher I Like The Best / My Best

Direct &amp; Indirect Speech: (All types of Sentences)

Pair of Words: 73 to 79

Translation Paragraphs: 37 to 40

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: 05**
- She \_\_\_\_\_ English quite well. (SGD-II)  
(A) speaks (B) speak (C) were speaking (D) are speaking
  - I (already) \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. (GUJ:G-I,RWP:G-II,MTN:G-II,SGD-II)  
(A) post (B) posts (C) have posted (D) will post
  - It \_\_\_\_\_ at present. (DGK:G-I,II,SGD-II)  
(A) rain (B) was raining (C) will rain (D) is raining
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ to school an hour ago. (SWL:G-I,SGD-II)  
(A) goes (B) have gone (C) went (D) will go
  - The book \_\_\_\_\_ on the table for weeks. (SGD-II)  
(A) lie (B) has been lying (C) lying (D) will lie
- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: 4**
- (A) might (B) maight (C) mightt (D) maghit (SWL:G-II)
  - (A) strengar (B) strangir (C) stranger (D) strenger (RWP:G-I)
  - (A) sturdy (B) stirdy (C) sturedy (D) stardy (RWP:G-II)
  - (A) aplauded (B) applauded (C) appladed (D) appleuded (SGD:G-I)
- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- The antonym of "mighty" is \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:G-II,FSD:G-II)  
(A) weak (B) week (C) grand (D) strong
  - The word "applauded" means: (SGD:G-II,FSD:G-I)  
(A) forgave (B) astonished (C) paid (D) showed praise
  - The synonym of "reward" is:  
(A) fine (B) penalty (C) prize (D) revenge
  - There was complete silence. The underlined word means: (SWL:G-I)  
(A) partial (B) half (C) nothing (D) fully
  - The synonym of "solace" is : (BWP:G-II)  
(A) aggravation (B) frustration (C) uneasiness (D) comfort
- D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet. 5**
- The room was full, so I had no place to sit. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. (RWP:G-II,SWL:G-I,GUJ:G-I,MTN:G-I,II,FSD:G-II,LHR:G-I)  
(A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) none of these
  - The man complained that there was no bread. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ clause. (BWP:G-I,MTN:G-I)  
(A) dependent (B) independent (C) relative (D) adverbial
  - "He is poor but he has ego". This sentence is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ noun. (DGK:G-II)  
(A) imperative (B) optative (C) compound (D) complex
  - Marla fell over the cat. The underlined phrase is: (RWP:G-II,GUJ:G-I,II)  
(A) infinitive (B) gerund (C) prepositional (D) none of these
  - I would have been glad if he \_\_\_\_\_ me in the hospital. (MTN:G-I,LHR:G-I)  
(A) will visit (B) visit (C) had visited (D) visited

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) What case did the young man bring to Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه? (BWP:G-II)
- (ii) Why did the old man hurl a stone at the camel? (RWP:G-I, BWP-I) (2 Times Repeated)
- (iii) Why did the villager ask Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه to delay the execution? (FSD:G-II)
- (iv) On what condition was the criminal allowed to leave? (SGD:G-I, BWP:G-I, FSD:G-I) (3 Times Repeated)
- (v) Why was Sahabas رضي الله عنه worried?
- (vi) Why did the accusers forgive the villager? (LHR-G-I-II, SGD-G-II, GUJ-G-I, MTN-G-I, DGK-G-II) (6 Times Repeated)
- (vii) What is wind doing to all man's work?
- (viii) How does the scene look like when wind is still?

## Section - II

3. Translate the following paragraph into Urdu. OR Rewrite it into simple English. 8  
(SWL-G-I) 08
- The third day dawned. The accusers and the surety were present at the Masjid of the Rasool صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. They were waiting for the criminal. As time passed, Sahabah (رضي الله عنهم) felt anxious for the fate of Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضي الله عنه. When only an hour remained, both the accusers came forward and demanded from Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضي الله عنه their man.
4. Write down the summary of the poem "Peace" written by Dr. Hartmann. OR 05  
Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

The wind is now  
a roaring, smashing  
monster of destruction,  
raking all man's work

5. Write an essay of 150 - 200 words on either of the following topics. 15
- (a) Our School Canteen (2 Times Repeated) (b) My Best Friend (3 Times Repeated)
- (OR) Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on either of the following topics.
- (a) The teacher I like The Best / My Best Teacher (3 Times Repeated) (b) A House on Fire (7 Times Repeated)
6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. 05

- (i) She said, "I like clouds in the sky." (SGD-G-II)
- (ii) They said, "Our teacher is on leave." (SGD-G-II)
- (iii) They said, "We have done our duty." (SGD-G-II)
- (iv) She said, "Is this your book?" (SGD-G-II)
- (v) He said, "Will you listen to me?" (SGD-G-II)
- (vi) She said, "Where do you live?" (SGD-G-II)
- (vii) The pupil said, "Where have I eased?" (SGD-G-II)
- (viii) The teacher said, "Who is the next on list?" (SGD-G-II)

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences." (DGK-G-II) 5
- (i) Wine, Vine (ii) Waist, Waste (iii) Write, Right (iv) Wave, Waive
- (v) Way, Weigh (vi) Weak, Week (vii) Yoke, Yolk (viii) Sinking, Drowning
8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (MTN-G-I) 08

ابن ملک تک تعلیم مفت ہو گئی ہے۔ اب غریبوں کے بچے بھی تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ حکومت پاکستان نے کالج اور سکول اپنے کنٹرول میں لے لیے ہیں۔ ملک میں ہر شخص کو برابر کے حقوق (حاصل) ہونگے۔ حکومت ذہین بچوں کو وظائف دے گی۔ وہ اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں میں تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ ہم نیا اور مضبوط پاکستان بنائیں گے۔ ہمیں ملک کی ترقی کے لیے کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔

OR Write Ten sentences about "My School".

(FSD-G-I)

## Chapter-Wise Self-Test Paper – 1 (Objective Type)

10th Class

## (Answer Key)

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (D)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (B)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (C)	16. (C)	17. (A)	18. (D)	19. (C)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

Q No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii)

10

Ans: See (answers) on Page No. 8/9

Q No. (viii)

Ans: See (answer) on Page No. 18

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

8

اللہ تعالیٰ کے رسول خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ نے اپنی ذاتی مثال سے ثابت کیا کہ کوئی بھی آپ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ سے بڑھ کر انصاف کے لئے حکم نہیں ہو سکتا، خواہ یہ آپ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ کے ذاتی مفاد کے خلاف ہو یا ان لوگوں کے مفاد کے خلاف ہو جو آپ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ کے قریبی اور عزیز تھے۔ آپ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ دوست یا دشمن کے لئے گئے ہر مقدمے کا فیصلہ انصاف کے ساتھ غیر جانبداری سے فرماتے تھے۔

4. Summary of the Poem "Try Again"

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 111

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 111

5

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:

15

(a) My Last Day at School (b) Sports and games (b) My House

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 113

OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.

(a) My School (b) Girl Guides (b) A Visit to Museum

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 120 - 121

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form

5

(i) She has said, "She is ready to accompany us to Karachi."

Ans: She has said that she is ready to accompany them to Karachi.

(ii) He said, "I am not a thief."

Ans: He said that he was not a thief.

(iii) She said, "I like clouds in the sky."

Ans: She said that she liked clouds in the sky.

(iv) They said, "Our teacher is on leave."

Ans: They said that their teacher was on leave.

(v) He said, "I have returned the book."

Ans: He said that he had returned the books.

(vi) Afshan said, "I am sewing mother's shirt."

Ans: Afshan said that she was sewing mother's shirt.

(vii) The teacher said to Mueen, "I have taught you and your sister."

Ans: The teacher told Mueen that he had taught him and his sister.

(viii) The teacher said to us, "You have not completed your drawing."

Ans: The teacher told us that we had not completed our drawing.

5

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 132

8. Translation into English:

08

In the ups and downs of life, such moments also come when man feels quite hopeless. He feels utterly (fully) disappointed. He loses his power to compete. This is against the dignity of man. All the progress the world has made is the result of the determination and spirit that Allah has bestowed upon man. Man should never lose heart; rather he should face failure in a manly manner. Surely, Allah will bless him with success one day.

**Chapter-Wise Self-Test Paper – 2 (Objective Type) 10th Class**
**(Answer Key)**

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (C)	6. (D)	7. (A)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (A)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (D)	

**Section-I**
**2. Answers to Short Questions**
**Q No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii)**
**10**
**Ans:** See (answers) on Page No. 13/14

**Section-II**
**3. Translation into Urdu**
**08**

ہر سال کو چینی راس چکر کے بارہ جانوروں میں سے ایک جانور سے منسوب کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان جانوروں کی اکثر سجاوٹوں میں نمائندگی کی جاتی ہے۔ کچھ لوگ یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ وہ لوگ جو ایک مخصوص جانور کے سال کے دوران پیدا ہوتے ہیں ان میں اُس جانور کی کرداری خصوصیات ہو سکتی ہیں۔

**4. Summary of the Poem "Try Again"**
**Ans:** See (summary) on Page No. 111

**05**
**(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza**
**Ans:** See (paraphrase) on Page No. 111

**5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:**
**15**
**(a) Courtesy**
**(b) Libraries**
**(c) Health**
**Ans:** See (essays) on Page No. 113-114

**OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.**
**(a) A Visit to a Hospital**
**(b) Fashion**
**Ans:** See (paragraphs) on Page No. 121

**6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form**
**05**
**(i) He said to the stranger, "I do not recognize you".**
**Ans:** He told the stranger that he did not recognize him.

**(ii) He said, "I am not a thief".**
**Ans:** He said that he was not a thief.

**(iii) He said, "She will go there".**
**Ans:** He said that she would go there.

**(iv) They say, "We have done our duty."**
**Ans:** They say that they have done their duty.

**(v) He said, "I am unwell."**
**Ans:** He said that he was unwell.

**(vi) She said, "I am working hard."**
**Ans:** She said that she was working hard.

**(vii) She said to me, "You are a lazy boy."**
**Ans:** She told me that I was a lazy boy.

**(viii) He said, "I have returned the books."**
**Ans:** He said that he had returned the books.

**7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences**
**05**
**Ans:** See (sentences) on Page No. 132/133

**8. Translation into English**
**08**

I read in tenth class. The school in which I read is a famous school of the city. Four teachers teach my class. They all are able (competent) teachers. But I like Mr. Zaid the most. He teaches us English and Mathematics. His method of teaching is so good that we learn very soon whatever he teaches us. Therefore, his class shows hundred percent results.

**Chapter-Wise Self-Test Paper – 3 (Objective Type) 10th Class**
**(Answer Key)**

1. (A)	2. (D)	3. (B)	4. (A)	5. (A)	6. (C)	7. (D)	8. (B)	9. (C)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (C)	16. (B)	17. (D)	18. (B)	19. (B)	

**Section-I**
**2. Answers to Short Questions**
**10**
**Q. No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)**
**Ans:** See (answers) on Page No. 22/23

**Q. No. (vii), (viii)**
**Ans:** See (answer) on Page No. 18

**Section - II**
**3. Translation into Urdu**
**08**

گھر پر یا سڑک پر چھوٹے حادثات سے نمٹنا، ہنگامی صورتحال سے نمٹنے کی کچھ بوجھ بڑھاتا ہے۔ یہ لوگوں کو غیر متوقع ہنگامی حالات سے بڑے اعتماد کے ساتھ نمٹنے کے لیے تیار کر سکتا ہے۔ معمولی زخموں اور رگڑ کے لیے ایمر جنسی روم (ہنگامی حالت والے کمرے) میں جانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ تاہم جراثیم زدگی اور دوسری پیچیدگیوں سے بچنے کے لیے خصوصی احتیاط ضروری ہے۔

**(05)**
**4. Summary of the Poem "Try Again"**
**Ans:** See (summary) on Page No. 111

**(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza**
**Ans:** See (paraphrase) on Page No. 111

**5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:**
**15**
**(a) The Monsoon / A Rainy Day**
**(b) A Scene at the Railway Station**
**Ans:** See (essays) on Page No. 115

**OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.**
**(a) A River in Flood**
**(b) A Dream**
**Ans:** See (paragraphs) on Page No. 121-122

**6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form**
**05**
**(i) He said to me, "What are you looking for?"**
**Ans:** He asked me what I was looking for.

**(ii) The teacher said, "Whose book is it?"**
**Ans:** The teacher asked whose book it was.

**(iii) They said, "Have you ever visited Murree Hills?"**
**Ans:** They asked me if I had ever visited Murree Hills.

**(iv) He said, "What do you want me to do?"**
**Ans:** He asked me what I wanted him to do.

**(v) She said, "Is this your book?"**
**Ans:** She asked if that was my book.

**(vi) He said, "Do you agree with me?"**
**Ans:** He asked me if I agreed with him.

**(vii) She said, "Where do you live?"**
**Ans:** She asked me where I lived.

**(viii) Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?"**
**Ans:** Rehana asked me if I would stop interfering in her work.

**7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences**
**5**
**Ans:** See (sentences) on Page No. 133

**8. Translation into English**
**08**

Once, two friends set out on a journey. They promised to help each other in trouble. They reached a jungle. They saw a bear coming to them. One of them ran and climbed up a tree. His friend could not climb the tree. He lay down and held his breath.

**Chapter-Wise Self-Test Paper – 4 (Objective Type) 10th Class**
**(Answer Key)**

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (D)	4. (C)	5. (D)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (A)	10. (A)
11. (B)	12. (C)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (C)	17. (C)	18. (D)	19. (C)	

**Section-I**
**2. Answers to Short Questions**
**Q No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii)**
**Ans:** See (answers) on Page No. 28/30

**10**
**Section - II**
**3. Translation into Urdu**

دوسری طرف ٹیلی ویژن اپنے ناظرین سے تقاضا کرتا ہے کہ وہ خبریں دیکھنے اور سننے کے لیے ایک خاص وقت میں ایک خاص جگہ پر ہوں۔ اگر وہ صرف لوگ ہیں تو ان سے خبریں چھوٹ جائیں گی۔ وہ چل پھر کر یاد دہانی میں اسے پڑھنے کا قصد نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہاں تک کہ وہ یہ قصد بھی نہیں کر سکتے ہیں کہ کون سی خبر وہ چھوڑنا چاہتے ہیں۔

**08**
**4. Summary of the Poem "Rain"**
**Ans:** See (Summary) on Page No. 112

**(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza**
**Ans:** See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

**5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:**
**(a) A Hockey Match**
**(b) A Cricket Match**
**Ans:** See (essays) on Page No. 115/116

**OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.**
**(a) How to Keep Our Town Clean?**
**(b) An Industrial Exhibition**
**Ans:** See (paragraphs) on Page No. 122

**6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form**
**(i) He said, "Do you agree with me?"**
**Ans:** He asked me whether I agreed with him.

**(ii) Roshana said, "Let us finish our work first."**
**Ans:** Roshana proposed that they should finish their work first.

**(iii) You will say, "She is cranky."**
**Ans:** You will say that she is cranky.

**(iv) He said to me, "What are you looking for?"**
**Ans:** He asked me what I was looking for.

**(v) The teacher said, "Do not make a noise."**
**Ans:** The teacher forbade the students to make a noise. **OR**

The teacher asked the students not to make a noise.

**(vi) He said, "She will go there."**
**Ans:** He said that she would go there.

**(vii) She said to me, "Please lend me your camera for a day."**
**Ans:** She requested me to lend her my camera for a day.

**(viii) The teacher said, "Who is the next on the list?"**
**Ans:** The teacher asked who the next on the list was.

**7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences**
**Ans:** See (sentences) on Page No. 133/134

**8. Translation into English**

Milk is a perfect diet. It is sweet and delicious. Its colour is white. We get milk mostly from cows and buffaloes. Milk makes us healthy and strong. We also make curd, butter and cheese from it. Milk is a very useful diet for children and patients. Milk should always be used after being boiled.

**08**

## (Answer Key)

1. (D)	2. (D)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (D)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (C)
11. (B)	12. (D)	13. (D)	14. (C)	15. (C)	16. (C)	17. (C)	18. (B)	19. (A)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

10

Q No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)

Ans: See (answers) on Page No. 32/33

Q No. (vii), (viii)

Ans: See (answer) on Page No. 25

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

08

طالب علم کی حیثیت سے میں تعلیمی اور ہم نصابی سرگرمیوں میں سرگرم انداز میں حصہ لینے والا ہوں۔ میری اولین ترجیح ہمیشہ سکول میں ایتھے گریڈز (ایتھے نمبر) حاصل کرنا رہتی ہے۔ اگرچہ یہ میرے لیے اہم ہے میں یہ بھی جانتا ہوں کہ میں کھیلوں اور سکول کے بعد کی سرگرمیوں میں شریک ہو کر ایک ہمہ جہت طالب علم بن جاؤں گا۔

4. Summary of the Poem "Rain"

05

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:

15

(a) A True Muslim

(b) Life In a Big City

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 116

OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.

(a) My Neighbour

(b) A Meena Bazaar

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 123

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form

05

(i) She said, "I am working hard."

(3 Times Repeated)

Ans: She said that she was working hard.

(ii) She said to me, "You are a lazy boy."

(3 Times Repeated)

Ans: She told me that I was a lazy boy.

(iii) They said, "Our teacher is on leave."

(3 Times Repeated)

Ans: They said that their teacher was on leave.

(iv) She said, "What a beautiful piece of art it is!"

(3 Times Repeated)

Ans: She exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful piece of art.

(v) She said, "The patient died in the hospital."

(3 Times Repeated)

Ans: She said that the patient had died in the hospital.

(vi) The referee said, "Quiet, please."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: The referee requested the spectators to be quiet.

(vii) She will say, "He did not come up to my expectations."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: She will say that he did not come up to her expectations.

(viii) Arif and Ayesha said to their mother, "We like mangoes."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: Arif and Ayesha told their mother that they liked mangoes.

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 134

8. Translation into English

08

The lion is a powerful animal. It gives a dangerous look. It has long hair on its neck. It is found in the jungles of Africa and Asia. It lives in caves. It is called the king of the jungle. It is a great enemy of man. But the hunters steal its cubs. They train them and make them to perform in circus.



## (Answer Key)

1. (C)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (D)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (A)	10. (C)
11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (B)	15. (C)	16. (B)	17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (D)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

10

Q No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)

Ans: See (answers) on Page No. 38/39

Q No. (vii), (viii)

Ans: See (answer) on Page No. 36

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

08

موجودہ دور میں زندگی زیادہ متحرک اور اختراعی (بدلتے والی) بن چکی ہے۔ وہ دن گزر گئے جب میڈیکل (طب) اور انجینئرنگ کے شعبے ہی صرف دستیاب انتخاب تھے۔ اب آئی۔ ٹی (انفرمیشن ٹیکنالوجی) برقی میڈیا اور ویب سائٹ ورلڈ سے لے کر آن لائن کاروباری درپچوں (ویب سائٹس) اور فیشن ڈیزائننگ تک غیر روایتی پیشوں کا ایک پورا جہان نوجوان لوگوں کے لیے دستیاب ہے۔

4. Summary of the Poem "Peace"

05

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:

15

(a) Village Life

(b) Television

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 117

OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.

(a) A Road Accident

(b) Pakistani Women

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 123

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form

05

(i) Afshan said, "I am sewing mother's shirt."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: Afshan said that she was sewing mother's shirt.

(ii) All said, "I am not a thief."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: All said that he was not a thief.

(iii) She said, "I am doing my home task now."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: She said that she was doing her home task then.

(iv) They said, "Have you ever visited Murree hills?"

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: They asked me whether I had ever visited Murree Hills.

(v) The teacher said, "Who is next on list?"

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: The teacher asked who the next on the list was.

(vi) The teacher said, "Who is the author of this book?"

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: The teacher asked who the author of that book was.

(vii) The judge said, "Have you anything more to say?"

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: The judge asked me if I had anything more to say.

(viii) He said to her, "I live in this building."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: He told her that he lived in that building.

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 134/135

8. Translation Into English

08

We saw many animals in the zoo. We had never seen these animals before. We all were very happy. My younger brother was particularly happy. He began to jump with joy when he saw a peacock. He said to the father, "Father, can you buy me a peacock? It is a very beautiful animal". The father said that those peacocks were not for sale.

**Chapter-Wise Self-Test Paper – 7 (Objective Type) 10th Class**
**(Answer Key)**

1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (B)	10. (B)
11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (C)	16. (C)	17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (B)	

**Section-I**
**2. Answers to Short Questions**

Q No. (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII), (VIII)

Ans: See (answers) on Page No. 43/44

**10**
**Section-II**
**3. Translation into Urdu**

ادب انسانوں کی کہانی ہے۔ یہ اس بات کا ریکارڈ ہے کہ ہم کون ہیں۔ ہم کہاں سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اور ہم کہاں جا رہے ہیں۔ کتابیں ہمیں عمومی اعتبار سے سزکرواتی ہیں۔ اپنے سفر کے دوران ہم انسانیت سے منسلک ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ہم ان کرداروں کے احساسات کو سمجھتے ہیں جن سے ہم ملتے ہیں اور ہمیں پیہ چتا ہے یا کہ ہم محبت کرتے ہیں، نفرت کرتے ہیں، ڈرتے ہیں یا خوشامد کرتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمارے نقائص اور آرزوؤں کو سمجھنے میں ہماری مدد کرتے ہیں۔

**08**
**4. Summary of the Poem "Peace"**

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

**(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza**

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

**05**
**5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:**

(a) A Visit To A Hill Station

(b) Qalid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 117/118

OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.

(a) A Fortune-teller

(b) A Picnic Party

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 124

**6. Changing Sentences Into Indirect Form**

(I) The boy said, "What do you want me to do?"

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: The boy asked me what I wanted him to do.

(II) She said, "I like clouds in the sky."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: She said that she liked clouds in the sky.

(III) He says, "I want to speak to you".

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: He says that he wants to speak to him.

(IV) She said, "Would that my father were alive!"

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: She wished that her father had been alive.

(V) The teacher said to me, "I have taught you and your sister."

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: The teacher told me that he had taught me and my sister.

(VI) She said, "Are you going to Lahore today?"

(2 Times Repeated)

Ans: She asked me whether I was going to Lahore that day.

(VII) The manager said, "how do you propose to solve this problem?"

(4 Times Repeated)

Ans: The manager asked me how I proposed to solve that problem.

(VIII) They said, "We have won the match."

(5 Times Repeated)

Ans: They said that they had won the match.

**7. Using Pair of Words Into Sentences**

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 135

**5**
**8. Translation Into English**

This is our house. I was only five years old when the father bought this house. I have been living in this house for ten years. Our family is very large but this house is very small. The father says that he would sell this house and buy a big one in Gulberg. But I do not want to leave this house. I love this house.

**08**

## Chapter-Wise Self-Test Paper – 8 (Objective Type) 10th Class

## (Answer Key)

1. (D)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (D)	14. (A)	15. (C)	16. (A)	17. (A)	18. (C)	19. (D)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

10

Q No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii)

Ans: See (answers) on Page.No. 46/47

Q No. (viii)

Ans: See (answer) on Page No. 18

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

08

کہانی شروع ہوتی ہے جب پاپ ایک اکیلا تھیم بچہ تھا۔ اُس کی بہن نے اُس کی پرورش کی۔ وہ اُس کے ساتھ بہت سخت گیر اور ظالم تھی۔ اس کا بہترین دوست اِس کی بہن کا خاوند، جو تھا۔ وہ بہت مہربان اور ہمدرد تھا۔ وہ پاپ سے اس طرح محبت کرتا تھا گویا وہ اس کا اپنا بیٹا ہو۔

4. Summary of the Poem "Try Again"

05

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 111

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 111

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:

(15)

(a) Boy Scouts

(b) My Favourite Book

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 118

OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.

(a) A Street Quarrel

(b) A Visit To A Historical Place

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 124

6. Changing Sentences Into Indirect Form

05

(i) She said to me, "You are a lazy boy."

Ans: She told me that I was a lazy boy. (FSD-G-II)

(ii) Afshan said, "I am sewing mother's shirt."

Ans: Afshan said that she was sewing mother's shirt. (FSD-G-II)

(iii) They said, "We have done our duty."

Ans: They said that they had done their duty. (FSD-G-II)

(iv) She said, "Where do you live?"

Ans: She asked me where I lived. / She enquired of them where they lived. (FSD-G-II)

(v) The referee said, "Quiet please."

