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ENGLISH

10th
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PREFACE

All praise and thanks are to Allah and may His salaam and salaam be upon Muhammad ﷺ, his followers, family and companions.

In truth, I could not have achieved my current level of success without a strong support group. First of all, my parents, who supported me with love and understanding. And secondly, my teachers, each of whom has provided patient advice and guidance throughout the life. Thank you all for your unwavering support.

I pay cordial thanks to all of my friends who encouraged me in the completion of this publication.

While every effort has been made to make the book error free, yet some errors and mistakes may be present. Author and publisher will be highly obliged to the teachers and students for their constructive, valuable suggestions vital for the improvement of the book.

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UNIT-1

SIMPLICITY AND HUMILITY OF HAZRAT MUHAMMAD ﷺ

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی سادگی اور انکساری

Humility and simplicity were ingrained traits of Hazrat Muhammad's (SAW) personality.

عاجزی اور سادگی حضور ﷺ کی زندگی کے دو پکے (مستقل) خصوصیات تھے۔

He (SAW) never made people feel small, unwanted or embarrassed.

آپ ﷺ نے کبھی لوگوں کو یہ احساس نہیں دلایا کہ وہ خود کو حقیر، غیر اہم یا شرمندہ محسوس کریں۔

He (SAW) urged his followers to live decently and kindly.

آپ ﷺ نے اپنے ساتھیوں (صحابہ کرام) کو مہذب اور شفقت کے ساتھ زندگی گزارنے کی تلقین کی۔

He (SAW) would sit wherever there was a place available in an assembly and never sought a prominent or elevated place.

آپ ﷺ کو مجمعے میں جہاں کہیں بھی بیٹھنے کی جگہ ملتی وہاں تشریف فرماتے اور کبھی نمایاں اور اونچی جگہ تلاش نہیں کی۔

He (SAW) never wore anything that could distinguish him from his companions.

آپ ﷺ نے کبھی ایسی چیز کو زیب تن نہیں کیا جو آپ کو اپنے ساتھیوں سے ممتاز کرتا۔

He (SAW) would meet the affluent and the impoverished alike and never made distinction on the basis of caste, creed and colour.

آپ ﷺ امیر اور غریب کیساتھ ایک جیسے پیش آتے اور کبھی نسل، عقیدے اور رنگ کی بنیاد پر فرق نہیں کیا۔

People who did not know him, could not tell him apart from the rest of his comrades.

جو لوگ آپ ﷺ کو نہیں جانتے تھے وہ آپ کو اپنے ساتھیوں کے بیچ آپکی شناخت نہیں کر سکتے۔

Abu Umamah bin Tha'labah (R.A) reported, "The Companions of The Rasool (SAW) of Allah mentioned the life of the world before him.

ابو عمامہ بن ظہبی رضی اللہ عنہ سے روایت ہے کہ اللہ کے رسول کے صحابہ نے آپ کے سامنے دنیاوی زندگی کا ذکر کیا

He (SAW) said, "Do you not hear? Do you not hear? Simplicity (in life) is part of faith, simplicity is part of faith".

آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا: "کیا آپ سنتے نہیں؟ کیا آپ سنتے نہیں؟ زندگی میں سادگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے، سادگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے۔"

In life style, diet and manners, he was simple and humble.

طرز زندگی، طعام اور اخلاق و اطوار میں آپ ﷺ سادہ اور خاکسار تھے۔

Sahl Ibn Sa'ad (R.A) one of Muhammad's (SAW) companions, said, "The Rasool (SAW) of Allah did not see bread made from fine flour from the time Allah sent him (as a Rasool) until he died."

آپ ﷺ کے صحابہ سے ایک صحابی سہل ابن سعد رضی اللہ عنہ نے کہا، "اللہ کے رسول نے رسالت سے لے کر وفات تک عمدہ آٹے کی روٹی نہیں دیکھی۔"

Similarly, Aa'isha (R.A) said, "The mattress of the Rasool (SAW), on which he slept, was made of leather stuffed with the fibre of date tree".

اسی طرح عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے فرمایا، "آپ ﷺ کا بچھونہ جس پر آپ ﷺ سوتے تھے، کجھور کے پتوں سے بھرے ہوئے چمڑے سے بنا ہوا تھا۔"

Amr Ibn Al-Hareth (R.A), one of Hazrat Muhammad's (SAW) companions, said that when the Rasool (SAW) died, he left neither money nor anything else except his white riding mule, his arms, and a piece of land which he left to charity.

عمر ابن حارث رضی اللہ عنہ جو حضرت محمد ﷺ کے مبارک صحابہ میں سے ایک صحابی تھے، نے کہا،

"جب حضور پاک ﷺ اس دنیا سے فانی ہوئے، رحلت کر گئے آپ ﷺ نے نہ مال دولت اور نہ کوئی اور چیز ترکے میں چھوڑی۔ ماسوائے ایک سفید خچر، اپنے ہتھیار اور ٹکڑا زمین کے جسے آپ ﷺ نے خیرات کر دیا۔"

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) lived this hard life till he died although the Muslim treasury was at his disposal, the greater part of the Arabian peninsula was Muslim, and the Muslims were victorious after eighteen years of his mission.

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے اپنی موت تک ہی ایسی سخت زندگی گزاری اگرچہ مسلمانوں کا خزانہ

آپ ﷺ کے اختیار میں تھا، عرب کے جزیرے کے زیادہ تر آبادی مسلمانوں پر مشتمل تھی اور

مسلمان اٹھارہ سال (18) کی جدوجہد کے بعد فتح یاب ہوئے تھے۔

Despite his responsibilities as a Nabi, a teacher, a statesman, and a judge, Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) used to milk his goat, mend his clothes, repair his shoes and help with the household work.

بحیثیت ایک نبی، معلم، سیاست دان اور جج (قاضی) کی ذمہ داریاں نبھانے کے باوجود آپ ﷺ خود اپنی بکری دوھا کرتے تھے، کپڑوں میں خود پیوند لگایا کرتے تھے، جوتوں میں مرمت خود کیا کرتے تھے اور گھر کے کام کاج میں بھی ہاتھ بٹھایا کرتے تھے۔

He (SAW) used to visit ailing persons and exhorted all Muslims to do likewise.

آپ بیمار لوگوں کی بیمار پرسی کیلئے تشریف لے جایا کرتے اور تمام مسلمانوں کو ایسا کرنے کی تلقین کیا کرتے تھے۔

He (SAW) also helped his companions in digging a trench by moving sand with them.

آپ ﷺ خندق کھودنے میں اپنے ساتھیوں کی مدد کی۔

Whenever he (SAW) visited a person he would first greet him and then take his permission to enter the house.

جب کبھی آپ ﷺ کسی کے پاس جاتے تھے، پہلے انہیں سلام کرتے تھے پھر گھر میں داخل ہونے کی اجازت مانگتے۔

He (SAW) advised the people to follow this etiquette and not to get annoyed if anyone declined to give permission, for it was quite likely the person concerned was busy otherwise and did not mean any disrespect.

آپ ﷺ نے لوگوں کو یہ طریقہ اصول اختیار کرنے کی نصیحت کی اور جب کوئی اجازت نہ دے تو غصہ نہ ہونا کیونکہ عین ممکن ہے کہ وہ متعلقہ شخص کسی اور کام میں مصروف ہو اور اس کا مطلب آپ کی توہین کرنا نہ ہو۔

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was always the first to greet another and would not withdraw his hand from a handshake till the other man withdrew his.

حضرت محمد ﷺ ہمیشہ سلام کرنے میں پہل کرتے اور مصافحہ کرنے کے بعد کسی کا ہاتھ اُس وقت تک نہیں چھوڑتے جب تک دوسرا بندہ ہاتھ نہیں چھوڑتا۔

If one wanted to say something in his ears, he would not turn away till one had finished.

اگر کوئی شخص آپ کے کان میں کچھ کہنا چاہتے تو آپ ﷺ کبھی بات ختم ہونے سے پہلے منہ نہیں پھیرتے۔

Anas (R.A), one of Hazrat Muhammad's (SAW) companions said that there was no person whom they loved more than the Nabi Hazrat Muhammad (SAW), yet when he come to them, they did not stand up for him because he (SAW) hated their standing up for him.

آپ ﷺ کے صحابہ میں سے ایک صحابی حضرت انس رضی اللہ عنہ نے کہا کہ نبی سے زیادہ انہوں نے کبھی کسی کو نہیں چاہا لیکن پھر بھی جب آپ ﷺ ان کے پاس آتے تو وہ کھڑے نہیں ہوتے تھے کیونکہ آپ ﷺ اپنے لیے ان کے کھڑے ہونے کو ناپسند کرتے تھے۔

He (SAW) would himself, however, stand up when any dignitary came to him:

تاہم آپ ﷺ خود کھڑے ہوتے تھے جب کوئی معزز آپ کے پاس آتے تھے۔

He (SAW) had stood up to receive the wet nurse who had reared him in infancy and would spread his own sheet for her. His foster sister was given similar treatment.

آپ ﷺ اپنی رضائی ماں جس نے آپ کو بچپن میں پالایا تھا، کی تعظیم میں کھڑے ہوتے اور اپنی چادر اس کے لیے بچھاتے، اپنی رضائی بہن کیساتھ بھی اسی طرح پیش آتے تھے۔

Similarly, Hazarat Aaisha (R.A) has narrated: "I have never encountered anyone that had emulated the Rasool (SAW) in manner, likeness and speech more than Fatima (R.A).

اسی طرح حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا سے روایت ہے، "میں نے کبھی فاطمہ سے بڑھ کر رسول ﷺ کے اخلاق، مشابہت اختیار کرنے اور گفتار میں نقل اتارتے ہوئے نہیں دیکھا ہے۔"

When she came in to visit him (the Rasool) he got up to (Welcome) her, took her by the hand, kissed her and made her sit where he was sitting.

جب فاطمہ رضی اللہ عنہا آپ ﷺ کے پاس آتی تھی تو آپ ﷺ ان کو خوش آمدید کہنے کیلئے اٹھتے، ہاتھ سے پکڑ کر لے جاتے، چومتے اور اپنی جگہ پر بٹھاتے، اور جب آپ ﷺ اس کے (فاطمہ رضی اللہ عنہا) پاس آتے تو وہ اٹھ کھڑی ہو جاتی، ہاتھ پکڑتی، چومتی اور اپنی جگہ پر بٹھاتی تھی۔

He avoided sitting at a prominent place in a gathering, so much so that people coming in had difficulty in spotting him and had to ask who the Rasool (SAW) was.

آپ ﷺ مجلس میں نمایاں جگہ پر بیٹھنے سے گریز کرتے اور بعض اوقات لوگوں کو آپ کی شناخت میں مشکل پیش آتی تھی اور پوچھنا پڑتا کہ ان میں کونسا رسول ﷺ ہیں۔

Once Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was travelling with his companions and when it was time to have the food prepared, he asked them to slaughter a sheep.

ایک دفعہ آپ ﷺ اپنے صحابہ کیساتھ سفر پر تھے اور کھانا تیار کرنے کا وقت آیا، تو آپ ﷺ نے ان سے ایک بھیڑ ذبح کرنے کیلئے کہا۔

A man said, "I Will slaughter it." Another one said, "I Will skin it out".

ایک آدمی نے کہا، "میں اسے ذبح کرونگا" دوسرے نے کہا، "میں اس کی کھال اتار دوں گا۔"

A third one said, "I will cook it." So the Rasool of Allah (SAW) said, "I will collect wood for fire".

تیسرے نے کہا، "میں اسے پکھا دوں گا"۔ رسول ﷺ نے کہا "میں آگ جلانے کیلئے ایندھن (لکڑی) جمع کرونگا۔"

They said, "No, we will suffice you that work," I know that you can do it for me, but I hate to be privileged.

انہوں نے کہا "نہیں آپ کی جگہ ہم یہ کام کرینگے"۔ "میں جانتا ہوں کہ آپ میرے لیے یہ کر سکتے ہیں لیکن باسہولت ہونا مجھے پسند نہیں۔"

Allah hates to see a slave of His, privileged to others." So he went and collected fir-wood.

"اللہ اپنے ایک غلام کو دوسروں کی نسبت باسہولت ہونے سے نفرت کرتا ہے۔" پس آپ ﷺ چلے گئے اور خود جلانے کی لکڑی (ایندھن) جمع کر دی۔

Our beloved Rasool Hazarat Muhammad (SAW) was endowed with impeccable qualities from which we can learn a lot to improve our lifestyle.

ہمارے پیارے نبی ﷺ بے باخوبیوں کے مالک تھے جس سے ہمیں اپنی طرز زندگی بہتر بنانے کیلئے بہت کچھ سیکھ سکتے ہیں۔

Humbleness and simplicity were some of his many qualities.

عاجزی اور سادگی آپ ﷺ کی کئی خوبیوں میں سے چند ایک ہیں۔

By adopting the sunnah of simplicity and humility, we can eradicate the social evils like ostentation, haughtiness, arrogance and pride.

عاجزی اور سادگی کی سنتوں پر عمل کرنے سے ہم معاشرتی برائیوں جیسے دکھاوا، خود بینی (تکبر) گستاخی اور تکبر کا جڑ سے خاتمہ کر سکتے ہیں۔

Regrettably we squander our hard-earned resources on unwanted luxurious items simply to gratify our sense of pride and superiority over others.

بڑی افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ہم اپنی خون پسینے کی کمائی غیر ضروری عیشیوں پر اڑاتے ہیں صرف احساس تکبر اور احساس برتری کی تسکین کی خاطر۔

If we make simplicity and humility a part of our personality.

اگر ہم سادگی اور عاجزی اپنی شخصیت کا حصہ بنائیں۔

Our social behaviour will be considerate and genuine, our happiness will be unadulterated and we will not recoil our heads in pride but bow them in humility and affection.

تو ہمارا معاشرتی رویہ دانشمندانہ اور حقیقی ہو گا، ہماری خوشی خالص ہو اور ہم غرور کے مارے اپنے سروں کو پیچھے نہیں لے کے جائیں گے بلکہ عاجزی اور شفقت کے ساتھ انہیں جھکا دیں گے۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions

Q1. What is meant by simplicity and humility?

Ans. **Simplicity** is a noun that means "The quality of being plain." Simplicity describes a lack of ornamentation. It also means the absence of luxury or showiness, affectation or pretense etc. While **humility** comes from the Latin word "humilis" which literally means "low". If you feel humility in front of someone, you feel small in the scheme of things. Humility is usually used to talk about a lack of ego.

Q2. Describe in a few sentences, the life style of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ in the light of the text that you have read?

Ans: Our Holy Prophet ﷺ led a very simple life. Simplicity and humility were inherent traits of Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ personality. Sahl Ibn Sa'ad (RA) said, "The Rasool of Allah ﷺ did not see bread made from fine flour from the time Allah sent him as Rasool until He ﷺ left this world." Similarly Hazrat Aa'isha (RA) said, "The mattress of the Rasool ﷺ, on which he slept, was made of leather stuffed with the fibre of date tree." Furthermore, He ﷺ never made people small, unwanted or embarrassed. He ﷺ would sit wherever there was a place available in an assembly and never sought a prominent or elevated place. He ﷺ never wore anything that could distinguish him from his companions. He ﷺ would meet the affluent and the impoverished alike and never made distinction on the basis of caste, creed and colour.

Q3. How can simplicity and humility do away with the culture of extravagance and waste?

Ans. **Extravagance** is the spending of more money than is reasonable or than you can afford, and **waste** is an act of using or spending something carelessly, extravagantly or to no purpose. To live in simplicity, gentleness and humility is a pretty countercultural message of Islam. Allah ordered us to be moderate in spending, urged us to be balanced and prohibited us from extravagance and the spending of money wastefully. Simplicity and humility can eradicate the social evils like ostentation, haughtiness, extravagance, arrogance and pride. Regrettably we squander our hard-earned resources on unwanted luxurious items simply to gratify our sense

of pride and superiority over others. Simplicity and humility mould our social behavior into considerate and genuine.

Q4. Read the last paragraph of the lesson, "Simplicity and humility of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ" with comprehension and write down the main idea and supporting details of the paragraph.

Ans. The main idea of the paragraph is that simplicity and humility were the intrinsic traits of our Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ personality. In order to improve our lifestyle, we should adopt the qualities of simplicity and humility. Simplicity and humility do away with the social evils like ostentation, haughtiness, arrogance and pride. If these evils are eradicated, our world would become a happier place to live in.

Q 5. How did Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ treat his foster sister?

Ans. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ treated His ﷺ foster sister, Hazrat Sheema (RA), with kindness and affection. Whenever she came, He ﷺ had stood up to receive her (RA) and would spread His ﷺ own sheet for her (RA). He ﷺ had sat near her and talked to her with great affection and tenderness.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option for the following statements.

- The mattress on which Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ slept was made of leather,
 - was poor
 - led a simple life
 - Could not purchase expensive mattress
 - was prominent
- The word that is opposite in meaning to affluent is _____
 - Rich
 - beautiful
 - well – mannered
 - poor
- According to the text Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and Hazrat Fatima greeted each other _____ way.
 - In the same
 - in the different
 - In a simple
 - in an affluent
- the word closest in meaning to impoverished is _____
 - Without money
 - without good manners
 - Having money
 - having good health
- According to the text of the lesson Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ used to milk his goat, this shows that _____

- (a) The Rasool ﷺ liked the milk of goats
 (b) The Rassol ﷺ did not like milking of goat by other people
 (c) Humility was essential part of the Rassol's ﷺ character
 (d) The Rasool ﷺ had no servants

GRAMMAR

A. Choose the correct option for each sentence.

- "Success" is an example of _____.
 (a) Countable noun (b) uncountable noun
 (b) **Abstract noun** (d) material noun
- "Sugar" is an example of _____.
 (a) Countable noun (b) **uncountable noun**
 (c) Abstract noun (d) collective noun
- "Honey" is an example of _____.
 (a) Countable noun (b) **uncountable noun**
 (b) Abstract noun (d) collective noun
- "Bravery" is an example of _____.
 (a) Countable noun (b) uncountable noun
 (b) **Abstract noun** (d) collective noun
- "Tables" is an example of _____.
 (a) **Countable noun** (b) uncountable noun
 (b) Abstract noun (d) collective noun

B. Write the correct plural of the nouns in parenthesis.

- These (Person) persons are protesting against the president.
- The (woman) women over there want to meet the manager.
- My (Child) children hate eating pasta.
- The (student) students are doing the exercise right now.
- The (Fish) fish I bought is in the fridge.
- Where did you put the (Knife) knives which were on the (shelf) shelves?
- (Piano) pianos are expensive.
- These (phenomenon) phenomena are not fully understood.

C. Use both singular and plural nouns below in sentence to show difference in meaning.

Words	Sentences
Good	The food was very good.
Goods	They sell sporting goods.
Wood	Wood burns easily.
Woods	They walked through the woods arm in arm.
Spectacle	Bull fighting is a very interesting spectacle.
Spectacles	I have lost a pair of spectacles.
Character	Julius Caesar is a great historical character.
Characters	I like the characters in Shakespeare's Hamlet.
Manner	It is in a manner done already.
Manners	His manners were truly regal.
Force	They came in full force.
Forces	He had fought forces five times the size of his and won.

D. Identify the noun phrase in the following sentences.

- He wished to talk to his manager.
- The wicked man loves getting poor people into trouble.
- The poor man wanted to pay back every penny he owed.
- All the kids were sleeping.
- Horses prefer living in dark stables.

E. Complete each sentence with a properly formed noun clause.

- Jamal asked me _____.
 (a) Where was his wallet (b) where his wallet was
- I couldn't tell him _____.
 (a) Where was I (b) where I was
- I don't know _____.
 (a) How many children he has (b) how many children does he have
- _____ is not important.
 (a) How close we are (b) How close are we
- _____ was sad.
 (a) What did she say (b) What she said

UNIT-2

THE CHAMPIONS

فاتحین

Ahmad Ali and Gul Sher were classmates, studying in grade ten in a government school, situated in the impoverished neighbourhood of Lyari, Karachi.

احمد علی اور گل شیر دونوں کلاس فیلو تھے اور ایک سرکاری سکول جوکرچی کے ایک پسماندہ علاقے لیاری میں واقع ہے، میں جماعت دہم میں پڑھ رہے تھے۔

They were so together in friendship that they felt themselves to be brothers.

وہ دوستی میں اتنے قریب تھے کہ دونوں ایک دوسرے کو بھائی سمجھتے تھے۔

They had known each other since childhood, growing up on the lower Eastern side of Lyari River.

وہ بچپن سے ایک دوسرے کو جانتے تھے اور لیاری دریا کے زیریں مشرقی پہلو پر پہلے بڑھے تھے۔

Gul Sher was fair, lean, and lanky; his family had moved from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to Karachi before his birth.

گل شیر خوبصورت، ڈبلا پتلا اور دراز قد تھا۔ اُس کا خاندان اُسکی پیدائش سے پہلے خیبر پختونخواہ سے کراچی منتقل ہو گیا تھا۔

Ahmad Ali was Sheedi, dark, short, and husky.

احمد علی حبشی (افریقی نسل) سیاہ فام، پست قد اور توانا تھا۔

Gul Sher's hair was always falling over his eyes, while Ahmad Ali wore his black hair in a natural Afro style.

گل شیر کے بال ہمیشہ اُسکی آنکھوں پر پڑے رہتے / لٹکے رہتے جبکہ احمد علی اپنے کالے بال حبشی طرز پر سنوارتے۔

Each youngster had a dream of someday becoming a lightweight boxing champion of the world.

ہر ایک (دونوں) نوجوان کا یہ خواب (سپنا) تھا کہ کسی ایک دن عالمی سطح پر وہ ہلکے وزن کے مکابازی کا چیمپئن بنے گا۔

To achieve this cherished dream, they would strive hard day and night.

اس عزیز سپنے کو پورا کرنے کیلئے وہ دن رات سخت کوشش کرتے۔

Early morning sunrises would find them running along the River Lyari; and would attend the boxing club daily without any break.

وہ صبح سویرے سورج کے طلوع ہونے سے پہلے لیاری دریا کے کنارے دوڑ لگاتے، اور روزانہ بلا کسی ناغہ کے باکسنگ کلب جایا کرتے تھے۔

They had a collection of pictures of famous boxers like Joe Louis, Evander Holyfield, Rocky Marciana, Joe Frazier, Muhammad Ali and Mike Tyson; cut out from old newspapers and magazine.

انکے پاس مشہور مکابازوں جیسے جولیسی، ایوینڈر، بولی فیلڈ، راکی مرسیانا، جوفرینئر، محمد علی اور مائیک ٹائی سن کی تصویریں تھیں جو انہوں نے پرانے اخباروں اور رسالوں سے کاٹ لی تھیں۔

If asked a question about any given fighter, they would immediately zip out from their memory ranks, division, weights, records of fights, knockouts, technical knockouts, and draws or losses.

اگر کوئی ان سے ان مکابازوں کے بارے میں سوال پوچھتا تو وہ فوراً (یک لخت) انکے درجات، وزن، مقابلوں کا ریکارڈ، ناک آؤٹ اور ٹیکنیکل ناک آؤٹ اور بار جیت کے فیصلے کے بغیر ختم میچوں اور بارے ہوئے مقابلوں کے بارے میں جواب دیتے تھے۔

Each had fought many fights and had won many medals. They were equally good boxers. ہر ایک نے کئی مقابلوں میں حصہ لیا تھا اور کئی تمغے جیتے تھے۔ وہ یکساں طور پر اچھے باکسرز تھے۔

The difference was in their boxing style, Gul's lean form and long reach made him the better boxer, while Ali's short and muscular frame made him the better slugger.

فرق ان کے باکسنگ کے انداز میں تھا۔ گل اپنے ڈبلے پتلے جسم اور لمبے بازوں کی وجہ سے ایک بہتر باکسر تھا، جبکہ علی اپنی پست قد اور مضبوط جسم کی وجہ سے ایک اچھا مکا باز سمجھا جاتا تھا۔

Whenever they had met in the ring for friendly fight, it had always been hot and heavy contest.

جب بھی وہ دوستانہ مقابلوں میں آمنے سامنے ہوتے تو مقابلے ہمیشہ گرم اور کانٹے دار ہوا کرتے تھے۔

Ones they were fighting from two different poles for National Boxing Championship and the winner of the final was to represent the country in the World Lightweight Boxing Championship.

ایک دفعہ وہ نیشنل باکسنگ چیمپئن شپ کیلئے مخالف ٹیموں سے لڑ رہے تھے اور ان مقابلوں میں کامیاب ہونے والے کو عالمی ہلکے وزن والے باکسنگ چیمپئن شپ میں اپنے ملک کی نمائندگی کرنی تھی۔

After a series of elimination fights, they had been informed that they were to meet each other in the final that was scheduled to be held on the 14th of August, two weeks away.

ایلیمنیشن مقابلوں کے سیریز کے بعد انہیں مطلع کیا گیا تھا کہ وہ آج سے دو ہفتوں کے بعد 14 اگست کو فائنل مقابلے میں مدمقابل ہونگے۔

The two boys continued to run together, but even when joking with each other, they both had sensed that a wall was rising between them.

دونوں لڑکے اکٹھے دوڑ لگاتے، لیکن یہاں تک کہ ایک دوسرے سے مذاق کے دوران بھی دونوں کو یہ احساس ہو چکا تھا کہ ان کے درمیان اختلاف پروان چڑھ رہا ہے۔

One morning less than a week before their bout, they met as usual for their daily workout.

اگلی صبح مقابلے سے ایک ہفتہ پہلے دونوں معمول کے مطابق روزانہ کی سرگرمی میں ایک دوسرے سے ملے۔

Running lightly along the river's edge.

نریا کے کنارے ہلکے پھلکے انداز میں دوڑتے ہوئے۔

Gul glanced at Ali who kept his eyes purposely straight ahead, pausing from time to time to throw fists at an imaginary jaws.

گل نے علی کی طرف دیکھا جو دانستہ طور پر سامنے سیدھا دیکھ رہا تھا (نظریں جمائی ہوئی تھیں)۔ گل نے بگاڑے دیکھتے اور خیالی جھڑوں پر مکے مار رہے تھے۔

After a mile or so, Ali puffed and said, "Let's stop for a while, bro." لی بھگ ایک ادھ گھڑی کے بعد علی نے زور سے سانس چھوڑ دی اور کہا بھئی تھوڑی دیر کیلئے رکتے ہیں۔

I think we both got something to say to each other." Gul nodded.

"ہمیں ایک دوسرے سے کچھ بات کرنی ہے" گل نے اثبات میں سر ہلایا۔

It was not natural to be acting as though nothing unusual was happening when two star players and bosom friends were going to fight each other within a few short days.

اس طرح کی اداکاری غیر فطری تھی کیونکہ دونوں کے درمیان کوئی غیر معمولی چیز واقع نہیں ہوئی تھی۔ جب دو عظیم کھلاڑی اور جگری دوست چند دنوں کے مختصر مدت کے بعد مقابلے کیلئے ایک دوسرے سے لڑنے جا رہے تھے۔

They rested their elbows on the railing separating them from the river.

دریا کے کنارے جنگلے پر کہنیوں سے ٹیک لگا کر کھڑے تھے۔

Ali broke the silence. "Man. I don't know how to come out with it." Gul helped. علی نے خاموشی توڑ دی۔ "بھئی، میں نہیں جانتا کہ میں کیا بتاؤں / کس طرح اظہار کروں؟" گل نے ان کی مدد کرتے ہوئے کہا۔

"It's about our fight, right?" "Yeah, right." I've been thinking about it too, buddy. "یہ ہمارے لڑائی کے بارے میں ہے، ٹھیک؟ ہاں ٹھیک۔ میں بھی اسی بارے میں سوچ رہا ہوں۔

In fact, since we found out it was going to be me and you, I've been awake at nights, pulling punches on you, trying not to hurt you."

درحقیقت، جب سے مجھے معلوم ہوا تھا کہ مقابلہ ہم دونوں کے درمیان ہو رہا ہے، میں ساری رات جاگا رہتا ہوں، آہستہ آہستہ، آپکو مکے مارتا ہوں۔ اور میری یہ کوشش ہوتی ہے کہ تمہیں زخمی نہ کر دوں۔

Same here. It is natural to think about the fight.

میرے ساتھ بھی کچھ یہی ہو رہا ہے۔ مقابلے کے بارے میں سوچنا ایک قدرتی امر ہے۔

I mean, we both are outstanding fighters, and we both want to win.

اسکا مطلب ہے کہ ہم دونوں بہترین مکے باز ہیں، اور ہم دونوں جیتنا چاہتے ہیں۔

But only one of us can win. There is no draw in the elimination." Ali tapped Gul Gently on the shoulder.

"ہم دونوں میں سے ایک ہی جیت سکتا ہے۔ ایلی مینیشن مقابلہ ہار جیت کے بغیر ختم نہیں ہو سکتا۔" علی نے گل کے کندھے پر آہستہ تپکی دی۔

"I don't mean to sound like I'm bragging, bro. But I want to win, fair and square." Gul nodded quietly. "Yeah."