Ans: The referee requested the spectators to be quiet. (FSD-G-II)

(vi) He said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."

Ans: He exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. (FSD-G-II)

(vii) She said, "May you prosper!"

Ans: She prayed that I might prosper. (FSD-G-II)

(viii) She says, "I hope I am not late."

Ans: She says that she hopes she is not late. (FSD-G-II)

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 135/136

8. Translation Into English

08

Once, a crow found a piece of meat. He sat on the branch of a tree. In the meanwhile, a vixen happened to come there. The vixen said to herself, "I should get the piece from the crow". Nearing the crow, she said, "I have heard that you can sing well. Your voice is very sweet. I want to enjoy your song. Would you do me a favour of letting me hear your song?" The crow was happy with/about this.

## Chapter-Wise Self-Test Paper – 9 (Objective Type) 10th Class

## (Answer Key)

1. (C)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (B)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (D)	10. (D)
11. (B)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (A)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (D)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

10

Q No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii)

Ans: See (answers) on Page No. 49/50

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

08

آبادی میں پریشان کن اور گناہگار اضافہ تقریباً سب بر اعظموں میں شدید معاشی مسائل کا سبب بن رہا ہے۔ قابل کاشت زمین، پانی، توانائی اور حیاتیاتی وسائل پر بے پناہ دباؤ پڑ رہا ہے۔ جیسے جیسے دنیا کی آبادی میں اضافہ ہوگا خوراک کا مسئلہ بہت زیادہ شدت اختیار کر جائے گا۔

4. Summary of the Poem "Rain"

05

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics:

15

(a) My Ambition / My Aim In Life

(b) Our School Canteen

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 119

OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.

(a) A Visit to a Zoo

(b) Allama Iqbal

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 124/125

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form

05

(i) You have said, "They are waiting outside."

(SGD-G-I)

Ans: You have said that they are waiting outside.

(ii) He said, "What a beautiful piece of art!"

(SGD-G-I)

Ans: He exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful piece of art.

(iii) He said, "May you live long!"

(SGD-G-I)

Ans: He prayed that I might live long.

(iv) He said, "What do you want me to do?"

(SGD-G-I)

Ans: He asked me what I wanted him to do.

(v) He said to me, "Do you agree with me?"

(SGD-G-I)

Ans: He asked me whether I agreed with him.

(vi) He said to me, "Open the door."

(SGD-G-I)

Ans: He ordered me to open the door.

(vii) She said, "I did not go to school yesterday."

(SGD-G-I)

Ans: She said that she had not gone to school the previous day.

(viii) She said to me, "You are a lazy boy."

(SGD-G-I)

Ans: She told me that I was a lazy boy.

5

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 136

08

8. Translation into English

Man holds his fate in his hands. He should work hard and do his duties with devotion so that he may succeed in life. Hard work is the greatest reality of the world. It cannot be denied. If we look into the past, we will come to know that all the great men of the past worked hard and did their work with spirit and bettered their lot. Abraham Lincoln was a president of America. If we study his life, we will come to know that he was the son of a woodcutter. But he was fond of getting education.

## Chapter-Wise Self-Test Paper – 10 (Objective Type) 10th Class

## (Answer Key)

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (A)	9. (B)	10. (A)
11. (D)	12. (C)	13. (D)	14. (D)	15. (B)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (C)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions 10

Q No. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)

Ans: See (answers) on Page No. 54/55

Q No. (vii), (viii)

Ans: See (answer) on Page No. 36

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu 08

تیسرا دن طلوع ہوا۔ مدعیان اور منافی مسجد نبوی رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ میں موجود تھے۔ وہ مجرم کا انتظار کر رہے تھے۔ جیسے وقت گزرتا گیا، صحابہ کرام رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین حضرت ابوذر غفاری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے انجام کے متعلق مضطرب ہوتے گئے۔ جب صرف ایک گھنٹہ باقی رہ گیا تو انوں مدعیان آگے بڑھے اور حضرت ابوذر غفاری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے اپنے آدمی کا مطالبہ کیا۔

4. Summary of the Poem "Peace" 05

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on any One of the Following Topics: 15

(a) Our School Canteen

(b) My Best Friend

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 119/120

OR A paragraph of 100-150 words on any One of the following topics.

(a) The teacher I like The Best / My Best Teacher

(b) A House on Fire

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 125

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form 05

(i) She said, "I like clouds in the sky."

(SGD-G-II)

Ans: She said that she liked clouds in the sky.

(ii) They said, "Our teacher is on leave."

(SGD-G-II)

Ans: They said that their teacher was on leave.

(iii) They said, "We have done our duty."

(SGD-G-II)

Ans: They said that they had done their duty.

(iv) She said, "Is this your book?"

(SGD-G-II)

Ans: She asked me whether that was my book.

(v) He said, "Will you listen to me?"

(SGD-G-II)

Ans: He asked me whether I would listen to him.

(vi) She said, "Where do you live?"

(SGD-G-II)

Ans: She asked me where I lived. / She enquired of them where they lived.

(vii) The pupil said, "Where have I eased?"

(SGD-G-II)

Ans: The pupil asked where he had eased.

(viii) The teacher said, "Who is the next on list?"

(SGD-G-II)

Ans: The teacher asked who the next on the list was.

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences 5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 136

8. Translation into English 08

Education is free up to the middle classes now. Now the children of the poor will also be able to get education. The government of Pakistan has taken the schools and colleges under its control. Everyone in the country will enjoy equal rights. The government will give scholarships to the intelligent children. They will be able to get education in high-ranking educational institutions. We will build a new powerful Pakistan. We should struggle for the development of the country.

# Ghazali

## Super Test & Guess Papers on Complete English Syllabus

*Prepared Precisely in accordance with the Board's Paper Pattern*

Sr.No.	Super Test & Guess Papers	Page No.
1	Super Test & Guess Paper - 1 <small>(on) the 1st Half of the English Syllabus</small>	88
2	Super Test & Guess Paper - 2 <small>(on) the 2nd Half of the English Syllabus</small>	90
★	Solution to Super Test & Guess Papers 1 & 2	92-93
1	Super Test & Guess Paper - 3 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	95
2	Super Test & Guess Paper - 4 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	97
3	Super Test & Guess Paper - 5 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	99
4	Super Test & Guess Paper - 6 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	101
5	Super Test & Guess Paper - 7 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	103
★	Solution to Super Test & Guess Papers 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7	105-109

**Super Test &  
Guess Paper - 1**
**(on) The 1<sup>st</sup> Half  
of the English Syllabus**

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

**MCOs on:** verb forms, spellings, synonyms, concrete & abstract nouns, articles, noun phrases, collective nouns, use of must / mustn't, personal pronouns, adjectives, order of adjectives, adjective phrases, transitive and intransitive verbs, prepositions, active and passive voice, kinds/positions of adverbs, adverb phrases, infinitives, gerunds, passive voice, modal verbs, conditional I, indefinite pronouns

**English (A)**

Unit-1: Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ  
وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَهْلِبَيْتِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
Embodiment of Justice

Unit-2: Chinese New Year

Unit-3: Try Again (Poem)

Unit-4: First Aid

Unit-5: The Rain (Poem)

Unit-6: Television vs. Newspapers

Unit-7: Little by Little One Walks Far!

**English (B):** Essays: My Last Day at School, Sports and Games, My House, Courtesy, Libraries, Health, The Monsoon / A Rainy Day, A Scene at the Railway Station, A Hockey Match, A Cricket Match, A True Muslim.

Paragraphs: My School, Girl Guides, A Visit to a Museum, A Visit to a Hospital, Fashion, A River in Flood, A Dream, How to Keep Our Town Clean?, An Industrial Exhibition, My Neighbour, A Meena Bazaar

Direct & Indirect Speech: (All Types of Sentences Sentences)

Pair of Words: 1 to 40

Translation Paragraphs: 1 to 20

- A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- I am \_\_\_\_ for my English Book.  
(A) look (B) looked (C) looking (D) looks (LHR:I,GUJ:1)
  - She \_\_\_\_ her cat very much.  
(A) loving (B) is love (C) has love (D) loves (DGK:I,LHR:1)
  - I \_\_\_\_ you since Monday.  
(A) have not seen (B) seen (C) not seen (D) not see (BWP:I,DGK:I,RWP:1)
  - Quaid-e-Azam \_\_\_\_ very hard.  
(A) works (B) work (C) worked (D) working (RWP:I,DGK:1)
  - I \_\_\_\_ a book when the bell rang.  
(A) read (B) reads (C) is reading (D) was reading (LHR:11)
- B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: 4**
- (A) Conflict (B) Canflict (C) Cunflect (D) Cenflect (GUJ:I,SGD:1)
  - (A) Prevail (B) Prevale (C) Preveil (D) Pervail (DGK:I,SWL:1)
  - (A) Temparery (B) Tamporey (C) Tamprery (D) Temporary (SGD:1)
  - (A) ommit (B) omet (C) omit (D) omitt (RWP:11,SGD:1,DGK:1)
- C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet: 5**
- Prior to the first day of the New Year it is customary for families to thoroughly clean their houses. The underlined word means:  
(A) preceding (B) subsequent (C) law (D) following (FSD:G-II,SGD:G-II)
  - The synonym of "persevere" is:  
(A) give up (B) surrender (C) persist (D) fine (LHR:I/II,RWP:I/II,SGD:II,MTN:I,BWP:II,SWL:I/II)
  - The antonym of "minor" is \_\_\_\_.  
(A) vast (B) big (C) bright (D) major (SWL:11)
  - Their laziness caused their failure. The underlined word means:  
(A) aggression (B) idleness (C) greed (D) stupidity (SWL:11)
  - "Integrity" means:  
(A) immorality (B) villainy (C) depravity (D) righteousness (LHR:1)
- D. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet. 5**
- The revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son. The underlined word is a/an:  
(A) abstract noun (B) material noun (C) concrete noun (D) collective noun (LHR:I,BWP:0)
  - Everybody has \_\_\_\_ own dreams and desires  
(A) its (B) their (C) his (D) it (LHR:I,DGK:11)
  - The black umbrella is mine. The underlined word is a / an:  
(A) Adverb (B) Adjective (C) Preposition (D) Verb (GUJ:I,BWP:1)
  - "Jamil has quit smoking". The underlined word is:  
(A) present participle (B) infinitive (C) past participle (D) gerund (RWP:1)
  - You \_\_\_\_ find Lubna in the garden, but I doubt it.  
(A) can (B) must (C) could (D) might (BWP:11)

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) Why did Quraish think that the Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ would favour them? (LHR:II,RWP:I/II,MTN:I,SWL:I)
- (ii) How can people achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life? (LHR:II,GUJ:II,SGD:I,MTN:I,DKG:I,BWP:I,FSD:II)
- (iii) What is Chinese belief about cleaning houses before new year day? (GUJ:I,FSD:II,DKG:II,SGD:I,BWP:I)
- (iv) Why is it necessary to keep away soap from the wound? (MTN:II,DKG:II,SWL:II)
- (v) What according to the poet is a sweet noise? (GUJ:I,RWP:II,SGD:I)
- (vi) How does television make us lazy? (LHR:II,GUJ:I/II,RWP:II,FSD:I,SGD:I,MTN:I,BWP:I/II)
- (vii) How do newspapers give us more in-depth coverage? (GUJ:II,RWP:I,BWP:I)
- (viii) Why is the poet repeating the sentence "Try again"? (BWP:I)

## Section - II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR  
Re-write into simple English the following Paragraph. 8
- As head of the state of Madinah, he decided all cases on merit with justice and equity irrespective of colour, creed or race. Once a Quraish woman was found guilty of stealing. Some people wanted to save her from punishment in order to protect the honour of the family of the Quraish. They asked Hazrat Usama bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to intercede on her behalf. Hazrat Usama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ requested the Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to forgive her. The Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ very furiously said, "Bani Israil was ruined because of this. They applied law to the poor and forgave the rich." (DGK:I) 2 Times Repeated
4. Write down the summary of the poem "Try Again" by W.E. Hickson. (OR) 5  
Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context. (LHR:II,GUJ:II,RWP:I/II,SGD:I)

I hear leaves drinking rain;  
I hear rich leaves on top  
Giving the poor beneath  
Drop after drop;  
'Tis a sweet noise to hear

These green leaves drinking near.

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on Anyone of the following topics. (15)
- (a) Libraries (6 Times Repeated) (b) Health (5 Times Repeated) (c) The Monsoon (4 Times Repeated)
- OR Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on Anyone of the following topics.
- (a) My School (2 Times Repeated) (b) A Visit to a Hospital (3 Times Repeated) (c) A River in Flood (5 Times Repeated)
6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. (05)
- (i) The teacher said to Mueen, "I have taught you and your sister." (6 Times Repeated)
- (ii) Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?" (3 Times Repeated)
- (iii) She said, "I am working hard." (5 Times Repeated)
- (iv) He said, "She will go there." (2 Times Repeated)
- (v) He said to his sister, "please say something." (6 Times Repeated)
- (vi) He said, "What do you want me to do?" (3 Times Repeated)
- (vii) He said, "Do you agree with me?" (4 Times Repeated)
- (viii) He said, "Hurrah! I have won the medal." (5 Times Repeated)
7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. (5)
- (I) Affect, Effect (5 Time Repeated) (II) Beside, Besides (6 Time Repeated) (III) Cloth, Clothe (8 Time Repeated) (IV) Die, Dye (3 Time Repeated)
- (v) Bale, Ball (3 Times Repeated) (vi) Cell, Sell (2 Time Repeated) (vii) Diary, Dairy (5 Time Repeated) (viii) Brake, Break (5 Times Repeated)
8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (8)
- شہر آنے سے پہلے ہم گاؤں میں رہتے تھے۔ گاؤں میں ہم لوگ بہت خوش تھے۔ ہم صبح سویرے اٹھتے تھے منہ ہاتھ دھو کر نماز پڑھتے پھر سرسبز کھیتوں میں سیر کے لیے جاتے۔ دوپہر کو درختوں کی چھاؤں میں سوتے تھے۔ گاؤں کے پاس ایک ندی بہتی تھی۔ اس کا پانی صاف اور ٹھنڈا تھا۔ (DGK:II,MTN:I,GUJ:II)
- (OR) Write Ten sentences about "My School". (GUJ:I,RWP:II,MTN:I)



**Super Test &  
Guess Paper - 2**

**(on) The 2<sup>nd</sup> Half  
of the English Syllabus**

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

**MCQs on:** verb forms, spellings, synonyms, kinds of pronouns, present & past participles, gerund infinitive prepositional phrases, noun clauses, past perfect tense, subordinating conjunctions, adverb clauses, relative pronouns, adjective clauses, 2<sup>nd</sup> conditional, 3<sup>rd</sup> conditional, simple, complex and compound sentences, independent clauses

**English (A)**

Unit-9: Selecting the Right Career

Unit-10: A World without Books

Unit-11: Great Expectations

Unit-12: Population Growth and  
World Food Supplies

Unit-13: Faithfulness

Unit-5: The Rain (Poem)

Unit-8: Peace (Poem)

**English (B): Essays:** Life in a Big City, Village Life, Television, A Visit To A Hill Station, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Boy Scouts, My Favourite Book, My Ambition / My Aim in Life, My Hobby, Our School Canteen, My Best Friend.

**Paragraphs:** A Road Accident, Pakistani Women, A Fortune-teller, A Picnic Party, A Street Quarrel, A Visit To A Historical Place, A Visit to a Zoo, Allama Iqbal, The Teacher I like The Best / My Best Teacher, A House On Fire,

**Direct & Indirect Speech:** (All Types of Sentences)**Pair of Words:** 41 to 79**Translation Paragraphs:** 21 to 40**A. Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet:**

5

- They always \_\_\_\_\_ back home late. (LHR:I)  
(A) comes (B) come (C) came (D) coming
- She \_\_\_\_\_ English now. (GUJ:II,FSD:II,MTN:II,BWP:I,SWL:I/II)  
(A) speak (B) spoke (C) is speaking (D) spoken
- She \_\_\_\_\_ him back. (RWP:I,SWL:I,BWP:II)  
(A) has sent (B) send (C) had send (D) sending
- She \_\_\_\_\_ Europe since childhood.  
(A) visited (B) had been visiting  
(C) visit (D) visiting
- She \_\_\_\_\_ hard for the competition. (LHR:II)  
(A) work (B) will be working (C) working (D) works

**B. Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet:**

4

- (A) spinning (B) spaning (C) spenning (D) spining (GUJ:II)
- (A) Aspirations (B) Asperations (C) Aspirashon (D) Aspiretion (FSD:I,MTN:I)
- (A) Grandeur (B) Granduer (C) Granedur (D) Granduere (LHR:I,RWP:I)
- (A) Astonishd (B) Astanised (C) Astonished (D) Astonised (DGK:II)

**C. Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet:**

5

- The antonym of "bright" is \_\_\_\_\_. (LHR:II,GUJ:II,MTN:III,RWP:I,FSD:I/II,SGD:I/II,DGK:II,BWP:I/II)  
(A) dark (B) brilliant (C) clear (D) shine
- Right profession means to: (SWL-GII,FSD-I)  
(A) develop a tradition (B) choose the career  
(C) select the scope (D) organize the graph
- The antonym of "suffering" is \_\_\_\_\_. (LHR:I,MTN:I/II,DGK:II,BWP:I,SWL:I)  
(A) distress (B) pleasure (C) annoyed (D) anguish
- The synonym of "culprit" is \_\_\_\_\_. (GUJ:I/II,MTN:II,DGK:I,SWL:I)  
(A) offender (B) desert (C) innocent (D) honest
- "Sturdy" means: (RWP:II)  
(A) weak (B) tender (C) strong (D) soft

**D. Choose the correct option according to grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet:**

5

- I saw myself in the mirror. The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun. (GUJ:I/II,DGK:II)  
(A) reflexive (B) possessive (C) subjective (D) objective
- \_\_\_\_\_ It was hot, he was wearing a coat. Choose the appropriate conjunction. (SGD-II,MTN-I)  
(A) Then (B) Although (C) When (D) Because
- "I met the man whom I do not know." What kind of pronoun is the underlined word? (FSD:II)  
(A) interrogative (B) relative (C) reflexive (D) reciprocal
- I would have been glad if he \_\_\_\_\_ me in the hospital. (LHR:II,MTN:I,SGD:II)  
(A) will visit (B) visit (C) had visited (D) visited
- I know each and every corner of Lahore. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. (MTN:II)  
(A) simple (B) interrogative (C) complex (D) compound

Time Allowed: 2:10 Hours

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Maximum Marks: 56

## Section - I

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions: 10
- (i) In past, why did people want to become a doctor, an engineer or a pilot? (GUJ:I,II,DGK:II)
- (ii) How does a book connect the reader and the writer? (7 Times Repeated)
- (iii) In what way are books better than radio, TV and Internet? (LHR:I/II,MTN:I,DGK:I/II,BWP:I/II,SWL:I/II,GUJ:I/II)
- (iv) Why are developing countries going to suffer more due to over population? (MTN:I,SGD:I)
- (v) What case did the young men bring to Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه? (RWP:I,DGK:I)
- (vi) Why did the old man hurl a stone at the camel? (MTN:I,DGK:II,BWP:II)
- (vii) What should we do if we find our task hard? (LHR:II,RWP:I,BWP:I,DGK:II,SWL:I)(2 Times Repeated)
- (viii) With what the wind is compared? (LHR:II,RWP:I,FSD:II)(3Times Repeated)

## Section - II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR Re-write into simple English the following Paragraph. 8
- Books offer other types of pleasures as well. The joy of their touch, sound and fragrance is immeasurable. The pleasure of their understanding is an addition to it. The sharing of a book with friends is still another form of joy. Libraries are the evidence of grandeur of a civilisation. (MTN:I,SGD:II)
4. Write down the summary of the poem "Peace" written by Dr. Hartmann. OR 05
- Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context. (LHR:I,FSD:II,DGK:I,BWP:II)

And when the sun comes out,  
After this, rain shall stop,  
A wonderous light will fill,  
Each dark, round drop;  
I hope the Sun shines bright;  
It will be a lovely sight.

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on Anyone of the following topics: (15)
- (a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Life in a Big City (b) Television
- (3 Times Repeated) (5 Times Repeated) (4 Times Repeated)
5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on Anyone of the following topics: (15)
- (a) A Street Quarrel (b) A Visit to a Zoo (b) Pakistani Women
- (2 Times Repeated) (3 Times Repeated) (2 Times Repeated)
6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into Indirect form. 05
- (i) She said to me, "Tell the truth." (4 Times Repeated)
- (ii) She said to them, "Let us not deceive ourselves." (5 Times Repeated)
- (iii) He said to her, "Please fetch me a glass of water." (4 Times Repeated)
- (iv) She said, "Alas! we cannot defeat our enemies." (5 Times Repeated)
- (v) Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?" (2 Times Repeated)
- (vi) He said, "May Allah help me do my duty!" (4 Times Repeated)
- (vii) She said, "May you prosper!" (6 Times Repeated)
- (viii) Waheed said, "Alas! I am ruined." (3 Times Repeated)

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. 5
- (i) Lawyer, Liar (ii) Marry, Merry (iii) Peace, Piece (iv) Sale, Sail
- (3 Times Repeated) (5 Times Repeated) (4 Times Repeated) (2 Times Repeated)
- (v) Vain, Vein (vi) Rain, Rein (vii) People, Peoples (viii) Weak, Week
- (3 Times Repeated) (3 Times Repeated) (5 Times Repeated) (4 Times Repeated)

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. 8
- اورنگزیب بڑا نیک دل اور خدا ترس بادشاہ تھا۔ وہ بہت سویرے جاگ اٹھتا اور خدا کی عبادت کیا کرتا تھا۔ اس نے عہد کر رکھا تھا۔ کہ صبح بستر سے اٹھ کر خدا کی عبادت کرو اور نیک کام کرو تا کہ سارا دن خوشی خوشی گزر جائے۔ وہ خود سورج نکلنے ہی دربار لگاتا۔ غریبوں بچتا جوں اور مظلوموں کی فریاد سنتا۔ وہ ان سے محبت سے پیش آتا نہایت توجہ سے ان کا حال پوچھتا اور ان کی مرادیں پوری کرتا۔
- (LHR:II,BWP:II,DGK:I) (GUJ:I,RWP:II)

(OR) Write Ten sentences about "Pakistani Women".

Solution to  
Test & GuessPaper - 1  
(Objective Type)

10th Class

(Answer Key)

1. (C)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (D)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (D)	9. (C)	10. (A)
11. (C)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (C)	16. (B)	17. (B)	18. (D)	19. (D)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

- Q. No. (i) Answer on page no. 8  
 Q. No. (ii) Answer on page no. 8  
 Q. No. (iii) Answer on page no. 13  
 Q. No. (iv) Answer on page no. 22  
 Q. No. (v) Answer on page no. 25  
 Q. No. (vi) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (vii) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (viii) Answer on page no. 18

10

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

مدینہ کی ریاست کے سربراہ کی حیثیت سے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ وَاَصْحَابہِ وَسَلَّمَ رنگ، مسلک یا سلسلے سے قطع نظر انصاف اور عدل کے ساتھ خوش اسلوبی سے تمام مقدمات کا فیصلہ فرماتے تھے۔ ایک مرتبہ (قبیلہ) قریش کی ایک عورت چوری کی مرتکب پائی گئی۔ کچھ لوگ خاندان قریش کی عزت کو بچانے کے لیے اسے سزا سے بچانا چاہتے تھے۔ انہوں نے حضرت اسامہ بن زید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو اس کی طرف سے (اس عورت کی طرف سے) سفارش کرنے کے لیے کہا۔ حضرت اسامہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ وَاَصْحَابہِ وَسَلَّمَ کو اسے معاف کرنے کی درخواست کی۔ رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ وَاَصْحَابہِ وَسَلَّمَ نے بہت غصے سے کہا "بہن اسرائیل اسی وجہ سے تباہ ہوئے تھے۔ وہ تو انہیں کوغریبوں پر لاگو کرتے اور امیروں کو معاف کر دیتے تھے۔"

8

4. Summary of the Poem "Try Again"

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 111

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 111/112

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on Anyone of the following topics.

- (a) Libraries (b) Health (c) The Monsoon

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 114/115

OR Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on Anyone of the following topics.

- (a) My School (b) A Visit to a Hospital (c) A River in Flood

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 120/121

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form(i) The teacher said to Mueen, "I have taught you and your sister."

Ans: The teacher told Mueen that he had taught him and his sister.

(ii) Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?"

Ans: Rehana asked me if I would stop interfering in her work.

(iii) She said, "I am working hard."

Ans: She said that she was working hard.

(iv) He said, "She will go there."

Ans: He said that she would go there.

(v) He said to his sister, "please say something."

Ans: He requested his sister to say something.

(vi) He said, "What do you want me to do?"

Ans: He asked me what I wanted him to do.

(vii) He said, "Do you agree with me?"

Ans: He asked me if I agreed with him.

(viii) He said, "Hurrah! I have won the medal."

Ans: He exclaimed with joy that he had won the medal.

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 132/133

8. Translation into English:

We lived in a village, before we came to the city. We were very happy in the village. We got up early in the morning. After washing our hands and faces, we offered prayer and then went out for a walk in the green fields. In the afternoon, we slept in the shade of trees. A stream flowed near the village. Its water was clean and cool.

08

Solution to  
Test & GuessPaper - 2  
(Objective Type)

10th Class

(Answer Key)

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (C)	10. (A)
11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (A)	16. (B)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (A)	

## Section-I

## Answers to Short Questions

10

2. Q. No. (i) Answer on page no. 38  
 Q. No. (ii) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (iii) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (iv) Answer on page no. 50  
 Q. No. (v) Answer on page no. 54  
 Q. No. (vi) Answer on page no. 54  
 Q. No. (vii) Answer on page no. 18  
 Q. No. (viii) Answer on page no. 36

## Section-II

## 3. Translation into Urdu

08

کتاب دوسری اقسام کی خوشیوں کی پیشکش بھی کرتی ہیں۔ ان کے چھونے، آواز اور خوشبو کی خوشی ناقابلِ پیمائش ہے۔ ان کی سمجھ بوجھ کی خوشی اس میں ایک اضافہ ہے۔ دوستوں سے ایک کتاب کا تبادلہ خوشی کی ایک اور شکل ہے۔ لائبریریاں ایک تہذیب کی عظمت کا ثبوت ہیں۔

## 4. Summary of the Poem "Peace"

05

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

## (OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

## 5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on Anyone of the following topics:

(15)

- (a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Life in a Big City (c) Television

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 118/116/117

## OR Write an paragraphs of 150-200 words on Anyone of the following topics:

(15)

- (a) A Street Quarrel (b) A Visit to a Zoo (c) Pakistani Women

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 124/123

## 6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form

05

## (i) She said to me, "Tell the truth."

Ans: She advised me to tell the truth.

## (ii) She said to them, "Let us not deceive ourselves".

Ans: She suggested that they should not deceive themselves.

## (iii) He said to her, "Please fetch me a glass of water."

Ans: He requested her to fetch him a glass of water.

## (iv) She said, "Alas! we cannot defeat our enemies."

Ans: He exclaimed with sorrow that they could not defeat their enemies.

## (v) Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?"

Ans: Rehana asked me if I would stop interfering in her work.

## (vi) He said, "May Allah help me do my duty!"

Ans: He prayed that Allah might help him do his duty.

## (vii) She said, "May you prosper!"

Ans: She prayed that I might prosper.

## (viii) Waheed said, "Alas! I am ruined".

Ans: Waheed exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.

## 7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 134/136

## 8. Translation into English

08

Aurangzaib was a very good-natured and God-fearing king. He used to get up early in the morning and worship Allah. During his reign, he had issued orders to get up early, worship Allah and do good deeds so that the whole day might pass in peace. He himself used to hold his court with the sunrise. He listened to the appeals of the poor, the needy and the oppressed. He treated them with love. He asked them about their well-being with heed and fulfilled their wishes.

# Ghazali

## Super Test & Guess Papers

### on Complete English Syllabus

*Prepared Precisely in accordance with the Board's Paper Pattern*

Sr.No.	Super Test & Guess Papers	Page No.
1	Super Test & Guess Paper - 3 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	95
2	Super Test & Guess Paper - 4 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	97
3	Super Test & Guess Paper - 5 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	99
4	Super Test & Guess Paper - 6 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	101
5	Super Test & Guess Paper - 7 <small>(on) Complete English Syllabus</small>	103
★	Solution to Super Test & Guess Papers 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7	105-109

## Super Test &amp; Guess Paper - 3

## (on) Complete English Syllabus

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

(Objective Type)

Maximum Marks: 19

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

1.	The sun _____ in the east. (A) rise (B) is rose (C) rises (D) was rise
2	They always _____ back home late. (A) come (B) comes (C) is come (D) will come
3	My mother _____ to me for ten years. (A) was not writing (B) has not been writing (C) not write (D) do not write
4	He _____ twenty minutes ago. (A) leaves (B) will leave (C) will be leaving (D) left
5	The meeting _____ by the time we gather. (A) ended (B) had ended (C) will ended (D) will have ended

(B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet. (4)

6	(A) Judgment (B) Jugement (C) Jujment (D) Judgement
7	(A) Proficient (B) Proficent (C) Proficiant (D) Pãrficiant
8	(A) Excellence (B) Excelent (C) Excelence (D) Axcellent
9	(A) Jentleman (B) Gentlman (C) Gentleman (D) Gentalman

(C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

10	The word "commandment" means: (A) proclamation (B) order (C) mercy (D) blessing
11	"Reinvigorate" means: (A) strengthen (B) weaker (C) regulate (D) improving
12	The synonym of "culprit" is: (A) innocent (B) honest (C) offender (D) clear
13	The antonym of "suffering" is: (A) pleasure (B) distress (C) anguish (D) doubt
14	The word "incessant" means: (A) continuous (B) rapid (C) slow (D) unknown

(D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

15	I saw <u>myself</u> in the mirror. The underlined word is a / an _____ pronoun. (A) possessive (B) relative (C) indefinite (D) reflexive
16	The students gathered signatures for <u>increasing the hours of the library</u> . The underlined part of the sentence is a / an: (A) infinitive phrase (B) gerund phrase (C) 2nd conditional sentence (D) first conditional sentence
17	You may go home as soon as your work is done. This is a _____ sentence. (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound complex
18	This treatment is really great. It makes me feel so <u>relaxed</u> . The underlined part of the sentence is: (A) present participle (B) past participle (C) concrete noun (D) collective noun
19	If you had not been late, we would have not missed the bus. This sentence is: (A) third conditional (B) second conditional (C) first conditional (D) simple

Time Allowed: 2.10 hours

English (Group-I) Subjective

Maximum Marks:56

## Section-I

2. Write short answers to any FIVE of the following questions. 10
- (i) Why did the non-Muslims trust the Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَآصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ؟
- (ii) Why does the dinner consist of eight or nine dishes?
- (iii) How is a newspaper more convenient medium of news?
- (iv) What were some famous careers for the young people in the past?
- (v) What role does a library play to promote the habit of book reading?
- (vi) On what condition was the criminal allowed to leave?
- (vii) Why did the prisoner support Pip? (viii) How is fossil energy a finite source?

## Section-II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR Re-write into simple English the following paragraph. 8
- "It is a traditional practice for adults to give children red envelopes filled with money in order to symbolize wealth and prosperity for the coming year. It is also common for elders to present red packets to unmarried members of the family. Envelopes are not to be opened until the recipient has left the home of the giver."
4. Write down the summary of the poem "The Rain" written by W.H. Davies. 5

OR

Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

If we strive, 'tis no disgrace  
Though we did not win the race --  
What should you do in that case?  
Try again.

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on any ONE of the following topics. (15)
- (a) My Hobby (b) A Hockey Match (c) Boy Scouts

OR

Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on any ONE of the following topics.

- (a) Girl Guides (b) Allama Iqbal (c) A Road Accident

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. (5)
- (i) The teacher said to Mueen, "I have taught you and your sister."
- (ii) He said to me, "You are not running very fast."
- (iii) The teacher said, "Did you do your home task yesterday?"
- (iv) Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?"
- (v) She said to me, "Please lend me your camera for a day."
- (vi) The judge said, "Call the next witness."
- (vii) She said, "May you prosper!"
- (viii) The teacher will say, "You have done your work very well."

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. (5)

- (i) Alter, Altar (ii) Bare, Bear (iii) Device, Devise (iv) Loose, Lose  
(v) Flour, Floor (vi) Populous, Popular (vii) Way, Weigh (viii) Sole, Soul

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (8)

الدرین چین کے شہر بیجنگ میں رہتا تھا۔ اس کا والد درزی کا کام کرتا تھا۔ وہ بہت مہنتی شخص تھا۔ الدرین ابھی چھوٹا ہی تھا کہ اسکے والد کا انتقال ہو گیا۔ الدرین اور اسکی والدہ نے بہت اظلاس کی زندگی گزاری الدرین بہت کامل تھا۔ وہ تمام دن گیموں میں کھیلا اور کوئی کام نہیں کرتا تھا۔ البتہ جسمانی طور پر مضبوط اور طاقتور تھا۔

Exclusively for candidates whose Medium of Examination is English

(Question - 8 Alternative to Urdu Translation)

Write TEN sentences about "A Dream".

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

## Super Test &amp; Guess Paper - 4

## (on) Complete English Syllabus

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

1	She _____ in this office for seven years. (A) had worked (B) worked (C) is working (D) has been working
2	She _____ French at present. (A) is learning (B) learnt (C) was learning (D) learn
3	It _____ to rain an hour ago. (A) begins (B) began (C) begin (D) will begin
4	After you _____ I went to sleep. (A) has left (B) had left (C) leaves (D) will leave
5	I _____ tea when the door bell rang. (A) made (B) making (C) was making (D) make

(B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet. (4)

6	(A) Leisur (B) Leisure (C) Laisure (D) Lisure
7	(A) Sequance (B) Saquence (C) Seequence (D) Sequence
8	(A) Intersede (B) Entercede (C) Entersede (D) Intercede
9	(A) Customary (B) Cusstomary (C) Costomary (D) Custommary

(C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

10	The antonym of "consume" is: (A) utilize (B) use (C) save (D) expel
11	The most <u>vulnerable</u> will be population in developing countries'. The underlined word means: (A) secure (B) in danger (C) still (D) old
12	She was angry _____ my behaviour. (A) with (B) to (C) from (D) at
13	The synonym of "current" is: (A) dated (B) up-to-date (C) expired (D) old
14	Last summer, we _____ many places: (A) vislited (B) have visited (C) visit (D) visits

(D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

15	Marla fell over the cat. Identify the phrase. (A) infinitive phrase (B) prepositional phrase (C) gerund phrase (D) absolute phrase
16	' <u>Flying above the lake</u> at this time of night seems a little dangerous'. The underlined phrase is a/an: (A) Infinitive phrase (B) prepositional phrase (C) appositive phrase (D) gerund phrase
17	<u>Because he was late</u> , he missed the first period. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an: (A) dependent clause (B) independent clause (C) relative clause (D) adjective clause
18	The watchman <u>blew</u> his whistle. The underlined word is a / an _____ verb. (A) transitive (B) intransitive (C) regular (D) auxillary
19	I am afraid I cannot afford <u>to spend</u> too much money. The underlined part of sentence is a / an: (A) gerund (B) participle (C) infinitive (D) preposition



Time Allowed: 2.10 hours

English (Group-II) Subjective

Maximum Marks:56

## Section-I

2. Write short answers to any FIVE of the following questions. 10
- (I) How can people achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life?
- (II) Why is the Chinese New Year never on the same day each year?
- (III) Is there any need of proper career counselling department? Why?
- (IV) How does a book connect the reader and the writer?
- (V) What can we learn from failure? (vi) When do you need to see a doctor?
- (vii) How does television make us lazy? (viii) Who was Joe? How did he treat Pip?

## Section-II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR Re-write into simple English the following paragraph. 8
- I am glad that I have got a taste of what the real world has to offer. I have learned many lessons from my Public High School, boarding school and work experiences. I am now ready to learn many more lessons through my college experience. Although it has been tough, I have succeeded so far. I am prepared to excel and make it much further in the years to come with my college education.

4. Write down the summary of the poem "Try Again" written by W.E. Hickson. 5

OR

Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

And when the sun comes out,

After this rain shall stop,

A wondrous light will fill

Each dark, round drop;

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on any ONE of the following topics. (15)
- (a) Life in a Big City (b) Boy Scouts (c) Sports and Games

OR

Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on any ONE of the following topics.

(a) My School

(b) A River in Flood

(c) Pakistani Women

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form: (5)

(i) She said, "I am working hard."

(ii) He said, "She will go there."

(iii) She said to me, "Tell the truth."

(iv) He said, "May Allah help me do my duty."

(v) You will say, "She is cranky."

(vi) He said, "How well she sings!"

(vii) He says, "I want to speak to you."

(viii) He said, "Alas! I am ruined."

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. (5)

(i) Die, Dye

(ii) Feet, Feat

(iii) Meet, Meat

(iv) Principal, Principle

(v) Stationary, Stationery

(vi) Team, Teem

(vii) Waste, Waist

(viii) Affect, Effect

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (8)

ایک نوجوان باغ میں بیٹھا تھا۔ وہ کچھ فکرمند تھا۔ کچھ دیر کے بعد ایک بوڑھا آدمی باغ میں داخل ہوا۔ اس نے نوجوان کو ایک خط دیا۔ نوجوان نے خط کھولا اور اسے پڑھا۔ وہ خط پڑھ کر بہت خوش ہوا۔ اس کے فکرمندی کے آثار غائب ہو گئے۔ اس نے بوڑھے آدمی کا شکریہ ادا کیا۔

Exclusively for candidates whose Medium of Examination is English

(Question - 8 Alternative to Urdu Translation)

Write TEN sentences about "A Street Quarrel".

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

## Super Test &amp; Guess Paper - 5

## (on) Complete English Syllabus

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

1	If he _____ more carefully, he would not cause an accident. (A) drove (B) drive (C) driven (D) driving
2	Last summer, we _____ many places. (A) visited (B) will visit (C) have visited (D) visits
3	Sorry, I _____ go to the library. I've been planing to study all day. (A) am (B) was (C) will (D) have
4	They do not _____ rice everyday. (A) eating (B) ate (C) eaten (D) eat
5	They would have been late if they _____ a taxi. (A) take (B) had taken (C) had not taken (D) took

(B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet: (4)

6	(A) bandeges (B) bendedes (C) bandages (D) bandagess
7	(A) guidence (B) guidance (C) gudence (D) gidence
8	(A) interast (B) enterest (C) interest (D) intirest
9	(A) custom (B) costum (C) costom (D) custum

(C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

10	The antonym of "abandon" is: (A) discard (B) honest (C) support (D) perform
11	The meaning of 'foe' is _____: (A) relative (B) enemy (C) friend (D) widow
12	The synonym of "reward" is _____: (A) prize (B) fine (C) penalty (D) persist
13	The antonym of "consume" is _____: (A) utilize (B) save (C) use (D) drive
14	The meaning of "excel" is _____: (A) contest (B) series (C) event (D) be better than others

(D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet. (5)

15	'Surely, you recognize <u>somebody</u> .' The underlined word is a/an _____: (A) collective noun (B) proper noun (C) indefinite pronoun (D) adjective
16	'The <u>audience</u> applauded heartily at the end of the concert.' The underlined word is a/an _____: (A) collective noun (B) adjective (C) abstract noun (D) adverb
17	'He bore a banner <u>with a strange device</u> .' The underlined part of the sentence is a / an _____. (A) adverb phrase (B) noun phrase (C) principal clause (D) adjective phrase
18	I did not go to the meeting because I was sick. It is a/an _____ sentence. (A) complex (B) simple (C) compound (D) optative
19	' <u>Who</u> is the man at the door?' The underlined word is a/an _____: (A) indefinite pronoun (B) interrogative pronoun (C) relative pronoun (D) personal pronoun

Time Allowed: 2.10 hours

English (Group-I) Subjective

Maximum Marks:56

## Section-I

2. Write short answers to any FIVE of the following questions. 10
- How can people achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life?
  - When do you need to see a doctor?
  - What is one good thing about newspapers?
  - How can career counselors help the young people?
  - What is meant by the "right profession"?
  - Can modern technology take the place of books?
  - What changed Pip's life?
  - How are water resources under great stress?

## Section-II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR Re-write into simple English the following paragraph. 8
- The third day dawned. The accusers and the surety were present at the Masjid of the Rasool ﷺ. They were waiting for the criminal. As time passed, Sahabah رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہم felt anxious for the fate of Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ. When only an hour remained, both the accusers came forward and demanded from Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ their man.
4. Write down the summary of the poem "The Rain" written by W.H. Davies. 5

OR

Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

The wind is now  
a roaring, smashing  
monster of destruction,  
raking all man's work  
from the valleys,  
from the vales,  
and sends them spinning,  
broken flying.

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on any ONE of the following topics. (15)
- Courtesy
  - A Cricket Match
  - My Hobby
- OR Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on any ONE of the following topics.
- Girl Guides
  - A Picnic
  - The Teacher I Like the Best
6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into Indirect form. (5)
- Afshan said, "They will wait for us for one hour only."
  - She said, "Is this your book?"
  - He said, "What do you want me to do?"
  - She said to me, "Please lend me your camera for a day."
  - He said, "Alas! I am ruined."
  - She said, "Would that my father were alive?"
  - You will say, "She is cranky."
  - She has said, "She is ready to accompany us to Karachi."

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. (5)

- |                    |                   |                  |                      |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| (i) affect, effect | (ii) brake, break | (iii) dose, doze | (iv) feet, feat      |
| (v) loose, lose    | (vi) meet, meat   | (vii) pore, pour | (viii) story, storey |

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (8)
- زندگی کے نشیب و فراز میں ایسے لمحات بھی آتے ہیں جب انسان بالکل ناامید ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسے ہر طرف اندھیرا ہی اندھیرا نظر آتا ہے اور اس کی مقابلے کی سکت ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ بات انسان کی عظمت کے خلاف ہے۔ دنیا میں جتنی بھی ترقی ہوئی ہے وہ اس عزم و ہمت کا نتیجہ ہے جو کہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو عطا فرمائی ہے۔ انسان کو چاہیے کہ کبھی ہمت نہ ہارے بلکہ مردانہ وارنا کامیوں کا مقابلہ کرے۔

Exclusively for candidates whose Medium of Examination is English

(Question - 8 Alternative to Urdu Translation)

Write TEN sentences about "Fashion".

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

## Super Test &amp; Guess Paper - 6

## (on) Complete English Syllabus

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet:

(5)

1	He _____ twenty minutes ago. (A) leave (B) had left (C) left (D) will leave
2	I _____ tea when the door bell rang. (A) made (B) makes (C) has made (D) was making
3	She _____ French at present. (A) learnt (B) has learnt (C) will learn (D) is learning
4	She _____ anything before he left. (A) had not said (B) says (C) will say (D) was saying
5	They _____ their work by tomorrow. (A) had completed (B) will complete (C) will have completed (D) completed

(B) Choose the word with correct spellings and fill up the bubbles sheet.

(4)

6	(A) convanient (B) convenient (C) canvanient (D) canvenient
7	(A) velenerable (B) volunrable (C) vulnerable (D) vulnarable
8	(A) racipient (B) ricapient (C) recipient (D) receiptent
9	(A) innovative (B) ennovetive (C) annovative (D) invotive

(C) Choose the correct option and fill up the bubbles sheet.

(5)

10	"Rinse" means: (A) remove (B) wash (C) cut (D) address
11	"Strict" means: (A) harsh (B) difficult (C) kind (D) skilled
12	"Halted" means: (A) started (B) began (C) feared (D) stopped
13	The antonym of "Soothe" is: (A) change (B) clear (C) decrease (D) aggravate
14	The synonym of "Lovely" is: (A) unattractive (B) beautiful (C) ugly (D) near

(D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubbles sheet.

(5)

15	Maria fell <u>over the cat</u> . The underlined phrase is: (A) infinitive phrase (B) gerund (C) prepositional phrase (D) noun phrase
16	He will not part _____ his wealth. (A) to (B) with (C) from (D) on
17	Fareed said _____ he needed the most was a long and quiet holiday. (A) that (B) which (C) what (D) who
18	<u>Someone</u> ate my cookies. The underlined word is a/an: (A) personal pronoun (B) relative pronoun (C) indefinite pronoun (D) reflexive pronoun
19	Our job is to keep the <u>audience</u> happy. The underlined word is a/an: (A) concrete noun (B) collective noun (C) abstract noun (D) proper noun

Time Allowed: 2.10 hours

English (Group-II) Subjective

Maximum Marks:56

## Section-I

2. Write short answers to any FIVE of the following questions.

10

- (I) How does the Holy Quran describe the personality of the Rasool ﷺ?
- (II) What is the importance of Chinese New Year for Chinese families?
- (III) How is an antibiotic cream or ointment good in healing the wound?
- (IV) Which medium do you prefer for news? Why?
- (V) What are some distinctions of the writer?
- (VI) What were some famous careers for the young people in the past?
- (VII) Why does the author use the terms "fast food" and "slow food"?
- (VIII) How did Pip become a successful businessman?

## Section-II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR Re-write into simple English the following paragraph.

8

Today, life has become more dynamic and innovative. Gone are the days when the medical and engineering fields were the only available choice. Now a whole world of non-traditional careers, from IT, electronic media and web networking to online business portals and fashion designing, are available for young people.

4. Write down the summary of the poem "The Rain" written by W.H. Davies.

5

OR Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

The wind is now  
a roaring, smashing  
monster of destruction,  
raking all man's work  
from the valleys,  
from the vales,  
and send them spinning,  
broken flying

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on any ONE of the following topics.

(15)

- (i) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (ii) My House
- (iii) My Ambition

OR

Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on any ONE of the following topics.

- (i) A River in Flood
- (ii) My Neighbour
- (iii) A House on Fire

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form.

(5)

- (I) They said, "Our teacher is on leave."
- (II) She said, "He rang me up at twelve midnight."
- (III) He said, "Do you agree with me?"
- (IV) The pupil said, "Where have I eased?"
- (V) She said to me, "Tell the truth."
- (VI) He said to his sister, "Please say something."
- (VII) She said, "What a beautiful piece of art?"
- (VIII) The teacher says, "She has always been a good student."

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences.

(5)

- (I) advice, advise
- (II) beside, besides
- (III) break, brake
- (IV) cell, sell
- (V) diary, dairy
- (VI) fair, fare
- (VII) invent, discover
- (VIII) lovely, lovable

8. Translate the following paragraph into English.

(8)

میں دسویں جماعت میں پڑھتا ہوں۔ جس سکول میں میں پڑھتا ہوں وہ شہر کا ایک مشہور سکول ہے۔ میری جماعت کو چار استاد پڑھاتے ہیں۔ دوسب کے سب بہت قابل استاد ہیں لیکن مجھے سب سے زیادہ مسٹرز یڈ پسند ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں انگریزی اور حساب پڑھاتے ہیں۔ ان کے پڑھانے کا طریقہ اتنا اچھا ہے کہ جو کچھ وہ پڑھاتے ہیں فوراً یاد ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس لیے ان کی جماعت کا نتیجہ سو فیصد ہوتا ہے۔

Exclusively for candidates whose Medium of Examination is English

(Question - 8 Alternative to Urdu Translation)

Write TEN sentences about "Girl Guides".