"بھئی، میرا مقصد ہرگز شیخی بھگانا نہیں ہے / بڑائی ظاہر کرنا نہیں لیکن میں صاف بتا دوں کہ میں جیتنا چاہتا ہوں۔" گل نے خاموشی سے سر ہلایا، ہاں۔

We both know that in the ring the better man wins. Friend or no friend, brother or no..."

ہم دونوں جانتے ہیں کہ مقابلے میں نسبتاً بہتر آدمی جیتتا ہے۔ دوست ہو یا نہیں، بھائی ہو یا نہیں۔

They shook hands and departed to confront each other in the ring.

دونوں نے ایک دوسرے سے مصافحہ کیا اور مقابلے کے میدان میں آنا سامنا کرنے کے لئے رخصت ہوئے۔

Walking the streets had not relaxed Ali; the more he thought about the fight the more perplexed he felt.

گلیوں میں چلنے سے علی کو راحت نہیں ملی۔ وہ جتنا اس مقابلے کے بارے میں سوچتا تھا اتنا وہ پریشان ہو جاتا تھا۔

Last in thoughts he let himself quietly into his apartment and went straight to bed, falling into a restless and fitful sleep with sounds of the gong for Round one.

سوچوں میں ڈوبا ہوا وہ خاموشی سے کمرے میں داخل ہوا اور بے چینی کی ایسی نیند میں چلا گیا جس میں وہ راونڈ ون کے لئے گہنتی بجنے کی آوازیں سن رہا تھا۔

When Gul reached home, he made his way to the rooftop.

جب گل اپنے گھر پہنچ گیا وہ اپنے گھر کی چھت پر چڑھ گیا۔

In the quiet early dark, he peered below where the lights of the city blinked, and the sounds of cars mingled with the shout and the laughter of children in the street.

شام کی خاموش تاریکی میں جب اُس نے نیچے دیکھا جہاں شہر کی بنیاں ٹھہمارہی تھی، اور موٹر کاروں کا شور گلیوں میں بچوں کی شور اور قہقہوں سے گھل مل رہی تھی۔

He was passing some heavy time on his rooftop. How would the coming fight affect his relationship with Ali?

وہ اپنے گھر کی چھت پر مشکل وقت سے گزر رہا تھا۔ کس طرح اُنے والا مقابلہ علی کے ساتھ تعلقات پر اثر انداز ہوگا؟

As the two climbed into the ring, the crowd exploded with a roar.

جیسے ہی وہ دونوں مقابلے کے میدان میں داخل ہو گئے تو بجوم شور اور تالیوں سے گونج اُٹھا۔

Gul and Ali both bowed gracefully and then raised their arms in acknowledgment.

گل اور علی دونوں باوقار طریقے سے جھک گئے اور پھر جواب میں انہوں نے اپنے بازو بلند کیے۔

Gul turned slowly and his eyes met Ali's. Suddenly Ali's left eye winked and Gul responded.

گل آہستہ مڑے اور اُسکی آنکھیں علی کی آنکھوں سے ملیں۔ اچانک علی نے۔ بائیں آنکھ ماری اور گل نے اسکا جواب دیا۔

Bong, bong, bong! The roar turned to stillness.

ٹھن، ٹھن، ٹھن! شور خاموشی میں تبدیل ہو گیا۔

"Ladies and Gentlemen," The announcer spoke slowly.

"خواتین و حضرات،" اعلان کنندہ نے دھیمی آواز میں بولا۔

Now the moment we have all been waiting for- the main event between two fine young fighters.

اب وہ گھڑی یعنی بہترین نوجوان مکابازوں کے درمیان بڑے مقابلے کا وقت آگیا، جسکا ہم اتنے دنوں سے انتظار کر رہے تھے۔

In this corner, weighing 131 pounds, Ahmad Ali. And in this corner, weighing 133 pounds, Gul Sher Khan.

اس کونے میں 131 پائونڈ وزن رکھنے والا احمد علی اور اس کونے میں 133 پائونڈ وزن والا گل شیر خان۔

The winner will represent Pakistan in World Boxing Championship in the lightweight Category.

اس مقابلے میں کامیاب ہونے والا نوجوان ہلکے وزن والے چیمپئن شپ میں عالمی سطح پر پاکستان کی نمائندگی کرے گا۔

There will be no draw. May the best man!"

مقابلے میں بار جیت کا فیصلہ ضرور ہوگا۔ ہماری دعا ہے کہ بہترین آدمی (کھلاڑی) جیت جائے! BONG! BONG! ROUND ONE. Ali and Gul turned and faced each other squarely in a fighting pose.

ٹھن، ٹھن، پہلا راؤنڈ۔ علی اور گل مڑے اور لڑائی کی پوزیشن میں بالکل سیدھا آمنے سامنے ہو گئے۔ Ali wasted no time. He came in fast, head low, half hunched toward his right shoulder, and lashed out with a straight left.

علی نے وقت ضائع نہیں کیا/ انتظار نہیں کیا وہ تیزی سے سر نیچے کر کے، دابنے کندھے کو ذرا اگے کئے ہوئے آئے اور سیدھا بائیں مکا دے مارا۔

He missed a right cross as Gul slipped the punch and countered with one-two-three lefts that snapped Ali's head back, sending a mild shock coursing through him.

اُس نے دائیں کراس کو مس کیا جیسا کہ گل نے مکے سے اپنے آپ کو بچایا اور جواب میں تین لگاتار بائیں ہاتھ سے مکے مارے جو علی کے سر کی پشت پر لگے، جس سے انکے جسم میں معمولی نوعیت کے درد کی لہر دوڑی۔

If Ali had any small doubt about their friendship affecting their fight, it was completely dispelled.

اگر علی کے ذہن میں دوستی/کاشک/خیال بھی تھا جو اسکی لڑائی پر اثر انداز ہو رہا تھا وہ مکمل طور پر ختم ہو گیا۔

Gul's left hand was like a piston pumping jabs one right after another with seeming ease.

گل کا بائیں ہاتھ ایک پمپ کی طرح معلوم ہو رہا تھا جو بڑی آسانی سے بے درجے کے مار رہا تھا۔ Ali bobbed and weaved and threw occasional punches with his right. He ducked a short right and missed a left hook.

علی اوپر نیچے اور دائیں بائیں ہلے اور وقفے وقفے سے دائیں بازو سے مکے مارے۔ اُس نے ایک شارٹ سے اپنے آپ کو بچایا اور بائیں ہک کو چھوڑ دیا۔

Ali trapped him against the ropes just long enough to pour some punishing rights and left to Gul's hard midsection.

علی نے اُسے رسیوں میں کافی دیر تک پھنسا یا تاکہ گل کے جسم کے سینے پر دائیں اور بائیں ہاتھ سے مکے برسائے۔

Bong! Round one came to conclusion.

ٹھن! پہلا راؤنڈ اختتام پذیر ہو گیا۔

Both Lyarite brothers froze their punches well on its way, sending up a roar of approval for good sportsmanship.

دونوں لیاریت بھائیوں نے اچھی طرح اپنے ہاتھ ٹھنڈے کئے (مکے مارے) اور اچھے کھلاڑی ہونے پر داد وصول کی۔

No sooner did the Round begin than Ali was off his stool and rushed at Gul like a bull, sending a hard right to his head.

جیسے ہی دوسرا راؤنڈ شروع ہو گیا علی اپنے سٹول سے دوڑ گیا اور گل پر بیل کی طرح چپٹ پڑا۔ اور اس کے سر پر دائیں ہاتھ سے مکا مارا۔

Beads of water exploded from Gul's long hair.

گل کے لمبے بالوں سے پسینہ ٹپکنے لگا۔

Light suddenly exploded inside Ali's head as Gul slipped the blow and hit him with a piston like left on Ali's chin.

علی کو اچانک تارے نظر آئے (سر میں بجلیاں چمکیں) جیسے ہی گل نے پسٹن کی طرح علی کی ٹوڑی پر بائیں مکا مارا۔

Uproar and yelling broke out in the stadium when Gul's crushing blow momentarily unbalanced Ali's legs.

سارا سٹیڈیم شور اور چیخوں سے گونج اٹھا جب گل کے زوردار مکے نے علی کی دماغی توازن کو وقتی طور پر بگاڑ دیا۔

Neither fighter was giving an inch. Suddenly a short right punch struck Gul squarely on the chin.

کوئی بھی مکیابز ذرا بھی پیچھے ہٹنے والا نہیں تھا۔ اچانک سیدھا گل کی ٹوڑی پر ایک دائیں مکا لگا۔ His long legs turned to jelly, and his arms flailed out desperately.

اس کی ٹانگیں لڑکھڑائیں اور بازو مایوسی کی حالت میں نیچے لٹکنے لگیں۔ Ali grunting like a bull, threw wild punches from every direction.

علی نے بیل کی طرح بڑبڑاتے ہوئے دیوانہ وار مکے مارنا شروع کیا۔ Gul felt dizzy, disoriented, babbed and weaved, evading most of the blows.

گل حواس باختہ ہو کر اس کا سر چکرانے لگا مگر اوپر نیچے اور ادھر ادھر حرکتوں سے زیادہ تر مکوں سے خود کو بچا دیا۔

Ali lashed back with a haymaker but at the same instant, his eye caught another left hook from Gul.

علی نے ایک زوردار جوابی مکا مارا لیکن عین اسی لمحے گل کی طرف سے اسکی آنکھ پر بائیں ہاتھ سے مکا لگا۔

Ali swung out, trying to clear the pain. In a fog, he heard the roaring of the crowd, who seemed to have gone insane.

علی مقابلے میں آہے سے باہر ہو گئے درد سے آرام پانے کے لیے۔ دھند میں اُس نے ہجوم کے شور کی آواز سنی، جو بہت جذباتی ہو گیا تھا۔

His head cleared to hear the bell sound at the end of the round.

اور راؤنڈ کے اختتام پر اس نے گھنٹی کی آواز سنی جب اُس کے دماغ ٹھکانے آ گئے۔ Bong! Round three-the final round. Up to now it had been pretty much even.

ٹھن! تیسرا راؤنڈ۔ آخری راؤنڈ۔ ابھی تک تو مقابلہ بالکل برابر چلا آ رہا تھا۔ But everyone knew there could be now draw and that this round would decide the winner.

ہر ایک جانتا تھا کہ مقابلہ برابر ہونے کی تو کوئی صورت نہیں اور اس راؤنڈ میں جیت کا فیصلہ ہوگا۔ This time, to Ali's surprise, it was Gul who came out fast, charging across the ring.

اس مرتبہ، علی بہت حیران تھے کہ گل بہت جذباتی انداز میں مقابلے کے میدان میں آئے۔ Ali braced himself but couldn't ward off the barrage of punches.

علی نے اپنے آپکو ذہنی طور پر تیار کیا لیکن مکوں کی بارش سے اپنے آپکو نہیں بچا سکے۔ Gull drove Ali's hard against the ropes. The crowd got frenzied.

گل نے علی کو پیچھے بھگا کر رسیوں سے ٹھکرادیا ہجوم بہت جذباتی ہو گیا تھا۔ So far the two had fought with courage and bravery. Ali tapped his gloves and commenced his attack anew.

ابھی تک تو دونوں نے بہت جرات مندی اور بہادری سے مقابلہ کیا تھا۔ علی نے دستاؤں کو باہم ٹھکرا دیا اور تازہ حملہ کیا۔

Gul, throwing boxer's caution to the wind, jumped in to meet him. Both pounded away.

گل نے محتاط رہنے کی خیال کو ہوا میں اڑا دیا اور اُس سے نبرد آزما ہونے کیلئے آگے آئے۔ دونوں نے زور دار مکا بازی شروع کی۔

Neither gave an inch, and neither fell to the canvas. Ali's left eye was tightly closed.

کوئی بھی ایک انچ پیچھے نہیں ہٹا اور کوئی بھی نیچے نہیں گرا۔ علی کی بائیں آنکھ مکمل بند تھی۔ Coral red blood poured from Gul's nose. They fought toe-to-toe.

گل کے ناک سے سرخ خون بہہ رہا تھا۔ براہ راست ایک دوسرے سے لڑ رہے تھے۔ The sounds of their blows were loud in contrast to the silence of the crowd. The referee was stunned by their savagery.

ہجوم کی خاموشی میں انکی مکوں اور واروں کی آوازیں واضح سنائی دے رہی تھیں۔ ریفری نے اس وحشت کو دیکھ کر ہکا بکا رہ گیا۔

Bong! Bong! Bell sounded over and over again. Ali and Gul were past hearing.

ٹھن، ٹھن، ٹھن! گھنٹی بار بار بج گئی۔ علی اور گل دونوں گھنٹی کی آواز سن رہے تھے۔

Their blows continued to pound on each other like hailstones. Finally the referee and the two trainers pried Ali and Gul apart.

انکے مکوں کی ڈالہ باری اب جاری تھی۔ آخر کار ریفری اور دوسرے ٹرینروں نے علی اور گل کو ایک دوسرے سے الگ کر دیا۔

Cold water was poured over them to bring them back to their senses. They looked around and then rushed toward each other.

ان کو بوش میں لانے کیلئے دونوں کے سروں پر ٹھنڈا پانی چڑکایا گیا۔ دونوں نے ارد گرد دیکھا اور پھر ایک تیزی سے ایک دوسرے کی طرف گئے۔

A cry of alarm surged through the stadium. Was this a fight to the death instead of a boxing match?

اضطراب اور خوف کی چیخ کی ایک لہر ہجوم میں دوڑی۔ کیا یہ ایک دوسرے کو مارنے کا مقابلہ تھا یا پاکسنگ میچ تھا؟

The fear soon gave way to wave upon wave of cheering as the two Lyarite brothers embraced at the conclusion of the final round.

خوف اور اضطراب کی جگہ خوشی اور تالیوں نے لے لی جیسے ہی دونوں برادر نسبتی نے آخری راؤنڈ کے اختتام پر گلے لگائے۔

No matter what the decision, they knew they would always be champions to each other. فیصلہ چاہے جو بھی ہو ایک دوسرے کیلئے چیمپئن رہے گے۔

Bong! Bong! Bong! "Ladies and Gentlemen. The winner and champion of the grand finale is ..."

ٹھن! ٹھن! ٹھن! "خواتین و حضرات۔ اس بڑے فائنل کا جیتنے والا اور چیمپئن ہے"

The announcer turned to point to the winner and found himself alone. Arm in arm, the champions had already left the ring.

اعلان کنندہ جیتنے والے کی طرف مڑے اور انہوں خود کو اکیلا پایا۔ ہاتھوں میں ہاتھیں ڈال کر دونوں چیمپئن پہلے ہی میدان سے چلے گئے تھے۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q1. What is the significance of the title "the Champions"?

Ans. The title of the lesson "The Champions" bears great importance because it gives potential readers a sense of the basic subject matter and incents the reader to read it and he is curious and wants to find out more.

Q2. What was the dream of Ahmad Ali and Gul Sher?

Ans. Ahmad Ali and Gul Sher were classmates, studying in grade ten in a government school. They were fast friends and felt themselves to be brothers. They had a dream of someday becoming a light weight boxing champion of the world. To achieve this cherished dream, they strived hard day and night.

Q3. Why was the fight so important for both Ali and Gul sher?

Ans. The fight was so important for both Ali and Gul Sher because the winning of this fight can lead them to achieve their goal. As both were outstanding players but only one of them could win, because there was no draw in the elimination. Both knew that in the ring the better man wins.

Q 4. How did the two friends fight? Describe in your own words in five sentences.

Ans. Five sentences:

- i. In the first round, Ahmad Ali, without wasting any time, came in fast and attacked Gul Sher.
- ii. Gul Sher also exchanged hard blows with his left hand which was like a piston.
- iii. In the second round, both fought aggressively and neither fighter was giving an inch.
- iv. In the final round they fought toe-to-toe and the sounds of their blows were loud in contrast to the silence of the crowd.
- v. But finally, arm in arm, they both had left the ring before the announcer pointed out the winner.

Q5. Compare and contrast the characters of Ali and Gul.

Ans. Comparison

Ahmad Ali and Gul Sher were classmates. They felt themselves to be brothers. They had known each other since childhood, growing up on the lower eastern side of Lyari River. Both had a dream of someday becoming a lightweight boxing champion of the world. They strived hard day and night to achieve this cherished dream. Early in the morning, they would run along the river Lyari, and would attend the boxing club daily without any break. They had a collection of pictures of famous boxers like Joe Louis, Muhammad Ali and Mike Tyson etc; cut out from old newspapers and magazines. Each had fought many fights and had won many medals.

Contrast

So for the contrast is concerned, Gul Sher was fair, lean and lanky. His hair was falling over his eyes; whereas Ahmad Ali was Sheedi, dark, short and husky. He wore his black hair in a natural Afro style. Their boxing style was also different. Gul's lean form and long reach made him the better boxer, while Ali's short and muscular frame made him the better slugger.

Q6. Is there any conflict in the story? If yes, describe it in detail.

Ans. Conflict is the tension in a situation between characters, or the actual opposition of characters. In this lesson we have two types of conflicts. The first is internal conflict i.e the struggle which occurs in the mind of a character or characters. Both of them were disturbed by the thought about the effects of the forthcoming fight on their friendship. So for the external conflict, both faced each other in the ring, struggling against each other to be the winner of the final and represent the country in World Lightweight Boxing Champion.

Q7. What was the effect of the fight on the relationship of the two friends?

Ans. Ahmad Ali and Gul Sher were fast friends. Both cherished the same dream of becoming a lightweight boxing champion of the world. To achieve their goal, once they had to face each other in a contest. Though they fought like savages in the ring, yet this fight did not affect their relationship. They embraced each other at the conclusion of the final

round. They did not care about the decision of the fight and left the ring arm in arm. They knew that friendship was greater than winning fight.

Q8. Keeping in View the relationship of the two friends, is it easier or harder for them to fight each other? Support your answer by giving references from the text.

Ans. Ahmad Ali and Gul Sher were so together in friendship that they felt themselves to be brothers. Keeping in view their friendship, it is very much harder for them to fight each other in a contest in the final. The more Ali thought about the fight, the more perplexed he felt. Gul Sher was also passing heavy times at night thinking about the effects of the fight on their friendship.

Q9. Are you satisfied with the ending? Support your answer by giving response with cogent arguments.

Ans. Yes, I am satisfied with the ending, because in the ring, both of them fought like champions. They fought toe-to-toe. Neither fighter was giving an inch. They fought like wild beasts. But in the end, they valued their friendship rather than the decision of the referee. Arm in arm, they left the ring without caring for the decision. They proved that friendship is more valuable than winning fight.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Chooses the correct option for the following statements.

- 1) Gul's lean form and long reach made him better boxer. This Statement means that Gul was a better boxer because
 - a. He was short, big with long arms
 - b. He was tall, skinny with long arms
 - c. He was short, skinny with long arms
 - d. He was high, well – built with short arms
- 2) "Ali was dark, short and husky" in this sentence the phrase "short and husky" means :

(a) Huge and muscular	(b) tick and strong
(c) Small and well – built	(d) a powerful and huge

- 3) They both sensed that a wall was rising between them. This Statement means:
- They were climbing higher on the wall of fame.
 - Communication gap was increasing between them.**
 - They were getting closer to each other.
 - They were not happy about their fight.
- 4) They could not win the contest because _____
- They were not good boxers
 - They were afraid of each other.
 - They realized that boxing is not a good sport.
 - Friendship was greater than winning fight.**
- 5) Ali had restless and fitful sleep on the night before the fight because _____
- He had quarreled with Gulsheer
 - He was challenged by Gulsheer
 - He had fallen ill on that particular night
 - He was disturbed about the effects of the forthcoming fight on their friendship.**

GRAMMAR

A. Complete the following sentences using appropriate articles.

- My mother is _____ doctor and my father is _____ author.
(a) a/a (b) a/an (c) the / an (d) a / no article
- Amjad recommended _____ good dentist, but _____ dentist doesn't have any openings for two months.
(a) a/ no article (b) the /an (c) a /the (d) the/the
- Do you have _____ broom? I dropped _____ piece of cake, and I need to clean it up.
(a) a/a (b) no article/a (c) the /the (d) an /a
- Do you have _____ dictionary? I don't have one, and I need to look up _____ word.
(a) a/the (b) an /a (c) the /a (d) a/a
- Do you have _____ passport? You need _____ passport to travel outside of _____ country.
(a) a/a/the (b) an /a/the (c) the /the/a (d) a /the/a

B. Complete the following exercise with a/an or the articles. Put "x" where no article is needed.

Boxing was originated in x Ancient Greece and has been a popular sport ever since, especially for the men. Lately, however, it has been a major health, fitness trend for the women. Boxing was included during the first Olympic games. In x Ancient Greece boxing was not a safe sport, they never used gloves. Professional boxing is an excellent career. A boxer's aim is to land as many punches on the opponent as possible. For most of the 20th century, boxing attracted huge fan and media attention

Pronouns:

A. Choose the correct pronoun to correctly finish this sentence.

- My name is Sonia. _____ love my family
(a) He (b) I (c) she (d) we
- I met Sonia yesterday _____ made me laugh.
(a) It (b) her (c) she (d) they
- At the left, you can see Saad. _____ is my brother
(a) That (b) He (c) it (d) Him
- Birds flap _____ wings.
(a) It (b) his (c) their (d) those
- My grandparents live in Karachi. _____ visit us.
(a) Them (b) they (c) their (d) he
- Lubna, Laila and Tahira were cross because _____ had waited ages for the bus.
(a) them (b) he (c) they (d) it
- Palwasha watched the children carefully as _____ crossed the road
(a) Them (b) he (c) they (d) it
- Hold the bag please while I put the shopping in _____.
(a) Him (b) it (c) she (d) I

A. Choose one of the following relative pronouns who which or whose to complete each sentence

- I talked to the girl whose car had broken down in front of the shop.
- Mr. Razaq, who is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
- I live in a house in Naran which is in Northern Pakistan.
- This is the girl which comes from swat.

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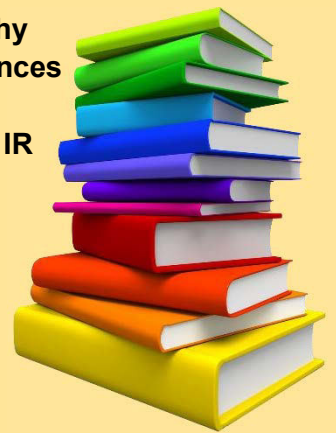


سے Modify کریں۔

Available Subjects

- Agriculture
- Computer Science
- Economics
- English
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Geology/Geography
- Management Sciences
- Microbiology
- PCRS/ Pak Study/ IR
- Pharmacy
- Sociology
- Zoology
- Chemistry
- Statistics
- Physics
- Mathematics
- Law
- Environmental Sciences
- Botany
- Biotechnology/ Biochemistry
- Library & Information Sciences
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- Political Science
- Nursing/ Psychology
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- Pashto
- Islamic & Arabic Studies
- Electrical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Software Engineering
- Election Officer
- General Knowledge
- Pedagogy
- Current Affairs
- Medical Subjects
- Judiciary & Law
- Fine arts and drawing
- Physical Education
- Many More

KPK
PUNJAB
SINDH
BALOCHISTAN
AJK



ABDULLAH
University of Swabi

5. That's Naeem, the boy who has just arrived at the airport.
6. Those who haven't paid their fee should do so at once.
7. This is a detective novel which you might like.
8. Here are the keys which you were searching for.

C. Underline the indefinite pronouns in the following sentences.

1. Everybody enjoys a good movie.
2. Does anybody have the time?
3. Nobody knows the trouble I've seen.
4. The secret was known by few.
5. No, the secret was known by many.
6. Calculus is too hard for some.
7. Surely you recognize somebody.
8. He's not a liar. I'm sure everything he said was true.

D. In each sentence underline once the personal pronoun and underline twice its antecedent.

1. As a child, Asma often played with her doll house.
2. Neither Danish nor Waseem will have trouble finding information for their report.
3. Each of the boys refers help saying that they would proofread the report on their own.
4. Nobody likes to discover that they have just read a dull report about an interesting subject.
5. Tania needs a result card of her grades.
6. Asif said that they made their own clothes.
7. One of the girls left her sweater in the bus.
8. Several other classmates also chose their topic.

E. Underline the pronoun and circle its antecedent in parenthesis in sentences below.

1. (Someone) has removed the grammar (book), and I want (him, them) to return it.
2. Although (I) knew somebody called me, I did not answer (her, them).
3. (Each man) must do what (he, they) feel (S) is right.
4. (Every body) in the lab was ready to complete (her, their) assignment.
5. (No one) wants to admit (his, their) weakness.

UNIT-3

DREAMS

خواب

Hold fast to dreams

مضبوطی سے پکڑو خوابوں کو

For if dreams die

اگر خواب مرجھا گئے

Life is a broken-winged bird

زندگی ایک ٹوٹے ہوئے پروں کے پرندے کی مانند ہے

That cannot fly.

جو اڑ نہیں سکتا

Hold fast to dreams

مضبوطی سے پکڑو خوابوں کو

For when dreams go

کہ جب خواب اڑ جاتے ہیں

Life is a barren field

زندگی ایک بنجر کھیت کی مانند ہے

Frozen with Snow

برف سے جمی ہوئی

re-
exp
Me
e

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q1. What is the theme of the poem?

Ans. The importance of having dreams is a major theme in the poem. Hughes advises his readers to hold on to dream, because if dreams die life will be like a bird with damaged wings that cannot fly. Losing faith is another theme in the poem. Hughes shows that when a person loses faith in his dreams, it makes life like a lame bird or a barren, frozen field.

Q2. How important do you think dreams are? Explain.

Ans. Dreams are simply thoughts of the future. Dreams are very important to hold onto. If we do nothing with our thoughts and feelings we will accomplish nothing. Because dreams are what built this community piece by piece.

Q3. Identify an example of a word or phrase that is repeated in the poem and explain why the poet makes this repetition.

Ans. Hold fast to dreams' is the phrase which is repeated in the poem. To repeat that same line twice in an eight-line poem speaks to how important Hughes believes the advice to be. Stating that guidance in such a manner means that 25% of this poem is represented in the combined four words. Repeating this "hold fast" concept also succeeds in inspiring the reader yet again with the same central idea. It stresses the reader to think over the same baseline concept of clinging "to dreams."

Q 4. Identify any example of personification, Explain what is being personified and how?

Ans. Personification means "the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects". In the poem "Dreams" the poet has personified "dreams" by giving it the quality of "dying" and "going".

Q5. Identify lines containing metaphors. What ideas are being conveyed by these metaphors?

Ans. Metaphor is a figure of speech in which we compare totally dissimilar things without the use of the words similitude (like or as). The following lines contain metaphor;

Life is a broken-winged bird	that cannot fly
Life is a barren field	Frozen with snow

In the first lines, Hughes compares losing your dreams to living a life like a bird that is unable to soar and achieve flight, something essential to the bird's happiness. The **second metaphor**, "Life is a barren field frozen with snow" also represents how a life without dreams is similar to one frozen in a barren field.

Q6. List the alliterative words from the poem "Dream."

Ans. Alliteration is the repetition of consonants, especially at the beginning of words, or stressed syllables.

Hughes also uses **alliteration** and **repetition** to create effects in the poem. "Dreams die", "broken-winged bird", and "field frozen" are examples of alliteration that give the particular words emphasis, and therefore, a deeper message to the reader.

Q7. How is imagery used in this poem?

Ans. Imagery refers to the use of language to represent objects, actions, feelings, thoughts, ideas, states of mind and anything you can experience with your five senses i.e see, hear, touch, taste and smell. Mentions of a bird's broken wing and a field covered with snow are the examples of imagery in the poem.

Q8. What is the mood of this poem? How does it make you feel?

Ans. Mood is the feeling created by the poet for the reader. Hughes uses different literary devices like metaphor, personification, imagery and alliteration to create a very cold and sad mood in the poem.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Write the correct option in following statement.

- The phrase "hold fast to dreams" means.
(a) Don't do anything just dream day and night.
(b) Day dreaming is good for health.
(c) Dreaming will make your holding power strong.
(d) **Stick fast to your ambition in life**
- In the line "life is a broken-winged bird", the poet uses the technique of.
(a) **Metaphor** (b) personification
(c) simile (d) repetition
- "life is a barren field", in this line the phrase "a barren field" is
(a) Simile (b) **metaphor**
(c) personification (d) alliteration
- According to the poet life without dream is _____.
(a) **Hollow and bleak** (b) lush and hopeful
(c) dynamic and productive (d) passionate and optimistic
- According to "Dreams", what will happen if our dreams die?
(a) Life will be easier to handle (b) life will appear as it is
(c) Life will continue as normal (d) **life will be hopeless**

GRAMMAR

Transitive and intransitive verbs

A. Do as directed.

- Choose the sentence that does not have an intransitive verb.
(a) I jog (b) the child gurgles
(c) **I watched a movie** (d) she sobs
- Choose the sentence that does not have a transitive verb.
(a) He presented a bouquet. (b) He waved his arm.
(c) She understood my question (d) **she laughed heartily**
- Choose the sentence that does not have a transitive verb
(a) We showed her the flower vase
(b) The grocer is selling vegetables
(c) **The birds are flying**
(d) The coach advised me to practice daily.