Super Test & Guess Paper - 7

(on) Complete English Syllabus

Q.1(A) Choose the correct form of verb from the columns A,B,C and D and fill up the bubbles. 05

1	He _____ back next week. (A) came (B) is coming (C) had come (D) has coming
2	She will have finished her work before the guests _____: (A) arrive (B) arrived (C) will arrive (D) had arrived
3	Do you _____ to school everyday? (A) went (B) have gone (C) go (D) going
4	I already _____ the letter. (A) posted (B) will post (C) post (D) have posted
5	The farmer _____ the field when it started raining. (A) was ploughing (B) ploughed (C) is ploughing (D) plough

(B) Choose the word with correct spellings from the columns A,B,C and D and fill up the bubbles sheet: 04

6	(A) convanient (B) convonian (C) convenient (D) caniveniant
7	(A) designing (B) desining (C) dezigning (D) designning
8	(A) customary (B) costtomary (C) customarry (D) castomery
9	(A) victams (B) victims (C) vactims (D) vactums

(C) Choose the correct option from the columns A,B,C and D and fill up the bubbles sheet: 05

10	The word "vulnerable" means: (A) secure (B) flourishing (C) in danger (D) reliable
11	The synonym of "solace" is: (A) aggravation (B) frustration (C) comfort (D) alone
12	The antonym of "consume" is: (A) utilize (B) save (C) use (D) obtain
13	The word "foe" means: (A) friend (B) partner (C) companion (D) enemy
14	The word "recipent" means: (A) receiver (B) proud (C) lunar (D) giver

(D) Choose the correct option according to the grammar from the columns A,B,C and D and fill up the bubbles sheet. 05

15	"The man <u>who</u> you are talking to is my cousin". The underlined word is a/an: (A) Gerund (B) Possessive Pronoun (C) Interrogative pronoun (D) relative pronoun
16	"What would you do, if there were no more books?" This sentence is: (A) First conditional (B) second conditional (C) third conditional (D) none of these
17	" <u>As a young trader</u> , he earned a good reputation". The underlined part of the sentence is: (A) a noun clause (B) an adjective clause (C) a noun phrase (D) an adverb phrase
18	"Jamil has quit <u>smoking</u> ". The underlined word is: (A) present participle (B) infinitive (C) past participle (D) gerund
19	"He worked hard day and night because he did not wish to fail." This sentence is: (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound complex

Time Allowed: 2.10 hours

English (Group-I) Subjective

Maximum Marks:56

## Section-I

2. Write short answers to any FIVE of the following questions.

- (i) When do you need to see a doctor? 10
- (ii) How are water resources under great stress?
- (iii) How do newspapers give us more in-depth coverage?
- (iv) How does television make us lazy?
- (v) How have the job experiences made the author more mature? (Little by Little one Walks Far!)
- (vi) What made non-Muslims bring their suits to the Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
- (vii) Why were Sahabas رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُمْ worried? (Faithfulness)
- (viii) What do little red envelopes filled with money symbolize?

## Section-II

3. Translate into Urdu. OR Re-write into simple English the following paragraph. 8

During the sermon, an Ansari seeing some men from the tribe of Banu Tha'iba sitting there stood up and pointed toward them and said, "O Rasool of Allah!" Their ancestors killed a member of our family. We appeal to you get one of them hanged in exchange for that." The Rasool ﷺ replied, "The revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son."

4. Write down the summary of the poem "The Rain" written by W.H. Davies. 5

OR

Paraphrase the following lines into simple English with reference to the context.

But all of that is  
not its core,  
its center is in truth  
eternal stillness  
bright blue skies

5. Write an essay of 150-200 words on any ONE of the following topics. (15)

- (i) Sports and Games
- (ii) A Rainy Day
- (iii) Courtesy

OR

Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on any ONE of the following topics.

- (i) A picnic
- (ii) A Meena Bazaar
- (iii) My School

6. Change any FIVE of the following sentences into indirect form. (5)

- (i) He said, "I have returned the books."
- (ii) She said, "I am helping my mother in the kitchen."
- (iii) She said, "He rang me up at twelve midnight."
- (iv) Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work."
- (v) She said, "What a beautiful piece of art!"
- (vi) He said, "How many chapters have you done already?"
- (vii) He says, "I have not heard the latest news about her."
- (viii) She will say, "He did not come up to my expectations."

7. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences. (5)

- (i) Angels, Angles
- (ii) Diary, Dairy
- (iii) flour, floor
- (iv) Marry, Merry
- (v) Respectable, Respectful
- (vi) Story, Storey
- (vii) Urban, Urbane
- (viii) Weak, Week

8. Translate the following paragraph into English. (8)

ایک دفعہ دوست سڑ پر روانہ ہوئے۔ انہوں نے ایک دوسرے سے وعدہ کیا کہ وہ ایک دوسرے کی مصیبت میں مدد کریں گے۔ وہ ایک جنگل میں پہنچے۔ انہوں نے ایک رہنگہ کو اپنی طرف آتے دیکھا۔ ان میں سے ایک بھاگا اور درخت پر چڑھ گیا۔ اُس کا دوست درخت پر نہ چڑھ سکا۔ وہ لیٹ گیا اور دم سادھ لیا۔

Exclusively for candidates whose Medium of Examination is English

(Question - 8 Alternative to Urdu Translation)

Write TEN sentences about "A House on Fire".

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Solution to  
Test & GuessPaper - 3  
(Objective Type)

10th Class

## (Answer Key)

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (D)	6. (D)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (C)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (B)	19. (A)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

10

- Q. No. (I) Answer on page no. 9  
 Q. No. (II) Answer on page no. 13  
 Q. No. (III) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (IV) Answer on page no. 39  
 Q. No. (V) Answer on page no. 44  
 Q. No. (VI) Answer on page no. 54  
 Q. No. (VII) Answer on page no. 47  
 Q. No. (VIII) Answer on page no. 49

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

8

بالغ افراد کے لیے یہ روایتی دستور ہے کہ وہ بچوں کو رقم سے بھرے ہوئے چھوٹے سُرخی لٹافے دیتے ہیں تاکہ آنے والے سال کے لیے دولت اور خوشحالی کو طاعتی طور پر ظاہر کیا جاسکے۔ بڑوں کا یہ بھی معمول ہے کہ وہ خاندان کے غیر شادی شدہ افراد کو سُرخی چیکٹس پیش کرتے ہیں۔ لٹافوں کو اس وقت نہیں کھولنا ہوتا ہے جب تک کہ وصول کنندہ (رقم) دینے والے کے گھر سے چلا نہ جائے۔

4. Summary of the Poem "The Rain"

5

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

5

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 111

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on Anyone of the Following Topics:

(15)

- (a) My Hobby (b) A Hockey Match (c) Boy Scouts

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 119/115/118

Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on any ONE of the following topics.

- (a) Girl Guides (b) Allama Iqbal (c) A Road Accident

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 120/125/123

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form

(05)

(i)	<b>The teacher said to Mueen, "I have taught you and your sister."</b> The teacher told Mueen that he had taught him and his sister.
(ii)	<b>He said to me, "You are not running very fast."</b> He told me that I was not running very fast.
(iii)	<b>The teacher said, "Did you do your home task yesterday?"</b> The teacher asked me if I had done my home task the previous day.
(iv)	<b>Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?"</b> Rehana asked me if I would stop interfering in her work.
(v)	<b>She said to me, "Please lend me your camera for a day."</b> She requested me to lend her my camera for a day.
(vi)	<b>The judge said, "Call the next witness."</b> The judge ordered the peon to call the next witness.
(vii)	<b>She said, "May you prosper!"</b> She prayed that I might prosper.
(viii)	<b>The teacher will say, "You have done your work very well."</b> The teacher will say that I have done my work very well.

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 132/136

8. Translation into English:

08

Allahdin lived in Beijing, a city in China. His father worked as a tailor. He was a very hardworking man. Allahdin was still a young child when his father died. Allahdin and his mother lived a poor life. Allahdin was very lazy. He played the whole day in streets and did nothing. However, he was strong and powerful physically.



Solution to  
Test & GuessPaper - 4  
(Objective Type)

10th Class

## (Answer Key)

1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (D)	9. (A)	10. (C)
11. (B)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (D)	17. (A)	18. (A)	19. (C)	

## Section-I

2. **Answers to Short Questions**

10

- Q. No. (i) Answer on page no. 8  
 Q. No. (ii) Answer on page no. 13  
 Q. No. (iii) Answer on page no. 39  
 Q. No. (iv) Answer on page no. 43  
 Q. No. (v) Answer on page no. 18  
 Q. No. (vi) Answer on page no. 22  
 Q. No. (vii) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (viii) Answer on page no. 47

## Section-II

3. **Translation into Urdu**

8

میں خوش ہوں کہ نے میں نے اس کا تجربہ کر لیا ہے جس کی حقیقی دنیا کو پیش کرنا ہوتی ہے۔ میں نے پبلک ہائی سکول، ایتھلیٹک سکول اور کام کے تجربات سے بہت سے اسباق سیکھ لیے ہیں۔ اب میں اپنے کالج کے تجربے کے ذریعے بہت سے مزید اسباق سیکھنے کے لیے تیار ہوں۔ اگرچہ یہ کٹھن رہا ہے بھر بھی میں اب تک کامیاب رہا ہوں۔ میں بہتر ہونے اور آنے والے سالوں میں اپنی کالج کی تعلیم کے ساتھ اسے بڑی حد تک آگے بڑھانے کے لیے تیار ہوں۔

4. **Summary of the Poem "Try Again"**

5

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 111

(OR) **Paraphrase of the Stanza**

5

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

5. **An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on Anyone of the Following Topics:**

(15)

- (a) Life in a Big City (b) Boy Scouts (c) Sports and Games

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 116/118/113

Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on any ONE of the following topics.

- (a) My School (b) A River in Flood (c) Pakistani Women

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 120/121/123

6. **Changing Sentences into Indirect Form**

(05)

(i)	<b>She said, "I am working hard."</b> She said that she was working hard.
(ii)	<b>He said, "She will go there."</b> He said that she would go there.
(iii)	<b>She said to me, "Tell the truth."</b> She advised me to tell the truth.
(iv)	<b>He said, "May Allah Almighty help me do my duty."</b> He prayed that Allah Almighty might help him do his duty.
(v)	<b>You will say, "She is cranky."</b> You will say that she is cranky.
(vi)	<b>He said, "How well she sings!"</b> He exclaimed with wonder that she sang very well.
(vii)	<b>He says, "I want to speak to you."</b> He says that he wants to speak to him.
(viii)	<b>He said, "Alas! I am ruined."</b> He exclaimed with sorrow that he had been ruined.

7. **Using Pair of Words into Sentences**

5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 132/136

8. **Translation into English:**

08

A young man was sitting in a garden. He was a bit worried. After sometime, an old man entered the garden. He gave the young man a letter. The young man opened the letter and read it. He was very happy to read the letter. The signs of anxiety disappeared. He thanked the old man.

Solution to  
Test & GuessPaper - 5  
(Objective Type)

10th Class

## (Answer Key)

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (C)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (C)	9. (A)	10. (C)
11. (B)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (C)	16. (A)	17. (D)	18. (A)	19. (B)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

10

- Q. No. (i) Answer on page no. 8  
 Q. No. (ii) Answer on page no. 22  
 Q. No. (iii) Answer on page no. 28  
 Q. No. (iv) Answer on page no. 38  
 Q. No. (v) Answer on page no. 39  
 Q. No. (vi) Answer on page no. 43  
 Q. No. (vii) Answer on page no. 46  
 Q. No. (viii) Answer on page no. 50

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

8

تیسرا دن طلوع ہوا۔ مدعیان اور ضامتی مسجد نبوی رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم میں موجود تھے۔ وہ مجرم کا انتظار کر رہے تھے۔ جیسے وقت گزرتا گیا، صحابہ کرام رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ علیہم اجمعین حضرت ابو ذر غفاری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے انجام کے متعلق مضطرب ہوتے گئے۔ جب صرف ایک گھنٹہ باقی رہ گیا تو لوں مدعیان آگے بڑھے اور حضرت ابو ذر غفاری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے اپنے آدمی کا مطالبہ کیا۔

4. Summary of the Poem "The Rain"

5

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

5

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on Anyone of the Following Topics:

(15)

- (i) Courtesy (ii) A Cricket Match (iii) My Hobby

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 113/116/119

Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on any ONE of the following topics.

- (i) Girl Guides (ii) A Picnic (iii) The Teacher I Like the Best

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 120/124/125

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form

(05)

(i)	<b>Afshan said, "They will wait for us for one hour only."</b> Afshan said that they would wait for them for an hour only.
(ii)	<b>She said "Is this your book?"</b> She asked me whether that was my book.
(iii)	<b>He said, "What do you want me to do?"</b> He asked me what I wanted him to do.
(iv)	<b>She said to me, "Please lend me your camera for one day."</b> She requested me to lend her my camera for a day.
(v)	<b>He said, "Alas! I am ruined."</b> He exclaimed with sorrow that he had been ruined.
(vi)	<b>She said, "Would that my father were alive!"</b> She wished that her father had been alive.
(vii)	<b>You will say, "She is cranky."</b> You will say that she is cranky.
(viii)	<b>She has said, "She is ready to accompany us to Karachi."</b> She has said that she is ready to accompany them to Karachi.

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 132/136

8. Translation into English:

08

In the ups and downs of life, such moments come when man feels quite hopeless. He becomes pessimist and the power of competition disappears. It is beneath the dignity of man. All the progress in the world is the result of determination and perseverance that Allah Almighty has granted to man. Man should never lose heart, rather he should face his failures in a manly manner.

**Solution to  
Test & Guess**

**Paper - 6  
(Objective Type)**

**10th Class**

**(Answer Key)**

1. (C)	2. (D)	3. (D)	4. (A)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (C)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (D)	14. (B)	15. (C)	16. (C)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (B)	

**Section-I**

**2. Answers to Short Questions**

10

- Q. No. (i) Answer on page no. 9  
Q. No. (ii) Answer on page no. 14  
Q. No. (iii) Answer on page no. 22  
Q. No. (iv) Answer on page no. 29  
Q. No. (v) Answer on page no. 32  
Q. No. (vi) Answer on page no. 39  
Q. No. (vii) Answer on page no. 44  
Q. No. (viii) Answer on page no. 46

**Section-II**

**3. Translation into Urdu**

8

موجودہ دور میں زندگی زیادہ متحرک اور اختراعی (بدلنے والی) بن چکی ہے۔ وہ دن گزر گئے جب میڈیکل (طب) اور انجینئرنگ کے شعبے ہی صرف دستیاب انتخاب تھے۔ اب آئی۔ ٹی (انفرمیشن ٹیکنالوجی) برقی میڈیا اور ویب سائٹ درکنگ سے لے کر آن لائن کاروباری ذریعوں (ویب سائٹس) اور فیشن ڈیزائننگ تک غیر روایتی پیشوں کا ایک پورا جہان نوجوان لوگوں کے لیے دستیاب ہے۔

**4. Summary of the Poem "The Rain"**

5

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

**(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza**

5

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

**5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on Anyone of the Following Topics:**

(15)

- (i) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (ii) My House (iii) My Ambition

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 118/113/119

**Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on any ONE of the following topics.**

- (i) A River in Flood (ii) My Neighbour (iii) A House on Fire

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 121/123/125

**6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form**

(05)

(i)	<b>They said, "Our teacher is on leave."</b> They said that their teacher was on leave.
(ii)	<b>She said, "He rang me up at twelve midnight."</b> She said that he had rung her up at twelve midnight.
(iii)	<b>He said, "Do you agree with me?"</b> He asked me whether I agreed with him.
(iv)	<b>The pupil said, "Where have I eased?"</b> The pupil asked where he had eased.
(v)	<b>She said to me, "Tell the truth."</b> She advised me to tell the truth.
(vi)	<b>He said to his sister, "Please say something."</b> He requested his sister to say something.
(vii)	<b>She said, "What a beautiful piece of art!"</b> She exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful piece of art.
(viii)	<b>The teacher says, "She has always been a good student."</b> The teacher says that she has always been a good student.

**7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences**

5

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 132/136

**8. Translation into English:**

08

I read in tenth class. The school in which I read is a famous school of the city. Four teachers teach my class. They all are able (competent) teachers. But I like Mr. Zaid the most. He teaches us English and Mathematics. His method of teaching is so good that we learn very soon whatever he teaches us.. Therefore, his class shows hundred percent results.

Solution to  
Test & GuessPaper - 7  
(Objective Type)

10th Class

## (Answer Key)

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (A)	6. (C)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (B)	10. (C)
11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (D)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (D)	19. (C)	

## Section-I

2. Answers to Short Questions

- Q. No. (i) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (ii) Answer on page no. 50  
 Q. No. (iii) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (iv) Answer on page no. 29  
 Q. No. (v) Answer on page no. 32  
 Q. No. (vi) Answer on page no. 9  
 Q. No. (vii) Answer on page no. 55  
 Q. No. (viii) Answer on page no. 14

10

## Section-II

3. Translation into Urdu

دورانِ خطبہ ایک انصاری قبیلہ بنو ثعلبہ کے کچھ آدمیوں کو بیٹھے دیکھ کر کھڑا ہوا۔ ان کی طرف اشارہ کیا اور کہا "اے اللہ کے رسول خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ وَاٰحِبَّہِ وَسَلَّمَ ان کے آباؤ اجداد نے ہمارے خاندان کے ایک شخص کو قتل کیا تھا۔ ہم آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ وَاٰحِبَّہِ وَسَلَّمَ سے درخواست کرتے ہیں کہ ان میں سے ایک کو اس کے بدلے پھانسی لگا دیں۔" رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ وَاٰحِبَّہِ وَسَلَّمَ نے فرمایا "باپ کا بدلہ اس کے بیٹے سے نہیں لیا جاسکتا۔"

8

4. Summary of the Poem "The Rain"

Ans: See (summary) on Page No. 112

(OR) Paraphrase of the Stanza

Ans: See (paraphrase) on Page No. 112

5. An Essay of 150 - 200 Words on Anyone of the Following Topics:

- (i) Sports and Games (ii) A Rainy Day (iii) Courtesy

(15)

Ans: See (essays) on Page No. 113/115/113

Write a Paragraph of 100 - 150 words on any ONE of the following topics.

- (i) A picnic (ii) A Meena Bazaar (iii) My School

Ans: See (paragraphs) on Page No. 124/123/120

6. Changing Sentences into Indirect Form

(05)

(i)	He said, "I have returned the books." He said that he had returned the books.
(ii)	She said, "I am helping my mother in the kitchen." She said that she was helping her mother in the kitchen.
(iii)	She said, "He rang me up at twelve midnight." She said that he had rung her up at twelve midnight.
(iv)	Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work." Rehana asked me if I would stop interfering in her work.
(v)	She said, "What a beautiful piece of art!" She exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful piece of art.
(vi)	He said, "How many chapters have you done already?" He enquired of him how many chapters he had done by that time.
(vii)	He says, "I have not heard the latest news about her." He says that he has not heard the latest news about her.
(viii)	She will say, "He did not come up to my expectations." She will say that he did not come up to her expectations.

5

7. Using Pair of Words into Sentences

Ans: See (sentences) on Page No. 132/136

8. Translation into English:

08

Once, two friends set out on a journey. They promised to help each other in trouble. They reached a jungle. They saw a bear coming towards them. One of them ran and climbed up a tree. His friend could not climb the tree. He lay down and held his breath.

# Ghazali

# Composition

# &

# Translation

Sr.No.	Composition & Translation	Page No.
1	Summaries & Paraphrases	111
2	Essay Writing	113
3	Paragraph Writing	120
4	Translation Paragraph	125
5	Pair of Words	132

Section; Poems with Paraphrase the  
Stanzas and Summaries

Poem; "Try Again"

Stanza No. 1

'Tis a lesson you should heed—

Try again;

If at first you don't succeed,

Try again;

Then your courage should appear,

For if you will persevere,

You will conquer, never fear,

Try again.

نوٹ: نظم کے ہر Stanza کا Reference اور Context ایک ہی ہے۔ چنانچہ ہر آنے والے Stanzas کے لیے صرف Paraphrase ہی دی جائے گی۔

Reference:

These lines have been taken from the poem; "Try Again" written by W.E. Hickson.

Context:

The poem reveals that trying again is the key to success. We should not get disappointed at our failure. Instead we should show courage and perseverance. We should keep on trying again and again until we succeed.

Paraphrase 1:

These lines make us realize the importance of trying again. We should never get disappointed at our failure. Instead we should face it courageously and show perseverance. We should keep on trying again and again. It will help us overcome the difficulties that come in our way to success.

Stanza No. 2

Once or twice though you should fail,

If you would at last prevail,

Try again.

If we strive 'tis no disgrace

Though we do not win the race—

What should you do in that case?

Try Again.

Paraphrase 2:

When we try to achieve success, failures are quite natural to us. There is no shame in trying again after facing a failure. But it is a matter of great humiliation for us to give up our struggle as it shows that we lack courage and perseverance. So we should keep on trying again and again until we succeed.

Stanza No. 2

If you find your task is hard.

Try again;

Time will bring you your reward,

Try again;

All that other folk can do,

Why with patience should not you?

Only keep this rule in view,

Try again

Paraphrase 3:

If we find a task too difficult for us, we should make a long struggle to accomplish it. We should not be disheartened by the enormity of our task. We should keep in mind that when others around us have achieved the goal for which we are struggling, we can achieve it too. We should show patience and perseverance. Thus our long struggle and patience will help us achieve success.

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

The poem "Try Again" reveals that trying again is the key to success. We should never get disappointed at our failure. Instead, we should show courage. It will help us overcome the difficulties that come in our way to success. Failures are natural to us. The poet says that there is no shame in trying again after facing a failure. In fact from our failure we learn about our weaknesses. In this way our failure proves to be a major step forward in the achievement of success. The poet says that if we find a task too difficult for us, we should make a long struggle to accomplish it. We must keep in mind that when others around us have achieved the goal for which we are struggling we can achieve it too. We should keep on trying again and again until we succeed. Thus, in this poem, H.K Hickson shows us the way to success.

Poem; "The Rain"

Stanza No. 1

I hear leaves drinking rain;

I hear rich leaves on top

Giving the poor beneath

Drop after drop;

'Tis a sweet noise to hear

These green leaves drinking near.

نوٹ: اس نظم کے ہر Stanza کا Reference اور Context ایک ہی ہے۔ چنانچہ ہر آنے والے Stanzas کے لیے صرف Paraphrase ہی دی جائے گی۔

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem "The Rain" by W.H. Davies.

Context:

The poet describes the rain falling on the trees. The upper leaves get plenty of rainwater but the lower

ones receive it drop by drop. When the sun comes out, the rain must stop. Its light will spread everywhere equally. Thus the poet hopes for equality everywhere in the world.

#### Paraphrase:

In these lines, the poet describes the rain falling on the trees. He says that the upper leaves get a lot of rainwater first. These leaves look very attractive. The poet calls them rich leaves. But the leaves on the lower branches receive a little rainwater drop by drop. The poet calls them poor leaves. Whereas the rich leaves represent rich people, the poor leaves stand for poor people. Thus, the poet brings out the painful difference between the ways of the living of the rich and the poor. However, to the poet, the rain falling on the trees creates a sweet musical sound. He likes it very much.

#### Stanza No. 2

And when the sun comes out,  
After this rain shall stop,  
A wondrous light will fill  
Each dark, round drop;  
I hope the sun shines bright;  
It will be a lovely sight.

#### Paraphrase:

In these lines, the poet says that when the sun appears majestically in the sky, the rain will have to stop at once. Its amazing light will spread everywhere equally. It will illuminate everything including the dark round raindrops. It will create a very pleasant scene. Thus, the poet hopes for equality everywhere.

#### SUMMARY OF THE POEM

In the poem, the poet describes the rain falling on the trees. He says that the upper leaves get rainwater first. These leaves look very attractive. The poet calls them rich leaves. The leaves on the lower branches receive a little rainwater. The poet calls them poor leaves. The poem has a symbolic meaning. Whereas the rich leaves represent rich people, the poor leaves stand for poor people. In this way W.H.Davies brings out the difference between the ways of living of the rich and the poor. Then he says that when the sun appears majestically, the rain will have to stop. Its amazing light will spread everywhere equally. It will be a very pleasant scene. Thus, W.H.Davies hopes for equality everywhere in the world.

Poem: "Peace"

#### Stanza No. 1

The wind is now  
a roaring, smashing  
monster of destruction,  
raking all man's work  
from the valleys,  
from the vales,

and sends them spinning,  
broken flying.

نوٹ: اس نظم کے ہر Stanza کا Reference اور Context ایک ہی ہے۔ چنانچہ ہر آنے والے Stanzas کے لیے صرف Paraphrase ہی دی جائے گی۔

**Reference:** These lines have been taken from the poem "Peace" Written by Dr. Hartmann

#### Context:

The poem is about the two conditions of the wind. At first, the wind is described as a great destroyer destroying everything. Then the poet says that in reality the wind is very gentle and peaceful. It simply makes a soft sound when it passes through trees. It usually remains unheeded.

#### Paraphrase - I:

The wind is very harmful and destructive at this moment. It is just like a monster of destruction that makes a loud terrifying sound and breaks things violently and noisily. The wind is shattering people's belongings, buildings, trees, etc. everywhere. It is causing great destruction in the valleys and vales. It has become so fierce that it is breaking everything that comes in its way. It also hurls them into the air wildly.

#### Stanza No. 2

But all of that is  
not its core,  
its center is in truth  
eternal stillness  
bright blue skies  
and all you hear  
are gentle whispers  
far away  
and unimportant.

#### Paraphrase - II:

These lines reveal that the wind is not harmful and destructive at all. In reality it is very gentle and peaceful. The blue sky has seen its harmlessness. Everyone is fully aware of its gentleness and peacefulness. When it passes through the leaves of trees, it simply makes a soft sound. It usually remains unheeded.

#### SUMMARY OF THE POEM

In the poem, "Peace" the poet describes the wind as a destroyer. It is causing great destruction everywhere. It is destroying people's belongings completely. The poet calls it a monster of destruction. But in the second stanza, the poet says that the wind is not a destroyer at all. Infact, it is very gentle and peaceful by nature. It simply makes a soft sound when it passes through trees. Thus, through the example of the wind, the poet wants to make us realize that man is not a destroyer. We should eradicate the factors that make people destroyers.

## Section: "Essay Writing"

### 1. My Last Day at School

School is a sacred (مقدس) place. It educates the youth. It builds up a nation. It is natural for humans to love the place where they live. Children spend a large part of their lives in schools. Therefore, they love their school like their homes. They develop an emotional association with the school. Therefore, it is difficult for them to leave the school forever. I remember my last day at school. It was a pleasant day of 3rd March, 1999, but it was a gloomy day for me and my class mates. We had to leave the school forever. This separation was very painful for us. We never thought that we would separate like that one day. Some of us were so emotional that they started weeping. Some had tears in their eyes but they controlled themselves.

First of all, we met our teachers. They consoled and encouraged us. They told us that we had completed one step (درجہ) of education. Then we met our headmaster. He advised us to be honest and hard and hard-working in life. After this, we got ready to go our homes. We embraced each other for the last time and departed. This is how I spent my last day at school.

### 2. Sports and Games

Sports and games are common (عام) to all countries (تمام ملکوں) and cultures (ثقافتوں). They have gained great importance (اہمیت) in physical and recreational activities (سرگرمیاں). People play games either to have fun (تفریح) or to develop mental (ذہنی) and physical (جسمانی) skills (مہارتیں). Games make people active (چست), energetic (فطین) and sharp (پھرتلا).

Their worth (اہمیت) has been recognized (بین الاقوامی) at national and international (پہچانی جاتا) levels (سطحوں). Some games such as football, cricket and hockey have won (جیتے) great popularity (شہرت) in this year (سال). The youth (نوجوان) of today want to assert (ذرائع) themselves. They want some means (مہارتیں). Games and sports provide (فراہم) them with such opportunities (مواقع) if such chances (مواقع) are not given to them, they may fall prey (شکار) to criminal (مجرمانہ)

activities (سرگرمیاں). Thus indirectly (بالواسطہ), games make them honest.

Games make people disciplined (منظم). They learn to obey (پابندی) laws. Games promote (فروغ) the team-spirit in the players. They keep them united (متحد). The players forget (بھول جاتا) their differences (اختلافات) for a common (عام) cause (مقصد). They learn (سیکھنے) how to cooperate (تعاون). They show patience in their doings (اپنے کاموں میں). There is a dark (تاریک) side (پہلو) of the picture (تصویر) also.

Games may cause (باعث) certain (کچھ) harms (نقصانات). Sometimes, the player ignore (بھول جاتا) the rules of decency (تانت کے اصول) for their own victory (جیت). They aim (مقصد) to win (جیتنا) the game by hook or by crook (جائزہ ناجائز). Second, too much interest in games may spoil (بگاڑتا) some intelligent (ذہین) students.

### 3. My House

House is an urgent need of life. It gives humans a sense of safety. It makes life easy and enjoyable. No animate thing lives without a house. Even the animals and the birds make their own holes and nests. House provides us shelter.

My house stands on the bank of a big canal. The scenery around it is superb. It stands away from the noise of city. Huge shady trees are surrounding the white building of my house. Its environment is quiet and calm. Its building is clean and large. We had built our house five years ago. We took special care about the material, used in its construction. The covered area of my house is 800 yards. The whole house is airy and sunny. It has a drawing room, two guest rooms, five bed room, a study, a kitchen and a dinning hall. The walls of my house are painted white. The beautiful white slabs of marble are fitted on the floors. The doors and windows are made of beautiful and durable wood. The house is furnished with beautiful furniture. Some pictures hanging on the walls of drawing room are really stunning and classical. The front lawn of my house is very beautiful. The soft grass of the lawn looks like a green floor. Flowers of various colours also bloom there and soothe the viewers.

### 4. Courtesy

Courtesy is opposite (عکس) to cruelty (ظلم). As cruelty is the greatest evil (برائی), courtesy is the greatest virtue (نیکی). It is the basis (بنیاد) of all



religions. All religions teach the lesson (سبق درس) of courtesy. It has been the foundation (بنیاد) stone (سنگ) of all social (سماجی), cultural (ثقافتی) and political (سیاسی) movements (تحریکیں). Therefore (لہذا) the most sacred (مقدس) duty of human beings is to practice (عمل کرنا) and teach (تعلیم) courtesy (دینا).

Courtesy may be spread by writing good books. It could also be spread by giving sermons (وعظ). All the prophets adopted (اختیار کیا) this method (طریقہ). They taught (تعلیم دی) courtesy by their sermons (وعظ) and deeds (اعمال). They themselves were the embodiments of courtesy. Their deeds (اعمال) and manners were so good that people were attracted to them.

Therefore, courtesy, politeness and kindness are the qualities (صفات) of prophets. These qualities can turn the enemies (دشمن) into friends.

Our Rasool (ﷺ) said, "The best amongst you (تم) is the one whose manners (اخلاق) are the best." Therefore, courtesy is the most prominent trait of a true Muslim.

There are many benefits (فوائد) of being courteous and polite (شائستہ). First, Courtesy brings us the real (حقیقی) joy (خوشی). Second, courteous people become popular (ہرگز ہرگز) among others. Third, they can propagate (پھیلا سکتے ہیں) their thoughts (سوچیں) and ideas (خیالات) easily (آسانی سے). Therefore, we should be just (کھرا) and courteous in our dealings (معاملات) with others. We should also preach (ترویج کرنا) courtesy in society.

### 5. Libraries

Libraries are collections (مجموعے) of books. People come to libraries for reading books, newspapers and other such things. The main purpose of a library is to provide (مہیا کرتے) access to knowledge. To fulfil this mission (مقصد), libraries preserve a good record of culture (ثقافت). Then they pass down (منتقل کرتی ہیں) this to the coming (آئندہ) generations (نسلیں). Therefore, they are a link (رابطہ) between the past, present and future.

No single (ایک) library can contain (رکھنا) the information of every type (قسم). Different (مختلف)

types of libraries exist (موجوداتی ہے) to meet different needs. People use libraries to help them in their work. They also use them for personal (دیکھنیاں) interests (ذاتی). Sometimes, they use them for recreation (تفریح). Libraries help the students in their studies. Public officials (عہدیدار) also use libraries about public. Thus, libraries are essential (ضروری) for learning and progress (ترقی).

Therefore, libraries should be set up on a large scale (پیمانہ). The government should pay heed in this regard (اس بارے میں). The government should allocate funds for this purpose.

### 6. Health

Health is a physical and mental (دماغی) well-being. It is said that health is wealth (نعمت). It is a great gift of Allah. A healthy man can enjoy the beauties (خوبصورتیاں) of nature. He can lead (گزارتا) a happy life. Nothing can relax (سکون) all (دیتا ہے) an ill man. Such a man loses (کھو) the charms (مزے) of life. Life becomes boring (بے مزہ) for him. He himself becomes a burden (بوجھ) on others. Therefore, nothing is more precious (قیمتی) than health. Man should his health. He should take good food. He should live in healthy (صحت مندانہ) atmosphere (ماحول). Good food, fresh (تازہ) air, pure water, regular (بہتر) physical exercise (ورزش) and better (مقابلہ) sanitary (سہولت) conditions (حالات) are the essentials (ضروری لوازم) of health.

Good food is necessary (ضروری) for health. Human beings need food to grow (بڑھنا) and maintain good health. Regular (باقاعدہ) physical exercise (ورزش) makes a man healthy and active. It is as important as good food. Therefore, we should take part in (حصہ لیتا) all good physical activities. Sports and games, morning walk are such activities.

The improvement (بہتری) of health of the masses (عوام) is the first duty of the government. It should ensure better provision sanitary (مقابلہ) conditions (حالات), good food and pure water to the public. It should provide (مہیا کرنا) the people with first-class (اعلیٰ) health services. Health awareness (آگاہی) should be increased (فروغ دینا).

### 7. The Monsoon/A Rainy Day

Monsoon is the wind that changes direction with the change (تبدیلی) of seasons. The monsoon prevails mainly (زیادہ تر) in the Indian Ocean (بحر ہند). The summer (موسم گرما) monsoon blows (چلتی ہے) from ocean (سمندر) to land. The winter (موسم سرما) monsoon blows from land to ocean. The summer monsoon causes heavy (موسلا دھار) rainfall (بارش) in Southeast (جنوب شرقی) Asia. It is called the rainy (برسات) season in this area (علاقہ).

Pakistan is an agricultural (زرعی) country. Its agriculture depends upon (انحصار کرتی ہے) fresh (تازہ) water. Rain is the main (اہم) source (ذریعہ) of fresh water of this country. It fills (پھرتی) our dams with water during summer. We use this water throughout (سارا) the year. Moreover (مزید برآں), we use the dam water to produce (پیدا کرتا) electricity (بجلی). Last Sunday was probably (غالباً) the hottest (گرم ترین) day of this summer. Suddely (اچانک) the sky was overcast (ڈھک گیا) with dark clouds (گھنگھور گھٹائیں). Soon (فورا) it started drizzling (بوندا بانڈی). Then in no time, it began to rain cats and dogs (موسلا دھار). Everything was wet with the driving (برسی) rain. Soon the streets began to flow like streams (ندیاں). After half an hour, the rain stopped.

The scene (منظر) after the rain was very beautiful. The dry (خشک) leaves (پتے) turned green. The twigs (شانیں) of trees were swaying (جھوم رہی تھیں) in the wind. The dry plains (میدان) were saturated (جل تھل ہو گئے) in rainwater. Life revived (کھردور گئی) everywhere. Children played wildly (دیوانہ وار) all around. Everything looked clean (صاف) and fresh (تازہ). All felt happy and excited.

### 8. A Scene at the Railway Station

With announcement (اعلان) about the arrival (آمد) of train is made an activity (سرگرمی) begins at the station. People rush (لپکتے ہیں) towards the ticket room to buy tickets. Some begin to stare (دیکھنا) in the direction (ست) of the approaching (آتی ہوئی) train. At last, the whistle (سیٹی) of the train is heard. The train looks graceful (ہر وقار) when it enters the station. As soon as (جوئی) it stops,

people come out (پہر آتے ہیں) of the train. New passengers (مسافر) try to get on (سوار ہوتا) the train.

Some are dragging (کھینچ رہے ہیں) their suitcases. Some are carrying their bags. The platform becomes very crowded (پُر جھوم). Some passengers rush (لپکتے ہیں) to the tea stalls. Some buying eatables (کھانے پینے کی اشیاء). Some go to the water cooler to fill their bottles with cool water. The vendors (پھیری والے) are selling (بیچ رہے ہیں) their food items. There are a few policemen roaming about on the platform. A few ticket checkers in white uniforms (دوریاں) also come into view. There are other people who have come either to receive their friends or to see them off (الوداع). Then suddenly (اچانک), the train whistles (سیٹی) (کہتا). The guard (محافظ) begins to wave (لہراتا) the green bunting. The passengers rush towards their compartments (ڈبے). The train begins to leave slowly (آہستہ آہستہ). Finally, it disappears (غائب ہوتا).

People begin to leave the station. All the activity (سرگرمی) ends (ختم ہو جاتی ہے) so suddenly. The station is deserted (دیران ہو جاتا ہے) at last.

### 9. A Hockey Match

Last year, Inter-board Tournament was held in our school. The final match was played between the teams of Govt. Model School D.G.Khan and Govt. Model School Rajanpur. It was a wonderful (زبردست) match. The match started at 9 am. during (کے دوران) the first ten minutes, Rajanpur Team remained dominant (غالب). In the remaining (بقیہ) time of the first half, both the teams played well. Only a minute before the end of the first half, the Rajanpur Team made a terrific (زبردست) move. Their centre forward succeeded (کامیاب ہوا) in hitting the ball into the goal. After it, the referee blew (بجا دی) the whistle to end the first half.

In the second half, the D. G. Khan Team attacked (حملہ کیے) well to equal (برابر کرتا) the score. At last, they scored the equalizer (برابر گول) with only ten minutes to go. Now the match was in full swing (زوروں پر). Each team was trying hard (کوششیں) to score the winning goal. But no team could succeed in its efforts (کوششیں). At last, the normal (معمول کا) duration (دورانیہ) of the

match ended. After this, an extra (اضافی) time of 15 minutes was given to the teams to decide (فیصلہ کر کے) the match. In the last minute, the Rajanpur Team secured the winning goal. The people in favour (حمایت میں) of the winning team shouted (چیخیں) and clapped (تالیاں بجائیں).

### 10. A Cricket Match

I got a chance to watch a match just last Friday. It was the final match of a cricket tournament. The match was played between Multan and Alipur. The stadium was jam-packed with the spectators. The umpires with the two captains came into the ground. The two captains tossed up a coin. It was won by the captain of Alipur. They decided to bat first. Both the openers entered the ground with dignity. They came running towards the pitch circling their bats around. The fielding team also came up running to take their positions in the field.

It was 20 overs match. In the first eight overs, the batting team could score only 30 runs for the loss of four wickets. In the next eight overs, they further lost three wickets but the score was more than one hundred. Last four overs were the most exciting, for they scored 57 more runs in them. The total reached to 158 runs in 20 overs for the loss of nine wickets.

After the first innings, there was a short break of 45 minutes. During it, the vendors appeared with various eatables. The spectators began chatting, eating and drinking tea and cold drinks. Soon the match resumed. In the first seven over, Multan easily scored seventy runs without losing any wicket. But the next three overs were crucial. They lost four important wickets one after the other. Every ball created suspense and excitement among the crowd. At the last ball only two runs were required. The batsman hit a boundary and Multan won the match. Some excited spectators ran towards the winning team, some started leaving and some kept sitting to see the prize distribution ceremony.

### 11. A True Muslim

Religion (مذہب) is always very important in our life. Islam is the true (سچا) religion. It is a complete (مکمل) code of conduct. The followers (پیروکار) of Islam are called the Muslims. A true Muslim must show (مظاہرہ کرنا) the following (خوبیاں) qualities (درج ذیل).

He has a firm (پختہ) faith (ایمان) in Allah, His

angels (فرشتے), books, prophets (پیغمبروں) and the Day of Judgement (روز قیامت). He also believes (ایمان رکھتا ہے) in good or bad fate (تقدیر). He performs (ادا کرتا ہے) the prayers (نمازیں) five times a day. He pays (ادا کرتا ہے) Zakat and performs (ادا کرتا ہے) Hajj. He fasts (روزے رکھتا ہے) during the whole month of Ramazan. The life of a true Muslim reflects (متکس کرتا ہے) the true (سچی) spirit (روح) of Islam. He shows his faith in his doings (اعمال). He never ignores (نہ نظر انداز کرتا) the golden (سنہرے) principles (اصول) of Islam. He has fair (کھریے) dealings (معاملات) with the people. His manners (اخلاق) are good. He holds (تھامے رکھتا ہے) high standard (معیار) of morality (اخلاق) high. He never harms (نہ نقصان پہنچاتا) others. He helps the needy and the poor.

He performs (ادا کرتا ہے) his duties very well. A true Muslim is thankful (شکر گزار) to Allah in well-being. He shows patience in difficulty (تکلیف). He knows that the purpose (مقصد) of his life is to please (خوش کرتا) Allah.

Knowledge is obligatory (فرض) in Islam. A true Muslim learns (سیکھتا ہے) from the lap (گود) of his mother to the grave (قبر). In short, a true (سچا) Muslim possesses all the good qualities (خوبیاں). He never ignores (نہ نظر انداز کرتا) the true (سچی) spirit (روح) of Islam.

### 12. Life In a Big City

A city is vast (وسیع) built-up (تعمیر کیا گیا) area (علاقہ). A large number of people live and work there. There we find high (اونچی) buildings, vast (کثادہ) roads, big parks and crowded (گنجانے والے) bazaars.

The city life is full (لبریز) of facilities (سہولیات). There are schools and colleges to educate (تعلیم) the people. Hospitals provide (سہیا کرتے ہیں) the people with medical (علاج) facilities. Cinema houses and theatres are there to amuse (دل بہلاتا) the people. About (تقریباً) all sorts (اقسام) of eatables (کھانے کی اشیاء) are available in a city. There are hotels and utility stores, Roads are clean and wide in cities. There, the conditions (حالات) of cleanliness are good. Clean drinking water is available (میسر) all the time.

There are certain (خاص) harms of city life too. In cities life is quick (تیز). People are

usually (عموماً) selfish (خود غرض) and proud (مغرور).

They have their own interests (مخادات). They lack (کی ہوتی) the qualities (خوبیاں) of kindness (مہربانی) and simplicity (سادگی). They are always busy (مصروف) in either earning (کمانا) or spending (خرچ کرنا) money. They do not care (پرہیز) to help the needy (مدرت مند). There, people cannot enjoy pure (خالص) and fresh (تازہ) food. They inhale (سانس لیتا) the polluted air. The atmosphere (ماحول) in cities is dusty (گرد آلود) and smoky (دھواں آلود). Some steps (اقدامات) can make the city life good. Fresh (تازہ) air and clean water should be provided (مہیا کیا جاتا ہے) to the people. Trees should be planted (اگائے جانے) to ensure (یقینی بنانا) clean atmosphere.

### 13. Village Life

A village is a small town situated (واقع) in a country (دینی) area (علاقہ). It consists of (مشتمل ہوتا ہے) a few small huts (تھوپیڑیاں) and mud houses (گھروندے). These houses are built all over the area (علاقہ) without any order (ترتیب) it is surrounded (گھرا ہوتا ہے) by green fields (کھیت) and tall trees.

There is no special fun (تفریح) for the villagers. Their only (واحد) hobby (مشغلہ) is to have a chat (گپیں لگانا) or watch TV in the evening. A marriage is the most amusing event (تقریب) for the villagers. It shows the feelings and emotions (جذبات) of the villagers. Village fair (میلہ) is still another event (موقعہ) of fun (تفریح) for them. Village life is easy and pure. The needs (ضروریات) of the villagers are a few. They generally (عموماً) eat eggs, milk, vegetables (سبزیاں) and butter (کھسین). Their dress, food, customs (رواج), and manners (اخلاق) are simple but decent (شائستہ). The villagers are sincere (مخلص) and honest. They know no selfishness (خود غرضی). They love their customs (رواج) and traditions (روایات). They are simple, innocent (معتوب) and kind (مہربان).

The village life lacks (محروم ہوتی) modern (جدید) facilities (سہولیات). The hospital and education facilities are limited (محدود ہوتی ہیں) in the villages. Most of the people in villages are ignorant (جاہل). The government should take steps (اقدام) to educate (تعلیم دینا) the villagers.

Schools, colleges and the hospitals should be opened in the villages. New roads should be built. Villages should be linked (ملا دیا جاتا ہے) with cities.

### 14. Television

Television is one of the major modern inventions. It is an easy source of information, entertainment (تفریح) and education (تعلیم). It plays an important (اہم) role to promote human knowledge (علم). Now, the world has become a global (عالمگیر) village. It is because of rapid (تیز) transmission (ترسیل) of data from one area to a remote one. In this rapid transmission of information (معلومات), Television is second to none.

Television is the most common (عام) form (شکل) of communication (ابلاغ). It is used in business and science. Security personnel (ملازمین) also use it to monitor the buildings and plants. Doctors can look into a human body through a microscopic television camera.

Educators (تربیت کار) use television to access students throughout the world.

Television is a system of sending (بھیجیے) and receiving (موصول کرنے) pictures and sound. It works by means (ذریعے) of electronic (برقی) signals. These signals are broadcast (نشر کیے جاتے ہیں) from a television station. Television sets receive (موصول کرتے ہیں) these signals.

A television program is created (تخلیق کیا جاتا ہے) by focusing (مرکوز کرنے سے) a television camera on a scene. The camera changes light from the scene into an electric (برقی) signal. It is called the video (تصویری) signals.

Audio (صوتی) signals from microphones are placed near the scene. They flow (ترسیل ہوتے ہیں) to the control room. There they are amplified (توت) and combined (جوڑا جاتا ہے). The programme is finalized. The signals are then sent to the transmitter.

### 15. A Visit To A Hill Station

Trips of fun are a part of life. They increase our knowledge. They provide (فراہم کرتے ہیں) us with fun (سرور) and joy (لطف). They refresh (تروتازہ) our mind. It was a pleasant (خوشگوار) day of summer. When we decided (فیصلہ کیا) to visit

Murree Hills. We hired a bus and left for Murree at the break of day (صبح سویرے). The bus was new. At about 8 am, we reached Murree. We stayed in a beautiful hotel.

First of all, we had a bath ( غسل ). Then we enjoyed our lunch ( دوپہر کا کھانا ). In the evening we went out. it was really a lovely ( پیارا ) weather ( موسم ). Suddenly It began drizzling ( بوند باندی ). The cool breeze ( ہوا ) was fanning our faces. It was nearly getting dark when we returned. The next day we visited Patriate. We sat in the cable car. It was so wonderful ( دلکش ) to look down from the cable car. The view ( منظر ) below simply seemed to be a fairyland ( پرستان ).

At last we reached Patriate Hills. We stayed there till 5 pm. We returned to Murree at night. The next day, we visited the nearby ( نزدیک ) valleys ( وادیاں ). We stayed in Murree for three days. Then we returned to our city. The trip came to an end ( اختتام ). But we will never forget ( بھولنا ) the fun we had during the trip.

#### 16. Quid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25 December, 1876. He got his early ( ابتدائی ) education in Karachi. Then he went to England for higher ( اعلیٰ ) education ( تعلیم ). As a student he struggled ( محنت کی ) very hard. His motto ( عزم ) was "Work, work and more work".

After his return ( واپسی ) from England, he worked as a lawyer in Bombay. In the beginning ( شروع میں ), he was not a successful ( کامیاب ) lawyer. But he did not lose heart ( ہمت ). He went on ( جاری رکھی ) struggling ( محنت ) for years.

At last, his hard work brought him the fruit of success ( کامیاب ). He became one of the leading lawyers of India. Then he took interest ( دلچسپی ) in politics ( سیاست ). He joined ( شامل ہو ) the Congress and worked for the freedom ( آزادی ) of the Hindu-Muslim unity ( اتحاد ). But soon, he realized ( پہچان گئے ) the two-faced ( منافقانہ ) attitude ( رویہ ) of the Hindus. Therefore, he resigned ( استعفیٰ دے دیا ) from the Congress and joined ( شمولیت اختیار کی ) the Muslim League. Then he worked for the welfare ( فلاح ) of the Muslims of India.

He proved ( ثابت کیا ) that the Muslims were a different nation from the Hindus. They could not live together ( اکٹھے ) in a single state ( ریاست ). Therefore, he demanded ( مطالبہ کیا ) a separate ( علیحدہ ) country ( ملک ) for the Muslims. The Quid-e-Azam was a selfless ( بے غرض ) leader. He worked day and night. Overwork ( کام کی زیادتی ) made him ill. At last he died in 1948.

#### 17. Boy Scouts

Boy-scouts are the young boys who are trained to do useful services. If they are properly trained, they may be employed in doing other social useful jobs.

Boy scouts learn things which are of practical use in life. They are taught to be brave, courageous and helpful. Indeed everything that makes a citizen useful is taught to them.

The duties of scouts are of many types. They serve the sick. They protect persons from violence. If they find any helpless person lying on the road, they carry him to his home or a hospital. Thus boy scouts help people in their daily life.

Boy scouts also render help in fairs and exhibitions. They carry on fight against diseases. Indeed boy scouts are a very useful team of workers.

The trained scouts help the military in war. The scouts built high ideals before the public. Thus they improve the moral tone of the society. The Boy Scout Movement has now spread all over the world.