- Choose the sentence that not have an intransitive verb
(a) The customer is buying this afternoon.
(b) The customer is buying this afternoon.
(c) They were crying all day long.
(d) **She helped me.**
- Choose sentence that does not have an intransitive verb.
(a) **The student is answering questions.**
(b) Akbar is jogging at this moment.
(c) She sleeps too much.
(d) He complains frequently

B. Pick out five transitive and five intransitive verbs from the story "the champions".

Transitive verbs:

- Known
- Attend
- Cut
- Asked
- Fought

Intransitive verb:

- Met
- Puffed
- Want
- Nodded
- Going

Present participle or past participle:

A. Write the verb in parenthesis in the correct form (present or past participle).

- Prepared (prepare) by the best cook in town, the meal was sheer poetry.
- After studying (study) all day, her head was aching in the evening.
- Lying (lie) on the sofa, they were watching TV.
- Everybody was shocked (shock) to hear the news.
- Before leaving (leave) the house, I always check if all lights are switched-off.

B. Combine the following pairs of sentences by using participle (present/ past).

- We met a boy. He was carrying a heavy bag.
Ans: We met a boy carrying a heavy bag.
- The house was decorated with lights. It looked beautiful.
Ans: The house was decorated with lights looked beautiful.
- The robbers saw the policeman. They ran away.
Ans: seeing the police, man the robbers ran away.
- I found the door open. I went inside.
Ans: Finding the door open, I went inside.
- The police saw the body. It was floating down the river.
Ans: The police saw the body floating down the river.

UNIT-4

POPULATION, GROWTH AND ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

بڑھتی آبادی اور اس کے ماحول پر اثرات

Population growth has direct impact on the environment.

آبادی کا بڑھنا ماحول پر براہ راست اثر کرتا ہے۔

An Increase in population means an increase in consuming more resources and producing vast quantity of waste materials.

آبادی کے بڑھنے کا یہ مطلب ہے کہ وسائل زیادہ خرچ ہونگے اور فضلاتی مواد زیادہ پیدا ہوں گے۔

Presently seven billion and six million people live in this world.

موجودہ سات بلین اور چھ ملین لوگ اس دنیا میں رہتے ہیں۔

It is estimated that world's population will reach 9.2 billion by 2050.

تخمینہ یہ لگایا گیا ہے کہ دنیا کی آبادی 2050 تک 9.2 بلین تک پہنچ جائے گی۔

The impact of so many people on our environment will be consumption of resources like land, food, water, fossils fuel and production of waste materials like garbage, greenhouse gases, water and air pollutants.

ماحول میں آبادی کے بڑھنے سے وسائل خرچ ہونگے جن میں زمین، خوراک، پانی، خام ایندھن اور فضلاتی مواد جیسے کوڑا کرکٹ، گرین ہاؤس گیسز، پانی اور ماحول آلود مواد میں اضافہ ہوگا۔

Experts in the field of population and environment worry that this unchecked population growth may result in environmental catastrophe.

آبادی کے ماہرین فکر مند ہیں کہ یہ بے لگام آبادی ماحولیاتی برابری کا باعث بن سکتی ہے۔

A quick look at the realities on ground show that the health of our environment has deteriorated because of overpopulation.

ایک تیز جائزہ جو کہ اس حقیقت پر مبنی ہے کہ ہمارے ماحول کی صحت آبادی کے زیادہ ہونے کی وجہ سے تباہ ہو چکی ہے۔

Increase in population has resulted in heightened demand for fuel, timber, food, clothes and shelter.

آبادی کے بڑھنے کے نتیجہ میں پناہ گاہ، کپڑوں، خوراک، عمارتی لکڑی، اور ایندھن کی مانگ میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

Consequently more forest have been cleared for ranches, farms and urban use.

نتیجتاً مزید جنگلات کو باڑے، کھیتی باڑی، اور شہری استعمال کے لیے صاف کیا گیا ہے۔

The growing demands of population.

آبادی کی بڑھتی ہوئی طلب کے لئے۔

More people have moved to cities adding pressure on urban environment of cities.

زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگ شہروں کی طرف منتقل ہوئے ہیں اور انہوں نے شہروں کے ماحول پر دباؤ بڑھا دیا ہے۔

More unwanted materials are thrown away every day, adding to the crust of garbage-mound.

غیر ضروری مواد کو روز پھینکا جاتا ہے اور یہ کچرے کے ٹھیلوں کو بنانے میں اضافہ کرتا ہے۔

The picture of growing population and environmental limitations will become more vivid if we dwell on this problem in some detail.

بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی اور ماحول کے حدود کے تصویر کو مزید روشن کیا جاسکتا ہے اگر ہم اس کی مزید تفصیلات پر نظر ڈالیں۔

The conversion of forested areas to non-forest land for uses such as arable land, pasture and urban use is called deforestation.

جنگلاتی زمین کو غیر جنگلاتی زمین میں تبدیل کرنا جیسے قابل کاشت زمین، سبزہ زار اور شہری استعمال کے لئے بنانا درخت کاٹنے کا عمل کہلاتا ہے۔

Deforestation can lead to several imbalances in environment and results in decrease in habitat and biodiversity.

درخت کاٹنے کا عمل بہت سی ماحولیاتی عدم توازن کا باعث بنتا ہے اس سے پودوں اور جانوروں کا مسکن اور بائیو ڈائیورسٹی کم ہوتی ہے۔

Urbanization, mining, fires, logging and agricultural activities are few of the causes of deforestation.

آبادکاری، کان کنی، آگ، جنگل سے کٹے ہوئے درختوں کی تراش، اور زرعی سرگرمیاں جنگلات کے کاٹنے کا باعث ہیں۔

Forests cover 30% of the earth's land.

جنگلات زمین کے 30% حصہ پر پھیلے ہوئے ہیں۔

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), an estimated 18 million acres (7.3 million hectares) of forest are lost each year.

اقوام متحدہ کی خوراک اور زراعت کی تنظیم کے مطابق تقریباً 18 ملین ایکڑ (73 ملین ہیکٹر) جنگلات ہر سال ختم ہو جاتے ہیں۔

Agriculture, urbanization, poverty, over-population and unequal land access are the main causes of man-made deforestation.

زراعت، شہری آبادکاری، غربت، بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی اور غیر متوازن زمینی رسائی آدمی کے پیدا کردہ جنگلات کی کٹائی کے بڑے وجوہات ہیں۔

If the current rate of deforestation continues, it will take less than 100 years to destroy all forests on the earth.

اگر درختوں کی کٹائی یوں ہی جاری رہی تو 100 سال سے پہلے تمام جنگلات زمین پر ختم ہو جائیں گے۔

Urbanization is a process whereby populations move from rural to urban area, enabling cities and towns to grow.

شہری آبادکاری ایک عمل ہے جس سے دیہاتی آبادی شہری آبادی میں منتقل ہوتی ہے جو قصبوں اور شہروں کی آبادی کو بڑھنے کا سبب بنتا ہے۔

It can also be termed as the progressive increase of the number of people living in towns and cities.

اس کو اصطلاح میں ایسے بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ آہستہ شہروں اور قصبوں میں رہنے والوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہوتی ہے۔

Experts think that future world population growth will be in towns and cities.

ماہرین سوچتے ہیں کہ مستقبل میں دنیا کی بڑھتی آبادی قصبوں اور شہروں میں ہوگی۔

Much of urban migration is driven by rural populations' desire for the advantages that urban areas offer.

زیادہ تر ہجرت دیہی آبادی سے شہری علاقوں کے سہولیات کیلئے ہوتی ہے، جو ایک شہری علاقہ مہیا کرتا ہے۔

Urban advantages include greater opportunities to receive education, health care, and services such as entertainment.

شہری فائدوں میں جو زیادہ مواقع شامل ہیں ان میں تعلیم کا حصول، صحت کا خیال اور تفریح کے خدمات شامل ہیں۔

Urban people change their environment through their consumption of food, energy, water, and land.

شہری لوگ اپنے ماحول کو خوراک کے استعمال، توانائی، پانی اور زمین کے ذریعے تبدیل کرتے ہیں۔

And in turn, the polluted urban environment affects the health and quality of life of the urban population.

اور بدلے میں آلودہ شہری ماحول، جو شہر کے لوگوں کی زندگی کے معیار اور صحت کو متاثر کرتا ہے۔ Urbanization began during the industrial revolution in the 18th century, when agricultural societies became more industrialized and urban.

شہریت 18 صدی کے صنعتی ارتقاء کے دوران شروع ہوئی جب زراعتی انجمن صنعتی اور شہری ہوئی۔

As a result, workers moved towards manufacturing hubs in cities to obtain jobs in factories as agricultural jobs became less common.

جس کے نتیجے میں مزدوروں نے صنعتوں کو کھڑا کیا تاکہ وہ صنعتوں میں نوکریاں حاصل کر سکیں کیونکہ زراعتی نوکریاں بہت کم مقبول ہوتی جا رہی تھیں۔

Industrialisation has had most severe impact on environment.

صنعت کاری نے ماحول پر بہت گہرا اثر ڈالا ہے۔

Huge quantities of pollutants are being let out in the air, water, land, by various industries.

مختلف قسم کے کارخانے آلودگی پھیلانے والے مادے بڑی مقدار میں فضا، پانی اور زمین میں شامل کروا دیتے ہیں۔

Industrialisation produces a greater amount of waste, both directly as a result of production of goods and indirectly through disposal of those goods once their purpose has been served.

صنعت کاری سے بہت زیادہ مقدار میں فضلہ پیدا کیا جاتا ہے۔ دونوں سے۔ جیسے مال کی تیاری سے براہ راست یا پھر اس مال کو ضائع کرنے سے جب ان کا استعمال عمل میں لایا جاسکے۔

Industrialisation and urbanization is the major cause of waste production.

فضلا کو پیدا کرنا صنعت کاری اور شہریت کی ایک اہم وجہ ہے۔

As the world's population has grown and become more urban and affluent, waste production has risen many fold.

جیسے جیسے دنیا کی آبادی بڑھ رہی ہے اور لوگ زیادہ وافر اور شہری ہوتے جا رہے ہیں۔ تو فضول مادوں کی مقدار میں کئی گنا اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

Every year we dump a massive 2.12 billion tons of waste.

ہر سال ہم 2.12 بلین ٹن کوڑا کرکٹ زمین پر پھینکتے ہیں۔

By 2025 it will become double of its present production.

2025 سے پہلے اس کی جالیہ مقدار دوگنی ہو جائیگی۔

Rubbish is being generated faster than other environmental pollutants, including greenhouse gases.

کوڑا کرکٹ ماحولیاتی آلودہ عناصر سے زیادہ کی رفتار سے پیدا ہوتا ہے، بشمول گرین ہاؤس اخراج گیس کے۔

Plastic clogs the world's oceans and rivers, causing flooding in developing world cities.

پلاسٹک دنیا کے سمندروں اور دریاؤں کی راہ میں رکاوٹ پیدا کرتا ہے جو ترقی پذیر ملکوں کے شہروں میں سیلاب کا باعث بنتا ہے۔

The impact of these factors is enormous on the environment that scientists use the term "Anthropocene epoch" for our time, which means the dominant influence of humans and their activities on the environment.

ان عناصر کا اثر ماحول پر اتنا شدید ہے کہ سائنسدانوں نے اس کے لیے "انٹروپوسین ایپوچ" کی اصطلاح استعمال کی ہے جس کا مطلب ہے کہ انسانوں کے غالب اثر اور ان کی سرگرمیوں کے اثرات ماحول پر ہے۔

As the world population continues to grow, more people will use more resources and create more waste.

جیسے جیسے دنیا کی آبادی بڑھتی ہے زیادہ لوگ زیادہ وسائل استعمال کریں گے اور زیادہ مقدار میں گندگی پھیلانیں گے۔

But how many people can earth support, In the view of scientists, the figure ranges from 500 million to more than one trillion.

لیکن زمین کتنے لوگوں کی کفالت کر سکتی ہے؟ سائنسدانوں کے خیال میں اعداد کی تعداد 500 ملین سے ایک ٹریلین کے درمیان ہیں۔

This range is called 'the carrying capacity of earth'. Whether we have 500 or one trillion, we still have one planet which has limited resources.

اس حدود کو زمین کی اُٹھانے کی صلاحیت کہتے ہیں، اگر ہم 500 یا ایک ٹریلین ہوں۔ ہمارے پاس پھر بھی ایک سیارہ رہے گا جس کے محدود وسائل ہیں۔

To maintain the delicate balance between population growth and environmental limitations, there is no single easy solution.

بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی اور ماحولیاتی محدودیت کے درمیان ایک بہترین توازن قائم رکھنے کے لیے صرف واحد آسان حل دستیاب نہیں ہے۔

All options must be part of the solution. First of all, we should educate people about their actions and their effects on the environment.

بلکہ اس مسئلے کے حل کے لیے کئی دوسرے طریقے بھی اس کا حصہ ہونا چاہیے ہمیں پہلے لوگوں کو ان کے عمل اور ماحول کے اوپر ان کے اثرات کی تعلیم دینی چاہیے۔

Moreover, we need to reassess our consumption patterns.

مزید یہ کہ ہمیں وسائل خرچ کرنے کے عمل اور طور طریقوں کو جانچنا ہوگا۔

We need to reduce the amount of resources we consume: take shorter showers in bathing, say no to the use of plastics, buy less and recycle our waste.

ہمیں ضرورت پڑے گی اس بات کی کہ ہم ان وسائل کو کم کریں جو ہم خرچ کرتے ہیں۔ نہانے کے لئے پانی کم استعمال کریں، پلاسٹک کے استعمال کو ترک کر دیں، کم خریدیں اور کوڑا کرکٹ کو دوبارہ سے استعمال میں لائیں۔

If millions around the world adopt this behavior and manage the growth of population, we will have the opportunity to lead an enjoyable and full life and our future generations will find earth a place, worth living.

اگر پوری دنیا میں ملین لوگ اس رویے کو اپناتے ہیں اور آبادی کے بڑھاؤ کو سنبھالتے ہیں، ہمارے پاس یہ موقع ہوگا کہ ہم پر لطف زندگی گزاریں اور ہماری آنے والی نسلیں اس دنیا کو رہنے کے لیے ایک بہترین جگہ پائیں گے۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q.1. Why is there no single and easy solution to the problem of population growth and its impact on environment?

Ans. There is no single and easy solution to the problem of population growth and its impact on environment because population growth does not create a single environmental problem rather a number of problems emerge from over population like environmental catastrophe, deforestation and pollution etc. The solution must have several options like people should be educated about their actions and their effects on the environment, the amount of resources we consume on daily basis as individual should be reduced. For example, take shorter showers in bathing, say no to the use of plastic bags, buy less and recycle your waste.

Q.2. How is the carrying capacity of earth affected?

Ans. Carrying capacity is defined as "the maximum population size that an environment can sustain indefinitely". Generally, there are four variables that factor into calculating carrying capacity, food availability, water supply, living space and environmental conditions. In the case of humans, the calculation is much more complicated. Our meta-population is diverse, widespread, and affected by a large multitude of unique variables including technological advancement, disease and energy consumption.

Q.3. Why does population growth directly affect the environment?

Ans. Population growth directly affects the environment because an increase in population means an increase in consuming more resources and producing vast quantity of waste materials. Population growth is associated with negative environmental and economic outcomes ranging from the impacts of over-farming, deforestation and water pollution to eutrophication and global warming.

Q.4. Analyze any passage of the text "Population growth and its impact on environment" and identify key idea and its supporting details.

Ans. The key idea of the third passage is that "industrialization has had most severe impact on environment". Industrialization gave rise to urbanization, when agricultural societies became more industrialized and urbane, and workers moved towards manufacturing hubs in cities to obtain jobs in factories. Secondly, huge quantities of pollutants are being let out in the air, water and land by various industries.

Q.5. Locate examples from the text "Population growth and its impact on environment" that support an opinion.

Ans. The first paragraph supports the opinion that population growth has direct impact on environment. The second paragraph supports the opinion that deforestation can lead to imbalances in environment. The third paragraph supports the opinion that urbanization badly affects the ecosystem and thus the polluted urban environment affects the health and quality of life of the urban population.

Q.6. Keeping in view the population and environment of your area, do you agree or not with the content of the lesson? Support your view with solid arguments.

Ans. So for the population and environment of my area is concerned, I totally agree with the content of the lesson because the growing population of my area has affected the environment badly. Most of the families have built houses in the fields which decades ago were used for growing crops. Most of the green fields of my area have been turned into residential areas or commercial units.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option

- Experts in the field of population and environment worry that this unchecked population growth may result in environmental catastrophe. In this sentence the word "unchecked" means _____.
(a) Enormous (b) unnatural (c) free (d) limited
- Presently seven billion and six million people live in the world. The idea expressed in this sentence is based on _____.
(a) Fact (b) opinion (c) inference (d) Comparison and contrast
- A huge quantity of pollutants is being let out in the air. In this sentence the phrase "let out" means _____.
(a) released (b) produced (c) absorbed (d) bold

4. According to the text, the term " the carrying capacity of earth" means _____
- The huge quantities of pollutants that are being let out on earth
 - The maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain**
 - The dominant influence of humans and their activities on the environment
 - The difference between the birth rate and the death rate
5. The issue of population growth and environment is the issue of _____
- Poor and developing nations only
 - Wealthy and advanced nations only
 - Poor developing and advance nations**
 - Neither poor nor advanced nations

Vocabulary

A. Find out the meaning of the following words, identify their parts of speech and then use them in your own sentences to make their sense clear.

Word	meaning	Parts of speech	Use of sentences
Vivid	Clear	Adjective	You should give some vivid examples to make your point clear.
Dwell	Live	Verb	He dwells in the country.
Deteriorated	To make worse	Verb	These ideas deteriorated the minds of the youth.
Pasture	To graze	Verb	The land will pasture forty cows.
Logging	An act of cutting trees	Verb	When will they start logging?
Migration	An instance of moving to another place for living	Noun	I wonder why birds migrate.

GRAMMAR

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the tense indicated in the brackets.

- He will do his work with diligence. (simple present)
Ans: He does his work with diligence.
- I followed his instructions. (simple future)
Ans: I shall follow his instruction.
- That will be interesting. (present continuous)
Ans: That is interesting.
- I will not allow this to happen. (simple past)
Ans: I did not allow this to happen.
- He worked very hard. (Future continuous)
Ans: He will be working very hard.
- I will never raise any demand. (present perfect)
Ans: I have never raised any demand.
- He is crying at the top of his voice. (past perfect)
Ans: He had cried at the top of his voice.
- We buy vegetables from the market. (present perfect)
Ans: We have bought vegetables from the market.

B. Fill in the correct form of the verb.

1. My friend Hashim, has always been fat, but things got (get) so bad. Recently that he decided to go on a diet. He began (begin) his diet a week ago. First of all, he wrote (write) out a long list of all the foods which were forbidden. The list included most of the food he loved (love): butter, potatoes, rice, cold drink, chocolate, sweets and so on. Yesterday, I paid (pay) him a visit. I rang (ring) the bell and was not surprised to see Hashim as fat as ever. He led (lead) me to his room and hurriedly hid (hide) a large parcel under his desk. He was very embarrassed. When asked (ask) him what he did (do), he smiled (smile) guiltily and then put (put) the parcel on the desk. He showed (show) me the contents of the parcel. It contained five large bars of chocolate and three bags of sweets!

Present perfect continuous / Past perfect continuous:**A: Choose the correct answer.**

1. I love this writer's books. I have been reading/ had been reading them for years.

Ans. I love this writer's books. I **have been reading** them for years.

2. His clothes were dirty because he has been working/ had been working in the garden.

Ans. His clothes were dirty because he **had been working** in the garden.

3. Where have you been? We **had been waiting** / **have been waiting** for you for ages.

Ans: Where have you been? We **have been waiting** for you for ages.

4. He hasn't decided on a career yet, but he **has been thinking** / **had been thinking** about it lately.

Ans. He hasn't decided on a career yet, but he **has been thinking** about it lately.

5. After she **has been playing**/ **had been playing** the tennis for ten years, she joined a squash team.

Ans. After she **had been playing** the tennis for ten years, she joined a squash team.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect continuous or the past perfect continuous.

1. Nabeel has never had an accident and he **has been driving** (drive) for year.
2. She had no idea it was so late because she **had not been watching** (not/ watch) the time.
3. **Have you been taking** (You /take) your medicine regularly, Mrs.Sami?
"Yes, doctor."
4. They eventually found the dog after they **had been looking** (look) for it all night.
5. How long **had** your father **been working** (work) for the company when he retired?

C. Complete the sentences with a suitable word or expression.

for By tomorrow So far The week before Since

1. Our TV hasn't been working **since** last week.
2. The khans invited us to dinner although we had only met **the week before**.
3. They will have finished painting the house **by tomorrow**.
4. We had been writing **for** nearly an hour when the bell rang.
5. They have interviewed three suspects **so far**.

D. Correct the errors in the following.

1. Jameela has lost weight. She had been dieting for months now.

Ans. Jameela has lost weight. She has been dieting for months now.

2. Everything was white when we woke up because it has been snowing all night.

Ans. Everything was white when we woke up because it had been snowing all night.

3. I was so happy when I received the gold medal. I has been working hard for years.

Ans. I was so happy when I received the gold medal. I had working hard for years.

4. The upcoming test is making me nervous. I had been preparing all evening.

Ans. The upcoming test is making me nervous. I have been preparing all evening.

5. We have been writing since nearly an hour when the bell rang.

Ans. We had been writing since nearly an hour when the bell rang.

UNIT-5

THE GREAT MASJID OF CORDOBA AND IQBAL

قرطبہ اور اقبال کی عظیم مسجد

Cordoba is a city in Andalusia in the south of Spain.

قرطبہ اسپین کے جنوب میں اندلس کا ایک شہر ہے۔

Islam reached Spain when Tariq bin Ziyad conquered it in 711 AD.

اسلام یہاں طارق بن زیاد کے اسپین کو 711 میں فتح کرنے کے بعد پہنچا۔

In those golden days of Islam, Cordoba became the intellectual and cultural center of Europe.

ان سنہریے دنوں میں، قرطبہ یورپ کا علمی اور ثقافتی مرکز بنا۔

People from all over the Europe would come to Cordoba for learning arts, science and philosophy.

یورپ بھر سے لوگ فنون، سائنس اور فلسفہ سیکھنے آتے تھے۔

It was an era when the Iberian Peninsula was glittering with progress and advancement of Muslim civilization whereas the rest of Europe had sunk in dark ages.

یہ ایک دور تھا جب انیبریا جزیرہ مسلمان تہذیب کی عروج و ترقی سے روشن تھا جب کہ باقی یورپ تاریکی میں ڈوب چکا تھا۔

It was this knowledge and enlightenment of Cordoba which gave birth to the Renaissance, a movement for a revival of art and learning in Europe.

یہ قرطبہ کا علم اور روشن خیالی تھی جس نے ایک نئے ازس نو احیاء دور (Renaissance) کو جنم دیا جو کہ یورپ میں علم و فن کے احیاء کی ایک تحریک تھی۔

Masjid Cordoba is the living symbol of the past glory of Islam and dominance of Islamic civilization in Europe.

مسجد قرطبہ ماضی میں اسلامی تہذیب کی یورپ میں شاندار کامیابی اور غلبہ کی جیتی جاگتی علامت ہے۔

The Masjid was founded by Abdul Rehman I in 784, who after the fall of the Umayyad Dynasty escaped to southern Spain.

مسجد کی بنیاد عبدالرحمن اول نے 784 میں رکھی، جو خلافت امیہ کے زوال کے بعد جنوبی اسپین کی طرف بچ نکلا۔

Once there, he established and consolidated his control over almost the whole of the Iberian Peninsula.

وہاں پہر اُس نے تقریباً تمام جزیرہ نمائندہ پر اپنا قبضہ قائم کر کے مضبوط و مستحکم کیا۔

In Cordoba, he attempted to recreate the glory and grandeur of Damascus, the capital of the Islamic state.

قرطبہ میں اُس نے دمشق کے عظمت و شان کو دوبارہ بنانے کی کوشش کی جو اسلامی ریاست کا صدر مقام تھا۔

He erected magnificent buildings, promoted agriculture and imported fruit trees and olive plants from his former home.

اس نے شاندار عمارتیں تعمیر کیں، زراعت کو فروغ دیا اور اپنے سابقہ ملک سے پھلوں کے درخت اور زیتون کے پودے درآمد کیے۔

Even though the masjid was founded in 784 AD by Abdul Rehman, but the expansion and enlargement of the masjid was carried on by his successors.

اگرچہ مسجد 784 عیسوی میں عبدالرحمن نے قائم کی، لیکن اُس کے جانشینوں نے اس مسجد کے توسیع کو جاری رکھا۔

This magnificent Masjid, a Jewel of Islamic architecture, was finally completed by Abu Amir Almansur in 976.

یہ عظیم الشان مسجد اسلامی طرز تعمیر کا ایک نگینہ ہے، جس کو ابو عامر المنصور نے 976 میں مکمل کیا۔

The structure of the masjid comprises of a hypostyle prayer hall (hypostyle means filled with columns), a courtyard with a fountain in the middle, a covered pathway circling the courtyard and minaret which is not visible now because of it being encased in bell-tower.

مسجد کی ساخت ایک بڑے ستون دار ہال، ایک صحن جس کے درمیان میں ایک فوارہ ہے۔ صحن کے ارد گرد ایک راستہ اور مینار پر مشتمل ہے جو کہ بل ٹاور (گھنٹہ گھر) میں بند ہونے کی وجہ سے اب نظر نہیں آتا۔

Allama Iqbal paid a visit to the Masjid - e - Qurtuba in 1933. This visit was not an ordinary visit of a outstanding symbol of faith by a faithful believer and visionary poet.

علامہ اقبال نے قرطبہ مسجد کا 1933 میں دورہ کیا۔ یہ ایک عام سیاح کا کوئی ایسا دورہ نہیں تھا جس میں اُسے صرف قدیم یادگاری عمارتیں دیکھنے میں دلچسپی ہو بلکہ یہ ایک زیارت تھی جو ایک مخلص ایمان والے اور بصارت رکھنے والے شاعر کے اعلیٰ ترین نمونے کی زیارت تھی۔

The sight of the Masjid transported him into the golden age of Islam which provided roots to the enlightenment of Europe.

مسجد کے نظارہ سے انہیں اسلامی دور کے سنہری دور کی جڑیں ملیں جو کہ یورپ میں ترقی فراہم کرنے کا ذریعہ بنی۔

These strong feelings resulted in creation of one of his superb poems, the Masjid e - Qurtuba.

ان مضبوط احساسات سے اسے اپنی اعلیٰ نظموں کی لکھنے کی قوت ملی جو کہ مسجد قرطبہ پر تھی۔

To Ishq, you owe your being, O'Harem of Cordoba,
To Ishq, that is eternal; never waning, never fading

اے حرم قرطبہ! عشق سے تیرا وجود
عشق سراپا دوام، جس میں نہیں رفت و بود

The most consummate and accomplished structure of the Masjid is its prayer hall. The hall is erected with 857 columns from which sprout an amazing two tiered symmetrical arches.

سب سے زیادہ مکمل اور بے نقص مسجد کا حصہ اس کی نماز کا ہال ہے۔

These arches are made of stone and red bricks, giving strong chromatic effect to the interior of the prayer hall.

یہ محراب سرخ اینٹوں اور پتھروں سے ایسے بنے ہیں جو نماز کے اندرونی ہال کو رنگینی عطا کرتے ہیں۔

The multiplicity of the column in the prayer hall so amazed Iqbal that he expressed his feeling in these words:

ستونوں کی تعداد نماز کے ہال میں اتنی زیادہ ہے کہ اقبال کو حیران کر دیا اور انہوں نے اپنے احساسات کو ان الفاظ میں بیان کیا۔

Your foundations are lasting, your columns countless,

Like the profusion of palms, in the plains of Syria

تیری بنا پائیدار، تیرے ستوں بے شمار
شام کے صحرا میں ہوجیسے ہجوم نخل

The focal point in the prayer hall is the famous horseshoe arched Mehrab and the Qibla wall of the Mehrab.

ہال کے اندر نعل نما محراب اور محراب کے قبلہ کی طرف دیوار قابل توجہ مقامات ہیں۔

The arch and the Qibla wall of the Mejrab are decorated the inscription of two lines of calligraphy in kofic style both on the top and either side of the arch.

محراب اور قبلہ کی طرف دیوار کو کوفک انداز، دو سطروں والی خوشنما کندکاری سے مزین کی گئی ہیں اور یہ نقش نگاری محراب کی چوٹی اور دونوں اطراف پر کی گئی ہیں۔

The mosaic of the two lines of calligraphy has blue background with gold letters, whereas the single line of calligraphy immediately over the arch is mosaic having golden background with blue letters in kofic script.

دو سطروں والی خوشنما تحریر کا پس منظر نیلا ہے اور حروف سنہرے ہیں اور اس پر رنگین پتھروں سے نقش نگاری کی گئی ہیں جس کا پس منظر سنہرا اور حروف نیلے رنگ کے کوفک طرز میں لکھے گئے ہیں۔

The Mehrab is decorated with gold tesserae and repeated flowing design of plants; reflecting dark blue, reddish brown, yellow and golden rays of light that charms the visitors with its beauty.

مہراب کو شیشے کے سنہرے ٹائلوں اور پودوں کے لگاتار ڈیزائنوں سے مزین کیا گیا ہے جن سے گہرے نیلے، سرخ مائل بھورے، زرد اور سنہرے رنگ کی روشنی کی شعاعیں منعکس ہو کر اپنی سیاحوں یا زائرین کو محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

A dazzling dome hovers over the Mehrab.

مہراب کے اوپر نظر کو خیرہ کر دینے والا ایک گنبد معلق ہے۔

It is built of crisscrossing ribs that create pointed arches, all lavishly covered with gold mosaic in a radial pattern.

یہ ایک دوسرے کو قطع کرنے والے پسلی نما ٹکڑوں سے بنایا گیا ہے جو مہرابوں کو نوکدار بناتی ہے جو کہ سب کے سب شعاعدار نمونوں کی شکل میں سنہرے پتھروں کے رنگین نقش و نگار سے بھرے ہوئے ہیں۔

The addition of ribs to the vault of the dome has not only given strength to the dome but also provided a fascinating decorative technique in the form of a rose formend by interlacing ribs.

گنبد کے چوٹیوں کے پسلی نما حصے نہ صرف گنبد کو مضبوطی فراہم کرتی ہے بلکہ گلابوں کا ایک حسین امتزاج نہ صرف اسے ایک دلچسپ آرائشی تکنیک فراہم کرتی ہے بلکہ اس کی رونق دوبالا کردیتی ہے۔

The Masjid of Cordoba is a superb example of the magnanimity of the Muslim civilization to create an architectural masterpiece on pre-existing regional traditions.

قرطبہ کی مسجد مسلمانوں کی تہذیب کی فراخ دلی کی بہترین مثال ہے جنہوں نے اسے پہلے سے موجود علاقائی روایت کے بے دریغ ایک تعمیری شاہکار بنایا۔

It is an extraordinary combination of familiar and innovative, which can be recognized as "Islamic" even today.

یہ ایک قدیم و جدید روایت کا غیر معمولی مجموعہ ہے جو آج بھی "اسلام" کے طور پر تسلیم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ After the fall of the Muslim in Spain, the Masjid was converted into a cathedral in 1246 A.D. and a giant nave was built in the center of the masjid.

اسپین میں مسلمانوں کے زوال کے بعد، مسجد 1246 بعد مسیح میں ایک گرجا گھر میں تبدیل کیا گیا تھا اور مسجد کے مرکز میں ایک بڑا گرجا تعمیر کیا گیا تھا۔

Upon completion of the cathedral, King Charles the Fifth visited the area for first time and remarked "We have built what other might have built elsewhere; but we have destroyed something that was unique to the world."

گرجا گھر کی تکمیل پر، بادشاہ چارلس پنجم نے پہلی دفعہ اس علاقے کا دورہ کیا اور کہا، "ہم نے وہ چیز تعمیر کر دی جو شاید دوسرے لوگ کہیں اور بنا چکے ہوں گے، لیکن ہم نے ایسی چیز کو تباہ کر دیا ہے جو دنیا کے لئے بہت منفرد تھا۔

Iqbal was so moved by the magnificence of the masjid that he saw the traces of the Ishq of those who built it.

اقبال اس مسجد کی شان و شوکت سے اتنا متاثر ہوا کہ آپ نے اس کے تعمیر کرنے والوں کی عشق کی نشانیاں دیکھے۔

Ishq, according Iqbal, is the burning desire to do one's utmost to achieve one's ideal of perfection and self realization through the moral teachings of Islam.

اقبال کے نزدیک عشق اپنے کمال کے مثالی نمونوں اور احساس خودی اسلامی اخلاقی تعلیمات کے ذریعے حاصل کرنا ہے۔

It was this uplifted passion that made Muslims of that era extend their dominance to far off lands.

یہ وہ جذبہ بیداری تھا جس نے اس زمانے کے مسلمانوں کو اس قابل بنایا کہ انہوں نے اپنے غلبے کو دور دراز ملکوں تک پھیلایا۔

Iqbal expressed his tidings in these words.

اقبال نے ان الفاظ میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا۔

Ye there exists a hue of eternity in this imprint
The one that has been completed by some man of God
The action of the Man of God gets accelerated with Ishq
The essence of life is Ishq, death is forbidden for it.

ہے مگر اس نقش میں رنگ ثابت دوام

جس کو کیا ہو کسی مرید خدا نے تمام

مرد خدا کا عمل عشق سے صاحب فروغ

عشق ہے اصل حیات، موت ہے اس پر حرام

Iqbal attributes the beauty and grandeur of this magnificent Masjid to the intense Ishq of Mard-e-Khuda which still emanates from the premises of this masjid.

اقبال مرید خدا کے عشق کی شدت کو اس شاندار مسجد کی خوبصورتی اور عظمت میں نمایاں کرتا ہے جو اب بھی اس مسجد کے احاطے سے نمایاں ہوتا ہے:

Your grandeur and beauty manife the man of God

He too is eminent and handsome; you too are eminent and handsome

تیرا جلال، جمال مرید خدا کی دلیل

وہ بھی جلیل و جمیل، تو بھی جلیل و جمیل

The Masjid of Cordoba is one of the finest works of art and fantastic display of Ishq which can be accomplished only when a person (mard-e-Khuda) is at the exalted state of moral and spiritual character.

قرطبہ کی مسجد آرٹ کے بہترین فن تعمیر میں سے ایک ہے اور عقیدے کی شاندار نمائش ہے جو صرف اس وقت پورا ہوسکتا ہے جب ایک شخص اخلاقی اور اقی کردار کی بلند ترین حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔

We can achieve this again if we enkindle in ourselves this master passion, the Ishq, another name of perpetual and sincere struggle to achieve one's ideals.

ہم یہ پھر حاصل کرسکتے ہیں اگر ہم اس اعلیٰ جذبہ کو اپنے اندر روشن کر دے جو کہ عشق ہے جو کہ دائمی اور مخلص جدوجہد سے کسی انسان کے مثالی تصورات حاصل کرنے کا دوسرا نام ہے

EXERCIS

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q1. Where did AbdurRehman 1 import fruit trees and other plants from? Why?

Ans. Abdur Rehman 1 was a member of the Umayyad dynasty in Damascus, Syria. After the fall of the Umayyad dynasty in 784, he escaped to southern Spain. There, he established and consolidated his control over almost the whole of the Iberian Peninsula. In order to promote agriculture in Cordoba, he imported fruit trees and other plants from his home country, Syria.

Q2. What can we achieve again if we enkindle in ourselves the master passion (ishq)?

Ans. If we enkindle in ourselves the master passion, the Ishq, we can achieve again the beauty and the grandeur of the past, ideal of perfection and self realization, and the exalted state of moral and spiritual character.

Q3. What is the view of Iqbal about the Masjid of Cordoba? Explain his view in your own words.

Ans. In 1933, Iqbal visited Spain and also went to see the Masjid of Cordoba. According to Iqbal's view the Mosque of Cordoba is a true symbol of the beliefs, thoughts and aspirations of the Muslim Millet, and just as the Muslim Millet is free from all the narrow and unnatural concepts of race and nationality. It, too, represents marvellous synthesis of Arab and Persian cultures and typifies a remarkable supranational fraternity. Iqbal saw traces of Ishq of those who built it. It is this Ishq, the burning desire, to do one's utmost to live the moral teachings of Islam, not just a building, not a caliphate that inspired Iqbal.

Q4. What, in your opinion, is the significance of the Masjid of Cordoba to present day Muslims? Explain.

Ans. The Masjid of Cordoba is an architectural marvel that is both innovative and typical. It holds great importance to present day Muslims, because it is one of the finest works of art and fantastic display of Ishq. It reminds us that the beauty and grandeur of one's ideals can be attributed to the intense Ishq of Mard-e-Khuda. And this master passion, the Ishq;

can be accomplished only when a person is at the exalted state of moral and spiritual character.

Q5. Why did Iqbal greatly appreciate a faraway Masjid in Spain, when there were superb buildings of the Muslims era in Sub-Continent?

Ans. Certainly, there were superb buildings of the Muslim era in sub-continent but Iqbal greatly appreciated the great Masjid of Cordoba because he wanted to tell the present day Muslims the glory, faith, and grandeur of Islam and Muslims in the past ages in Europe. Furthermore, he was so moved by the magnificence of the Masjid that he saw the traces of the Ishq of those who built it. It was this inspired passion that made Muslims of that era extend their dominance to far off lands.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option;

- After the fall of Muslims in Spain, the masjid was converted in to a cathedral. It shows that Muslims were overthrown by _____.
(a) Hindus (b) Jews (c) **Christians** (d) Sikhs
- We can achieve _____ again if we enkindle in ourselves the master passion (ishq).
(a) The great masjid of Cordoba (b) finest work of art
(c) **exalted state of moral and spiritual** (d) Spain
- It was an era when the Iberian peninsula was glittering with progress and advancement of the Muslim civilization. In this sentence the word "glittering" is used as _____.
(a) Simile (b) **metaphor**
(c) personification (d) alliteration
- The most consummate and accomplished structure of the masjid is its prayer hall. By using contextual clues, the word that is closest in meaning to consummate is _____.
(a) Faultless (b) **complete** (c) imperfect (d) skillful
- After careful reading of the text "the great masjid of Cordoba and Iqbal" it can be concluded that the theme of the lesson is _____.
(a) The artistic beauty of the Masjid
(b) **the glory of Muslims rule in Spain**
(c) contributions of Muslims to art and architecture
(d) Islam, past and future

GRAMMAR

Review Unit 1-5

A. For each of the following sentences, choose the correct type of adjectives to fill in the blank.

- "Can you see **that** plane?" – Which type of adjective is the word in bold?
(a) An adjective that modifies the pronoun
(b) Possessive adjective
(c) **Demonstrative adjective**
(d) Possessive adjective
- "Did you see **any** person come on this road?" No, I was **no** one come here. "Which type of adjectives are the words in bold?"
(a) An adjective that modifies the pronoun
(b) Indefinite adjective
(c) **Demonstrative adjective**
(d) Possessive adjective
- "Dog collars will be given **those** dogs that are trained." Which type of adjective is the word in bold?
(a) An adjective that modifies the pronoun
(b) Possessive adjective
(c) **Demonstrative adjective**
(d) Possessive adjective
- "He was asked to spot the car that crashed and he identified the **red** one." Which type of adjective is the word in bold?
(a) **An adjective that modifies the pronoun**
(b) Possessive adjective
(c) Demonstrative adjective
(d) Possessive adjective
- "The **brave** few fought the war." – Which type of adjective is the word in bold?
(a) **An adjective that modifies the pronoun**
(b) Possessive adjective
(c) Demonstrative adjective
(d) Possessive adjective

B. Fill in the correct degree of adjective.

1. My house is (**big**) bigger than yours.
2. This flower is (**beautiful**) more beautiful than that one.
3. This is the (**interesting**) the most interesting book I have ever read.
4. Non- smoker's usually live (**long**) longer than smokers.
5. Which is the (**dangerous**) the most dangerous animal in the world?
6. A holiday by the sea is (**good**) better than a holiday in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a cola is (**expensive**) more expensive than a juice.
8. Who is the (**rich**) the richest woman on earth?
9. The weather this summer is even (**bad**) worse than last summer.
10. He was the (**clever**) the cleverest thief of all.

C. For each of the following sentences, choose the correct order of adjective to fill in the blanks.

1. My grandmother lives in the _____ house on the corner.
(a) Modern, huge, beautiful and white
(b) White, huge, beautiful and modern
(c) **Huge, beautiful, modern and white**
(d) White, huge, beautiful and modern
2. The store carries an assortment of _____ objects.
(a) **Interesting, old and antique**
(b) New, old, interesting and antique
(c) Interesting, old and new and antique
(d) Antique, interesting, old and new
3. We went for a two-week cruise on an _____ ocean liner.
(a) Incredible, brand-new, huge, Italian
(b) **Incredible, huge, brand-new Italian**
(c) Italian incredible, brand-new, huge
(d) Huge, brand-new, Italian, incredible
4. I bought a pair of _____ rain boots.
(a) **New, nice, red**
(b) nice, new, red
(c) Red, nice, new,
(d) new, red, nice
5. Please put the marbles in to that _____ box.
(a) Round, huge, old red
(b) **Huge, old, round, red**

- (c) Huge, old, red, round
- (d) Red, huge, round, old

D. Use the nouns given in parenthesis to form adjectives.

1. I wish had (**magic**) magical powers
2. My sister is (**allergy**) allergic to cats.
3. That bird has a (**love**) lovely voice.
4. Akram has a (**friend**) friendly relationship with his customers.
5. The project has been brought to a (**success**) successful conclusion.

A. Choose the correct kind of noun for the underlined words in each sentence.

1. The cat drank the milk from the saucer.
a. Abstract, common, common
b. proper, common, common
c. **common, uncountable, common**
d. common, compound, common
2. Lubna loves to climb a mountain every Sunday.
a. proper, common, collective
b. collective, common, proper
c. abstract, common, proper
d. **proper, common, proper**
3. The history of the city is recorded in a book.
a. abstract, common, proper
b. abstract, proper, abstract
c. common, collective, abstract
d. **abstract, common, common**
4. His wealth is the envy of his friends.
a. **collective, abstract, collective**
b. abstract, abstract, plural
c. abstract, concrete, collective
d. proper, abstract, countable
5. My family is going to Lahore by train next month.
a. **collective, proper, common**
b. collective, common, abstract
c. common, collective, abstract
d. common, proper, abstract

B. Circle the noun phrase in each sentence given below.

1. Has anyone seen (the little green parrot) ?
2. (The football coach) got every upset (with his team).
3. She is my favorite (English teacher) .
4. (The kids) were surprised by (the summer rain).
5. I live in a good , (family home).

C. Complete the following exercise with the article a/an or the. Put "x" where no article is needed.

My mother is a English teacher. I am a student. When I get home from school, I watch *programs on TV. That's the best part of my day. The programs I watch are for *children. I am a child, so I think they are funny. I 'm a little excited because. It's* Friday. There are a lot of good shows on TV today. The one I usually watch is at 3:30. It's about *animals. Also, I'm excited today because my mother is making *rice for dinner. Later, after eating dinner and doing my homework, I go to my room and read a book for 30 minutes.. Then I turn off the light and go to *bed.

D. Read the following letter from Beenish to her friend Sameena. For each space, put a relative pronoun.

Whose, where, when, who, which, that

Dear Sameena,

In your last letter, you asked me to tell you about all the things I did during my summer vacation. We went to Naran where I have some old friends 0 I haven't seen for about three years.

My friend Tina, whose mother I wrote about in my last letter to you , came with me and we had a great time . We drove to Narran on Monday 24th, which was also my birthday.

The first thing we did was to visit the wonderful lake Saif-ul-Malook 0 on the jeep that we hired. We arrived in the late afternoon 0 . The following day, that was cloudy and rainy unfortunately we want to Babusar top 0 . The next time when you write to me, you must tell me about your last vacation.

Bye for now Sameena, Beenish.

E. Insert the pronoun that agrees in number with its antecedents.

1. Of all the subjects Asif liked, English was his favorite.
2. Haneef bought me a story book for my birthday. I can't wait to open it and start reading!
3. Kangaroos, koalas, and possums all have something in common, they are marsupials.
4. The flight attendant instructed all passengers to keep the seatbelts fastened across their laps while seated.
5. Both Ryan and Sabrina love watching a good car race; they find it thrilling.

F. Insert indefinite pronoun: some -, any-, no-, every- in the sentences below.

1. Would you like something to eat?
2. It was really dark and I couldn't see anything .
3. Does anyone live in that house ?
4. It doesn't matter where we go. We can go anywhere we want to.
5. This is boring. There's nothing to do.

G. State whether the verbs in the following sentence are transitive or interactive. Name the object of each transitive verb and the complement of each verb of incomplete predication.

S.No	Sentence	Transitive/Intransitive	Object/Complement
1	The sun rises in the east.	Intransitive	In the east.
2	The dog barks.	Intransitive	
3	He raised his hand.	Transitive	His hand.
4	The information proved false.	Intransitive	False
5	The child has fallen asleep.	Intransitive	Asleep

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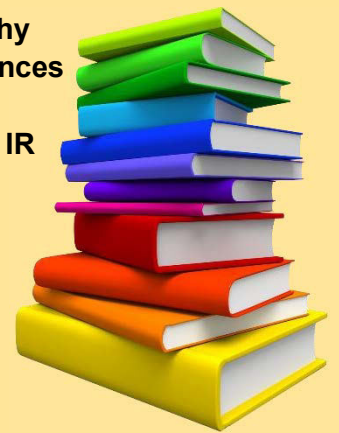


سے Modify کریں۔

Available Subjects

- Agriculture
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- Chemistry
- Geology/Geography
- Management Sciences
- Microbiology
- PCRS/ Pak Study/ IR
- Pharmacy
- Sociology
- Zoology
- Chemistry
- Statistics
- Physics
- Mathematics
- Law
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- Botany
- Biotechnology/ Biochemistry
- Library & Information Sciences
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- Pashto
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- Civil Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Software Engineering
- Election Officer
- General Knowledge
- Pedagogy
- Current Affairs
- Medical Subjects
- Judiciary & Law
- Fine arts and drawing
- Physical Education
- Many More

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H. Choose the correct participle (present /past) from the parenthesis.

1. I am so _____ (relaxed / relaxing) that I don't want to move.
2. I find horror films really _____ (frightened / frightening) and not at all fun to watch.
3. Sometimes I get really _____ (frustrated/frustrating) when I can't express myself well in English.
4. We were stopped by a man with a knife who took our money. It was _____ (terrified /terrifying)
5. The program was really _____ (interested /interesting)

I. Underline the main clause and encircle the subordinate clause or clauses in the following sentence.

1. Jameel spoke (as though he were a born orator.)
2. (When at last he returned to the village.)
the people told him that his mother had died.
3. The newspaper will tell us tomorrow (what the world does today.)
4. The few books (that were produced in the middle ages) were written by hand.
5. (When the world was young) artists drew their pictures on stone.

J. Choose the correct tense for each sentence.

1. After Javeria _____ her degree, she intends to work in an office.
a. will finish b. will have finished c. finished d. is finishing
2. Laila looked down to discover a snake. when she saw it she _____.
a. screamed b. was screaming c. has screamed d. screams
3. I borrowed four books on gardening the last time I _____ to the library.
a. go b. went c. had gone d. have gone
4. By the time I go to bed tonight! _____ my work for the day.
a. will finish b. have finished c. will have finished d. finish
5. Until you learn how to take a break, you _____ your ability to speak English.
a. haven't improved b. aren't improving
c. don't improve d. won't improve

K. Make the past perfect continuous tense.

1. I had been working (work) all day, so I didn't want to go out.
2. She had been sleeping (sleep) for ten hours when I woke her.
3. They had been living (live) in Beijing for three years when he lost his job.
4. When we met, you had been working (work) at that company for six months.
5. We had been eating (eat) all day, so we felt a bit ill.

UNIT-6

In Spite of War

جنگ کے باوجود

In spite of war, in spite of death,

جنگ کے باوجود ، موت کے باوجود

In spite of all man's sufferings,

انسان کی تمام مشکلات کے باوجود

Something within me laughs and sings

کچھ میرے اندر جو ہنستا گاتا ہے

And I must praise with all my breath.

اور جس کی میں اپنے دم سے لازمی تعریف کروں

In spite of war, in spite of hate

جنگ کے باوجود، نفرت کے باوجود

Lilacs are blooming at my gate,

گل یاس کھلتے ہیں میرے دروازے پر

Tulips are tripping down the path

نرگس پھول گرتے ہیں ٹھوکر سے راستے پر

In spite of war, in spite of wrath.

جنگ کے باوجود، قہر کے باوجود

"Courage!" the morning-gloring saith;

حوصلہ! صبح کے وقار نے کہا

"Rejoice!" the daisy murmureth,

شادمان ربو دیسی کا پھول ہڑبھڑاتا ہے

And just to live is so divine

اور ربو ہمیشہ زندہ جو صرف خدائی ہے

When pansies lift their eyes to mine.

بنفشہ کے پھول چھوڑتے ہیں اپنی آنکھیں میری طرف

The clouds are romping with the sea,

بادل دھینگا مشتی کرتے ہیں سمندر کے ساتھ

And Flashing waves call back to me

اور چمکتی لہریں مجھے واپس بلاتی ہیں

That naught is real but what is fair,

شرارت تو حقیقی ہے لیکن کیا سہی ہے

That everywhere and everywhere

جو ہر جگہ ہے اور ہر جگہ ہے

A glory liveth through despair.

ایک شان و شوکت جو مایوسی میں بھی زندہ رہی

Though guns may roar and cannon boom,

بندوق کے ذریعے شاید دھاڑتی ہے اور تھوپ سے جنگھاڑتی ہے

Roses are born and gardens bloom;

گلاب پیدا ہوتے ہیں اور باغوں کو کھلاتے ہیں۔

My spirit still may light its flame

میری روح اب بھی اپنی شمع جلاتی ہے

At that same torch whence the poppies came.

اور وہی روشنی جو خشخاش کا پودالے کر آتا ہے

Where morning's altar whitely burns

جہاں صبح اپنی روشنی جلاتی ہے

Lilies may lift their silver urns

سوسن کا پھول اپنی چاندی کا پھول دان رکھتا ہے

In spite of war, in spite of shame.

باوجود جنگ کے، باوجود ندامت کے

And in my ear a whispering breath,

اور میرے کانوں میں سرگوشی کا ایک کناہ

"Wake from the nightmare! Look and see

اٹھو ڈراؤنے خواب سے اور دیکھو!

That life is naught by ecstasy

یہ زندگی شرارت ہے لیکن اس میں ہے بے حد خوشی

In spite of war, in spite of death!"

باوجود جنگ کے، باوجود موت کے!

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following Questions?

Q1. What are the things that thrive despite the ravages of war?

Ans. Despite the ravages of war, every object of nature thrives. Lilacs are blooming, Tulips are tripping down the path, the daisy, the pansies and roses are happy in their natural cycle. The clouds are playing energetically with sea. Even the spirit of the poet, at the time of war, is high.

Q2. What are some of the different words and images used in the poem that convey the emotion of loss?

Ans. Words that convey the emotion of loss are "war, death, sufferings and hate." While images that convey the emotion of loss are "roar of guns, boom of cannon and morning's altar whitely burns."

Q3. In the poem "in spite of war", there are several examples of personification. Identify two examples of personification. Explain what is being personified and how in each example.

Ans: Personification is the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects. There are various examples of personification in the poem. Following are the two examples of personification;

(i) Courage! The morning-glory saith;

(ii) The clouds are romping with the sea.

In the first line morning time has been personified. It is attributed with the quality of "saying". While in the second line the clouds have been personified and they are attributed with the quality of "romping".

Q4. Make a list of the words that tell you about the tone of the poem 'in spite of War' and explain how those words tell us what the tone is. Use examples from the poem to back up your reasoning.

Ans. The reflection of a writer's attitude, manner, mood and moral outlook in his work is called "tone". This poem conveys a tone of "encouragement". The following words tell us about the tone of the poem; Laugh, sings, bloom, courage, rejoice, glory and ecstasy.

In order to support my reasoning, I may refer to the following examples;

- (i) Something within me laughs and sings.
- (ii) Lilacs are blooming at my gates.
- (iii) Courage! The morning glory saith.
- (iv) Rejoice, the daisy murmureth.
- (v) Roses are born and garden bloom.
- (vi) Life is not but ecstasy.

Q5. What is the theme of the poem 'in spite of war'?

Ans. The theme of the poem is "Life should be enjoyed despite the happening of the terrible things." The poetess, Angela Morgan, tries to convince us that we should not focus on hurries and worries of life rather we should enjoy life to the fullest.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q 2. Choose the correct option?

- I. According to Angela Morgan, despite death and destruction of war life spring in the form of _____.
 - (a) **Natural beauty**
 - (b) social beauty
 - (c) Cultural beauty
 - (d) artistic beauty
- II. "When pansies lift their eyes to mine": in this line the poet has used the poetic device of _____.
 - (a) Simile
 - (b) metaphor
 - (c) **Personification**
 - (d) alliteration
- III. The words boom, roar, murmur and whispering breath is the example of _____.
 - (a) Simile
 - (b) metaphor
 - (c) Rhymes
 - (d) **onomatopoeia**
- IV. According to the poet Angela Morgan, life is the name of _____.
 - (a) **Sufferings and despair**
 - (b) hate and wrath
 - (c) Nightmare and shame
 - (d) **ecstasy and elation**
- V. The tone of the poem is _____.
 - (a) **Optimistic**
 - (b) pessimistic
 - (c) Ecstatic
 - (d) gloomy

GRAMMAR

A. Underline the adjective phrases in the following sentences.

1. Have you ever seen an elephant with a white skin?
2. He was wearing a crown made of gold.
3. There I met a girl with blue eyes.
4. Wild beasts in small cages are a sorry sight.
5. A man with a long beard came to see me.

B. In each of the following sentences replace the adjective in bold letters by an adjective phrase of the same meaning.

1. The king wore a golden crown.

Ans. The king wore a crown made of gold.

2. It is a white elephant.

Ans: It is an elephant having white colour.

3. He lived in a stone house.

Ans. He lived in a house made of stone.

4. There was an earthen pot on the table.

Ans. There was pot made of earth on the table.

5. She wore a diamond necklace.

Ans. She wore a necklace made of diamond.

6. That was a brave act.

Ans. That was an act done with bravery.

C. Underline the adjective clause in the following sentences and circle the word it modifies?

- I. I like a leader who listens to his people.
- II. The dog which I loved dearly was hit by a truck.
- III. Rasheed is a person who takes responsibility well.
- IV. Ghazala is the one for whom you are looking.
- V. The shirt that you bought me doesn't fit well.

D. Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into one complex sentence containing an adjective clause.

1. The theft was committed last night. The police has caught the man.

Ans. The police has caught the man who committed the theft last night.

2. You are looking upset. Can you tell me the reason?

Ans. Why are you looking upset?

3. He had several plans for making money quickly. All of them have failed.

Ans. All his plans which he had for making money quickly have failed.

4. This is the village. I was born here.

Ans. This is the village where I was born.

5. You put the keys somewhere. Show me the place.

UNIT-7

THE AGED MOTHER

بوڑھی ماں

ایک جاپانی روایتی داستان/کہانی

Once there lived at the foot of a mountain a poor farmer and his aged, widow mother.

ایک جگہ پہاڑ کے نیچے ایک غریب کسان اور اس کی بیوہ بوڑھی ماں رہتے تھے۔

They owned a bit of land that supplied them with food.

زمین کا کچھ حصہ ان کی ملکیت میں تھا جس سے ان کا دانہ پانی چلتا تھا۔

They both led a happy, peaceful and humble life.

وہ دونوں خوشحال، امن زدہ اور عاجزی کی زندگی گزار رہے تھے۔

Shinano, the town where they lived, was governed by a despotic leader who though a warrior, had a great and cowardly shrinking from anything suggestive of failing health and strength.

شینانو، ایک قصبہ ہے جو ایک آمر کی حکمرانی میں ہے۔ اگرچہ وہ ایک جنگجو ہے، صحت

اور طاقت میں ناکام، بزدلانہ خام خیالی سے بھجنا جاتا ہے۔

This caused him to send out a cruel proclamation.

اس کی وجہ سے اس نے ایک ظالمانہ فرمان نامہ بھیجا۔

The entire province was given strict orders to immediately put to death all the aged people.

پورے صوبے کو فوری طور پر سختی سے عمر رسیدہ افراد کو موت کا حکم دیا گیا۔

The days were barbarous, and the act of abandoning old people to die in isolation was not strange.

دن بربریت کے تھے اور عمر رسیدہ افراد کو تنہائی میں چھوڑ کر موت کے گھاٹ اتارنا کچھ نیا نہ تھا۔

The poor farmer had immense love and reverence for his aged mother and the order filled his heart with sorrow.

غریب کسان کی اپنی بوڑھی ماں کے ساتھ ادب و محبت نے اس حکم سے اس کے دل کو غم سے بھر دیا۔

No one could even think to refuse to obey the mandate of the governor.

کوئی بھی گورنر کے فرمان کو قبول نہ کرنے کا سوچ بھی نہیں سکتا تھا۔

With many a deep and hopeless sighs, the youth prepared for the kindest mode, he could be kill his mother with.

گہری اور ناامیدی کی آہوں میں، نوجوانوں کی اُن کی بدقسمتی کا طریقہ سکھایا جارہا تھا کہ وہ

اپنی ماں کو قتل کر دیں۔

At twilight, when his day's work ended, he took a quantity of unwhitened rice, the principal food for the poor.