#### 18. My Favourite Book

Books are a rich ( بھرپور ) source ( ذریعہ ) of knowledge. They soothe ( تسکین پہنچاتی ہیں ) us in sorrows ( غم ). They prove ( ثابت ہوتی ہیں ) to be the best friends in loneliness ( تنہائی ). Our character ( کردار ) depends ( انحصار کرتا ہے ) mainly upon the right ( صحیح ) selection ( انتخاب ) of books. Therefore, we should be very careful in the choice of books. I have read many books. But my favourite book is the Holy Quraan. It is the last Book of Allah. It was revealed on the last Holy Prophet Muhammad ( ﷺ ). Since then it has been intact ( رُو د بدل کے بغیر ) and unharmed ( صحت سالم ). None can alter ( تبدیل کرنا ) even a verse ( آیت ) of it.

Allah Himself has undertaken ( ذمے لیا ہے ) the task ( کام ) of Its safety ( حفاظت ). Every Muslim in the world reads It daily. Millions of Muslims remember It by heart and recite ( تلاوت کرتے ہیں ) It.

It contains mere (مفصل) truths. It is a complete code of conduct. It is an ultimate (حتمی) source of guidance (رہنمائی). Its teachings (تعلیمات) are eternal (ابدی). It gives information (معلومات) about every sphere (شعبہ) of life. Every aspect (نہاد) of life has been discussed in it. It highlights (روشن ڈالتا) all branches (شاخیں) of knowledge.

The Holy Quran is a message (پیغام) of peace (امن). It teaches justice, honesty, and truthfulness (سچائی). It lays solid (محکم) foundations (بنیادیں) for a civilized (مہذب) and cultured society. It ends (ختم کرتا ہے) discrimination (امتیاز) on the basis of caste, colour or race. It preaches that all men are equal. They are offspring (اولاد) of Adam (علیہ السلام).

### 19. My Ambition / My Aim in Life

Ambition means desire (خواہش) for one's future. It helps us to focus (مركز کرتا) on the target (ہدف). It motivates (تحریک دیتا ہے) us. Everyone has an aim in life. My aim is to be a Master in Information Technology.

Information Technology has modernized our life. It has transformed our attitude (رویہ). It has changed the world into a global (عالمگیر) village. The reason (وجہ) to be an expert (ماہر) in information technology is very simple.

First of all, it is the need (ضرورت) of the hour. It has become the most popular (موزعزیز) field of knowledge. After 11th September (ہتھی) ruin (تباہی) of the USA, Islam has become the most discussed (پوری) issue throughout (دنیا) the world. Much has been said against Islam. Being a Muslim, it is my duty to defend (دفاع) my religion. This I can do effectively using Information Technology. This will help me in preaching (تبلیغ کرتا) my religion (مذہب). It will also become a source (ذریعہ) of spiritual (انتہی) satisfaction for me. By adopting (رومانی) this profession (پیشہ) I would be able to refuse all charges falsely (جھوٹے) levelled against Islam.

I work day and night to achieve (حاصل) my goal (مقصد). I have special (خاص) aptitude (ذہانت) and talent (ذہانت) for this field. I know it is difficult (مشکل) and tough (وقت طلب) to achieve (حاصل) my target (مقصد) but still I believe

(ہے) that there is nothing impossible (کمن) in the world.

### 20. My Hobby

Hobby is something that we do mere (نہاد) for enjoyment. This is the world of struggle (جدوجہد) and effort (کوشش). Man has to work the whole day. He needs some activity (سرگرمی) to reduce (کم کرتا) his boredom (اکتاہت). These activities are called hobbies. My hobby is gardening (باغبانی). It is a source (ذریعہ) of joy and pleasure (خوشی) for me.

I have made a lawn (سبزوار) and a garden in my house. In the garden, there are many kinds (اقسام) of trees. Many kinds of flowers bloom (کھلتے ہیں) there. These flowers are of many colours. They present (پیش کرتے ہیں) a beautiful sight (منظر). Green trees, grassy lawn and flowers of various (کئی) colour add (مضاف کرتے ہیں) to beauty of my house.

A fountain (نوارہ) is in the middle (درمیان) of this garden. When it sprinkles (چھڑکاؤ کرتا ہے) its shower (بوچھاڑ), it looks even more charming (پرکشش). The clean grass of the lawn also looks wonderful (بھلی). In the morning, I walk on the wet (شبنم کے قطرے) grass with dew drops (میلی).

I spend (وقت کرتا ہوں) some time in my garden. I dig (کھودتا ہوں) the beds (کیاریاں) of flowers. I trim (کانٹ چھانٹ کرتا ہوں) the grass and apply (پودے) manure (کھاد) to the plants. Sometime, I spray the plants. I also prune (کانٹ) (گلاب) plants. I love to work and sit in my garden and lawn. In short, my garden is a source (ذریعہ) of joy (خوشی) for me.

### 21. Our School Canteen

A school owns (رکھتا ہے) many sections (حصہ جات). These sections are classrooms, hostels, offices, play-grounds, a library and a canteen. A canteen is one of the important (اہم) parts of a school. It may consist of (مشتمل ہوتا) a big hall, a kitchen and a lawn (سبزوار).

The canteen of our school is modern (جدید) and first-class (عمدہ). It is situated (واقع ہے) near our hostel. It is surrounded (گھری ہوئی ہے) by many tall trees. The furniture of the canteen is fine (کھلی). The canteen remains (رہتی ہے) open (کھلی) during (کے دوران) the school time. But no student

is allowed (سوائے) to visit (جاتا) it except (سوائے) at break time. It also provides us with stationery items. The rates of things are low (اقتصادی) there.

At break time (تفریح کے وقت), the students rush (پہنچتے ہیں) towards canteen. They buy the things of their own choice (پسند). The canteen provides (مہیا کرتی ہے) good services. the quality (معیار) of food is good. The headmaster himself checks the quality (معیار) of food daily. Three senior teachers also look after (دیکھ بھال کرتے ہیں) the affairs (معاملات) of the canteen.

We enjoy many benefits (فوائد) of canteen at school. The teachers can also serve (مہیا کرتے ہیں) their guests (مہمانان) there. In short, the canteen helps not only the students but also the staff (معلم) of the school.

## 22. My Best Friend

I have many friends but Ali is my best friend. He is my neighbour (پڑوسی) and class fellow. We usually (عموماً) study and play together (اکٹھے). He is a talented (ذہین) and sharp (تیز) boy. I like him for his jolly (خوش باش) nature (فطرت), good manners (اخلاق) and witty remarks (خوش گویاں).

He enjoys good health. He takes exercise (دورس) regularly (باقاعدہ) and plays football in the evening. He is the best athlete (کھلاڑی) of our school.

He believes (یقین رکھتا ہے) that health is wealth (نعت). He is active (پست), agile (بھرتلا) and energetic (توانا). He takes an active part in all co-curricular (م نصابی) activities. He is also a good debater (مباحث).

Ali is religious minded. He loves his religion more than anything else. He says prayers five times a day. He recites (تلاوت کرنا) the Holy Quran daily. He takes an active part in all the religious activities.

He is also a good social (سماجی) worker (کارکن). He is a successful (کامیاب) organizer (مستظم). He helps the staff (معلم) of the school in arranging (انتظام) functions. He takes much care of others. He helps needy and poor.

He reads the newspaper and keeps his knowledge up-to date (تازہ). His sound (گہرا) general knowledge has won him a respectable (قابل احترام) place (مقام). He is worthy (کے قابل) of

friendship. All people love him for his loving (پیارے) nature and warm (لطیف) feelings (جذبات). I am proud of him.

## Section: "Paragraph Writing"

### 1. My School

A school is a sacred place. It educates the young people. It is a place where the concrete foundations of any nation are laid down.

Apparently it imparts education, but secretly grooms the young generation for life and its weighty responsibilities. It is natural for humans to love the place where they spend most of their time. Children spend a substantial part of their lives in school. Therefore, they begin to love their school. I also love my school very much. The name of my school is Government Model High School. It is situated in the middle of the city. It is a residential institute. The scenery around it is incredibly splendid. Huge shady trees are surrounding the white building of my school. Its environment is quiet, peaceful and pure. It stands away from the hue and cry of city life. Its building is wonderfully clean and spacious. The green lawns, the grassy playgrounds, the blooming flowers and the green thick trees enhance the grace of my school. The headmaster and the staff of the school is very kind, considerate and caring. But they are very strict in maintaining discipline.

The teachers are highly qualified and experienced. They not only teach the students diligently but also inculcate a keen sense of responsibility and good moral qualities in them. They arrange such outdoor programs that are meant to build the character of the students. In short, my school is an ideal school. I am proud of being a student of this school.

### 2. Girl Guides

Women make a half of our population (آبادی). They are as important (اہم) as men. They should take an active (ہوشیار) part in every field of life. Their work could be very useful for the progress (ترقی) of their nation. Therefore, they should be educated (تعلیم دینا) and trained well. For this purpose (مقصد), they should be urged to join the Girl Guides. Basically (بنیادی طور پر) Girl Guide is a British organization (تنظیم). Lord Baden Powell and his sister Lady Agnes lay its foundation in 1910. Its main aim is to train girls for life. It trains (تربیت دیتی ہے) them for their indoor as well as outdoor tasks (کام). It make them

useful (مفید) citizens of society. The girls who join the organization become honest and dutiful (فرض شناس). They observe (اپناتا) high sense of morality (اخلاقیات). They help the needy and the poor. They do their duties well. They become polite (شائستہ), social (ساجی) and civilized (مہذب).

It is Girl Guides that enables (قابل بناتی) them to be so. It arouses (اُبھارتی ہے) their passion for the service of humanity. It grows confidence (اعتماد) in girls. It should be promoted (فردوغ دیا جانا چاہیے) particularly (خاص طور پر) in poor countries.

### 3. A Visit to a Museum

Trips (تفریحی دورے) bring (دیتے ہیں) us fun (تفریح) and knowledge. Last Friday, our class visited (سیر کی) Lahore Museum (عجاب گھر). It was a lovely (مزے دار) visit (سیر). We bought (خریدیں) the tickets and entered (داخل ہوئے) the Museum (عجاب گھر). It is a wonderful (زبردست) place to study the old civilization (تہذیب). We wanted (چاہتے تھے) to see the new aspects (پہلو) of the old art (نہن). There were many showcases (شیشے کی) containing several (کئی) things. There were swords (تلواریں), garments (لبوسات), coins (نکے), bows (کمانیں) and arrows (تیر). Everthing there showed the skills (مہارتیں) of the old masters (کارگروں). Our teachers helped us to understand (سمجھنا) these things. We visited the various rooms of the museum. Finally we gathered (اکٹھے ہوتا) in the grassy lawn (سبزہ زار) of the museum to have some rest. In the evening we returned home safe and sound (صحیح سلامت).

### 4. A Visit to a Hospital

A hospital is a place where patients are cured (علاج کیا جاتا ہے). It ever remains (رہتا ہے) crowded (بھرا) with the ailing (بیمار) people. Last Friday, I went to a hospital with my father. We went there to inquire after one of our relatives (رشتہ دار). There was a great rush (ہجوم) of patients. We reached the surgical ward where our relative was admitted (داخل تھا). It was also full of patients. Some patients were crying and moaning (کراہ رہے تھے) with pain (درد). Some were leaning against pillows (کئی) and some were lying in beds. A doctor told us, "All the wards of the hospital often (اکثر) remain full of patients.

Many (کئی) of them are discharged (بھٹی دی جاتی ہے) dally but new patients take (لے لیتے ہیں) their places. So the hospital remains full of them." Then we met our relative and inquired after (دریافت کیا) his health. He told us that the facilities (سہولیات) in the hospital were good enough. The doctor examines (دیکھنے آتے ہیں) the patients twice (دو مرتبہ) a day. The condition of cleanliness (صافی) was superb. He told us that most of the patients were provided (فراہم کی جاتی) (with free medicines (ادویات)). The food given to the patients was simple but nutritious (غذائیت سے بھرپور). We sat there for a while and then returned (واپس آ گئے) home.

### 5. Fashion

A particular shape, or a style followed (اپنائی) by most of the people may be regarded as a fashion. It includes (شامل ہیں) clothing, hair styles, furniture and many other things. People all around the world like to follow (اپناتا) fashions. A fashion reflects (عکاسی کرتا ہے) the society (معاشرہ) of which it is a part. Fashions are influenced (اثر) by wars, laws, religion, and the arts. Fashion may be praised (سراہا جاسکتا ہے) as it promotes (فردوغ دیتا ہے) activity. Much money is needed to follow the fashions of the time. People have to work more to earn more to follow new fashions. Fashion encourages (ترغیب) fashions designers to invent (ایجاد کرتا) new styles for the people. In this sense, fashions are close friends to industrialists (صنعتکاروں). Fashion also has its critics (تنقید نگاروں). They, at times, denounce (رد کر دیتے ہیں) fashion as irrational and immoral (غیر اخلاقی). A common (عام) blame (الزام) is that fashion designers accelerate (تیزی لاتے ہیں) fashion-change to create new business. Yet no new fashion succeeds until people are ready to accept it. Ultimately (بالآخر), fashions change because many people like new and different styles.

### 6. A River in Flood

Last summer, it rained heavily. The snow on hills melted (پگھلی) in the burning (پگھلائی) heat. The water in rivers rose (بڑھ گئی) to a dangerous (خطرناک) level (حد). The people living near the rivers were asked to shift (منتقل ہونا) to safe (محفوظ)



places. Our village was stood (واقع تھا) on the bank of the Indus River. Many people left the village. But some people refused (انکار کرتا) to leave their houses. They made a few shelters (پناہ گاہیں) in the trees. I also stayed in the village. Then at midnight, we heard the uproar (اوپنچا شور) of waves (لہریں). The water had flowed (بہہ نکلا تھا) from the banks of the river. It was flowing with terrible (خوفناک) speed. People took refuge (پناہ) in the trees. But the animals drowned (ڈوب گئے) in the flood (سیلاب). The crops (فصلیں) were razed (تباہ ہو گئیں). The mud houses fell down. The huts (جموہنڑیاں) were washed away. The whole area (علاقہ) looked flooded (سیلاب زدہ). In the morning the rescue teams reached there. The people were shifted (منتقل کر دیا گیا) to safe (محفوظ) places (مقامات). But the village (گاؤں) had fully (مکمل) destroyed (تباہ ہو گیا تھا).

### 7. A Dream

Last night, I saw a dream, I saw that I was laying (پڑا ہوں) dead (مرا). The angels came and took (لے گئے) me before Allah. Allah was very angry (تاراض) with me. He asked me why I had disobeyed (نا فرمانی کی) His Orders (ا حکامات) and never offered my prayers. I was speechless (چپ) as I had no excuse (بہانہ). Allah reminded (یاد دلانا) me of His blessings (نعیمیں). Then he ordered (حکم) the angels to throw (پھینکانا) me into the fiery (دہکتی) hell (جہنم). I was crying and weeping (رورہا تھا). The angels began to drag (کھینچنا) me towards hell. On the way, I saw a man. He was a pious soul (نیک آدمی) marching (جا رہا تھا) towards the paradise (جنت). I recognized (پہچان گیا) him. I called (پکارا) out to him and reminded (یاد دلایا) him that once when he was thirsty (پہاسا). I had made him drink water. I requested him to make recommendation (سفارش) for my forgiveness (مغفرت). He went to Allah and told him how once. Allah took pity on me and forgave me. He then allowed us to enter the paradise (جنت) together. Then suddenly (اچانک), I woke up (جاگ گیا). It was the time of the morning prayers. I promised (وعدہ کیا) Allah that I would never be lazy (سست) in performing (ادا کرتا) my prayers.

### 8. How to Keep Our Town Clean?

Generally (عموماً), people pay heed to (توجہ)

keep their bodies, clothes and houses clean. but they neglect (نظر انداز کرتے ہیں) to keep their towns clean. rather they unknowingly (انجانے سے) do a lot to make their cities dirty (گندہ). For example, they eat something in the park and leave the peels (پھلکے) packets and other such things there. Some people throw the garbage of their houses out in the streets. This is wrong (غلط) doing. We must suppress (ختم کرنا چاہیے) it. Rather we should make mindful (کوششیں) efforts (شعوری) to keep our cities clean. The city administration (انتظامیہ) should take radical (ٹھوس) steps (اقدام) for the cleanliness (صافائی) of the cities. The sweepers (خاکروب) should be made punctual (وقت کا پابند) and regular (باقاعدہ) in cleaning the streets and roads. The household (گھریلو) garbage (کوڑا کرکٹ) and other waste (فالتو) material (مواد) should be disposed (مناسب طور پر) properly (ضائع کیا جانا چاہیے). Strict (سخت) sanitation (صافائی) laws should be made and implemented (عائد کیے جاتے ہیں). The responsible (سرکاری افسران) officials (ذمہ دار) should visit the public places, streets and roads daily to see the condition of cleanliness. Occasional (گاہے گاہے) campaigns (مہمات) for cleanliness should be promoted for developing a sense of cleanliness among mass.

### 9. An Industrial Exhibition

An exhibition is a public (عوامی) show of industrial or commercial (تجارتی) things. The purpose of such exhibitions is to stimulate (تحریک) sales (بکری). Last month, an industrial exhibition was held in Multan. It was nighttime when I visited (گیا) the exhibition. The stalls were decorated (خوب روشن) and well-lit (سجائے گئے تھے). Various goods were put on a dazzling (نمبر کن) display to attract the public. People were taking keen interest in the articles (اشیاء). As the rates of things were low, people were buying (خرید رہے) them eagerly (شوق سے). Women were taking keen interest in the things of domestic use. There were many toy shops for children. There were also three big stalls of books. One stall was full of books on literature (ادب). Another (دوسرا) stall was full of Islamic books. The third stall was full of books on general (عام) topics (موضوعات). The stalls of computer hardware and

software attracted (متوجہ کیا ہوا تھا) a large number of people. In short, everyone could find and buy things of his own taste (پسند).

### 10. My Neighbour

I respect (احترام کرتا ہوں) my neighbours and have good relations (تعلقات) with all of them. But I like Mr. Ali the most. He is really (واقعتاً) a fine (اچھا) fellow. He is an amusing (خوش کن) character. All the people in neighbourhood (پڑوس) like him. He is ever ready to serve others. He never demands (صلو مانگتا ہے) anything for his services (خدمات). Therefore, he is very popular (ہر دل عزیز) with every one. He loves humans (انسانوں). He feels happy to help the needy (ضرورت مند). But he is a bit (کچھ) absent minded (غیر حاضر دماغ) person. He often remains absorbed (کھویا رہتا) in his thoughts (سوچوں). He builds castles in the air (خیالی) about his bright futures. Day dreaming (خیالی پلاؤ پکاتا) is his hobby. He always thinks that in the next draw (قرعہ اندازی) of Prize Bond, he will win a prize of ten million. In his dreams, he becomes rich and wealthy (دولت مند). People play (اڑتے ہیں) jokes (مزاح) on him about his high ambitions (خواہشات). But he never gets angry with them. He is always hopeful (پُر امید) and happy.

### 11. A Meena Bazaar

Meena Bazar is a cultural (ثقافتی) activity. It is held in girls schools and colleges. It is usually (عموماً) celebrated in spring (موسم بہار). Last year, we also celebrated (مانا) a Meena Bazaar in our school. It was a wonderful (شاندار) function (تقریب). The girls of various schools were invited to participate (حصہ لینا) in the function. On the day of function, the girls wore gay clothes. The colourful dresses of girls looked as beautiful as the colourful sight (منظر) of rainbow (دھنک). In the function, there was a lot of fun. Stalls of various things were set up.

They offered a variety of things. The things sold (پہنی جانے والی) on the stalls were good but a bit costly (مہنگی). The function included (شامل ہوتا) the musical shows, classical plays, local dances (علاقائی رقص) and folk songs (لوک گیت). Cultural show was one of the major (اہم) events (واقعات) of the function. Traditional (روایتی) dresses and local cultural exhibitions (نمائشیں) were held with a high

sense of superiority (برتری). In short, the function was highly interesting.

### 12. A Road Accident

Once, my friends and I were travelling (سفر کر رہا تھا) on a hilly (پہاڑی) road (سڑک). The scenery (منظر) around was very beautiful. Suddenly, two buses overtook (کراس کرنا) us at a high speed (تیز رفتاری). All of sudden (اچانک), a truck came from the corner (کونے) of a cliff (چٹان). It struck (ٹکرایا) against the buses. There was a loud (زوردار) bang (دھماکہ). The three vehicles (گاڑیاں) began to roll down (اڑھکتا) the slope (ڈھلوان). Only the cries of the passengers (مسافروں) could be heard (سنی جا سکتی تھیں). We got down the jeep and ran to the spot (جائے حادثہ). Many passengers had died. Some were injured. After sometimes, the police came there. The injured were taken to the hospital. We returned (واپس ہوئے) with heavy (بوجھل) heart.

### 13. Pakistani Women

Pakistani women enjoy (رکھتی ہیں) an honourable (قابل قدر) status (مقام). They are sent (بھیجی جاتی ہیں) to schools, colleges and universities for getting education. In the educational institutes (ادارے), their performances (کارکردگی) is as good as that of man. In practical life, they work as teachers, nurses, doctors, engineers, military (نوجی) and civil officers, lawyers and judges. They also take part (حصہ لیتی ہیں) in elections (انتخابات). They are free to participate (حصہ لینا) in any cultural (ثقافتی), social, economic (سماجی) and political activity. They work for the betterment (بہتری) of themselves, their family and the country. Their work is highly appreciable (قابل تعریف). Even in villages, the work of Pakistani women is highly important. They work with their fathers, brothers and husbands in fields. They sow (بوتی ہیں) seeds (بج), spray the fields, collect (چھتی ہیں) cotton and harvest the crops. They graze (چراتی ہیں) the cattle, manage (انتظام کرتی ہیں) the fodder (چارہ) for animals and milk the cows and buffaloes (بھینسیں). Rather their duties are twofold in the sense that they work inside as well as outside of the house. They perform their social, official and domestic (گھولیو) duties excellently (شاندار طریقے سے). A Pakistani woman never ignores her

basic and vital (اہم) duties at home. Therefore, she is a good house keeper, a loving wife and an ideal (مثالی) mother.

#### 14. A Fortune-teller

A fortune-teller tells something about future (مستقبل). He generally (عموماً) owns a few books of magic (جادو), some cards and a few maps (نقشہ جات). He can read human brain (دماغ). This is his skill (مہارت). Sometime, fortune tellers are really (واقعتاً) learned (پڑھے لکھے) people. They can tell something very true. But mostly (زیادہ تر) such people are just like jugglers (شعبہ باز). They play with the feelings (احساسات) of the people just to get money. They can trick (بھانا) the villagers easily. They pose (کرتے ہیں) to be great scholars (عالم). They claim (دعوئی کرتے ہیں) to know the movements (گردشیں) of stars. But in fact, they are fraud (دھوکا باز) Islam bans (پابندی لگاتا ہے) fortune telling. Therefore (اس لیے), we should not trust (بھروسہ کرنا) fortune tellers. We should rather (بلکہ) band them.

#### 15. A Picnic Party

My class decided (فیصلہ کیا) to have a picnic on the bank (کنارہ) of a river. We started off (نکلے) early in the morning. The sky was overcast (بادلوں سے ڈھکا ہوا). The pleasant (خوشگوار) breeze (ہوا) was blowing. In half an hour we reached our destination (منزل مقصود). We placed our things under a cool shady (سایہ دار) tree. We put on the life jackets and jumped into the river. It was a pure joy to swim (تیرنا) in the cool water. Suddenly, it began to drizzle (بوندا بانڈی). We spent a long time in the river. Then we left water and ate the mangoes to our fill (جی بھر کر). Again we jumped into the water to have another swim. We started diving (غوطے لگانا), swimming (تیرنا) and rowing (کشتیاں چلانا). At last, we got tired and felt hungry. We came out of the water and ate a delicious (لذیذ) meal with relish (مزا). After that we played cards and chess (شطرنج). Some of us slept on the rugs (چادریں). In the evening, we returned safe and sound.

#### 16. A Street Quarrel

Once I with my friends was taking tea in a café at the corner of a street. A young man was riding (جا رہا تھا) a bicycle. A rickshaw was going in front (آگے) of him. Suddenly (اچانک) the rickshaw

driver turned round (ڑخ پلٹا). The young man's bicycle struck against (جا ٹکرائی) the rickshaw. The young man fell down (گر جاتا). But he stood up quickly (جلدی سے). The young man got (ہو گیا) angry (غصے). He gave the driver a blow (مکا). Blood (خون) began to stream (پہنے) from his nose. The driver also got angry. He kicked (ٹھوکر اڑھک) the young man with full force (زور ماری). Then they began to beat (مارتا) each other (ایک دوسرے). We ran to them and separated (چھڑالیا) them. Finally (آخر کار) we settled (ختم کر دیا) the quarrel (جھگڑا).