مغرب کے وقت جب اُس کا کام ختم ہوا بھورے چاول کی مقدار لے کر جو غریبوں کا اہم ترین کھانا تھا۔

He cooked and dried the rice and tied it in a square cloth making a pack of it.

اُس نے چاولوں کو پکایا اور مرہ کے حساب کا کپڑا لے کر اُس میں تہہ کیا۔

The bundle was swung around the neck along with a gourd filled with cool sweet water.

اس گھٹری کو گردن کے ساتھ لٹکایا اور پانی کو کدو کے میٹھے پانی سے بنایا۔

He then lifted his helpless old mother to his back and set out on his painful journey up the mountain.

اُس نے پھر اپنی بے یارومندگار ماں کو اپنے کندھے پر اٹھایا اور ایک دردناک سفر پہاڑ کی طرف شروع کیا۔

Paths made by hunters and woodcutters, crossed and re-crossed the long, steep and narrow road at several places.

راستہ جو شکاریوں اور لکڑیوں کا بنایا ہوا تھا طے کیا اور دوبارہ لمبی ڈھلوان جو کہ بہت سی جگہوں کی چوڑی سڑک والے راستے کو طے کیا۔

At some places he was confused and lost, but he paid no heed.

کچھ راستوں پر وہ اضطراب کا شکار ہوا اور گم ہوا لیکن اُس نے کوئی پرواہ نہ کی۔

One path or another, it mattered not for him. On he went, climbing blindly upward – ever upward towards the high bare summit of what was known as obasuyama, the mountain of the “abandoning of the aged”.

ایک یا دوسرے راستے پر جانا اس کے لیے کوئی معنی نہیں رکھتا تھا۔ وہ اگے چلتا رہا اور مسلسل اوپر چڑھتا گیا اور پہاڑ کے اونچے اور ننگے چوٹی کی طرف بڑھتا رہا جو کہ (اوباسیویاما) کہلاتا تھا، ”پہاڑ بوڑھے لوگوں کو ترک کرنے کا“۔

The eyes of the old mother had still light in them and they noted the reckless hastening of her son from one path to another.

بوڑھی ماں کی آنکھوں میں اب بھی روشنی تھی اور وہ اب بھی لاپرواہی سے اپنے بیٹے کی ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ جانے کی جلدی دیکھ رہی تھی۔

Her loving heart grew anxious because her son did not know the mountain's paths and his return might be one of dangers.

اُس کا پیارا سا دل پریشان تھا کیونکہ اُس کے بیٹے کو پہاڑ کے راستے معلوم نہ تھے اور اُس کا واپس مڑنا خطرے سے خالی نہیں ہوسکتا تھا۔

She stretched forth her hand to snap twigs from brushed as they climbed up.

وہ اپنے ہاتھوں سے جھاڑیوں میں ٹہنیوں کو ہٹا رہی تھی۔ وہ مٹھی بھر ٹہنیوں کو گراتی جب وہ کچھ قدم اوپر کی طرف لیتے۔

Thus the narrow path behind them was dotted at frequent intervals with tiny piles of twigs.

اس طرح ان کے پیچھے تنگ راستہ ٹہنیوں کے چھوٹے چھوٹے ڈھیروں سے نشان زدہ بن گیا تھا۔

Weary and heart sick, at last he reached the summit.

غم زدہ اور شکستہ دل لیتے ہوئے آخر کار وہ چوٹی پر پہنچ گئے۔

The son gently released his burden and silently prepared a place of comfort as his last duty to his beloved mother.

بیٹے نے اپنا بوجھ نرمی سے رکھا اور ایک آرام دہ جگہ بنائی جو کہ اب اُس کی پیاری ماں کے لئے آخری ذمہ داری تھی۔

He gathered some fallen pine needles and made a soft cushion and tenderly lifted her onto it.

اُس نے کچھ صنوبر کی ڈنڈیاں اکٹھی کی اور پھر اُن سے ایک نرم ملائم گدا بنایا اور پھر نرمی سے اُس کو رکھا۔

He wrapped padded coat closely around her stooping shoulders and said her farewell with aching heart and tearful eyes.

اُس نے بھاری بھر کم کوٹ اُس کے کندھے پر رکھا اور کچھ اختتامی انداز میں اپنے درد سے بھرے ہونے دل اور آنسو بھری آنکھوں سے کہا۔

The trembling mothers' voice full of unselfish love delivered her last injunction. "Let not thine eyes be blind, my son."

بے غرض پیار لڑتی ہوئی آواز میں ماں نے اپنا آخری حکم سنایا "تمہاری آنکھیں نابینا نہیں ہونی چاہیے۔" She said. "The mountain road is full of dangers. Look carefully and follow the path which holds the piles of twigs. They will guide you to the familiar path farther down".

اُس نے کہا، پہاڑ کی سڑک خطروں سے بھری پڑی ہے۔ احتیاط سے چلو اور دیکھو کہ ٹہنیوں کا گچھا کہاں تک جاتا ہے۔ وہ تمہیں مزید آگے تک کا راستہ دکھائیں گے، اور تمہارے لیے نیچے تک کا راستہ بنادیں گے۔

The surprised son looked back to the path and then to the hands of the poor old lady. حیرت زدہ بیٹے نے راستہ کی طرف دیکھا اور پھر بوڑھی عورت کے ہاتھوں کو۔

They were shriveled, scratched and soiled. وہ سوکھے، زخمی، اور مٹی زدہ تھے۔

His heart broke within and bowed to the ground crying aloud: "oh, honorable mother, your kindness breaks my heart! I will not leave you."

اُس کا دل ٹوٹا ہوا تھا اندر سے اور وہ زمین کی طرف جھکا۔ "اے عزت مآب ماں! تمہاری شفقت/مہربانی نے میرا دل چور چور کر دیا۔ میں تمہیں نہیں چھوڑ سکتا،

Together we will follow the paths of twigs, and together we will die!" Once again he shouldered his burden (how light it seemed now) and hastened down the path, through the shadows and the moonlight, to the little hut in the valley.

ہم دونوں ہی ان مشکلات کے راستوں کو اپنائیں گے اور ایک ساتھ مریں گے۔ ایک دفعہ پھر اُس نے اپنا بوجھ دوبارہ کندھے پر رکھا (کتنا نازک نظر آتا ہے) اور جلدی سے راستہ کی طرف بڑھا۔ سایوں اور چاند کی روشنی وادی میں واقع چھوٹی جھونپڑی میں پڑ رہی تھی۔

Beneath the kitchen floor was a walled closet for food, which was covered and hidden from view.

باورچی خانے کی چھت کے نیچے ایک دیوار میں الماری تھی جس میں کھانا رکھا تھا، جو کہ ڈمکا ہوا تھا اور ہر کسی کی نظروں سے چھپا ہوا تھا۔

There the son hid his mother and supplied her with everything she needed, watching and fearing if she would be discovered.

وہاں پر بیٹے نے اپنی ماں کو چھپایا اور اُسے ہر ایک چیز فراہم کی جس کی اُسے ضرورت تھی وہ ساتھ ساتھ اسی خوف میں دیکھ رہا تھا کہ اگر وہ معلوم ہوگئی۔

Time passed and he began to feel safe when again the governor sent forth messengers bearing another senseless order, seemingly a pride in his power.

وقت گزر گیا اور اُس نے اپنے آپ کو محفوظ سمجھا جب گورنر نے ایک دوسرا بے معنی فرمان جاری کیا اُس کی طاقت کا غرور نظر آرہا تھا۔

His demand was that his subjects should present him with a rope of ashes. The entire province again went into a state of fear. Who in all Shinano could make a rope of ashes? Yet the order had to be obeyed.

اُس کا مطالبہ تھا کہ راکھ کی رسیوں میں جھکڑے ہوئے ہوں۔ تمام صوبہ دوبارہ سے خوف کی حالت میں چلا گیا۔ کون ہوگا جو شینانو میں راکھ سے رسی بنائے گا؟ لیکن پھر بھی حکم تو ماننا تھا۔

One night, in great distress, the son whispered the news to his hidden mother. ایک رات کو شدید پریشانی میں بیٹے نے چھپائی ہوئی ماں کو سرگوشی میں یہ خبر سنائی۔

"Wait! She said. "will think. I will think" Next day she told him how to make a rope of ashes "Make a rope of twisted straw," she said.

ٹھہرو! اُس نے کہا میں سوچونگی، میں سوچونگی دوسرے دن اُس نے اُسے راکھ کی رسی بنانے کا کہا کہ کیسے بنانی ہے۔

"Then stretch it upon a row of flat stones and burn it one a windless night." موڑی ہوئی بھوسے کی رسی بناؤ۔ اُس نے کہا پھر اُسے کھینچو پتھروں کی قطار میں اور پھر اُسے بغیر ہوا والی رات میں جلاؤ۔

He summoned all the people and did what she had said. After the blaze died down, there lay a rope of ashes upon the stones, with every twist and fiber looking perfectly intact.

اُس نے تمام لوگوں کو مخاطب کیا اور کہا جو اُس کی ماں نے کہا تھا۔ جب شعلہ مرجھا گیا تو اُنہوں نے راکھ کی رسیوں کو پتھروں پر رکھا۔ ہر مروڑ اور ریشہ دونوں ہی عمدہ ثابت تھے۔

The governor was pleased at the wit of the youth and praised him, but he insisted to know here he got his wisdom.

گورنر جوان کی ذہانت پر بہت خوش ہوا اور اُسے داد دی لیکن وہ اصرار کرتا رہا کہ وہ اُسے بتائے کہ یہ دانائی اسے کہاں سے حاصل ہوئی۔

"Alas! Alas!" cried the farmer, "the truth must be told!" With her deep bows he related his story.

افسوس! افسوس! کسان چلایا سچائی کو لازمی بتانا چاہیے۔ گہرے جھکاؤ سے اُس نے اپنی کہانی بیان کی۔

The governor listened to him and meditated in silence for a while. Then he lifted his head.

گورنر نے سنا اور کچھ لمحے کے لیے غور و فکر کرنے لگا۔ پھر اُس نے اپنا سر اٹھایا۔ "Shinano needs more than strength of youth," he said gravely.

شینانو کو بہت زیادہ ایسے ہی نوجوانوں کی طاقت کی ضرورت ہے۔ اُس نے تحمل سے جواب دیا۔ "Ah, that I should not have forgotten the well-known saying,

اوہ! میں نہیں بھولنا چاہوں گا ایک مشہور کہاوت۔ "With the crown of snow, there cometh wisdom!" That very hour the cruel law was abolished, and the custom drifted so far into past that only legend remain.

برف سے لے تاج سے آتی ہے دانائی۔ اسی وقت ظالم قانون منسوخ ہوا اور یہ روایت ماضی میں اتنی دور چلی گئی کہ اب یہ صرف ایک داستان رہ گئی۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question.

Q1. Why did the farmer decide to take her mother on the summit?

Ans. Shinano, where the old farmer and his aged mother lived, was governed by a despotic ruler. Who though a warrior, had a great and cowardly shrinking from anything suggestive of failing health. This caused him to send out a cruel proclamation of putting to death all the aged people. The old farmer had to obey and thus took her aged mother on the summit in order to put her to death.

Q2. Why did the son hide her mother in the closet?

Ans. The kindness of the old mother broke the heart of the old farmer and he could not left her mother to die on the summit. He lifted his helpless and old mother to his back again and brought her to their little hut and hid her in the closet, lest she should be discovered, as no one could even think to refuse to obey the mandate of the governor.

Q3. What does the phrase "with the crown of snow, there cometh wisdom! "mean"?

Ans. The meaning of the phrase "with the crown of snow, there comes wisdom" is that the crown of snow symbolizes having white or grey hair which means getting old. So it means that one requires wisdom when one grows up to be elderly person. The elderly people have wide and deeper experiences in life which the youngsters do not have.

Q4. What is the theme of "the Aged mother"?

Ans. The theme of "the Aged Mother" is "Mother-son relationship or valuing and respecting the old.

Q5. What is the climax of the story "the Aged mother:?"

Ans. Climax is a Greek word signifying "Ladder". It is the highest point of interest in a story. When the old farmer and his mother reached the summit, the weary and heart sick youth gently released his old mother. Before he left his mother, she told her son about the mark of the file of twists that will guide him to the way home. At that point, the farmer realizes that whatever happens; he should not left his mother alone. So he decided that both of them will go home and will die together. It is here that we should consider to be the climax of the story.

Q6. Why did the farmer disclose his secret?

Ans. The governor of Shinano issued another senseless order demanding that his subjects should present him with a rope of ashes. No one could make a rope of ashes, yet the order had to be obeyed. The farmer

whispered the news to his hidden mother. Next day the old mother told him how to make a rope of ashes. The farmer, with the help of other fellows, applied the method what his aged mother had told him and there lay a rope of ashes upon the stones. The governor was pleased at the wit of the youth and praised him. The farmer had to reveal the secret of getting his wisdom from his aged mother because he loved his mother and wanted his mother to be rewarded in the shape of sparing her life.

Q7. What are the elements of the story "the Aged mother"?

Ans. There are five key elements that go into every story. They are character, setting, plot, conflict and theme.

1. **Character:** Characters in the story include the aged mother, the old farmer, Diamio (the despotic ruler of Shinano) and his messengers.
2. **Setting:** The setting of the story is the foot of a mountain somewhere in Shinano, Japan.
3. **Plot:** The chain of events and actions in the story that relate to the central conflict is the plot.
4. **Conflict:** The conflict in the story is "Man vs. Man".
5. **Theme:** The theme of the story is "A mother's love is something that no one can explain". It is made of deep devotion, sacrifice and pain. It is endless and unselfish.

Q8. What is the setting of the story?

Ans. The where and when of a story is called the setting. The story "the aged mother" took place at the foot of a mountain somewhere in Shinano Japan, where a poor farmer lived with his old mother.

Q9. Why did the leader issue the proclamation?

Ans. Shinano was ruled by an absolute leader who sent the decree of killing aged people in that place, because he had a great and cowardly shrinking from anything suggestive of failing health and strength. Moreover, he thought that aged people are already helpless and cannot contribute to the place. The days were barbarous, and the act of abandoning old people to die in isolation was not strange.

Q10. How does the poor youth feel about the proclamation?

Ans. When the despotic leader issued the strict orders to immediately put to death all the aged people, this order filled the youth's heart with great sorrow. Because he had immense love and reverence for his aged mother and no one could even think to refuse to obey the mandate of the governor.

Q11. How did the youth carry out the order?

Ans. As no one could even think to refuse to obey the order of the governor, the youth also, with many a deep and hopeless sighs, prepared

for the kindest mode he could kill his mother with. At twilight he prepared the food for the poor mother and tied it in a square cloth making a pack of it. He, then, lifted his helpless old mother to his back and set out on his painful journey up the mountain. But he did not leave his mother there to die. Her kindness broke his heart. He lifted his mother again to his back, brought her home and hid her in a walled closet beneath the kitchen floor.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option.

- Shinano, the town where they live, was governed by a despotic leader in this sentence the word "despot" means that _____.
 (a) The governor was a kind person
 (b) The governor was an intelligent man
 (c) **The governor was a cruel man**
 (d) The governor was a wise fellow
- He lifted his helpless old mother to his back and set out on his painful journey up the mountain. The journey was painful because
 (a) **The farmer had the burden of this mother**
 (b) The mountain was steep
 (c) The mountain was steep and he was to abandon his mother
 (d) He could face the soldiers of the king on his way
- The son decided to take her mother back to his hut because _____.
 (a) The mountain was not a proper place for living
 (b) She did not want to stay there
 (c) The governor abolished the law
 (d) **He was greatly moved by the pains she took to guide him back his home**
- The saying "with the crown of snow, there cometh wisdom" means that.
 (a) Whoever wears a silver crown is wise
 (b) **Wisdom comes with the passage of time**
 (c) The snow always falls on the wise
 (d) The king is always wise
- His demand was that his subjects should present him with a rope of ashes using the contextual clue, The word subject in this sentence means.
 (a) Man (b) **citizens** (c) they (d) issues

GRAMMAR

- Choose the correct answer about the function of the modal verbs in following sentences.
 1. May I use your mobile phone?
 (a) To make a prediction
 (b) to express possibility
 (c) To make a semi- formal request
 (d) **to express permission**
- You mustn't walk on grass.
 (a) To make a command
 (b) To make a conjecture
 (b) **for prohibition**
 (d) for suggestions
- He should come to the meetings on time.
 (a) **To convey the idea of an obligation**
 (b) To make a suggestion or advice
 (c) For prohibition
 (d) to from polite questions
- Can you help me with exercise?
 (a) to show inability or impossibility
 (b) **to express or inquire about willingness**
 (c) To show possibility
 (d) To express permission
- You needn't take your umbrella. It isn't raining.
 (a) Expressing prohibition
 (b) expressing obligation
 (c) **Expressing lack of necessity**
 (d) expressing ability
- Could you say it again more slowly
 (a) **To make a request**
 (b) to gave a suggestion
 (c) to show ability in the past
 (d) to identify a possibility
- The weather will be hot enough to go to the beach this weekend.
 (a) To express intention
 (b) **for make a prediction**
 (b) For habitual behavior
 (d) to show habitual activity
- The dog would bark every time he doorbell rang.
 (a) For request permission
 (b) for preferences
 (c) For requests
 (d) **to show habitual activity**
- Shall help you with your luggage?
 (a) For suggestion
 (b) **for offering someone help**
 (c) For asking what to do
 (d) to indicate a promise
- Can you help me with this exercise?
 (a) For asking what to do
 (b) **Requesting someone for help**
 (c) For suggestions
 (d) To indicate a promise in the future

B. Choose the most appropriate answer to express the idea specified in parentheses.

- You don't look well. You _____ see a doctor. (Advice)
(a) Are to (b) could (c) need to (d) should
- _____ take a message please? (Request)
(a) May you (b) could you (c) shall you (d) Need to
- Whose book is this? I am not sure. It _____ be Anam's. (possibility)
(a) might (b) must (c) should (d) would
- She _____ have stayed home yesterday because her little son was sick. (Necessity)
(a) Could (b) would (c) must (d) should
- You _____ leave work at 3:30 today. (permission)
(a) Can (b) could (c) might (d) will

Regular and irregular verb:

Put the verb in brackets in the correct simple past form. Note that some of these verbs are regular and some are irregular.

Yesterday Tahir got (get) up at 7 o'clock. He had (have) a shower and put (put) on some clean clothes. Then he had (have) breakfast. At half past seven he went (go) in to the bathroom, brushed (brush) his teeth and combed (comb) his hair. After that he put (put) on his shoes and left (leave) his home to go to school. He took (take) the bus which had (have) a stop in front of his home he got (get) on this bus at a quarter to eight. He got (get) off the bus front to the school and entered (enter) his classroom just in time. He listened (listen) to various teachers from 8a.m to 1:35 p.m. then he hurried (hurry) home because he was (be) very hungry. He ate (Eat) lunch and did (do) his homework. Later on he watched (watch) TV. In the evening he had (have) dinner with his parents. After that he met (meet) some friends in the city. When he came (come) home, he washed (wash) his face and brushed (brush) his teeth before he put (put) on his pyjamas. Finally, he recited (recite) a few ayah of the Holy Quran in bed late at night until he fell (fall) asleep.

UNIT-8

WOMEN'S ROLE IN THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

تحریک پاکستان میں خواتین کا کردار

At the dawn of twentieth century when Pakistan was at formative stage, most Muslim women led secluded lives within their homes, and were not visible in public spaces.

بیسویں صدی کی ابتداء میں جب پاکستان بننے کے مرحلے پر تھا، مسلمان عورتیں اپنے گھروں میں گمنام زندگیاں گزار رہی تھیں اور عوامی مقامات پر نہیں دکھائی دیتی تھیں۔

A handful of women emerged during the Khilafat Movement (1919-1922), a pan-Islamic movement for the restoration of the Caliphate in Turkey.

کچھ مٹھی بھر خواتین خلافت تحریک (1919-1922) کے دوران منظر عام پر آئیں جو کہ ترکی میں خلیفہ کو بحال کرنے کیلئے اتحاد اسلامی کی تحریکتھی۔

The name of Abadi Begum, popularly known as Bi Amma, is on the top of the list of such noble ladies. She was the mother of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

ان معزز خواتین میں ایک نام "آبادی بیگم" جو کہ "بی اماں" کے نام سے مشہور ہوئی سرفہرست ہیں۔ وہ مولانا محمد علی جوہر اور مولانا شوکت علی کی والدہ تھیں۔

It was Quaid - e - Azam who brought about a social revolution in the emancipation and empowerment of Muslim women.

یہ قائد اعظم ہی تھے جنہوں نے معاشرتی انقلاب پیدا کیا مسلمان خواتین کو طاقت اور آزادی دینے کیلئے۔

He repeatedly stressed the importance of women as equal partners of men if the Muslims of India were to achieve the dream of a separate homeland.

انہوں نے مسلسل عورت کی اہمیت اور برابری پر زور دیا۔ اگر ہندوستان کے مسلمان اپنے لئے علیحدہ وطن کے خواب کی تعبیر چاہتے ہیں۔

Fatima Jinnah was always at his side, as visible symbol, advising and participating in all the political activities of Quaid - e - Azam.

فاطمہ جناح ہمیشہ انکے شانہ بشانہ رہی ایک واضح نشانی کے طور پر جنہوں نے قائد اعظم کے ہر سیاسی کام میں حصہ لیا اور انکو مشورے دیے۔

However, the real game changer was the muslim League session at Patna in 1938. تاہم حقیقی کھیل بدلنے کا کردار مسلم لیگ کے اُس دورانیے نے ادا کیا جو کہ 1938 میں پٹنا کے مقام پر ہوا۔

Quaid - e - Azam, who was reorganizing and revitalizing the Muslims after his return from England in 1934, created the all India Muslim Women's Sub-Committee of the Muslim League.

قائد اعظم جب 1934 میں انگلستان سے واپس آئے تو انہوں نے مسلمانوں کو دوبارہ منظم اور فعال کیا۔ انہوں نے مسلم لیگ میں تمام ہندوستان سے مسلمان خواتین کی کمیٹیاں بنائیں۔

By the mid-40s, a galaxy of women had emerged in the leadership role of the Muslim League, organizing and mobilizing women workers in the cities and also at the district level.

1940 کے درمیانے دور میں بہت ساری خواتین کا ایک گروہ پیدا ہو چکا تھا مسلم لیگ کے سربراہی میں۔ جس نے خواتین کارکنوں کو شہروں اور ضلعوں میں فعال اور منظم کیا۔

Some of the more prominent names that emerged were; Jahanara shahnawaz, Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain and Begum Fatima from Lahore, shaista Ikramullah from Bengal, Zari Sarfraz from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Lady Abdullah Haroon from Sindh.

کچھ نام جو کہ زیادہ مشہور ہوئیں ان میں جہاں آراء شاہ نواز، بیگم سلمہ تصدق حسین، اور بیگم فاطمہ جو کہ لاہور سے تھیں، شائستہ اکرام اللہ جو کہ بنگال سے تھیں، زری سرفراز جو کہ خیبر پختونخواہ سے تھیں، اور لیڈی عبداللہ ہارون جو کہ سندھ سے تھیں قابل ذکر ہیں۔

As the Pakistan Movement picked up, the Muslim Students Federation and its women's wing began playing an increasingly important role in mass mobilization; with girl students traveling even to the Khyber pakhtunkhwa, a remarkable act given the province's social conservatism. Begum Fatima, the founder principal of the Jinnah Islamia College for girls in Lahore, had played a key role in mobilizing female students.

جیسے ہی پاکستان کی تحریک زور پکڑنے لگی مسلمان طالب علموں کی تنظیمیں اور ان کے خواتین کارکنان نے انتخابی اہم کردار ادا کیا عام لوگوں کو سیاست میں شامل کرانے کے لئے۔ خواتین طالب علموں نے خیبر پختونخواہ تک کا سفر کیا۔ یہ ایک ایسا عمل تھا جسکی وجہ سے صوبوں میں سے ایک معاشرتی تبدیلی آئی۔ بیگم فاطمہ جو کہ ایک بانی پرنسپل تھیں اسلامیہ کالج برائے خواتین لاہور کی، نے طالبات کو فعال کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

She invited the Quaid to come and address the students of her college in November 1942.

انہوں نے نومبر 1942 میں قائد اعظم کو دعوت دی کہ وہ آئے اور طالب علموں کو خطاب کرے ان کے کالج میں۔

Imagine the impact on these young minds when this charismatic leader declared, "I am glad to see that not only Muslim men but Muslim women and children have understood the Pakistan scheme."

تصور کیجیے ان نوجوان ذہنوں پر کیسا اثر پڑا ہوگا جب اُس کرشماتی شخصیت نے اعلان کیا کہ مجھے بے حد خوشی ہے یہ دیکھ کر، کہ نہ صرف مسلمان مرد بلکہ مسلمان خواتین اور بچے بھی پاکستان کے نظریے کو سمجھ چکے ہیں۔

No nation can make any progress without the cooperation of its women. If Muslim women support their men, as they did in the days of their prophet of Islam, we should soon realize our goal".

کوئی بھی قوم اس وقت تک ترقی نہیں کر سکتی جب تک اُن کی خواتین اُن کا ساتھ نہیں دینگیں۔ اگر مسلمان خواتین مردوں کی مدد کرینگی جس طرح انہوں نے اسلام کے پیغمبر کے وقت میں کیا تھا تو ہمیں جلد اپنے مقصد کی سمجھ آجائے گی۔

When the Muslim League won all the Muslim seats in the provincial elections of Punjab but was excluded from the formation of the provincial government in February 1946, massive demonstrations were held outside the Chief Minister Khizar Hayat's house, with the women Leaguers' processions making a serious impact.

پنجاب کے مسلم لیگ نے فروری 1946 میں صوبائی الیکشن میں سارے مسلم سیٹ جیت لئیے۔ لیکن ان کو صوبائی حکومت بنانے سے نکال دیا گیا تو ایک بڑی تعداد میں چیف منسٹر خضر حیات کے گھر کے سامنے احتجاج شروع ہوا، جس میں مسلمان لیگی خواتین نے شرکت کی اور اُس احتجاج کا اچھا خاصا اثر ہوا۔

When the parliamentary Board was formed in the same year to negotiate with other parties for the formation of a government in Punjab, Jahanara Shahnawaz was made a member of it.

اُسی سال جب پنجاب میں پارلیمانی بورڈ بنایا گیا جسکا کام دوسرے پارٹیوں کے ساتھ مذاکرات کرنا تھے تو جہاں آراء شاہ نواز کو اُسکا ممبر بنایا گیا

The Quaid-e-azam was invited to send a representative to the USA to attend the International Herald Tribune Forum in September 1946 in order to present the case for a separate homeland for Muslims.

قائد اعظم کو ستمبر 1946 میں دعوت دی گئی کہ وہ آئے اور ایک نمائندے کو یو ایس اے بھیجے تاکہ وہ بین الاقوامی Herald Tribune فورم میں شرکت کرے اور مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک الگ ملک کے مطالبے کا کیس پیش کرے۔

He nominated Jahanara Shahnawaz and MAH Ispahani for it, telling Ispahani to counter the Hindu propaganda that Muslims were reactionaries who wanted to create a theocratic state.

انہوں نے جہاں آراء شاہ نواز اور ایم اے ایچ اصفہانی دونوں کو نامزد کیا۔ انہوں "اصفہانی" سے ہندوؤں کے پروپیگنڈے کا جواب دینے کو کہا اور یہ کہ مسلمان اُن کے مخالف ہیں اور ایک مذہبی ریاست قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔

They addressed public meetings and met heads of delegations at the UN from various countries and dispelled their apprehensions about creation of Pakistan.

انہوں نے یو۔ این میں آئے ہوئے لوگوں کے ساتھ ملاقاتیں کیں ان سے خطابات کیے اور مختلف ممالک سے آئے ہوئے لوگوں کے سربراہوں سے ملاقاتیں کیں اور اپنے خدشات کا اظہار کیا پاکستان بنانے کے عمل میں۔

Ispahani wrote of Begum Shahnawaz, "The Begum, an experienced parliamentarian, made quite an impression on the audience with her fluent speeches."

اصفہانی نے بیگم شاہنواز کے بارے میں لکھا کہ "بیگم" جو کہ ایک غیر تجربہ کار پارلیمینٹیرین تھیں نے اپنے سامعین پر ایک گہرا اثر چھوڑا اپنے روانی سے پڑے ہوئے خطابات سے۔

When the provincial assemblies elected their quota of members to the Constituent Assembly, Begum Shahnawaz was elected from Punjab and Shaista Ikramullah from Bengal.

جب صوبائی اسمبلی نے اپنے کوٹہ پر انہیں اسمبلی کیلئے ممبر منتخب کرنا تھا تو انہوں نے بیگم شاہ نواز کو منتخب کیا پنجاب سے اور شائستہ اکرام اللہ کو بنگال سے۔

By early 1947, the Pakistan Movement had become a mass movement. An intelligence report quoting the Daily Dawn reported that on 2nd February, the Frontier Women's provincial Muslim League held its annual session in Peshawar, which was attended by a thousand burqa-clad women.