#### 17. A Visit To A Historical Place

Our class decided (فیصلہ کیا) to visit the tomb (مقبرہ) of Jahangir. We hired (کرایہ پر لی) a wagon and reached there. There was a high wall around the tomb. Its gate was very beautiful. There was a park inside the wall. Flowers of many colours were blooming (کھل رہے تھے) there. A fountain (نوارہ) was also playing (چل رہا تھا) there. Soon, we entered the grand (عظیم) tomb. We offered "Fateha" there. After a while, we came out. Then we reached the roof of the tomb. Lahore looked very beautiful from there. The cool breeze (ہوا) was blowing (چلنا). Finally, we came down (نیچے اترے) and sat in the park. We ate our lunch (دوپہر کا کھانا) there. In the evening, we returned (واپس پہنچ گئے) safe and sound (سج سلامت).

#### 18. A Visit to a Zoo

Last month, our class decided to visit the zoo at Lahore. We hired (کرایہ پر لی) a wagon and reached there. We bought the tickets and entered the zoo. It was a vast (وسیع) green area. First of all we saw various (مختلف) birds. The birds with bright (چمکدار) colourful feathers (پر) looked lovely. The peacocks (مور) fascinated (دل لے) us with their matchless (بے مثل) beauty. One of the peacocks was displaying (نمائش کرنا) its feathers. It looked very graceful (پروتار). Then we went to the section of animals. There were all kinds of animals. But we liked the lions, tigers (بچتے), deer (ہرن), monkeys and elephants the most. The lions, with their starry (چمکتی) eyes and heavy manes (بھاری ایال) looked so terrific (پروتار). We enjoyed tricks (کرتب) with the monkeys. They were playing and dancing in their cages

(بچے) to amuse (خوش کرنا) the people. We spent a lot of time there and enjoyed (لطف اندوز ہونے) ourselves much. Then we went to the canteen and drank tea. In the evening, we returned home.

### 19. Allama Iqbal

Iqbal is our National (قومی) Poet. He was born (پیدا ہونے) in Sialkot. He was schooled (سکول) there. Then he went to Lahore for further (مزید) education. After completing his education, he worked as a professor at Government College, Lahore. Then he went to England for higher (اعلیٰ) studies. After his return from England, he tried to awaken (بیدار کرنا) the Muslims from their sleep of negligence. He tried to infuse (پھونکنا) a new spirit (روح) in them.

He wrote poetry in praise (تعریف) of the Muslim culture (ثقافت). His poetry (شاعری) is a great source (زریعہ) of joy (لطف) also. It urges (اجتہاد کرنا) national sentiments (جذبات). It has won (حاصل ہوئی ہے) him a great fame (شہرت). The Muslims of today should get guidance ( رہنمائی) from his thoughts (خیالات).

### 20. The Teacher I like The Best /

#### My Best Teacher

I have many teachers and respect (عزت کرتا) them all. But Mr. Nazeer is that teacher I like the best. He is a middle-aged (ادھی عمر) man. He has a charming (عمرہ) personality. He wears (پہنتا ہے) simple but clean clothes. He advises (نصیحت کرتا ہے) his students to be neat and clean. He never allows his students to wear dirty (گندے) clothes. He is very punctual (دقت کا پابند) and regular (باقاعدہ) in his doings. He teaches us English. His method (طریقہ) of teaching is very easy but good. He loves hard-working (مختی) students but never discourages (حوصلہ پست کرتا ہے) the confidence (اعتماد) of his students. He speaks English very fluently (روانی سے). He is a scholar (عالم) and well-read (خوب پڑھا لکھا) person. He is also a great patriot (حب الوطن). He loves Pakistan with all his heart and soul. Though he is kind, but he is strict in maintaining (برقرار رکھنا) discipline (نظم و ضبط). He is also a great lover (محبت کرنے والا) of Islam. He teaches his students to be true Muslim. Briefly (مختصر) speaking, he is loved by all.

### 21. A House On Fire

It was a peaceful (پرسکون) evening. I was reading in my study. Suddenly, I heard a great uproar (شور و غوغا) outside. I came out to see what was going on. To my horror (دہشت), I saw the nearby (ساتھ والے) house on fire. Bright (تیز) flames of fire were rising high from the house. People were rising high from the house. People were running (دوڑ رہے تھے) to the burning (جلتے) house for help. Some were throwing water. Some were throwing sand onto the fire. Some were making a great noise to catch the attention (توجہ) of the people. It was a horrible (خوفناک) sight. At once, I ran inside and phoned the fire brigade. Soon, the vehicles (گاڑیاں) of the fire brigade came there. The firemen began to throw water on the flames. They were well-trained (خوب تربیت یافتہ). They fought with fire for half an hour. At last, they succeeded in putting out (بچھانا) the fire. More than half of the house had burnt into ashes (راکھ). But there was no loss of life.

### Section Translation

#### Translation in English of Forty (40) Continuous Urdu Paragraphs Given in The Book of Punjab Textbook Board

پنجاب بکسٹ ہاپ بورڈ کی کتاب میں درج چالیس (40) مسلسل اردو پاراگراف کی انگلش تراجم

#### پاراگراف نمبر: 1

میرے گھر کے سامنے ایک باغ ہے۔ اس میں بہت سے پودے اور درخت ہیں۔ بہار کے موسم میں کئی رنگ کے پھول کھلتے ہیں۔ ان کی خوشبو اور گرو پھیل جاتی ہے شام کو باغ آدھیوں، غورتوں اور بچوں سے گھر جاتا ہے۔ لوگ ابھر ابھر پھرتے ہیں اور لطف اٹھاتے ہیں۔ بچے باغ میں دوڑتے ہیں اب وہ یہاں ہیں اور دوسرے لمحے وہ باغ کے دوسرے کونے میں ہیں ہر شام میں بھی باغ میں سیر کے لیے جاتا ہوں۔ بہت سے مالی باغ کی دیکھ بھال کرتے ہیں۔

There is a garden in front of my house. There are many plants and trees in it. There bloom flowers of many colours in spring. Their fragrance spreads all around. In the evening, the garden is filled with men, women and children. People wander here and there and enjoy themselves. Children run around in the garden. Now they are here and at the next moment, they are in the other corner of the garden. I also go to the garden for a walk on every evening. Many gardeners look after the garden.

## پیراگراف نمبر: 2

زندگی کے نشیب و فراز میں ایسے لمحات بھی آتے ہیں۔ جب انسان بالکل ناامید ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسے ہر طرف اندھیرا ہی اندھیرا نظر آتا ہے۔ اور اس کی مقابلے کی سکت ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ بات انسان کی عظمت کے خلاف ہے۔ دنیا میں جتنی بھی ترقی ہوئی ہے وہ اس عزم اور ہمت کا نتیجہ ہے جو کہ اللہ نے انسان کو عطا فرمائی ہے انسان کو چاہیے کہ کبھی ہمت نہ ہارے بلکہ مراد و وارثا کامیوں کا مقابلہ کرے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ایک دن ضرور کامیابی عطا کرے گا۔

In the ups and downs of life, such moments also come when man feels quite hopeless. He feels utterly (fully) disappointed. He loses his power to compete. This is against the dignity of man. All the progress the world has made is the result of the determination and spirit that Allah has bestowed upon man. Man should never lose heart; rather he should face failure in a manly manner. Surely, Allah will bless him with success one day.

## پیراگراف نمبر: 3

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک گیدڑ ایک دریا کے کنارے رہتا تھا۔ دریا کے کنارے پر خر بوڑے کے بہت سے کھیت تھے۔ دریا گہرا اور چوڑا تھا۔ گیدڑ جی بھر کر کھانا چاہتا تھا۔ وہ دریا عبور نہیں کر سکتا تھا۔ ایک دن اس نے اپنے دوست اونٹ سے کہا۔ اگر تم مجھے دریا کے دوسرے کنارے لے چلو تو میں بہت شکر گزار ہوں گا۔ اونٹ رضامند ہو گیا۔ گیدڑ اونٹ کی پیٹھ پر چھلانگ لگا کر چڑھ گیا۔ اونٹ دریا میں چلا ہوا دوسرے کنارے پر پہنچ گیا گیدڑ خر بوڑوں کے کھیت میں گھس گیا اور مزے سے خر بوڑے کھانے لگا۔

Once upon a time, a jackal lived near the bank of a river. There were many fields of melons on the other side of the river. The river was deep and wide. The jackal wanted to eat (melons) his fill. He could not cross the river. One day, he said to his friend, a camel, "I shall be very thankful to you if you take me to the other bank of the river". The camel agreed. The jackal jumped onto the back of the camel. The camel waded across the river and reached the other bank. The jackal went into the fields of melons and began to eat melons with relish.

## پیراگراف نمبر: 4

ڈر ہے کہ چند سال بعد دنیا کا تیل ختم ہو جائے گا۔ ہر ملک یہ کوشش کر رہا ہے کہ تیل کے مزید ذخیرے دریافت کرے۔ معلوم نہیں کہ یہ کوشش کس حد تک کامیاب ہوگی۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم اپنی تیل کی ضروریات کو کم کریں۔ صنعت و زراعت میں تیل کی کھپت کو کم نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ البتہ کئی ضرورتوں کو کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ باہر سے کاروں کی جگہ بسیں درآمد کریں تاکہ طالب علموں کے لیے بسوں کی سہولت کو بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔

It is feared that the world will run out of oil in a few years. Every country is trying to discover more (new) reserves of oil. It is not yet known how much fruit this effort will bring. The need is that we should reduce our needs of oil. The use of oil for industry and agriculture cannot be reduced. But the private needs can be cut down. We should import buses instead of cars so that the facility of buses for the

students can be improved.

## پیراگراف نمبر: 5

میں دسویں جماعت میں پڑھتا ہوں۔ جس سکول میں میں پڑھتا ہوں شہر کا ایک مشہور سکول ہے۔ میری جماعت کو چار استاد پڑھاتے ہیں۔ وہ سب کے سب بہت قابل ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے سب سے زیادہ سٹریڈ پسنڈ ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں انگریزی اور حساب پڑھاتے ہیں۔ ان کے حساب پڑھانے کا طریقہ اتنا اچھا ہے کہ جو کچھ وہ پڑھاتے ہیں وہ ہمیں فوراً یاد ہو جاتا ہے اس لیے ان کی جماعت کا نتیجہ سو فیصد ہوتا ہے۔

I read in tenth class. The school in which I read is a famous school of the city. Four teachers teach my class. They all are able (competent) teachers. But I like Mr. Zaid the most. He teaches us English and Mathematics. His method of teaching is so good that we learn very soon whatever he teaches us. Therefore, his class shows hundred percent results.

## پیراگراف نمبر: 6

ایک کنجوس تھا۔ ایک دفعہ اس کا بٹوا کم ہو گیا۔ بٹوے میں ایک سو روپے تھے۔ اس نے اعلان کیا۔ "جو میرا بٹوا ڈھونڈ کر لائے گا میں اسے دس روپے دوں گا۔" ایک دن ایک کسان اس کا بٹوا لے کر آیا۔ کنجوس نے بٹوا دیکھا۔ اس میں پورے سو روپے تھے۔ جب کسان نے اپنا انعام مانگا تو کنجوس نے کہا کہ "میرے بٹوے میں ایک سو دس روپے تھے۔ اب صرف سو ہیں تم پہلے ہی دس روپے لے چکے ہو۔"

There lived a miser. Once, his purse was lost. There were one hundred rupees in the purse. He announced, "I shall give ten rupees to the one who finds my purse and brings it to me". One day, a farmer came with his purse. The miser looked into the purse. It contained the same one hundred rupees. When the farmer demanded his reward, the miser said, "There were one hundred and ten rupees in my purse. Now there are only one hundred rupees in it. you have already taken ten rupees."

## پیراگراف نمبر: 7

انارکلی لاہور کا معروف ترین بازار ہے۔ یہ ہمیشہ لوگوں سے بھرا رہتا ہے۔ دکانیں رات گئے تک کھلی رہتی ہیں۔ آپ یہاں سے تقریباً ہر قسم کی چیزیں خرید سکتے ہیں۔ کچھ لوگ یہاں سے اشیاء خریدنے آتے ہیں۔ لیکن بہت سے لوگ صرف سیر و تفریح کے لیے آتے ہیں۔ انارکلی میں بہت سے پھیری والے بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ بن بنیے، سوئیاں، گلپ اور ہر قسم کی دوسری اشیاء بیچتے ہیں۔ کچھ جیب تراش بھی انارکلی میں آتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ انارکلی جائیں تو ان جیب تراشوں سے ہوشیار رہیں۔

Anarkali is the busiest bazaar of Lahore. It ever remains full of people. The shops remain open till late at night. Here you can buy things of almost every kind. Some people come here to buy things but many people come here just for the fun of it. There are also many vendors in Anarkali. They sell buttons, laces, needles, clips and the other things of this kind. Some pickpockets also come into Anarkali. You should beware of these pickpockets if you go to Anarkali.

## ہدایہ آگراف نمبر: 8

والدین کی عزت کرنا ہمارا اخلاقی فرض ہے۔ وہ ہمارا بہت خیال رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں خوراک دیتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں لباس دیتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں تمام چیزیں مہیا کرتے ہیں۔ جن کی ہمیں ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ وہ ہمیں سکول بھیجتے ہیں۔ تاکہ ہم تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے بعد ان کی خدمت کریں۔ اس سے ہمیں راحت ملے گی۔

It is our moral duty to respect the parents. They take great care of us. They feed us. They give us clothes. They provide us with all the things which we need. They send us to school so that we may serve them after getting education. It will bring us joy.

## ہدایہ آگراف نمبر: 9

ایک دفعہ دو دوست سفر پر روانہ ہوئے۔ انہوں نے ایک دوسرے سے وعدہ کیا کہ وہ ایک دوسرے کی مصیبت میں مدد کریں گے۔ وہ ایک جنگل میں پہنچے۔ انہوں نے ایک ریچھ کو اپنی طرف آتے دیکھا۔ ان میں سے ایک بھاگا۔ اور درخت پر چڑھ گیا۔ اس کا دوست درخت پر نہ چڑھ سکا۔ وہ لیٹ گیا اور دم سادھ لیا۔

Once, two friends set out on a journey. They promised to help each other in trouble. They reached a jungle. They saw a bear coming to them. One of them ran and climbed up a tree. His friend could not climb the tree. He lay down and held his breath.

## ہدایہ آگراف نمبر: 10

شہر آنے سے پہلے ہم گاؤں میں رہتے تھے۔ گاؤں میں ہم لوگ بہت خوش تھے۔ ہم صبح سویرے اٹھتے تھے منہ ہاتھ دھو کر نماز پڑھتے پھر سرسبز کھیتوں میں سیر کے لیے جاتے۔ دوپہر کو درختوں کی چھاؤں میں سوتے تھے۔ گاؤں کے پاس ایک ندی بہتی تھی۔ اس کا پانی صاف اور ٹھنڈا تھا۔

We lived in a village, before we came to the city. We were very happy in the village. We got up early in the morning. After washing our hands and faces, we offered prayer and then went out for a walk in the green fields. In the afternoon, we slept in the shade of trees. A stream flowed near the village. Its water was clean and cool.

## ہدایہ آگراف نمبر: 11

ایک دفعہ ایک کوا پیاسا تھا۔ وہ ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ اڑا لیکن اس کو پانی نہ ملا۔ بالآخر وہ ایک باغ میں پہنچا۔ وہاں اس نے پانی کا ایک گھڑا دیکھا۔ وہ بہت خوش ہوا۔ اس نے گھڑے میں دیکھا۔ پانی اتنا نیچا تھا کہ اس کی چونچ پانی تک نہ پہنچ سکی۔ کوا پیاسا تھا اسے ایک ترکیب سوچھی۔

Once, a crow was thirsty. He flew from one place to the other but could find no water. At last, he reached a garden. There, he saw a pitcher of water. He was very happy. He looked into the pitcher. The water was so low that his beak could not reach it. The crow was sharp. He hit upon a plan.

## ہدایہ آگراف نمبر: 12

اڑھائی سو سال سے زیادہ کا عمر گزارا ہے۔ جرمنی کے ایک جھونے سے

تھے میں ایک لڑکا رہتا تھا۔ اس کا نام جارج فریڈرک ہینڈل تھا۔ اس کا والد مشہور ڈاکٹر تھا۔ بڑھے ڈاکٹر نے ایک دن اپنے بیٹے سے کہا۔ "جارج تم بھی ایک دن شہرت پاؤ گے۔ شاید تم بھی بڑے ڈاکٹر بنو گے یا جج۔" جارج نے جواب دیا "میں نہ ڈاکٹر بننا چاہتا ہوں نہ جج۔ میں اپنی زندگی موسیقی کے لیے وقف کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔" اور وہ واقعی ایک دن بڑا موسیقار بنا گیا۔

More than two hundred and fifty years ago, a boy lived in a small town of Germany. His name was George Fredrick Handle. His father was a famous doctor. One day, the old doctor said to his son, "George, you will also enjoy fame one day. You may be a great doctor or a judge". George replied, "I want to be neither a doctor nor a judge. I want to devote my life to music". And one day he was really a great musician.

## ہدایہ آگراف نمبر: 13

کراچی ایک خوبصورت اور اہم شہر ہے۔ کراچی پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا شہر ہے۔ یہ بحیرہ عرب کے ساحل پر واقع ہے۔ یہاں کی آب و ہوا معتدل ہے۔ یہاں نسیم بری اور نسیم بحری چلتی رہتی ہیں۔ ایک وقت کراچی پاکستان کا دار الحکومت تھا۔ یہ ایک بندرگاہ ہے۔ دوسرے ملکوں سے ہماری تجارت اسی بندرگاہ کے ذریعے ہوتی ہے۔ ہمارے محبوب رہنما قائد اعظم کراچی میں پیدا ہوئے تھے۔ ان کا مزار بھی اسی شہر میں ہے۔ جو لوگ بھی کراچی جاتے ہیں، قائد اعظم کے مزار پر فاتحہ پڑھتے ہیں۔

Karachi is a beautiful and important city. Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan. It stands on the shore of the Arabian Sea. Here the climate is temperate. Land breeze and sea breeze keep blowing here. Once, Karachi was the capital of Pakistan. It is a port. Our trade with other countries is done through this port. Our dear leader Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi. His tomb also stands in this city. The people who visit Karachi, offer 'Fateha' at Quaid's tomb.

## ہدایہ آگراف نمبر: 14

جوہری توانائی کو انسان کے فائدے کے لیے استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اسے دنیا کو تباہ کرنے کے لیے بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ جوہری توانائی ہمارے لیے بجلی پیدا کر سکتی ہے۔ کراچی میں ایک بجلی گھر ہے۔ آجکل جوہری توانائی سے پیدا ہونے والی بجلی سستی ہونے کے امکان موجود ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ جوہری توانائی کو صرف پُر امن مقاصد کے لیے استعمال کریں۔

Atomic energy can be used for the benefit of man. It can also be used to destroy the world. Atomic energy can produce electricity for us. There is a power station in Karachi. Now-a-days, there are chances that the electricity produced by atomic energy would be cheap. We should use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes.

## ہدایہ آگراف نمبر: 15

انور میر اسب سے بہترین دوست ہے اس کے والد ایک استاد ہیں وہ بہت نیک اور ایماندار آدمی ہیں۔ انور ہمارے گھر کے قریب ہی رہتا ہے۔ اس کا مکان بہت اچھا اور خوبصورت ہے۔ شام کو میں اُسکے گھر جاتا ہوں ہم اُسکے پڑھتے ہیں۔

ہم اگلے سکول جاتے ہیں۔ وہ امتحان میں ہمیشہ اول آتا ہے وہ صاف سترے کپڑے پہنتا ہے۔

Anwar is my best friend. His father is a teacher. He is a very pious and honest man. Anwar lives near our house. His house is very good and beautiful. We go to school together. In the evening, I go to his house. We study together. He always gets first position in the exams. He wears neat and clean clothes.

### پیراگراف نمبر: 16

دودھ ایک مکمل غذا ہے یہ بیٹھا اور لذیذ ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا رنگ سفید ہوتا ہے۔ ہم زیادہ تر دودھ گائے اور بھینس سے حاصل کرتے ہیں دودھ ہمیں صحت مند اور طاقتور بناتا ہے۔ ہم اس سے دہی، مکھن اور پنیر بھی بناتے ہیں۔ بچوں اور مریضوں کے لیے دودھ بیش قیمت غذا ہے دودھ کو ہمیشہ اُپال کر استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔

Milk is a perfect diet. It is sweet and delicious. Its colour is white. We get milk mostly from cows and buffaloes. Milk makes us healthy and strong. We also make curd, butter and cheese from it. Milk is a very useful diet for children and patients. Milk should always be used after being boiled.

### پیراگراف نمبر: 17

شیر ایک طاقتور جانور ہے۔ یہ دیکھنے میں بہت خوفناک نظر آتا ہے۔ اس کی گردن پر لمبے لمبے بال ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ افریقہ اور ایشیا کے جنگلوں میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ غاروں میں رہتا ہے۔ اسے جنگل کا بادشاہ کہتے ہیں۔ یہ انسان کا بڑا دشمن ہے۔ لیکن شکاری اسکے بچوں کو پھرا لیتے ہیں۔ وہ ان کو سدھاتے ہیں۔ اور سرکس میں ان سے کام لیتے ہیں۔

The lion is a powerful animal. It gives a dangerous look. It has long hair on its neck. It is found in the jungles of Africa and Asia. It lives in caves. It is called the king of the jungle. It is a great enemy of man. But the hunters steal its cubs. They train them and make them to perform in circus.

### پیراگراف نمبر: 18

ایک نوجوان باغ میں بیٹھا تھا۔ وہ کچھ فکر مند تھا۔ کچھ دیر کے بعد ایک بوڑھا آدمی باغ میں داخل ہوا۔ اس نے نوجوان کو ایک خط دیا۔ نوجوان نے خط کھولا اور اسے پڑھا۔ وہ خط پڑھ کر بہت خوش ہوا۔ اس کے فکر مندی کے آثار غائب ہو گئے اس نے بوڑھے آدمی کا شکر یہ ادا کیا۔

A young man was sitting in a garden. He was a bit worried. After sometime, an old man entered the garden. He gave the young man a letter. The young man opened the letter and read it. He was very happy to read the letter. The signs of his worry vanished. He thanked the old man.

### پیراگراف نمبر: 19

لاہور ایک پرانا اور تاریخی شہر ہے۔ یہ دریائے راوی کے کنارے پروانچ ہے یہ صوبہ پنجاب کا دار الحکومت ہے۔ اس شہر میں بہت سی تاریخی عمارتیں ہیں۔ بادشاہی مسجد دنیا کی سب سے بڑی مسجدوں میں سے ایک مسجد ہے۔ شاہی مسجد کے پاس ہی علامہ اقبال کا مزار ہے۔ اقبال نے ہم کو پاکستان کا تصور دیا تھا۔ قرارداد پاکستان لاہور ہی میں منظور کی گئی تھی۔ مینار پاکستان اسی قرارداد کی یاد میں تعمیر کیا

گیا۔ یہ اقبال پارک میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔

Lahore is an old and historical city. It stands on the bank of the River Ravi. It is the capital of the province; the Punjab. There are many historical buildings in this city. Badshahi Masjid is one of the great masajid of the world. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is also situated near Shahi Masjid. Iqbal gave us the idea of Pakistan. The Resolution of Pakistan was passed in Lahore. Minar-e-Pakistan was built as a memorial to this Resolution. It was built in Iqbal Park.

### پیراگراف نمبر: 20

الردین چین کے شہر بیجنگ میں رہتا تھا۔ اس کا والد درزی کا کام کرتا تھا۔ وہ بہت مہنتی شخص تھا۔ الردین ابھی چھوٹا ہی تھا کہ اسکے والد کا انتقال ہو گیا۔ الردین اور اسکی والدہ نے بہت افلاس کی زندگی گزار لی الردین بہت کاہل تھا۔ وہ تمام دن گیموں میں کھیلتا اور کوئی کام نہیں کرتا تھا۔ البتہ جسمانی طور پر مضبوط اور طاقتور تھا۔

Allahdin lived in Beijing, a city in China. His father worked as a tailor. He was a very hardworking man. Allahdin was still a young child when his father died. Allahdin and his mother lived a poor life. Allahdin was very lazy. He played the whole day in streets and did nothing. However, he was strong and powerful physically.