1947 کے اوائل میں تحریک پاکستان ایک بہت بڑی تحریک کی شکل اختیار کر چکا تھا۔ 2 فروری ڈیلی ڈان کے ایک انٹیلی جنس رپورٹ کے مطابق تحریک پاکستان ایک بہت بڑی تحریک بن چکی تھی۔ سرحد کے صوبائی مسلم لیگ برائے خواتین نے اپنا سالانہ اجلاس پشاور میں رکھا جس میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں ہرقہ پوش خواتین نے حصہ لیا۔

By April, groups of women Leaguers were touring the frontier, for the Frontier Women's Sub-Committee had asked for help from the Punjab women Leaguers. اپریل میں لیگی خواتین کے گروہوں نے سرحد کا دورا کیا تھا۔ سرحد میں مزدکمیٹیاں بنانے کے لیے۔ اور انہوں نے پنجاب میں لیگی خواتین سے مدد کی درخواست کی۔

Mrs. Kamaluddin from Punjab addressed the women of Kohat from the Muslim League office through a loudspeaker.

بیگم کمال الدین آف پنجاب نے لاؤڈ اسپیکر کے ذریعے کوہاٹ میں خواتین سے مسلم لیگ کے دفتر سے خطاب کیا۔

Lady Haroom had toured the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province as far back as October 1945, accompanied by a group of women that included Begum Hakeem, the president of the Begal Muslim League.

لیڈی ہارون نے اکتوبر 1945 تک خیبر پختونخواہ ضلع کے دورے کیے۔ انکے ساتھ بہت سی خواتین تھیں جس میں بیگم کلیم جو کہ بنگال مسلم لیگ کی صدر تھیں بھی شامل تھیں۔

The valiant act of women Leaguers' heroism was in February or March 1947, when one young woman climbed on top of the Punjab Secretariat, removed the Union Jack, and hoisted the Pakistani flag.

فروری یا مارچ 1947ء میں لیگی خواتین کے بہادرانہ اور جانبازانہ واقعہ کچھ یوں ہوا کہ جب ایک نوجوان خاتون پنجاب سیکرٹریٹ کے سب سے اوپر والے حصے پر چڑھی اور یونین جیک کا جھنڈا اتار کر نیچے گرایا اور پاکستانی جھنڈا لگا دیا۔

The Quaid not only transformed the Muslim League into an effective mass organization in just under 13 years, but also brought about a social revolution, bringing Muslim women out of their homes, schools and colleges onto the streets as activists and effective parliamentarians. Since then, there has been no turning back for the women of Pakistan.

قائد اعظم نے صرف تیرہ سال میں نہ صرف مسلم لیگ کو ایک بااثر تنظیم بنائی بلکہ اس کے ذریعے معاشرتی انقلاب برپا کیا۔ جس کے ذریعے انہوں نے مسلمان خواتین کو گھروں، سکولوں اور کالجوں سے نکال کر گلیوں میں کھڑا کر دیا اور ان سے بااثر پارلیمنٹیرین بنا دیا۔ اس وقت سے لیکر آج تک پاکستانی خواتین نے پیچھے مڑ کر نہیں دیکھا۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q 1. How did Quaid-e-Azam empower and emancipate the Muslim women of the sub-Continent?

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam brought about a social revolution in the emancipation and empowerment of Muslim women. He repeatedly stressed the importance of women as equal partners of men if the Muslims of India were to achieve the dream of a separate homeland.

Q 2. How did Begum Fatima, the principal of Jinnah Islamia College, mobilize female students?

Ans. Begum Fatima played a pivotal and pioneering role in educating and mobilizing the female students. She delivered inspiring and emotional speeches on daily basis in the morning assembly to prepare the girls to perform their national duties since its establishment. She invited the Quaid to come and address the students of her college in November 1942. The Quaid told them, "No Nation can make any progress without the cooperation of its women. If Muslim women support their men, we should soon realize our goal."

Q 3. Why did the Quaid-e-Azam stress the importance of women as equal partners of men in the creation of a separate homeland for Muslims?

Ans. The Quaid-e-Azam stressed the importance of women as equal partners of men in the creation of a separate homeland for Muslims because he knew that no nation can make any progress without the cooperation of its women. He knew that if Muslim women support their men, we should soon realize our goal.

Q4. Describe the role of women in the Pakistan movement, highlighting their love and aspirations for the new homeland.

Ans. Women played their due role in the Pakistan movement because of their love and aspirations for the new homeland. The Pakistan movement

is a reminder of the struggle and sacrifices that were made during the freedom movement by not only men but women as well. It is not wrong to say that active participation of women of sub-continent had accelerated the independence movement despite of so many hurdles and restrictions. These Muslim women struggled very hard to achieve a separate homeland. They include Jahanara Shahnawaz, Salma Tasadduq Hussain, Zari Sarfaraz, Shaista Ikram and Lady Abdullah Haroon. Fatima Jinnah also advised Quaid-e-Azam time and again and participated in political activities.

Q 5. Analyse the third paragraph of the lesson 'women's Role in the Pakistan movement and identify the sentences that support the main idea through cause and effect.

Ans. Main idea of the third paragraph:

"Women's role after the Muslim League session at Patna in 1938" is the main idea of the third paragraph.

Supporting Sentences:

1. Quaid-e-Azam reorganized and revitalized the Muslims, and created the All India Muslim Women's sub-committee.
2. By the mid-40s, a galaxy of women emerged and they organized and mobilized women workers in the cities and at the district level.
3. Some of the women that emerged were: Jahanara Shahnawaz, Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain and Begum Fatima, Shaista Ikramullah, Zari Sarfaraz and Lady Abdullah Haroon.

Q 6. What ideas and issues have been explored in the fifth paragraph of the text, 'Women's Role in the Pakistan movement'?

Ans: In the fifth paragraph the ideas and issues of provincial elections of Punjab have been explored that were held in February 1946. Muslim league won all the provincial seats but was excluded from the formation of the provincial government. Massive demonstrations were held outside the Chief Minister's house, with the women leaguers' processions making a serious impact.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option.

1. "Most of the Muslim women led secluded lives within their homes". By using contextual clues the word closest in meaning to "secluded" is,
 - (a) Involved little in outside social activities
 - (b) Involved too much in activities outside their homes
 - (c) **Banned to take part in social activities**
 - (d) Prohibited by law to take part in social activities
2. "By the mid -40s, a galaxy of women had emerged in the leadership role of Muslim league". In this sentence the word 'galaxy' means _____.
 - (a) **A group of impressive persons**
 - (b) A system of numerous stars
 - (c) A cluster of bright heavenly bodies
 - (d) Community of people
3. "It was Quaid -e-Azam who brought about social revolution in the emancipation and empowerment of women". In this sentence the word 'social revolution' means _____.
 - (a) Communal revolt
 - (b) **societal change**
 - (c) Social disorders
 - (d) economical change.
4. After reading the lesson, 'women's Role in the Pakistan movement,' it is inferred that the role of women expanded because of _____.
 - (a) Bi- Amma speeches to khilaat gatherings.
 - (b) Fatima Jinnah participation in all the activities of quaid -e-Azam
 - (c) Quaid -e- Azam who stressed the importance of women as equal partner of men in the struggle for a separate homeland.
 - (d) **Begum Fatima who invited Quaid -e-Azam to address the girl student of her college**
5. After reading the lesson, 'Women's Role in the Pakistan movement' it can be concluded that the paragraphs are arranged in _____.
 - (a) **Chronological order**
 - (b) general to specific
 - (c) Specific to general
 - (d) spatial order

GRAMMAR

Adverbs and adverbials:

A. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its usual position.

1. I must see a dentist. (also)

Ans: I must see a dentist also.

2. I was joking. (only)

Ans: I was only joking.

3. Did you enjoy the film? (both)

Ans: Did you both enjoy the film?

4. Javaria watches TV. (hardly)

Ans: Javaria hardly watches TV.

5. She drives her car. (carefully)

Ans: She drives her car carefully.

C. Form adverbs from these adjectives.

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Perfect	Perfectly	Heavy	Heavily
Late	Lately	Good	Well
Quick	Quickly	Regular	Regularly
Nice	Nicely	Terrible	Terribly
Hard	Hardly	Fantastic	Fantastically
Quiet	Quietly	Recent	Recently

D. Complete the sentence using an adjective or adverb.

1. He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks hurriedly (hurry / hurriedly)

2. I prefer studying in the library, it's always quiet (quiet / quietly)

3. Masood happily (happy / happily) took the assistant job. He had been looking for a position all summer.

4. They speak Pashto very well (good / well). They lived in Peshawar for two years

5. Please be careful (careful / carefully) in the hallway. The walls have just been painted.

E. Fill in the blank with the correct comparative / superlative form of the adverb (in parentheses)

1. We walked more slowly than the rest of the people. (Slowly)

2. The man drove farther than last time. (far)

3. They called us later in the afternoon. (late)

4. The work went well today because all the workers showed up. (good)

5. My mother and my sister talked more loudly than the other guests. (loudly)

E. Underline the adverb phrases in the following sentences.

1. We hurried down the street to catch the bus.

2. She was born on the very same day as her friend.

3. Asad fell asleep holding his book.

4. Every now and then they meet and chat.

5. For now, I would like to ask you to leave.

F. Underline the adverb clause in the following sentences

1. Whether you like it or not, you have to go to bed now.

2. Unless you run fast, you will miss the bus.

3. Once they saw the car coming, the birds flew away from the street.

4. Although she has a business degree she is working as a clerk.

5. You must keep practicing the math question until you get it right.

6. Give us a call when you get back from your trip.

7. Since I'll be working late, I'll eat dinner in the office.

8. The fireworks show will start after the sun goes down.

9. Whenever you promise to do something, you need to keep it.

UNIT-9

EQUIPMENT

اوزار/سازوسامان

Figure it out for yourself, my lad,

میرے لڑکے! خود ہی حل نکالو

You've all that the greatest of men have had,

تمہارے پاس وہ سب کچھ ہے جو دنیا کے عظیم لوگوں کے پاس تھا

Two arms, two hands, two legs, two eyes

دو ہاتھ، دو بازو، دو پیروں، دو آنکھیں

And a brain to use if you would be wise.

اور ایک دماغ استعمال کرنے کیلئے اگر تم ہوشیار ہو

With this equipment they all began,

ان ہی اوزاروں کے ساتھ انہوں نے شروع کیا

So start for the top and say "I can."

پس اونچائی کیلئے شروع کرو اور کہو "کہ میں کرسکتا ہوں"

Look them over, the wise and great,

ان پر ایک نظر ڈالو، ہوشیار اور عظیم

They take their food from a common plate

انہوں نے کھانا ایک عام رکابی سے کھایا

And similar knives and forks they use,

اور اسی طرح عام چھریاں اور کانٹے استعمال کیے

With similar laces they tie their shoes,

عام سے تسموں کیساتھ انہوں نے اپنے جوتے باندھے

The world considers them brave and smart.

دنیا نے انہیں بہادر اور بہترین جانا

But you've all they had when they made their start.

لیکن تمہارے پاس بھی وہی سب کچھ ہے جس سے انہوں نے شروع کیا،

You can triumph and come to skill,

تم کامیابی حاصل کرسکتے ہو اور ماہر بن سکتے ہو

You can be great if only you will,

تم بڑے آدمی بن سکتے ہو اگر تم چاہو

You're well equipped for what fight you choose,

تمہارے پاس بہترین اوزار ہیں اُس لڑائی کیلئے جو تم نے چنی ہیں

You have legs and arms and a brain to use,

تمہارے پاس پیروں، بازو ہیں اور دماغ ہے جن کو تم استعمال کرسکتے ہو،

Began his life with no more than you.

اور وہ لوگ جو کہ اونچے مقام پر آئے، بڑے کارنامے کیے

You are the handicap you must face,

انہوں نے بالکل تمہاری طرح اپنی زندگی کا آغاز کیا،

You are the one who must choose your place,

اگر آپ میں کوئی معذوری ہے تمہیں ضرور سامنا کرنا ہے

You must say where you want to go.

تم ہی ہو جس نے اپنی جگہ منتخب کرنی ہے

How much you will study the truth to know,

تمہیں ضرور یہ کہنا ہے کہ تمہیں کہاں جانا ہے تمہیں سچ جاننے کے لیے کتنا پڑھنا ہوگا

God has equipped you for life, but He

خُدا نے تمہیں زندگی کے لئے ہر چیز سے لیس کیا ہے

Lets you decide what you want to be

لیکن اُس نے تمہیں اختیار دیا ہے کہ تم فیصلہ کرو

Courage must come from the soul within,

جرات روح کے اندر سے آتی چاہیے

The man must furnish the will to win.

آدمی کو اپنی خودی پیدا کرکے جیتنا چاہیے

So figure it out for yourself, my lad,

میرے لڑکے خود سے ڈھونڈو کہ تم کیا بننا چاہتے ہو

You were born with all that the great have had,

تم پیدا ہوئے ہو اُن کے ساتھ جو دنیا کے عظیم لوگوں کے پاس تھا

With your equipment they all began.

تمہارے اوزار سے انہوں نے ابتداء لی

Get hold of yourself, and say: "I can."

مضبوطی سے پکڑو اپنے آپ کو اور کہو کہ تم کرسکتے ہو۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q1. Paraphrase the second stanza of the poem "Equipment".

Ans. Think about the wise and great people of the world. They eat the same food as the common people do. Like common people, they use the same knives and forks while taking their food, and tie their shoes with laces. The world considers them brave and smart, but we also have all the capacity what they had when they started to achieve something in life.

Q2. Summarize the Poem: "Equipment".

Ans. The poem equipment is about the qualities that one should have to succeed. Successful people are not uncommon. They too are born equal by God. All are blessed with the same faculties at birth. All of us have a pair of eyes, hands, legs and arms and we all have a brain to think with. The basic equipment is the same. The physical and mental faculties are the same. Great men do not enjoy any special advantages or privileges from birth.

Q3. Write down the rhyme scheme of the poem "Equipment".

Ans. Rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhyme that comes at the end of each verse or line in poetry. It is basically the structure of end words of a verse or line that a poet needs to create. This poem is written in couplet. It contains two-line stanzas with the "AA" rhyme scheme, which often appears as "AA BB CC and DD ..."

Q4. What is theme of the poem "Equipment"?

Ans. The central theme of the poem is that "each and every one of us is born with the same equipment, the same basic capacity to make something of our lives with."

Q5: "All human beings are created equal". Explain this statement in the light of the poem "Equipment".

Ans. This poem tells us that all human beings are created equal by God. We are all blessed with the same faculties at birth. All of us have a pair of eyes, hands, ears arms, and we all have a brain to think with. The basic equipment is the same. The physical and mental faculties are the same. Great men do not enjoy any special advantages or privileges from birth.

Q6. How do you feel after reading the poem?

Ans. After reading the poem, I am very much encouraged. This poem shows us that determination and courage are the secrets of success. I pretty well came to know that success depends on myself not on circumstances.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option

- The word equipment is used by the poet as _____.
(a) Simile (b) metaphor
(c) Personification (d) alliteration
- The poem 'Equipment' by Edgar Guest is in the form of _____ from father to son.
(a) Order (b) request
(c) Advice (d) permission
- The words forks, shoes, laces are used as a _____.
(a) Imagery (b) alliteration
(c) metaphor (d) simile
- The mood of the poem the "Equipment" is _____.
(a) Sad (b) ecstatic
(c) pessimistic (d) optimistic
- What according to the poem "Equipment" is essential for someone to become a great person?
(a) Arms, hands, legs and brain
(b) Food, common plate, forks and knives
(c) Money, power and resources
(d) Will, courage and self-control

GRAMMAR

Preposition

A. Choose the correct preposition of movement or direction in each sentence.

- He goes _____ library evening.
(a) To (b) across (c) down (d) towards
- You must walk _____ the bridge.
(a) Into (b) across (c) down (d) along
- Walk _____ the street and turn left.
(a) Around (b) onto (c) down (d) across
- That woman going _____ the supermarket is my mother.
(a) Into (b) onto (c) across (d) off

5. Sana is talking _____ Mehwish
(a) To (b) off (c) thorough (d) up

B. Choose the correct preposition of time or place in each sentence.

- Stay _____ the dog. It bites.
(a) Under (b) to (c) on to (d) away from
- Please get _____ the stage, the performance is about to start.
(a) Off (b) in (c) at (d) up
- Quick! Get the ball before it rolls _____ the hill.
(a) In (b) down (c) up (d) to
- What do you like to do _____ the weekend?
(a) Up (b) in (c) on (d) to
- I haven't seen her _____ June.
(a) On (b) since (c) in (d) for
- We will next meet _____ the middle of next month.
(a) In (b) on (c) to (d) of
- Her birthday is _____ the 6th June.
(a) At (b) for (c) on (d) in
- He was born _____ a farm.
(a) On (b) between (c) at (d) to

C. Complete the following sentences choosing the appropriate prepositional phrases.

- _____ Jameel, they all seemed pretty cordial.
(a) Except for (b) Except (c) Except from (d) Except to
- _____ Cancer is curable.
(a) To a great extent (b) for a great extent
(c) in a great extent (d) from a great extent
- The train was late. _____, I managed to get to the meeting in time.
(a) In spite of this (b) in spite this
(c) In spite to (d) in spite in
- _____ the starter, I thought the meal was excellent.
(a) Apart with (b) Apart from (c) Apart for (d) Apart to
- What is the _____ you?
(a) Matter of (b) matter with (c) matter on (d) matter to

UNIT-10

WATER SCARCITY IN PAKISTAN

پاکستان میں پانی کی قلت

Pakistan is a land gifted with lavish resources of water.

پاکستان ایک ایسی سرزمین ہے جس میں پانی کے وسائل وافر مقدار میں ہے۔
It is a land where crystalline glacial water rolls down the mighty Himalayas and Karakorum peaks to the fertile plains and break into intricate web of canal system that irrigates over 16 million hectares of land, out of 34 million hectares of cultivable land available.

یہ ایک ایسی سرزمین ہے جس میں شفاف ٹھنڈا پانی طاقتور ہمالیہ اور قراقرم کی چوٹیوں میں سے گزرتا ہے اور زرخیز زمینوں میں جاگرتا ہے، اور ایک پیچیدہ نہری نظام میں پھیل جاتا ہے جس کی وجہ سے سولہ لاکھ ہیکٹر زمین کی آبپاشی ہوتی ہے۔

The other sources of water available in Pakistan are rainfall, surface water available in rivers and underground water. In surface water we have river drainage basins: پاکستان میں پانی کے دوسرے ذرائع میں بارش، دریاؤں میں پانی کی سطح اور زیر زمین پانی کے ذخائر ہیں۔ پانی کی سطح میں ہمارے پاس تین نکاسی آب کے بیسن موجود ہیں۔

- The Indus Basin River
- Closed basin Kharan desert
- Makran coastal basin

دریائے سندھ کا بیسن

خاران کا صحرا کا بندوبست

مکھران کا ساحلی بیسن

The Indus River system is one of the most important water systems in asia.

ایشیاء میں دریائے سندھ کا نظام ایک اہم پانی کا نظام ہے۔
It originates near the Kailash range in Tibet.

یہ کیلاش جو تبت میں ہے سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔

The river flows to the west and eventually falls into Arabian Sea.

دریا مغرب کی طرف بہتا ہے اور بحیرہ عرب میں جاگرتا ہے۔

The total area of the Indus basin is about 3,65,000 square miles.

دریائے سندھ کے بیسن کا کل رقبہ 365000 مربع میل ہے۔

The river Indus has tributaries at both Western and Eastern side.

دریائے سندھ کے مغربی اور مشرق دونوں اطراف پر اس کے معاون بھی ہیں۔

Its eastern tributaries are the Ravi, the Beas, the Chenab, the Sutlej and the Jhelum.

اس کے مشرق کی طرف کے معاون میں دریائے راوی، بیاس، چناب، ستلج اور جہلم شامل ہیں۔

These five rivers meet at panjnad.

یہ پانچ دریا پنچند کے پاس ملتے ہیں۔

Its western tributaries are the river Swat, the Kabul, the Kurram, the tochi, the

Gomal and the Zhob.

اس کے مغرب کی طرف کے معاون میں دریائے سوات، دریائے کابل، قراقرم، ٹوچی، گومل اور

ژوب شامل ہیں۔

These rivers join Indus in Khyber pakhtunkhwa.

یہ دریا دریائے سندھ کے ساتھ خیبر پختونخواہ میں ملتے ہیں۔

The Indus River system is considered as the lifeblood of Pakistan.

دریائے انڈس کا نظام پاکستان کے لئے خون کی (شہ رگ کی) حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔

Its sources of water are snowing, glacier melting, and rainfall.

اسکے پانی کے ذریعوں میں برف باری، برف کے تودے اور بارش شامل ہے۔

From Indus River system 141.67 million square feet of water is being received.

دریائے سندھ سے 141.67 لاکھ (Squarefeet) پانی حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

In 1960, Pakistan signed with India a watertreaty called "Indus watertreaty"

which brought major changes in the sources of water for Pakistan.

1960ء میں پاکستان نے ہندوستان کے ساتھ پانی کا ایک معاہدہ کیا جس کو "سندھ طاس کا معاہدہ" کہتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے پانی کے ذخائر میں بہت بڑی تبدیلی آئی۔

This Treaty gave the right of three eastern rivers, Beas, Satluj and Ravi to India whereas the water of Indus, Jhelum and Chenab is to be used by Pakistan.

اس معاہدے کے تحت مشرق کی طرف تین دریا جس میں بیاس، ستلج اور راوی ہندوستان کے حصے میں، جب کہ انڈس، جہلم اور چناب کا پانی پاکستان کے استعمال میں آئے۔

Closed basin Kharan desert

خاران کا صحرا کا ہندوستان

It consists of areas of mountain basins of Quetta and basins of tributaries draining into Kharan desert. Its main rivers are Pishi lora, Baddo Rakhsham, Mashkel and many other streams.

اسمیں کوئٹہ کے پہاڑی علاقوں کے پانی کے بیسن (گزرگاہ) اور صحرا خاران کے بہنے والے چشموں کی گزرگاہیں شامل ہیں۔ اسکے بڑے دریاؤں میں پشین لورا، بدورخشان، مشن خیل اور کنی دوسرے چشمے شامل ہیں۔

It covers an area of 120,100sq. Km.

یہ 120,100 سکوائر کلومیٹر کا علاقہ گھیرتی ہے۔

Its main sources of water are rainfall and snow.

اس کے پانی کے بڑے ذرائعوں میں بارش اور برف باری شامل ہیں۔

Here we are getting approximately 4.5 million acre feet of water.

یہاں ہم تقریباً 4.5 لاکھ ایکڑ فٹ پانی حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

Makran coastal basin

مکران کا صحرا کا بیسن

The Makran coastal basin consists of steams of Malir, Hub, porali, Kud, Hingol, Nai, Mashhai, Dasht, Nihiang and Kech.

مکھران کے ساحلی بیسن میں ملیر، ہب، پورالی، بود، ہنگول، نئی، مشائی، دشت، نہانگ اور کیچ شامل ہیں۔

It covers an area of 122,400 sq. km and its main source of water is rainfall, From this basin we get 0.78 million acre feet of water.

یہ تقریباً 122,400 سکوائر کلومیٹر کا علاقہ گھیرتی ہے اور اس کے پانی کے ذریعوں میں بارشوں کا پانی شامل ہے۔ اس بیسن سے ہم 0.78 لاکھ فٹ ایکڑ کا پانی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

The construction of dams and barrages by India over the River Chenab and the River Jhelum created the problem of water shortage for Pakistan.

بھارت نے جب دریا نے چناب اور دریائے جہلم پر بند بنائے تو اس وجہ سے پاکستان میں پانی کا مسئلہ آیا۔

This shortage is becoming more and more severe with the passage of time.

اور یہ کمی وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ شدید ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔
According to the water crisis, Presently, Pakistan has surface water of 153 million acre feet and underground water resources of only 24 million acre feet. Pakistan may face water shortage during the year, 2025.

یو۔ این کی رپورٹ پاکستان دنیا کے ان ممالک کی فہرست میں ساتویں نمبر پر ہے جن ممالک میں پانی کا بحران ہے۔ ابھی پاکستان میں سطح کا پانی 15 لاکھ ایکڑ فٹ ہے اور زیر زمین پانی کے ذخائر 24 لاکھ ایکڑ فٹ ہے۔ پاکستان میں پانی کی کمی کا مسئلہ ممکنہ طور پر 2025 تک ممکن ہو سکتا ہے۔

The population of Pakistan is increasing at a rate of 3.2%. Presently, we have to feed more than 200 million people and if the rate of increase in population remains the same, then it will be almost double by the year 2025, leading to add pressure on the underground water resources.

پاکستان کی آبادی 3.2% سے بڑھ رہی ہے۔ حالیہ میں 200 لاکھ لوگوں کو کھلانا ہے اور اگر آبادی بڑھنے کا یہ سلسلہ ایسے ہی بڑھتا رہا تو 2025 تک یہ دگنا ہو جائے گا جسکی وجہ سے زیر زمین پانی کے ذخائر پر دباؤ بڑھ جائے گا۔

Factors such as global warming and climate change will further aggravate the problem of the water scarcity.

عالمی گرمائش اور ماحولیاتی تبدیلی جیسے عوامل کی وجہ سے پانی کی کمی کا بحران مزید بڑھے گا۔

According to a research study on water resources of Pakistan, water of economic values of \$ 70 billion is being thrown into sea every year due to non construction of water reservoirs. Being water starved country, which has the foreign reserve of only \$ 20 billion, we cannot afford throwing water of the economic value of \$70 billion every year into sea.

پانی پر کیے گئے ایک ریسرچ کے مطابق پاکستان میں تقریباً 70 بلین ڈالر کا پانی ذخائر نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ہر سال ضائع ہو جاتا ہے۔ پانی کا ضرورت مند ملک ہونے کی وجہ، جس کے پاس صرف 20 بلین ڈالر کا پانی بیرونی ذرائع سے آتا ہو، ہم 70 بلین کا پانی سمندر میں ہر سال ضائع نہیں کر سکتے۔

Study of Pakistan Council of Research in the Water Resources of Pakistan (PCRWR) revealed that rapid depletion of ground water may soon worsen the water crisis in Pakistan's major cities, causing a drought-like situation.

پاکستان کی کونسل برائے آبی وسائل (PCRWR) نے اس بات کو واضح کیا ہے کہ زمین سے پانی کے ذخائر کا اتنی جلدی جلدی ختم ہونے سے پاکستان کے بڑے شہروں میں پانی کا شدید بحران پیدا ہو سکتا ہے جس کی وجہ سے قحط سالی جیسے حالات پیدا ہو سکتے ہیں۔

Such crisis needs to be taken on war footings; otherwise, a large section of Pakistan's population, especially those living in big cities, will be facing severe shortage of water.

اس قسم کے پانی کے بحران کو جنگی بنیادوں پر حل کرنے کی ضرورت ہے بصورت دیگر پاکستان کی آبادی کا زیادہ حصہ خاص کر وہ لوگ جو کہ بڑے شہروں میں رہتے ہیں جلدی پانی کے شدید قلت کا سامنا کریں گے۔

Due to excessive pumping of underground water, the quality of water is being contaminated rapidly with heavy metals like Copper, Nickel and Cobalt etc, which can pose some serious health hazards and can cause the spread of lethal diseases in the population, especially in the big cities.

زیر زمین پانی کو پمپوں کے ذریعے زیادہ نکالنے کی وجہ سے پانی کا معیار الودہ ہو رہا ہے اور اس میں بھاری دھاتیں جیسا کہ تانبا، نکل اور کوبالٹ وغیرہ شامل ہو رہی ہے جس کی وجہ سے صحت پر

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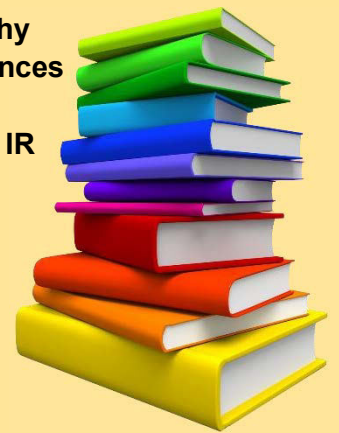


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بہت زیادہ نقصانات قریب ہوسکتے ہیں اس کی وجہ سے آبادی میں جان لیوا بیماریاں پھیل سکتی ہیں خاص کر بڑے بڑے شہروں میں۔

The problem of water shortage in Pakistan has gained the momentum as our water storage capacity is only for 30 days, and Pakistan has the 4th highest rate of water use in the world.