### پیراگراف نمبر: 21

چڑیا گھر میں ہم نے بہت سے جانور دیکھے۔ یہ جانور ہم نے پہلے کبھی نہیں دیکھے تھے۔ ہم سب بہت خوش ہوئے۔ میرا چھوٹا بھائی خاص طور پر خوش ہوا۔ جب اس نے مور کو دیکھا تو خوشی سے اچھلنے لگا۔ اس نے ابا جان سے کہا "ابا جان، کیا آپ مجھے ایک مور خرید کر دے سکتے ہیں۔؟ یہ بہت خوبصورت جانور ہے۔" ابا جان نے بتایا کہ یہ مور بیچنے کے لیے نہیں ہیں۔

We saw many animals in the zoo. We had never seen these animals before. We all were very happy. My younger brother was particularly happy. He began to jump with joy when he saw a peacock. He said to the father, "Father, can you buy me a peacock? It is a very beautiful animal". The father said that those peacocks are not for sale.

### پیراگراف نمبر: 22

میری والدہ مجھ سے بہت محبت کرتی ہے وہ میری صحت کا ہمیشہ خیال رکھتی ہے۔ ایسی خوراک پکاتی ہے جو میں پسند کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن مجھے زیادہ کھانے سے روکتی ہیں۔ مجھے اچھے اچھے کپڑے دیتی ہیں۔ زیادہ قیمتی کپڑوں کے خلاف ہیں۔ مجھے باقاعدہ کتابیں پڑھاتی ہیں۔ میں انگریزی میں ذرا کمزور ہوں۔ لہذا انہوں نے میرے لیے ایک استاد کھانے۔ مجھے روزانہ پڑھنے کی تاکید کرتی ہیں۔

My mother loves me very much. She always takes care of my health. She cooks such food as I like. But she stops me from overeating. She gives me fine clothes. She is against costly clothes. She teaches me books regularly. I am a bit weak in English. Therefore she has hired a tutor for me. She lays stress on me to read daily.





کا کام خود کرتی تھیں۔ آپ ﷺ کی زندگی سادہ تھی۔ آپ ﷺ کو رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اپنی بیٹی کی شادی آپ ﷺ سے کر دی۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ بہادر اور عالم تھے۔ آپ ﷺ کو رسول مقبول صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم سے بے حد پیار تھا۔

Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ عنہا) was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakar Saddique (رضی اللہ عنہ) who was a close friend of the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم). She was the wife of the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم). She lived in a small room. It was just a simple room with a low roof. Hazrat Aysha (رضی اللہ عنہا) did the household task (duties/chores) herself. Her life was simple. She loved the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) very much. She was very wise and knew a lot about Islam.

### یہ اگر انگریزی: 30

ایک دفعہ ذکر ہے کہ ایک کوئے کو گوشت کا ٹکڑا ملا۔ وہ درخت کی شاخ پر بیٹھ گیا۔ اتنے میں ایک لومڑی ادھر آ پہنچی۔ لومڑی نے دل میں کہا "یہ کتنا اچھے اس کوئے سے حاصل کرنا چاہیے۔" اس نے قریب جا کر کوئے سے کہا "میں نے سنا ہے کہ تم اچھا گانے گاتے ہو۔ تمہاری آواز بڑی سنی ہے میں جانتی ہوں کہ تمہارے گیت کا مزہ اٹھاؤں۔ کیا تم میری بانی کر کے گانا سناؤ گے؟" اس پر کو خوش ہو گیا۔

Once, a crow found a piece of meat. He sat on the branch of a tree. In the meanwhile, a vixen happened to come there. The vixen said to herself, "I should get the piece from the crow". Nearing the crow, she said, "I have heard that you can sing well. Your voice is very sweet. I want to enjoy your song. Would you do me a favour of letting me hear your song?" The crow was happy with/about this.

### یہ اگر انگریزی: 31

یہ تصویر ہمارے گاؤں کی ہے۔ گاؤں کے باہر ہرے بھرے کھیت ہیں۔ اب گرمی کا موسم ہے سورج خوب چمک رہا ہے۔ وہ سامنے گندم کے کھیت ہیں۔ گندم کے کھیتوں میں بڑی چہل پہل ہے۔ جوان، بوڑھے مرد اور عورتیں مل کر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ فصل پکی ہوئی ہے۔ دیہاتی اب کٹائی کریں گے اور اپنی فصل کو شہر میں لے جائیں گے۔ ہمارے گاؤں میں بہت سی قابل دید چیزیں بھی ہیں۔ ہم گاؤں میں خوش ہیں ہم اپنے گاؤں کو خوبصورت بنائیں گے۔

It is a picture of our village. There are green fields outside the village. Now it is summer. The sun is shining brightly. There lie wheat fields just in front of the village. There is a great hustle and bustle in the wheat fields. The young, the old, men and women are working there together. The crop is ripe. The villagers will harvest and take their crop to the city. There are many things worth-seeing in our village. We are happy in the village. We will make our village beautiful.

### یہ اگر انگریزی: 32

حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے چچا کے بیٹے تھے۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے چچا کا نام ابوطالب تھا۔ ابوطالب امیر نہیں تھے۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ رسول صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے پاس رہتے تھے۔ وہ نو سال کی عمر میں مسلمان ہوئے۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ نے کئی جنگوں میں حصہ لیا اور کئی کافروں کو قتل کیا۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی وفات کے

برخلاف ہیں آپ رضی اللہ عنہ چوتھے خلیفہ تھے۔ رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اپنی بیٹی کی شادی آپ رضی اللہ عنہ سے کر دی۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ بہادر اور عالم تھے۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ کو رسول مقبول صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم سے بے حد پیار تھا۔

Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ) was the son of the Rasool's (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) uncle. The name of the Rasool's (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) uncle was Abu Talib. Abu Talib was not a rich man. Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ) lived with the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم). He became Muslim at the age of nine. He fought in many battles and killed many kafirs (infidels). He became caliph after the death of Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ عنہ). He (رضی اللہ عنہ) was the fourth caliph. The Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) married his daughter to him. Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ) was a brave man and a scholar. He loved the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) very much.

### یہ اگر انگریزی: 33

آدمی اپنی قسمت خود بناتا ہے۔ اس کو چاہیے کہ محنت کرے اور لگن سے کام کرے تاکہ وہ اپنی زندگی میں کامیاب ہو سکے محنت اس دنیا کی سب سے بڑی حقیقت ہے۔ جس کو جھٹلایا جائے نہیں سکتا۔ اگر ہم ماضی میں نظر دوڑائیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ جتنے بھی عظیم آدمی گزرے ہیں سب نے محنت اور ہمت سے کام لیا اور اپنی قسمت سنواری۔ ابراہیم لیکن امریکہ کا صدر گزرا ہے۔ اگر ہم اسکی زندگی کا مطالعہ کریں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ وہ لکڑہارے کا بیٹا تھا۔ لیکن اس کو پڑھنے کا شوق تھا۔

Man holds his fate in his hands. He should work hard and do his duties with devotion so that he may succeed in life. Hard work is the greatest reality of the world. It cannot be denied. If we look into the past, we will come to know that all the great men of the past worked hard and did their work with spirit and bettered their lot. Abraham Lincoln was a president of America. If we study his life, we will come to know that he was the son of a woodcutter. But he was fond of getting education.

### یہ اگر انگریزی: 34

مدینہ عرب کا ایک مقدس شہر ہے۔ یہ مکہ سے قریباً تین سو میل کے فاصلہ پر ہے کاریں یہ فاصلہ چار پانچ گھنٹے میں طے کرتی ہیں۔ مدینہ شہر اسلام کا شہر ہے۔ یہاں کئی مساجد ہیں لیکن سب سے زیادہ مشہور مسجد نبوی ہے اس مسجد میں رسول اکرم کا روضہ مبارک ہے۔ یہاں ایک لاکھ مسلمان نماز پڑھ سکتے ہیں۔ مدینہ میں کئی ہوٹل ہیں یہاں پر انی عمارتیں بھی ہیں۔

Madina is a holy city of Arabia. It is about three hundred miles away from Makkah. Cars cover this distance in four to five hours. Madina is the city of the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم). There are many masajid here; but Masjid-e-Nabwi is the most famous of all. The shrine of the Rasool (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) is situated in this masjid. One lac Muslims can say the prayers here. There are many hotels in Madinah. Old buildings also stand there.

## 35: ہیرا گراف نمبر:

میں نے فاصلے سے شیر کو دیکھا۔ وہ جھازوں میں بیٹھا تھا۔ شیر نے ہمیں نہیں دیکھا۔ میں نے اپنے ساتھی سے کہا "تم یہیں خاموش بیٹھے رہو میں شیر کے قریب جاتا ہوں۔ اس کے بعد میں نے آہستہ آہستہ شیر کی طرف بڑھنا شروع کر دیا۔ اگر میں ذرا سا شور کرتا تو وہ بھاگ جاتا۔ آخر میں اس کے قریب پہنچ گیا۔ وہ مجھے چوں میں صاف دکھائی دے رہا تھا۔ اس نے ابھی تک مجھے نہیں دیکھا تھا۔ میں نے بڑی احتیاط سے بندوق اٹھائی۔

I saw the lion from a distance. He was sitting in the bushes. The lion did not see us. I said to my companion, "You should sit here quiet. I go near the lion". After this, I began to advance slowly towards the lion. If I had made a little noise, he would have run away. At last, I reached near him. I could see him clearly (sitting) in the leaves. He had not seen me yet. I raised the gun very carefully.

## 36: ہیرا گراف نمبر:

چودھری اسلم کا دوست بڑی مدت کے بعد (آسے) ملنے کے لیے آیا۔ اس نے محسوس کیا کہ چودھری غمگین معلوم ہوتا ہے اس نے پوچھا "چودھری صاحب کیا بات ہے ادا اس کیوں رہتے ہو؟"

چودھری: "کوئی خاص بات نہیں۔"

ایوب: "خاص نہیں تو عام سہی آپ بے چین کیوں ہیں؟"

چودھری: "دنیا میں چین کسے ہے۔ نردن کو چین نردت کو آرام۔"

ایوب: "دنیا آپ سے متفق نہیں۔ یہ انسان کی کم ہمتی ہے جو اس کو مایوس کر دیتی ہے۔"

A friend of Chaudhry Aslam came to see him after a long time. He felt that Chaudhry looked sad. He asked, "Chaudhry Sahib, what is the matter? Why do you remain sad?"

Chaudhry: "There is nothing particular".

Ayoub: "If there is nothing particular, there must be some common problem. Why are you upset (then)?"

Chaudhry: "Who is at peace with himself in the world? There is peace neither during the day nor at night".

Ayoub: "The world does not agree with you. It is man's cowardice that dispirits him".

## 37: ہیرا گراف نمبر:

یہ سردیوں کی ایک رات تھی۔ ہم سو رہے تھے۔ یکایک کسی نے دروازہ کھٹکھٹایا۔ میں اور میرے والد اٹھ بیٹھے۔ ہم نے سوچا یہ کوئی چور ہوگا۔ اس لیے ہم نے بندوق لے لی اور دروازے پر آگئے۔ میرے والد نے پوچھا "دروازے پر کون ہے؟" جواب ملا "میں ایک غریب آدمی ہوں اور بھوکا ہوں۔" ہم نے دروازہ کھولا اس کو اندر لے آئے اور کچھ کھانے کو دیا۔ اس نے ہمارا شکریہ ادا کیا۔ اور چلا گیا۔

It was a winter night. We were asleep. All of a sudden, someone knocked at the door. My father and I woke up. We thought that he might be a thief. Therefore, we took the gun and reached the door. My father asked, "Who is at the door?" There came the reply, "I am a poor hungry man." We opened the door. We took him inside and gave him something to eat. He

thanked us and went away.

## 38: ہیرا گراف نمبر:

اب مل تک تعلیم مفت ہوگئی ہے۔ اب غریبوں کے بچے بھی تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ حکومت پاکستان نے کالج اور سکول اپنے کنٹرول میں لے لیے ہیں۔ ملک میں ہر شخص کو برابر کے حقوق (حاصل) ہونگے۔ حکومت ذہین بچوں کو وظائف دے گی۔ وہ اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں میں تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ ہم نیا اور مضبوط پاکستان بنائیں گے۔ ہمیں ملک کی ترقی کے لیے کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔

Education is free up to the middle classes now. Now the children of the poor will also be able to get education. The government of Pakistan has taken the schools and colleges under its control. Everyone in the country will enjoy equal rights. The government will give scholarships to the intelligent children. They will be able to get education in high-ranking educational institutions. We will build a new powerful Pakistan. We should struggle for the development of the country.

## 39: ہیرا گراف نمبر:

عابی میرے چھپن کی دوست تھی۔ اس کے کھیلنا بڑھا۔ پھر میری ایف۔ اے۔ کے بعد شادی ہوگئی۔ اور میں مہاں کے ساتھ لندن چلی گئی۔ عابی نے آگے بڑھایا اس کی شادی ہوگئی مجھے کچھ خبر نہ ملی۔ جب میں پانچ برس کے بعد وطن لوٹی تو ایک روز بازار میں اجانک عابی کی بڑی بہن سے میری ملاقات ہوگئی۔ میں نے بے تابی سے عابی کے متعلق پوچھا۔ تو ان کی آنکھوں میں آنسو تیرنے لگے۔ میرا گھر نزدیک ہی تھا۔ میں ان کو اپنے ساتھ لے آئی تاکہ وہ اطمینان سے مجھے عابی کے بارے میں کچھ بتا سکیں۔

Aabi was my childhood friend. We played and got education together. Then, after I had passed the intermediate examination, I was married. I with my husband went to England. I did not get any news of Aabi whether she got further education or was married. When I returned to homeland after five years, I, one day, suddenly, ran across Aabi's elder sister in the bazaar. Tears wetted her eyes when I asked her about Aabi impatiently. My house was nearby. I took her with me so that she might tell me something about Aabi in a relaxed mood.

## 40: ہیرا گراف نمبر:

صدر نے ادیبوں، شاعروں، دانشوروں، مفکرین اور عالموں پر زور دیا ہے کہ اپنی ادبی تخلیقات کے ذریعے ملک کو اسلامی اور لائبرل ملک بنانے میں حکومت کی مدد کریں۔ صدر گذشتہ روز ایک کتاب کی تعارفی تقریب میں شاعروں اور ادیبوں کے بہت بڑے اجتماع سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔

The president has stressed upon the writers, poets, intellectuals, thinkers and scholars to help the government, through their literary works, in making the country an Islamic welfare state. The president was addressing a big gathering of poets and writers in the introductory ceremony of a book, yesterday.

## Section; "Pair of Words"

Pairs	Meaning	Sentence
1. Affect	اثر کرنا	Fever affected him badly.
Effect	اثر	My advice had good effect on him.
2. Advice	مشورہ۔ نصیحت	My advice had good effect on him.
Advise	نصیحت کرنا	I advised him to reach in time.
3. Altar	قربان گاہ	We took the goat to the altar.
Alter	ترمیم کرنا	I cannot alter my programme.
4. Altogether	بالکل	He is altogether ready to go with me.
All together	سب اکٹھے	They went there all together.
5. Angles	زاویہ	A triangle has three angles.
Angels	فرشتے	Angels are the creature of Allah.
6. Bail	ضمانت	He was released on bail.
Bale	گانڈھ	He sold a bale of cotton.
7. Bare	نکا	Do not go out bare-headed.
Bear	برداشت۔ رنج	I could not bear that insult.
8. Birth	پیدائش	What is your date of birth?
Berth	نشست	I got a berth in the train.
9. Beside	قریب۔ پہلو میں	Baby was sitting beside his mother.
Besides	مزید، کے علاوہ	I can speak English besides Urdu.
10. Brake	بریک	His scooter has no brakes.
Break	توڑنا	He broke the jug.
11. Cool	خوشگوار ہوا	Cool breeze is blowing.
Cold	سرد	Water was very cold.
12. Cloth	ان سلا کپڑا	He bought a piece of cloth.
Clothes	سلا ہوا لباس	I wear loose clothes.
13. Cell	کوٹھڑی	He was kept in a narrow cell.
Sell	بیچنا	He sells books.
14. Compare	مشابہت کرنا	Do not compare the copy with the original.
Contrast	اختلاف کے لحاظ سے موازنہ کرنا۔	His actions contrast his claims.

15.	Device	ترکیب	This is a good device for reading.
	Devise	ترکیب بنانا	Devise and act.
16.	Denied	کسی حقیقت کو ماننے سے انکار کرنا	He denied having told a lie.
	Refused	کام سے انکار کرنا	He refused to help me.
17.	Dairy	ڈیری	He runs a dairy farm.
	Diary	ڈائری	I bought a new diary.
18.	Dew	شبنم	Dew drops fall at night.
	Due	حق، جائز	Give me my due right.
19.	Die	مرنا	He died of cancer.
	Dye	رنگنا	He dyed his hair black.
20.	Dose	خوراک	I took a dose of medicine.
	Doze	اوجھنا	He was dozing in the class.
21.	Droop	لٹکنا	The crops drooped due to heat.
	Drop	گرنے، قطرہ	He dropped a stone in water.
22.	Elder	عمر میں بڑا	Anwar is my elder brother.
	Older	پرانا	His pen is older than mine.
23.	Eligible	اہل	You are eligible for this post.
	Illegible	جو پڑھانہ جاسکے	His writing is illegible.
24.	Accept	قبول کرنا	He accepted my advice.
	Except	سوائے	All except Ali came.
25.	Expect	توقع کرنا	I am expecting Ali to come today.
	Hope	امید کرنا	We hope for our success.
26.	Feet	پاؤں	Do not make your feet dirty.
	Feat	کرتب	The juggler showed many feats.
27.	Floor	فرش	Do not sit on the floor.
	Flour	آٹا	Flour is dear these days.
28.	Fair	میلہ - جائز	We went to the fair.
	Fare	کرایہ	He did not pay the fare?
29.	Foul	ناجائز - غلط	He always plays foul game.
	Fowl	پرندہ	I keep many fowls.
30.	Gate	بڑا دروازہ	Shut the gate.
	Gait	چال	Her gait is charming.

31. Gaol	جیل	He was sent to gaol.
Goal	مقصد	He could not get his goal.
32. Heal	دھم کا بھرنا	His wound will heal soon.
Heel	ایڑی	These shoes have high heels.
33. Healthy	صحت مند	He is very healthy and smart.
Healthful	صحت مندانہ	Milk is a healthful.
34. Idle	بیگار	Do not sit idle.
Idol	بت	The Hindus worship idols.
35. Invent	ایجاد کرنا	Marconi invented Radio.
Discover	دریافت کرنا	Columbus discovered America.
36. Ice	برف	Ice is used in summer.
Snow	قدرتی برف	Snow falls on the mountains.
37. Lose	ضائع کرنا	We should not lose time.
Loose	ڈھیلا۔ کھلا	I wear loose clothes.
38. Lesson	سبق	This lesson is not easy.
Lessen	کم کرنا	The medicine will lessen your pain.
39. Later	دیر سے۔ بعد میں	He came later than I.
Latter	موخر الذکر	Of wealth and health, the latter is more important.
40. Lawyer	وکیل	Ali is a famous lawyer.
Liar	جھوٹا	Liars are always hated.
41. Lovely	خوبصورت۔ پیارا	It is a lovely scene of nature.
Lovable	پیارا۔ محبت کے قابل	His manners are lovable.
42. medal	تمغہ	He won the gold medal.
Meddle	مداخلت کرنا	Do not meddle with my affairs.
43. Meat	گوشت	We like to eat meat.
Meet	ملنا	I shall meet you tomorrow.
44. Metal	دھات	Gold is a precious metal.
Mettle	حوصلہ۔ جرات	He acted with mettle.
45. Marry	شادی کرنا	He married Salma.
Merry	خوش ہاش	Eat, drink and be merry.
46. Miner	کان کن	He is a miner by vocation.
Minor	معمولی۔ چھوٹا سا	This is a minor mistake.

47.	Necessary	ضروری	Water is necessary for life.
	Necessity	ضرورت	Necessity is the mother of invention.
48.	Observation	مشاہدہ	He has a keen observation.
	Observance	پابندی	Observance of rules is necessary.
49.	Profit	منافع	You will get profit in this business.
	Prophet	پیغمبر	Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was the last prophet of Allah Almighty.
50.	Pupular	مقبول۔ ہر دلچیز	He is a very popular teacher.
	Populous	گنجان آباد	Karachi is a populous city.
51.	Principal	بڑا اہم۔ سربراہ	Our Principal is a great man.
	Principle	اصول	He is a man of principles.
52.	Peace	امن	Peace is better than war.
	Piece	کٹرا	He bought a piece of cloth.
53.	Pray	دعا کرنا	We should pray to Allah for help.
	Prey	شکار۔ شکار کرنا	Lion is beast of prey.
54.	People	لوگ	Many people went to the fair.
	Peoples	اقوام	Leaders of different peoples came to Pakistan.
55.	Pore	سام	There are many pores in our skin.
	Pour	اٹھانا۔ ڈالنا	Pour some water into the glass.
56.	Quiet	خاموش	He was sitting quiet.
	quite	بالکل	I am quite healthy.
57.	Respectable	معزز	Ali belongs to a respectable family.
	Respectful	مکروب	He is respectful to his teachers.
58.	Rain	بارش ہونا	It is raining heavily.
	Rein	گام	He pulled the reins of the horse.
	Reign.	عہد حکومت۔ حکومت کرنا	All was well during Akbar's reign.
59.	Robbed	لوثا	The robbers robbed the passengers.
	Stolen	چوری کرنا	He has stolen my book.
60.	Role	کردار	In this age, the role of computer is very important.
	Roll	حاضری	The teacher took the roll call.
61.	Root	جڑ	This tree has deep roots.
	Route	راستہ	This is short route to reach the college.
62.	Story	کہانی	This is a false story.
	Storey	منزل	He lives in the upper storey.

63.	Sale	فروخت۔ بیام	This bike is for sale.
	Sail	بحری جہاز کا چلانا	The ship is sailing.
64.	Sinking	بے جان کا ڈوبنا	The ship was sinking in the sea.
	Drowning	ہاندار کا ڈوبنا	He saved the drowning child.
65.	Stationary	ساکن	The sun is stationary.
	Stationery	سامان تحریر	He sells stationery.
66.	Sole	جوڑے کا ٹکڑا۔ تہا۔ واحد	The sole of his shoes is plain. He is the sole heir to this property.
	Soul	روح	We should love human soul.
67.	Scene	منظر	It is a beautiful scene of nature.
	Seen	دیکھ چکا	We have seen this park before.
68.	Teach	پڑھانا	He teaches us English.
	Learn	سیکھنا	I have learnt my lesson.
69.	Team	ٹیم	Our team won the hockey match.
	Teem	بھرا ہوا۔ پر ہوتا	This pond teems with fish.
70.	Urban	شہری	He lives in urban area.
	Urbane	مہذب، شائستہ	He has urbane manners.
71.	Vain	فضول۔ بیکار	It is vain to teach him.
	Vein	رگ، ورید	The blood runs in the veins.
72.	Vale	وادی	Kashmir is a beautiful vale.
	Veil	پردہ	She observes veil and all like this.
73.	Wine	شراب	Do not drink wine.
	Vine	انگور کی تیل	Grapes were hanging with the vine.
74.	Waist	کمر	She has a thin waist.
	Waste	ضائع کرنا	Do not waste your time.
75.	Write	لکھنا	I write a letter.
	Right	دایاں	Keep to the right.
76.	Wave	لہر	He swam over the waves.
	Waive	چھوڑنا۔ رعایت دینا۔	He waived me in this case.
77.	Way	راستہ	This is the right way to reach school.
	Weigh	وزن کرنا	Please weigh these packets.
78.	Weak	کمزور	He is very weak in English.
	Week	ہفتہ	There are seven days in a week.
79.	Yoke	بیلوں کی جوڑی۔ بیلوں کو جوڑنا	He has a yoke of oxen.
	Yolk	انڈے کی زردی	I like the yolk of egg.