پاکستان میں پانی کی قلت کامنٹلہ اتنا زیادہ ہے کہ ہمارے پاس تیس دنوں کیلئے پانی ذخیرہ کرنے کا بندوبست ہے اور پاکستان دنیا میں پانی کے استعمال میں چوتھے نمبر پر ہے۔

To overcome this horrible water scarcity we should take these remedial measures immediately:

- پانی کے اس ہولناک کمی پر قابو پانے کیلئے ہمیں فوراً یہ احتیاطی تدابیر اختیار کرنی چاہیے۔
- Strict implementation of National water policy 2018.
- 2018 کے پانی کی پالیسی کو سختی سے لاگو کرنا
- Formulation of National Action plan for judicious use of available water.
- موجودہ پانی کی منصفانہ تقسیم کیلئے نیشنل ایکشن پلان بنانا
- Construction of water reservoirs.
- پانی کے جمع کرنے کا ذریعہ بنانا
- Control on over pumping of underground water and its wastage.
- زیر زمین پانی کے ضیاع اور زیادہ پمپنگ پر قابو پانا
- Increase the use of water efficient crops.
- پانی پیدا کرنے والے فصلوں کے استعمال کو زیادہ کرنا
- Switch over from conventional agriculture to conservative agriculture.
- روایتی زرعی طریقوں سے اعتدال پسند زرعی طریقوں کو اپنانا
- Adopting water efficient method of irrigation like Sprinkler and Drip irrigation.

• زراعت میں پانی کے استعمال کو اعتدال کے طریقوں کو اپنانا جیسا کہ Sprinkler اور Drip Irrigation

The problems faced by the water sector in the country are many, acute and serious.

پانی کی طرف سے ملک کو درپیش مسائل بہت سنجیدہ اور شدید ہیں۔

Therefore, building of more reservoirs and effective management strategy are the needs of the hour.

لہذا، زیادہ سے زیادہ ذخیرہ اور موثر انتظامی حکمت عملی اختیار کرنا دور حاضر کی اہم ضروریات ہیں۔

The implementation of these recommendations will enable the country to overcome the challenges, and achieve the objective of sustainable development and management of water resources.

ان تجاویز کا زیر عمل لانا ملک کو درپیش مسائل سے نکالے گا، اور پانی کی تشکیل نو کا دیرپا انتظام کرے گا۔ It is said that the wars of the twenty-first century will be fought for water.

ایسا کہاجاتا ہے کہ اکیسویں کی جنگیں پانی کے لیے لڑی جائیں گی۔ We should therefore save now to prevent war.

لہذا ہمیں ابھی جنگ سے حفاظت کے لیے بچانا ہوگا۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions.

Q.1. What are the main sources of water in Pakistan?

Ans. Pakistan is a land gifted with lavish resources of water. It is a land where crystalline glacial water rolls down the mighty Himalayas and Karakorum peaks to the fertile plains and break into intricate web of canal system. The other sources of water available in Pakistan are rainfall, surface water available in river and underground water.

Q.2. What are the river drainage systems of Pakistan? Describe them briefly.

Ans. The following are the drainage systems of Pakistan.

i. The Indus Basin River:

The Indus river system is one of the most important water systems in Asia. It originates near Kailash range in Tibet. The river flows to the west and eventually falls into Arabian Sea. The total area of the Indus basin is about 3,65,000 sq. miles.

ii. Closed Bain Kharan desert:-

It consists of areas of mountain basins of Quetta and basins of tributaries draining into Kharan desert. It covers an area of 120,100 sq. km

iii. Makran Coastal Basin:

The Makran Coastal Basin consists of streams of Malir, Hub, Porali, Kud, Hingol, Nai, Mashhai, Dasht, Nihing, and Kech. It covers an area of 122,400 sq. km and its main source of water is rainfall.

Q.3. What are the main causes of water shortage in Pakistan?

Discuss indetail.

Ans. The main causes of water shortage in Pakistan:

Pakistan ranks at the 7th position in the list of countries facing water crisis. The main causes of water shortage in Pakistan are:

i. Over Population:

The population of Pakistan is increasing at a rate of 3.2%. Presently the population of Pakistan is more than 200 million. This population crisis leads to shortage of the underground water resources.

ii. Lack of Water reservoirs:

According to a recent research, water of economic values of 70 billion is being thrown into sea every year due to lack of water reservoirs. Being water starved country; we cannot afford such a big wastage of water.

iii. Climatic change:

Factors such as global warming and climatic change may further aggravate the problem of the shortage of water in Pakistan.

Q 4. What measures can we take to overcome water shortage in Pakistan?

Ans. To overcome water shortage in Pakistan we can take these remedial measures immediately:

- ⇒ Strict implementation of National water Policy 2018.
- ⇒ Formulation of National Action Plan for Judicious use of available water.
- ⇒ Construction of water reservoirs.
- ⇒ Control on over pumping of underground water and its wastage.
- ⇒ Increase the use of water efficient crops.
- ⇒ Switch over from conventional agriculture to conservative agriculture.
- ⇒ Adopting water efficient method of irrigation like Sprinkler and Drip irrigation.

Q.5: What can you do on your own to contribute to conservation of water in your home and surrounding?

Ans: We can contribute on our own to conservation of water in our home and surrounding by taking the following steps;

- ⇒ We should control over pumping of underground water and its wastage.
- ⇒ We should increase the use of water efficient crops.
- ⇒ We should switch over from conventional agriculture to conservative agriculture.

Q.6: What is the importance of building national reservoirs? Can you point out a spot in your area where small reservoirs can be built to benefit the local population?

Ans: According to a research, water of economic values of 70 Billion is being thrown into sea every year due to non-construction of water reservoirs. To save water of such huge economic value, building of more reservoirs and effective management strategy are the need of the hour. Moreover, water reservoirs are important because they provide water for domestic, industry and irrigation purposes. They provide hydroelectric power production as well. In our area a branch from Indus river runs through the outskirts of Ambar motorway. Its water can be used for irrigation and power generation purposes.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**B. Choose the correct option for the following statements.**

1. Pakistan is a land where crystalline glacial water rolls down the might Himalaya and Karakorum peaks to the fertile land. In this sentence the phrase rolls down, is used as ____

(a) Simile	(b) metaphor
(c) personification	(d) alliteration
2. Pakistan is a land gifted with lavish resources of water. By using contextual clues, the word opposite in meaning to "gifted with" is ____

(a) blessed with	(b) deprived of
(c) bestowed with	(d) banned upon
3. Which of the following sentences best describe the lesson 'water scarcity' ____

(a) Conserve water and reduce its wastage
(b) Control on over pumping of underground water and its wastage
(c) Switch over from conventional agriculture to conservative agriculture.
(d) Use water liberally but construct water reservoirs first.
4. According to UNO Report, Pakistan is at ____ position in the list of countries which are facing water crisis.

(a) Eleventh	(b) fifth
(c) Sixteenth	(d) seventh
5. After careful reading of the text, we can say that the central idea is ____

(a) Don't make nature cry, keep your water clean
(b) You never know the worth of water until the well runs dry
(c) To a thirsty man, a drop of water is worth more than a sack of gold
(d) Save water to secure your future

GRAMMAR

A. Locate the infinitives in each sentence. Identify each as an adverb, and adjective, or a noun.

1. More than anything else, I wanted some time alone to read. (adverb)
2. My grandmother told me that we have been put on earth to share, to care, to give, and to receive. (adverb)
3. The right to vote is very valuable. (noun)
4. I tried to call but the line was busy. (adverb)
5. To finish will be a relief. (noun)
6. Do you agree with the decision to go? (adjective)
7. To case will not be easy to solve. (noun)
8. To fly, the wings must create more lift. (noun)

B. Underline the infinitive phrases in the following sentences and tell whether these infinitive phrases have been used as noun, adjective or adverb.

1. Sending her roses is a way to win her friendship.
2. The day to sleep in is Saturday.
3. Javed is coming to discuss the problem with the boss.
4. It is also possible to bring cookies rather than a cake.
5. Please write the numbers to win the lottery on this form.
6. The museum is fun to visit on a cold day.
7. The captain of the ship is the authority to obey at all times.
8. Samia offered to think over the argument.

Gerunds and Gerund Phrases:

A. Use gerunds in the following sentences.

1. Always check the oil, before you start the car.
Ans: Always check the oil, before starting the car.
2. The house was decorated with lights. It looked beautiful.
Ans: The house looked beautiful after decorating with lights.
3. To praise all alike is to praise none.
Ans: Praising all alike is praising none.
4. I cannot go on to do nothing.
Ans: I cannot go on to doing nothing.

5. To collect wealth ruins health.

Ans: Collecting wealth ruins health.

6. To see is to believe.

Ans: Seeing is believing.

7. To give is better than to receive.

Ans: Giving is better than receiving.

8. To talk like this is foolish.

Ans: Talking like this is foolish.

9. She loves to read books.

Ans: She loves reading books.

B. Underline the gerund phrases in the sentences below.

1. Brisk walking is Danial's favorite exercise.
2. Mrs. Noman enjoys playing bridge.
3. I remember promising Sami my old bike.
4. Standing during a two-hour train trip is not my idea of fun.
5. Do you like sailing on the lake?
6. Volunteering at the hospital is just one of Haleema's activities.
7. Mrs. Basheer enjoys watching quiz shows on television.
8. Taking out the garbage is not my favorite job around the house.

Review Unit 6-10

A. Underline the adjective phrase in the following sentence.

1. The main Character in the story is a young boy.
2. He is a visitor from another planet.
3. Part of the treasure map is missing
4. The road along the coastline has the best views.
5. Several of the eggs are cracked.

B. Find the adjective clause in the following sentences and tell which word it modifies.

1. I like a leader who listens to his men. (It modifies a leader)
2. The dog which I loved dearly was hit by a truck last night.
(It modifies the dog)
3. Rulon is a person who takes responsibility well. (It modifies Rulon)
4. All individuals who purchased tickets will be admitted. (It modifies all individuals)
5. The shirt that you brought me doesn't fit well. (It modifies the shirt)

C. Do as directed.

1. What is the adjective phrase in this sentence?
The cabin beside the lake was already occupied when we arrived.
a. When we arrived b. beside the lake
c. Was already occupied d. the cabin beside
2. What is the adjective clause in this sentence? Summer, which is my favorite season, will be here in another week.
a. Summer b. will be here in another week
c. Which is my favorite season d. will be there
3. What is the adjective phrase in this sentence? He finished the dish of ice cream very quickly.
a. Of ice cream b. he finished
c. very quickly d. the dish
4. Choose the correct option to best complete the sentence.
I always remember the times _____ my cousin and I spent vacations
a. When b. where c. who d. that
5. Identify the phrase type in the sentence below.
Houses are unbelievably expensive these days.
a. Adjective Phrase b. adverb phrase
c. noun phrase d. prepositional phrase

D. Underline the adverb phrases in the following sentence.

1. She lives in a luxurious home.

2. Is there water on the moon?
3. She ran into her room.
4. They chatted for a while.
5. She performed the task with great skill.

E. Combine each set of simple sentence into one sentence containing an adverb clause.

1. I waited for my friend. I waited till he arrived.

Ans: I waited for my friend until he arrived.

2. You are intelligent. I am intelligent.

Ans: I am as intelligent as you are.

3. He was not there. I left a message with his mother.

Ans: As he was not there, I left a message with his mother.

4. We wish to live. We eat for that purpose.

Ans: We eat so that we live.

5. She was very tired. She could barely stand

Ans: She was so tired that she could barely stand.

F. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

I'm Palwasha and live in Peshawar. During summer-I like to travel to Swat, because of the weather and the people there. Last summer I took a bus from Peshawar to Swat. At the bus stop we went to our hotel in taxi. We stopped at a small restaurant for a quick meal. The driver parked the taxi near the restaurant. Nobody could find the taxi and the driver, so we waited at the restaurant for one hour. The driver was walking inside the small park near the restaurant which we did not know. So we were very angry with him. But my holidays were great. We sat beside campfires and went tracking in the early mornings.

G. Choose the correct option.

1. Determine how the infinitive phrase is being used in the sentence.
To have a balanced diet, keep the food triangle in mind.
a. Adverb b. noun c. adjective d. pronoun
2. What is the infinitive phrase in this sentence? To surprise his family, Asad dressed up in a funny costume.
a. To surprise b. asad dressed up
c. in a funny costume d. to surprise his family
3. Which sentence contains as infinitive phrase
a. Tahir hated to leave the party so soon
b. Tahir was going to a meeting

- c. Tahir enjoys partying with his friends.
d. Tahir ate cake.
4. Determine how the underlined infinitive phrase is being used in the following sentence. It is also possible to bring biscuits rather than a cake.
a. Noun b. adjective c. adverb d. pronoun
5. Determine how the underlined infinitive phrase is being used in the following sentence.

The day to sleep in is Sunday.

- a. Noun b. adjective c. adverb d. pronoun

H. Below are incomplete sentence. After each sentence are two choices to complete the sentences. One is an infinitive, and one is a gerund. Write the correct verbal in the blank.

1. She enjoyed _____ to you. (speaking / to speak)
2. He agreed _____ the book. (reading / to read)
3. The lawyer argued for _____ the case. (dismissing / to dismiss)
4. When they finish _____ the test, they will leave. (taking / to take)
5. Are you planning _____ to the picnic? (going / to go)

I. Underline the appropriate prepositional phrase in each sentence.

1. There are lots of birds nesting under the leaves.
2. After school, the children played tag at the park.
3. Come into the store with me.
4. For one hundred years the chair sat moldering in the attic.
5. I gave the children eggs instead of cakes for breakfast today.

J. Complete the sentence with appropriate modal verb.

1. You really should not watch TV so much.
2. She must be at work; she always works at this time.
3. Speak up, I cannot hear you.
4. Amir must/should call his father urgently.
5. Thank you for calling sir, how can I help you?
6. If I go to Peshawar, I will see the Bala Hisar Fort.

K. Change the regular / Irregular verbs in parenthesis into the past simple.

1. At the age of 23, she became (become) a doctor.
2. On Saturday I played (play) computer games with my cousins.
3. I knew (know) the answer yesterday.
4. He told (tell) me that he lived in china.
5. My mum did (not cook) dinner last night.

UNIT-11

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMOS)

جینیاتی طور پر تبدیل کیے ہوئے حیاتیات

Look at the pictures and predict what the lesson is about.

ان تصویروں کو دیکھیں اور اندازہ لگائیں کہ یہ سبق کس کے متعلق ہے۔

Several centuries ago, when people started domesticating crops and animals, they also began selection of better plants and animals for breeding, initially unknowingly and later on intentionally.

بہت صدیوں پہلے، جب لوگوں نے گھریلو فصلیں اور جانوروں کو پالنا شروع کیا، تو انہوں نے اعلیٰ نسل کے لیے بہترین پودوں اور جانوروں کا انتخاب کرنا شروع کیا۔ ابتدا میں غیر دانستہ طور پر پھر بعد میں جان بوجھ کر۔

Over thousands of years, farmers have developed plants with desirable traits, such as increased resistance to disease, larger yield, and greater nutritional content.

کسانوں نے بہت سے سالوں تک اچھی خاصیتوں کے پودے اگائے، جیسا کہ بیماریوں کے خلاف قوت مدافعت کو بڑھانا، زیادہ پیداوار دینا، اور زیادہ غذائی مقدار۔

Scientific discoveries and technological advances have continuously improved agriculture to improve plant and animal stocks to meet changing societal needs.

سائنسی دریافت اور تکنیکی پیشرفتوں نے زراعت کو مسلسل بہتر بنایا تاکہ بدلتے ہوئے معاشرتی ضروریات پوری کرنے کے لئے نیا تاتی اور حیواناتی ذخیروں میں اضافہ کیا جائے۔

But the turning point in this field was the discovery of the gene and the consequent development genetics.

لیکن جو اہم موڑ اس شعبے کا تھا وہ یہ کہ نئی جینیات کو دریافت کیا جانے اور حاصل شدہ جینیات کو فروغ دیا جانے۔

Genetics is the study of genes, genetic variation, and heredity in living organisms. جینیات جانداروں میں جین، جینیاتی تبدیلی اور موروثی خصوصیات کی پڑھائی ہے۔

It is generally considered a field of biology, but intersects frequently with many other life sciences.

اس کو عام طور پر بائیولوجی کا شعبہ مانا جاتا ہے لیکن اس کو جوڑا جاتا ہے متواتر دوسری حیاتیاتی سائنس سے۔

Genes are subunits of DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid), the information database of any organism that is contained inside the cell nucleus.

جین ڈی این اے کی بنیادی اکائی ہے۔ کسی بھی جاندار کا معلوماتی خزانہ جاندار کے خلیہ کے نیوکلیس میں موجود ہوتا ہے۔

DNA carries many pairs of genes that transmit character traits of parents to their offsprings.

ڈی این اے جینز کے بہت سے جوڑے رکھتا ہے، جو منتقل کرتا ہے کردار کی خصوصیات والدین سے اُن کی نسل کو۔

Genetically modified food or GM food is food produced from plants or animals whose DNA has been altered through genetics engineering.

جینیاتی طور پر پیدا کردہ خوراک یا GM خوراک ایسی خوراک ہے جو پودوں یا جانوروں سے بنائی جاتی ہے جس کا ڈی این اے جینیاتی انجینئرنگ کے ذریعے تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے۔

These genetically modified organisms are often shortly called GMOs. Genetic engineering is the process of manipulation of an organism's genes directly by transplanting DNA from other organisms in its cells.

ایسے جینیاتی ترمیم شدہ جانوروں کو مختصراً جی ایم اوز کہا جاتا ہے۔ جینٹک انجینئرنگ جاندار کی جینز میں تبدیلی لانے کا عمل ہے جس میں دوسرے جانداروں ڈی این اے اس کے خلیے میں لگایا جاتا ہے۔

It is different from the conventional method of selection and breeding of plants and animals to get desired results.

یہ روایتی طریقے سے بالکل مختلف ہے جو انتخاب کرتا ہے پودوں کی اعلیٰ نسل اور جانوروں کی اعلیٰ نسل کو کہ پسندیدہ نتائج حاصل کیے جاسکیں۔

Scientists first discovered in 1946 that DNA can be transferred between organisms.

سائنسدانوں نے 1946 میں پہلے دریافت کیا کہ DNA کو حیاتیات کے درمیان منتقل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

It is now known that there are several mechanisms for DNA transfer and that these occur in nature on a large scale.

اب جانا جاتا ہے کہ بہت سے ایسی تکنیکی پہلو ہیں جس سے ڈی این اے منتقل کیا جاتا ہے اور یہ قدرتی طور پر بڑے پیمانے پر وقوع پذیر ہوتے ہیں۔

The transfer of DNA between disease causing bacteria for developing resistance against antibiotic is a major example of this mechanism.

ایٹمی بائیوٹک کے خلاف مزاحمت بڑھانے کیلئے بیماریاں پھیلانے والے بیکٹیریا میں ڈی این اے کی منتقلی اس تکنیک کی ایک بڑی مثال ہے۔

The first genetically modified plant was produced in 1983, using an antibiotic-resistant tobacco plant.

سب سے پہلے جو جینیاتی عمل سے پودا بنایا گیا وہ 1983 میں بنایا گیا، جو کہ ایک جراثیم کش تمباکو کے پودے سے حاصل کیا گیا۔

China was the first country to commercialize a transgenic crop in the early 1990s with the introduction of virus resistant tobacco.

چائنے پہلا ملک تھا جس نے جینیاتی طرز کی فصل کو 1990ء کے آغاز میں تجارت کے لیے استعمال کیا اور وہاں کے خلاف مدافعت رکھنے والے تمباکو کی بنیاد رکھی۔

Starlight Avatar is the first genetically engineered plant that is able to light up without the need for external treatments or stimuli such as chemicals or ultraviolet lighting.

ستار لائٹ اوتار پہلا جینیاتی انجینئرنگ پودہ ہے جو اس قابل بنا کہ روشنی پیدا کر سکے بغیر کسی بیرونی علاج یا محرک کے جیسے الٹرا وائلٹ روشنی۔

The plant has been developed through the introduction of DNA from luminescent marine bacteria into the chloroplast genome of a common houseplant.

یہ پودا ایک روشن سمندری بیکٹیریا کے ڈی این اے کو ایک عام گھریلو پودے کے کلوروپلاسٹ کے جینز میں منتقل کر کے تیار کیا گیا ہے۔

The stem and leaves of the plants constantly emit a faint light similar to that produced by fireflies and other luminescent organisms.

تتے اور پتے جو مدہم روشنی کو متواتر گراتے ہیں جیسا جگنو اور دوسرے روشنی کے جانداروں کی طرح۔

Similarly, an insect protection 'gene' called Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) has been transferred to several crops such as cotton, potatoes and corn in order to repel pests.

اس طرح حشرات سے حفاظت دینے والا جینیسیلس تورنجنسز (بی ٹی) کو کئی فصلوں مثلاً کپاس، آلو اور جوار میں منتقل کیا گیا ہے تاکہ بیماری پیدا کرنے والے حشرات کو روکا جائے۔

Tomato genes have been modified so that the fruit can stay on the vine for a long time and develop mature flavor.

ٹماٹر کے جینز کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ پہل لمبے عرصے تک تاک میں رہے اور پکا ہوا ذائقہ دے۔

Highly fatty soya bean has been genetically modified to produce beans containing less fat. The commercial production of human insulin using a bacterium E.coli is another wonder of genetic engineering.

بہت زیادہ چربی کے سویا بین کو جینیاتی طور پر کم چربی والے میں بدل دیا۔ بڑے پیمانے پر انسانی انسولین ایک بیکٹیریا E.Coli کے استعمال سے بنایا جو کہ ایک اور عجوبہ ہے جینیاتی انجینئرنگ کا۔

In 2007, South Korean scientists altered a cat's DNA to make it glow in the dark. 2007ء میں جنوبی کوریا کے سائنسدانوں نے بلی کے DNA کو تبدیل کیا تاکہ وہ تاریکی میں چمک سکیں۔

In China, a group of scientists developed transgenic cows that were engineered to produce antimicrobial enzyme that is present in large amounts in human milk.

چائنے میں سائنسدانوں کے ایک گروہ نے جین یافتہ گائے بنائی جو جراثیم دور کرنے والا خامرے تیار کرتا ہے جو انسانی دودھ میں وافر مقدار میں موجود ہے۔

In another set of experiments, cows were genetically engineered that produce milk containing certain immunity-providing proteins of human milk.

دوسرے کئی تجربات میں گائے کو جینیاتی تجربات سے گزارا گیا جو ایسے دودھ کو پیدا کرتا ہے جس میں مدافعتی پروٹین بنتے ہیں جو انسانی دودھ میں پائے جاتے ہیں۔

A few decades ago, manipulation of genes in people, plants, and animals was just science fiction.

کچھ صدیوں پہلے، جینیات کا لوگوں، پودوں اور جانوروں میں تبدیل کرنا محض ایک سائنسی خیال تھا۔

Today, it is a reality, and genetic modification may have many positive applications in the future, including the eradication of many hereditary diseases.

یہ آج ایک حقیقت ہے، اور جینیاتی تبدیلیاں پیداوار کا مثبت استعمال مستقبل میں بہت سے جگہوں میں بہت سی وراثتی بیماریوں کا خاتمہ موجود ہے۔

However like most scientific and technological advances, the genetic modification of organisms for our food supply can be as dangerous as it is beneficial.

تاہم جیسے سائنسی اور جدید ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی ہو رہی ہے جینیاتی جاندار پیدا کرنا ہماری خوراک میں فراہمی کے لیے خطرناک ثابت ہوسکتی ہے جیسا کہ یہ ابھی فائدہ مند ہے۔

Because of the potential dangers of this technology, genetically altered plants and animals in the food supply is a practice that should be very tightly controlled and carefully studied before it becomes an accepted and common practice.

اس ٹیکنالوجی کے ممکنہ خطرات کے پیش نظر، جینیاتی تبدیل کردہ پودوں اور جانوروں کی خوراک کی فراہمی کے عمل کو بہت احتیاطی باتھوں سے قابو کرنا چاہیے۔ اور بہت باریکی سے مشاہدہ کرنا چاہیے جب تک یہ قابل قبول نہ ہوں اور عام استعمال میں نہ آئیں۔

Unfortunately, it may already be too late for that. GMOs are already prevalent in supermarkets and grocery stores across the world, but manufacturers are not required to label foods as having been made from GMOs.

بدقسمتی سے اب بہت دیر ہو چکی ہے جی۔ ایم۔ اوز پہلے سے ہی بڑی تعداد میں دنیا کی مارکیٹوں اور سبزی کی دکانوں میں عام ہیں لیکن صنعت کاروں کو ضرورت نہیں کہ وہ خوراک کو لیبل کرے جو پیداوار سے ہوتا ہے۔

As a result, millions of people purchase and eat GMOs every day without even knowing it.

جس کے نتیجے میں کروڑوں لوگ جی۔ ایم۔ اوز لاعلمی سے کھاتے ہیں۔

Yet we do not even know if they are harmful to our healthy.

ہم اب بھی نہیں جانتے کہ یہ ہماری صحت کے لئے کتنے نقصان دہ ہیں۔

We do not really know how GMOs may affect our bodies or our ecosystem.

ہم واقعی نہیں جانتے کہ یہ ہمارے اجسام اور ماحولیاتی عناصر پر کس حد تک اثر انداز ہوسکتا ہے۔
When we play with DNA, we may be making changes that have all sorts of dangerous repercussions, including some that we may not even realize for several generations.

جب ہم اپنے DNA سے کھیلتے ہیں تو ہم ان کی خطرناک پلٹاؤ کی اقسام میں ردوبدل کرتے ہیں جو کہ ہم اپنی کئی نسلوں تک اندازہ نہیں لگا سکتے۔

One of the main concerns about GMOs is the unpredictability of the behavior of altered genes and of the bacteria, plants, and animals that interact with the altered organisms.

ان میں سے بنیادی توجہات جو جی۔ ایم۔ اوز کے بارے میں ہے وہ یہ کہ ان کے بدلتے رویوں کی پیش گوئی نہیں کی جاسکتی جو جراثیمی جینز پودوں اور جانوروں کی تبدیل شدہ حیاتیات سے ملتے ہیں۔

For example, a crop of corn genetically modified to be less susceptible to a particular insect may take on other unwanted characteristics due to the change.

مثال کے طور پر، جو کی فصل کو جینیاتی تبدیلی پر ایک مخصوص کیڑے پر مبہم قرار دیا جاتا ہے جو غیر ضروری خصوصیات تبدیلی کی وجہ سے لاتا ہے۔

It may, for example, become more susceptible to another disease, or it could develop a tougher skin on its kernels, or it could decrease the crop's ability to produce vitamin E.

یہ بہت غیر یقینی ہوتا ہے دوسری بیماریوں پر لگنے کے لینے یا یہ ایک سخت قسم کی جلد بناتا ہے اس کے گودے پر، یا یہ وٹامن E نہ بنانے کی صلاحیت کو فصلوں میں کم کر سکتا ہے۔

More frightening is the domino effect of genetically modifying foods.

دوسری خوفناک اس کا پوشیدہ اثر ہے جو جینیاتی خوراک کو تبدیل کردیتا ہے۔

Any change in an organism's DNA has the potential to affect not only the organism but also anything that feeds on it, including us.

کوئی بھی تبدیلی جو DNA کی حیاتیاتی صلاحیت کو اس طرح بناتی ہے وہ نہ صرف یہ کہ جس سے خوراک حاصل کرتا ہے اس کو نقصان پہنچاتا ہے بلکہ جو اس سے خوراک لیتا اس کو بھی بشمول ہمارے نقصان پہنچاتا ہے۔

Studies where, genetically modified soy and corn were fed to mammals found that a GMO diet often led to liver and kidney problems.

مطالعہ بتاتا ہے کہ جینیاتی سویا جو دودھ پلانے والے جانوروں کو کھلایا گیا اس میں یہ پایا گیا کہ جی۔ ایم۔ اوز کی خوراک گردہ اور جگر کے مسائل کا سبب بنتی ہے۔

Further, genetically modified plants or animals could interbreed with wild populations, creating problems such as population explosions or crashes or offspring with dangerous traits which would go further to harm the delicate ecosystem.

مزید یہ کہ، جینیاتی تبدیلی سے بننے والے پودے اور جانوروں کو جنگلاتی آبادی سے جوڑا جاتا ہے جو مسائل بناتے ہیں جیسے آبادی کی تباہ کاریاں اور ان سے پیدا ہونے والے دھماکے یا جو نسلی خطرات کی خصوصیات، جو ماحول کے اثرات کو کافی کر دیتی ہیں اور انہیں نقصان پہنچاتی ہیں۔

With the rapid development of science and technology more variety of genetically modified food and organism will come into our life and surrounding due to the desire to make more food available more quickly and more cheaply than ever before.

سائنسی ترقی اور ٹیکنالوجی کی تیز رفتاری نے بہت سی مزید جینیاتی اقسام کو تبدیل کیا ہے اور حیاتیاتی نباتات کو ہماری زندگی کا حصہ بنایا تاکہ ہمارے اردگرد خوراک کی خواہش کو سستی اور تیزی سے مکمل کرسکے جو پہلے نہ ہونی ہو۔

The general behavior of the developer of this type of organisms and food should be profit with safety of consumers and the environment.

عام رویہ یہ پایا جاتا ہے کہ اس حیاتیاتی پیدا کرنے والی خوبی کی اقسام اور خوراک منافع بخش ثابت ہو جو کہ صارف اور ماحول دونوں کی حفاظت کرے۔

The agribusiness needs to slow down and stop selling us GMOs until their safety is certain.

ہمیں زراعت کے کاروبار میں جی۔ ایم۔ اوز کو بیچنا روکنا چاہیے جب تک یہ حفاظتی تدابیر اختیار نہ کریں۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q 1. What is gene and genetics?

Ans. Genetics is the study of genes, genetic variation, and heredity in living organisms. It is generally considered a field of biology, but intersects frequently with many other life sciences. Whereas genes are subunits of DNA, Deoxyribonucleic acid, the information database of any organism that is contained inside the cell nucleus.

Q 2. Why is the discovery of gene called a game changer in biological science?

Ans. The discovery of gene is called a game changer in biological sciences because it led to the development of genetics and the consequent development of Genetic Engineering.

Q3. What is genetic engineering? What role does genetic engineering play in producing genetically modified organisms?

Ans. Genetic Engineering is the process of manipulation of an organism's genes directly by transplanting DNA from other organisms in its cells.

Role of Genetic Engineering

Genetic engineering has played an important role to have control over the genetic changes introduced into an organism. Today, we can incorporate new genes from one species into a completely unrelated species through genetic engineering. Crop plants, farm animals, and soil bacteria are some of the more prominent examples of organisms that have been subject to genetic engineering.

Q4. Name some GMOs and describe their characteristics by showing how they are different from naturally occurring organism?

Ans. GMOs are organisms that have had their characteristics changed through the modification of their DNA. Their genomes are changed in a way that does not happen naturally.

Description of some GMOs

Crops such as soybeans and cotton have been modified so that they can be sprayed with an herbicide that kills the weeds around them but does not affect the crop at all. Other plants such as papaya and some squash varieties have had genes inserted that make them resistant to plant viruses.

Q5. Write at least two merits and two demerits of GMOs?

Ans. GMOs are a form of scientific farming where chemicals are pumped to crops to increase product sizes and yield. Here are the two advantages and two disadvantages of genetically modified crops.

Advantages of GMOs

1. It allows for more profit

GMOs are an effective way to provide farmers a larger profit, while making them spend less time or resources.

2. It is known to decrease food prices

Advanced crops and lower costs can lead to cheaper food.

Disadvantages of GMOs

1. It can be dangerous to other insects that are important to our ecosystem

GMOs are believed to be dangerous to some insects because new crop genes can be deadly to them.

2. It can damage the environment

GMOs can cause a threat to the environment due to the fact that they are not a natural way to plant and cultivate plants.

Q 6. What in your opinion will be the effect of GMOs on our lives, life style and environment in the future?

Ans. Effect of GMOS on our lives and environment:

GMOs have actually caused the use of herbicides and pesticides to increase significantly, leaving more chemical residue on crops for consumers to ingest. They are as dangerous as they are beneficial. In future, they may affect our bodies or our ecosystem. GMOs may have all sorts of dangerous repercussions. They may have the unpredictability of the behaviour of altered genes, unwanted characteristics or may lead to health problems like liver and kidney problem. They may create problems such as population explosions or

crashes or offspring with dangerous traits which would go further to harm the delicate ecosystem.

Q7. How you ever used genetically modified foods? Give your suggestions and solutions for the safe use of genetically modified foods.

Ans. Yes, we have used genetically modified foods because they are already prevalent in supermarkets and grocery stores. We purchase and eat GMOs every day without even knowing it.

Suggestions:

- ❖ Any food produced through GMOs should be banned until scientifically shown to be safe.
- ❖ Labeling should be required for any food that contains even one GMOs ingredient.
- ❖ Full disclosure will allow consumer to choose what they eat.
- ❖ It also help scientist to trace the source of problem.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option in the following statements.

1. The information database of an organism is called _____.
 - (a) Cell
 - (b) genetic
 - (c) genetic engineering
 - (d) genes
2. But turning point in the field was discovery of the gene. In this sentence the phrase "turning point" means _____.
 - (a) A point in a chain of events at which an important change occurs
 - (b) A point at which something rotates
 - (c) A point where road branches off in to two
 - (d) A situation in which no change takes place in the chain of events
3. "Scientists first discovered in 1946 that DNA can be transferred between organisms" .the idea expressed in this statement is based on
 - (a) Fact
 - (b) opinion
 - (c) textual inference
 - (d) textual argument
4. After carefully reading the text " Genetically modified organism" , it looks to be ____
 - (a) Narrative
 - (b) expository
 - (c) transactional
 - (d) argumentative

5. "A few decades ago, manipulation of genes in people, plants, and animals was just science fiction ". this sentence means _____.
 - (a) A few decades ago genes were multiplied and fixed in science lab with difficulty
 - (b) A few decades ago the movement of genes in people, plants and animals was not as fast as it is today
 - (c) A few decades ago control of genes was discussed in great detail in stories based on science
 - (d) A few decades ago control of genes in living organisms seemed imaginary and was not possible in the real world.

GRAMMAR

A. Classify the following sentences as declarative, interrogative, imperative or exclamatory.

1. Yikes! I feel terrible that you got into an accident this morning.
(Exclamatory)
2. Where is the school? (Interrogative)
3. The smoke alarm battery should be changed at least once a year.
(declarative)
4. Shut that door now. (imperative)
5. I love this plant! (Exclamatory)
6. Slow down before you get into an accident. (declarative)
7. How many students are in your class? (Interrogative)
8. Did I say anything to make you angry? (Interrogative)

B. Rewrite the following sentences in negative, exclamatory and interrogative forms.

1. It is kind of you to invite us.

It is not kind of you to invite us.	(negative)
How kind of you it is to invite us!	(exclamatory)
Is it kind of you to invite us?	(Interrogative)
2. He is very generous.

He is not very generous.	(negative)
How generous he is!	(exclamatory)
Is he very generous?	(Interrogative)

3. She is very knowledgeable. (negative)
 She is not very knowledgeable. (exclamatory)
 How much knowledgeable she is! (Interrogative)
 Is she very knowledgeable?
4. Gold is very precious. (negative)
 Gold is not very precious. (exclamatory)
 How precious gold is! (interrogative)
 Is gold very precious?
5. The wind is blowing from the west. (negative)
 The wind is not blowing from the west. (exclamatory)
 What a wind blowing from the west! (Interrogative)
 Is the wind blowing from the west?

C. State whether the following sentences are simple, compound or complex?

1. The house was destroyed in the fire, but the whole family was saved. (Compound)
 2. Walking through the wood, he saw a fox that was following him. (Complex)
 3. The large horses walked slowly. (simple)
 4. If I do not get his job, I will start a business. (Complex)
 5. He said that he was so disappointed that he would not try again. (Complex)
 6. The men who rule the world with their pens are mightier than those who rule the world with their swords. (Complex)
 7. Javed and Palwasha went home. (simple)
 8. The evil that men do lives after them. (Complex)
 9. All that glitters is not gold. (simple)
 10. Neither the colour nor the design of this cloth appeals to me. (compound)

UNIT-12

THEY HAVE CUT DOWN THE PINES

انہوں نے صنوبر کاٹ دی ہے

They have cut down the pines where they stood.

انہوں نے صنوبر کاٹ دی ہے جہاں پر وہ کھڑے تھے۔
 The wind will miss them _____ the rain.

ہوا انہیں وہاں پر نہیں پائے گی اور بارش

When its silver blind is down.

جب یہ پورے زور کے ساتھ برستی ہو گی

They have stripped the bark from the wood —

انہوں نے درختوں کے چھال کو اتار دیا ہے

They needly boughs, and the browns

نوکدار چاخوں کو، اور بھورے رنگ کے

Knobby nuts trodden into the ground.

گائتھ دار خول اب زمین پر بکھرے پڑے ہیں

The kind and friendly trees

Where all day small winds sound,

جہاں سارا دن ہلکی ہواؤں کی آوازیں آتی تھیں

And all day long the sun

Plays hide and seek with shadows

سایوں سے انکھ مچھولی کھیلتا ہے

Till the multiplying shadows turn to one

یہاں تک کہ بڑھتے ہوئے سایوں کی گنا دکھائی دیتے ہیں

And night is here.

They have cut down the trees and ended now

انہوں نے صنوبر کے درخت کاٹے ہیں جہاں وہ کھڑے تھے

The gentle colloquy of bough and bough,

شاخوں کے درمیان ہلکی سرگوشیوں کو ختم کر دیا ہے

They are making a fence by creek,

وہ ندی کے کنارے باڑ لگا رہے ہیں،

And have cut down the pines for the posts.

اور کھمبے بنانے کے لیے درخت کاٹے ہیں

Wan in the sunlight for ghosts

بھوتوں کے لئے اب سورج کی روشنی میں یہ ہے رونق

The naked trunks lie.

برہنہ تنے پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔

A bird nested there ----- it will seek

ایک پرندے نے وہاں گھونسل بنا یا تھا، یہ تلاش کریں گے

In vain: they have cut down the pines.

اپنے گھونسلوں کو مگر بے سود، کیونکہ انہوں نے صنوبر کے درخت کاٹ ڈالے۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q1. Why were the pines cut down?

Ans. The pines were cut down because people wanted to obtain wood for their private needs like for marking fences by creeks and for posts. They never hesitate to cut the pines for their domestic use also.

Q2. Besides the poet, who will badly miss the company of the pines?

Ans. Besides the poet, the wind and the rain will badly miss the company of pines.

Q3. Pick out the lines having personification.

Ans. Personification is the attribution of human faculties to inanimate things. The following lines are having personification;

- ⇒ Where all day small winds sound
- ⇒ the sun plays hid and seeks.
- ⇒ ended now the gentle colloquy of bough and bough.

In the first line the wind has been attributed with the quality of making sound. In the second line, the sun has been attributed with the quality of playing hide and seeks. And in the third line, branches of the tree have been attributed with the quality of conversing with each other.

Q4. How has the cutting down of the trees affected nature?

Ans. Cutting down of the trees has affected nature badly. It can potentially lead to negative impacts on ecosystems and the environment as a whole. It leads to deforestation. Plants create oxygen and absorb green house gases. The destruction of trees may, therefore, encourage global warming. Cutting trees can result in the loss of habitat for animal species which can harm ecosystem.

Q5. What picture of the rain does the words "its silver blind is down" give you?

Ans. The words "its silver blind is down" gives us the picture of heavy rain.

Q6. The poet mourns the cutting down of pines in a way as if she has lost her near and dear mate, why?

Ans. The poetess "Mary Lisle" mourns the cutting down of pines very deeply because she was a great lover of nature. While writing as a child she developed a keen observation and love of nature. She could not bear the nature to be destroyed so ruthlessly. So she grieved over the cutting down of pines in such a way as if she had lost her near and dear mate.

Q7. What is the mood of the poem and what effect does it have on you? Describe in detail.

Ans. Mood is the feeling created by the poet for the reader. The mood of the poem "They Have cut down the Pines" is mournful. It has made me think over the preservation of nature. We should never destroy the nature for our personal and private gains. It will not only affect human beings badly but other species also.

Q8. What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans. The poem conveys the idea that we, the human beings, destroy nature for only material gain. We not only destroy a permanent source of joy for ourselves, but the life of other species and environment are also badly affected by this devastating action i.e cutting down of trees.

Q9. What are the effects of deforestation on the environment?

Ans. Deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests in order to make the land available for other uses. Deforestation has the following dangers;

- i. Destruction of carbon sinks. (carbon sinks are huge stores of carbon e.g. swamps and forests)
- ii. Soil erosion. (Deforestation makes soil prone to erosion by agents such as wind and water).
- iii. Destruction of animal habitats.
- iv. Deforestation leads to destruction of medicinal plants.
- v. Absence of trees causes strong wind and storms to happen.
- vi. Greenhouse effect and global warming.
- vii. Deforestation also causes modification of climate of an area mostly leading to desertification and aridity.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option in the following statements

- And all day long the sun play hides and seeks with the shadows in these lines the poet has used the literary device _____.
 (a) Simile (b) metaphor
 (c) Personification (d) alliteration
- By using the contextual clue, the words closest in meaning to trodden is
 (a) Trampled (b) walked
 (c) Strolled (d) marched
- "The gentle colloquy of bough and bough" in this poet uses the literary device _____.
 (a) simile (b) metaphor
 (c) Personification (d) rhyme
- "When its silver blind is down" in this line the phrase 'silver blind' is used as _____.
 (a) Metaphor (b) alliteration
 (c) simile (d) rhyme
- The tone of the poem is _____.
 (a) Sorrowful (b) Cheerful
 (c) wrathful (d) aggressive

GRAMMAR

A. Complete the conditional sentences type I

- If you (wash) wash the dishes, I (cook) will cook dinner tonight.
- If my dad (have) have time next week, we (paint) will paint my room.
- You (learn) will learn a lot about American history if you (visit) visit the exhibition.
- If the weather (be/not) is not too bad tomorrow, we (play) will play golf.
- We (get/not) will not get there on time if we (catch /not) do not catch the bus.

B. Complete the conditional sentences type II.

- If I (have) had more time, I (learn) would learn to play the guitar.
- If she (study) studied harder, she (get) would get better marks.
- If we (know) know more about history, we (be/not) would not be afraid of the test.
- I (go) would go jogging with Tahir and Sohail if they (be) were here this week.
- It (surprise) would surprise me if she (help/not) did not help you.

C. Finish the sentences with a clause in the correct conditional.

- If it is sunny tomorrow, we will go to the walk.
- If you sit in the sun too long, It will affect your health.
- If I were you, I would have attended the party.
- If I were the prime minister, I would have taken action against it.
- If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.
- If I won the lottery, I would go for Hajj.
- If I hadn't gone to bed so late, I would have got up early.
- If I hadn't come to London, I would have gone to Australia.

UNIT-13

Hazrat Umar

The Rasool of Islam (SAW) had left behind a band of selfless people who dedicated themselves with singleness of purpose to the service of new religion.

پیغمبر رسول ﷺ نے اپنے بعد بے لوث لوگوں کا ایک گروہ چھوڑا تھا جنہوں نے ایک مقصد کی تکمیل کے لئے یعنی نئے مذہب کی خدمت کے لئے اپنے آپ کو وقف کر دیا۔

One of these persons was Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) who was great both in war and peace. Few persons in the history of mankind have displayed better qualities of head and heart than Hazrat Umar (R.A).

ان میں سے ایک حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ تھے جو جنگ اور امن دونوں میں عظیم تھے بہت کم لوگ بنی نوع انسانی تاریخ میں دل و جان کی خصوصیات میں حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ سے بڑھ کر تھے۔

Hazrat Umar (R.A) was born in Makkah in 40 B.H (before Hijra). His lineage joins that of Rasool's (R.A) in the eighth generation.

حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ 40 قبل ہجرہ میں مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ان کے خاندان کی آٹھویں نسل رسول ﷺ سے ملتی ہے۔

He was one of the seventeen literate person of Makkah when Muhammad (SAW) became Rasool.

جب حضور ﷺ رسول بنے تو وہ مکہ کے سترہ خواندہ آدمیوں میں سے ایک تھے۔

He entered the fold of Islam at the age of 27.

وہ اسلام کے دائرہ کار میں 27 سال کی عمر میں داخل ہوئے۔

Hazrat Umar (R.A) led a very simple life.

حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ نے انتہائی سادہ زندگی گزاری۔

His standard of living was in no case higher than an ordinary man.

ان کا طرز زندگی کسی طرح سے بھی عام آدمی سے کم نہ تھی۔

Once the Governor of Kufa visited him while he was taking meals comprising of barley bread and olive oil.

ایک مرتبہ کوفہ کے گورنر ان کے پاس حاضر ہوئے جب وہ زیتون اور جو پر مشتمل روٹی کھا رہے تھے۔

The Governor said, "Amirul Momineen, enough wheat is produced in your dominions. Why do you not take wheat bread?"

گورنر نے کہا، امیر المومنین بہت زیادہ گندم آپ کے سلطنت میں پیدا ہوتی ہے، تو آپ گندم کی روٹی کیوں نہیں کھاتے؟

Feeling some what offended; the the Caliph asked him, "do you think that wheat available to each and every person inhibiting my vast dominions?" "No", replied

the Governor. "Then how can I take wheat bread unless it is available to all my people", added the Caliph.

ناراضگی کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے خلیفہ نے اس سے کہا، کیا آپ سوچتے ہیں کہ یہاں میری سلطنت میں رہنے والے ہر بندہ کے پاس وافر گندم موجود ہے؟ نہیں، گورنر نے جواب دیا: تو پھر میں کیسے گندم کی روٹی کھا سکتا ہوں جب تک یہ میری تمام رعایا کو میسر نہ ہو۔ خلیفہ نے مزید کہا۔

Once the envoy of the Roman emperor set out for Madina attended by a large retinue.

ایک مرتبہ ایک رومی سلطنت کا سفیر اپنے بہت سے خادمین کے ساتھ مدینہ روانہ ہوا۔

He wanted to meet the caliph. He enquired of a passerby, "Tell me please where is the palace of the Caliph?" The Arab was surprised by this strange question.

وہ خلیفہ سے ملنا چاہتا تھا۔ اس نے ایک راہ گیر سے پوچھا، مہربانی کر کے مجھے بتاؤ خلیفہ کا محل کہاں پر ہے؟ عربی اس بات پر چونک گیا۔

The envoy was escorted to the Masjid of the nabi (SAW) and to his utter astonishment a person who was lying on the bare floor of the mosque was the caliph Umar Farooq (R.A).

ایلیچ کو مسجد نبوی ﷺ لے جایا گیا اور اس کی حیرانگی کی انتہا باقی نہ رہی جب اس نے دیکھا کہ ایک شخص جو کہ مسجد کے برہنہ فرش پر پڑا ہوا تھا وہ اس وقت کا حکمران عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ تھے۔

The greatest ruler of his time, whose armies held sway over the three known continents of the world.

اپنے زمانے کے عظیم حکمران جس کی افواج نے دنیا کی تین براعظموں پر اپنا قبضہ جما دیا تھا۔

Everyone had easy access to Hazrat Umar (R.A) and every person was free to question his actions.

ہر کسی کی رسائی حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ تک آسان تھی، اور ہر انسان ان کے کاموں پر سوال رکھنے کی آزادی رکھتا تھا۔

Once he said, "I have no more authority over the Bait-ul-mal than a custodian has over the property of an orphan.

ایک مرتبہ انہوں نے کہا، میرا بیت المال پر فقط اتنا اختیار ہے جتنا ایک نگران کا بیتیم کی جائیداد پر ہوتا ہے۔

If I had been well-to-do, I would not accept an honorarium.

اگر میں امیر ہو تا تو کوئی اعزازیہ قبول نہ کرتا۔

If not, I would draw a little to meet the ordinary necessities of life.

اگر نہیں، تو میں اتنا لوں گا جو عام ضروریات زندگی کے لئے کافی ہو۔

Brothers! I am your servant and you should neither unnecessarily hoard nor waste.

بھائیوں! میں آپ کا خادم ہوں اور آپ کو بلا ضرورت نہ ذخیرہ انہوزی کرنی چاہیے اور نہ ضائع کرنا چاہیے۔

I must work for the welfare and prosperity of our people".

مجھے اپنے لوگوں کی فلاح اور خوشحالی کے لئے کام کرنا چاہیے۔

Once a person shouted in public meeting, "O Umar! Fear Allah".

ایک مرتبہ ایک آدمی محفل میں چلائے لگا: "اے عمر! خدا سے ڈرو۔"

The audience wanted to silence him but the Caliph prevented them from doing so. حاضرین نے اسے چپ کروانا چاہا لیکن خلیفہ نے انہیں ایسا کرنے سے منع کیا یہ فرماتے ہوئے Saying "If such frankness is not exhibited by the people, they are good for nothing and if we do not listen to them, we would be like them". He took particular care to emphasize that there should not be much distinction between the ruler and the ruled and the people should have an easy and free access to the highest authority of the state.

"اگر لوگ ایسی بے تکلفی کا مظاہرہ نہ کریں تو وہ کسی کام کے لیے اچھے نہیں ہوسکتے، اور اگر ہم انہیں نہیں سنتے تو ہم بھی ان کی طرح ہونگے۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ اس بات پر خاص زور دیتے تھے کہ حکمران اور محکوم کے درمیان امتیاز نہیں ہو نی چاہئے اور عوام کو ریاست کے با اختیار لوگوں تک رسائی آسان ہو۔

Every Governor had to sign a bond on his appointment that he would put on coarse cloth and would eat coarse bread and that the complainant would have an easy access to his presence at any time.

ہر گورنر کو تقرری کے وقت ایک حلف نامے پر دستخط کرنا پڑتا تھا کہ وہ سادہ کپڑے پہنے گا اور سادہ کھانا کھائے گا۔ اور فریادی کو اس تک رسائی آسان ہو نی چاہئے۔

Hazrat Umar (R.A) was kind and sympathetic to the needy.

حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ ضرورت مند کے ساتھ مہربانی اور ہمدردی سے پیش آتے تھے۔

Unstinted service to humanity was his foremost concern.

انسانیت کی بے لوث خدمت آپ رضی اللہ عنہ کی اولین ترجیح تھی۔

He roamed about at night often under cover in order to acquaint himself with the condition of his people.

وہ اکثر رات کے وقت گھومتے پھرتے تھے تاکہ اپنی رعایا کے حالات سے اپنے آپ کو با خبر رکھے۔

One night as he was roaming outside Madina, he observed in a house a woman cooking something and two children sitting besides her crying for food.

ایک رات وہ مدینہ کے باہر پھر رہے تھے۔ انہوں نے دیکھا کہ ایک عورت کچھ پکارتی تھی اور دو بچے اس کے سامنے خوراک کے لئے چلا رہے تھے۔

After waiting for some time, he asked the woman what the matter was.

کچھ انتظار کے بعد انہوں نے عورت سے اس کا معاملہ پوچھا۔

She told him that the children were hungry, that there was nothing in the kettle except water and a few pieces of stones and that she was lulling them to believe that food was being cooked for them.

اُس نے کہا کہ بچے بھوکے ہیں اور ان کو کھلانے کے لیے اُس کے پاس کچھ نہیں سوائے پانی اور کچھ پتھروں کے، اور وہ یہ لوری سنا کر بچوں کو یقین دلارہی تھی کہ ان کے لئے کچھ پک رہا ہے۔

The Caliph without disclosing his identity hurried to Madina, three miles away, brought a bag of flour and was not content until the appetite was satisfied.

خلیفہ اپنی شناخت ظاہر کرنے بغیر مدینہ کی جانب جلدی سے گئے، جو کہ تین میل دور تھا، آٹے کا تھیلہ لے آئے اور اس وقت تک اطمینان نہ ملی جب تک کہ بچوں کی بھوک ختم نہ ہوئی۔

The next day he called again to apologise to the woman for his negligence and fixed a dole for her.

اگلے دن آپ رضی اللہ عنہ اس خاتون سے اپنی غفلت کی معافی مانگنے پھر چلے گئے اور اس کے لئے وظیفہ مقرر کیا۔

Honesty and integrity were the highest virtues in the character of the second Caliph.

ایمانداری اور دیانتداری خلیفہ دوم کے کردار کے اعلیٰ صفات تھے۔

Once during his illness, his physician prescribed honey for him.

ایک مرتبہ اُن کی بیماری کے دوران طبیب نے انہیں شہد تجویز کیا۔

Tons of honey was kept in the Bait - ul - mal but he did not take a drop of it unless he was permitted by the people's committee.

ٹن کے حساب سے شہد بیت المال میں پڑا تھا، لیکن آپ نے ایک قطرہ نہ لیا جب تک لوگوں کی کمیٹی نے اجازت نہ دی۔

His wife, Ummu Kalsum, once presented a few bottles of perfumes to the empress of rome.

ایک مرتبہ اُن کی بیوی ام کلثوم رضی اللہ عنہا نے ملکہ روم کو عطر کی کچھ بوتلیں زیر نظر کیں۔

The Empress return the bottles filled with precious stones.

ملکہ روم نے قیمتی پتھروں سے بھری بوتلیں واپس کیں۔

When Hazrat Umar (R.A) learned of it, he deposited the jewels in the Bait - ul - Mal. Tradition makes the Rasool (R. A) Of Islam say "if Allah had wished that there should have been another Nabi after me, he would have been none other than Umar (R. A).

جب حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ کو اس بات کا پتہ چلا تو انہوں نے شیشیاں بیت المال میں جمع کروادیں۔ روایات میں ہے کہ رسول اسلام ﷺ نے کہا: "اگر اللہ چاہتا کہ میرے بعد کوئی نبی ہوتا تو وہ عمر رضی اللہ عنہ ہوتے۔"

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q1. Why did Hazrat Umar Farooq deposit the jewels, given by the empress of the Rome to Hazrat Umar's wife, in the Bait-ul-Mal?

Ans. Hazrat Umar's (R.A) wife once presented a few bottles of perfume to the empress of Rome. The Empress returned the bottles filled with precious stones and jewels. When Hazrat Umar (R.A) learned of it, he deposited the jewels in the bait-ul-mal, because the perfume presented to the Empress of Rome was basically taken from the Bait-ul-Mal, hence state property.

Q2. Hazrat Umar was one of those people who served the new religion with singleness of purpose. Describe the services of Hazrat Umar to Islam in the context of this statement.

Ans. After Hazrat Umar (R.A) accepted Islam, Islam got a foothold on the Arabian Peninsula and Muslims dared offer prayers in the open. During the rule of the second caliph Hazrat Umar (R.A), the Muslims shook the mightiest empires of Rome and Persia to their foundations and hoisted the flag of Islam there. In his rule, every person had got social security protection. Only following the rules of good governance as shown by Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) could save the Ummah from poverty, worries injustices and aggression in the present era. The caliphate period of Hazrat Umar (R.A) was matchless model of an exemplary government, which would continue to provide guidance to the world till the judgment day.

Q3. Humility and simplicity were the hallmarks of Hazrat Umar's rule. Support this view by giving evidences from the given text.

Ans. It is indeed true to say that humility and simplicity were the hallmarks of Hazrat Umar's (R.A) rule. He (R.A) led a very simple life. His standard of living was in no case higher than an ordinary man. He (R.A) ate simple food and wore coarse dress. Once, the envoy of the Roman Emperor visited him. He was escorted to the Masjid of the Nabi ﷺ and to his utter astonishment found Hazrat Umar (R.A) lying

on the bare floor of the Mosque. He (R.A) drew a little honorarium to meet the ordinary necessities of life.

Q4. Why did Hazrat Umar not eat wheat bread?

Ans. Hazrat Umar (R.A) did not eat wheat bread because he (R.A) knew that wheat is not available to each and every person inhabiting his vast dominions. Therefore, instead of wheat bread, Hazrat Umar (R.A) ate barley bread and olive oil.

Q5. How did Hazrat Umar ensure his own accountability and the accountability of his governors before the public during his government?

Ans. In order to ensure his own accountability and the accountability of his governors before the public, he (R.A) made every person have easy access to Hazrat Umar (R.A) and every person was free to question his actions. He (R.A) took particular care to emphasize that there should not be much distinction between the ruler and the ruled and the people should have an easy and free access to the highest authority of the state. Every governor had to sign a bond on his appointment that he would put on coarse cloth and would eat coarse bread and the complaint would have an easy access to his presence at any time. He (R.A) encouraged the person who shouted in public meeting "O Umar! Fear from Allah".

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option

1. "Hazrat Umar's standard of living was in no case higher than an ordinary man. This shows that as caliph his life style was _____.
(a) Opulent (b) luxuriant (c) austere (d) lavish
2. Hazrat Umar felt offended when the governor of kufa proposed eating wheat instead of barley because _____.
(a) He did not like wheat
(b) barley was his favorite food
(c) the poor could not afford wheat
(d) the poor did not like wheat
3. What according to the text was not the part of Hazrat Umar personality?
(a) Humbleness and simplicity (b) luxury and display of wealth
(c) Justice and impartiality (d) bravery and modesty

4. Feeding the hungry children at the old woman is an excellent example of _____.
- (a) Humanism and social welfare of disadvantaged
(b) Political vigilance and bravery
(c) Fearlessness and courage
(d) Criminal justice
5. After reading the text of the lesson "Hazrat Umar Farooq", it can be concluded that the central point of Hazrat Umar's rule was.
- (a) Welfare of people
(b) expansion of his dominion
(c) Amassing wealth in bait-ul-mal
(d) punishing the wrong doers

Vocabulary

- A. Scan the text for five adjectives. Consult a thesaurus for the synonyms that are closest in meaning to the contextual meaning. Now change the synonyms into adverbs of manner and use them in your own sentences as per the following table.

Adjectives from the text	Adverb of manner	Sentences
Selfless	Selflessly	We should perform our religiously duties selflessly.
Easy	Easily	This is easily the best meal I have eaten.
Kind	Kindly	Kindly refrain from walking in the grass.
Sympathetic	Sympathetically	We should behave sympathetically to the poor.
Simple	Simply	I was simply asking a question.

- B. Form verbs from these words.

Words	Verb	Words	Verbs
Protection	Protect	Food	Feed
Reduction	Reduce	Congratulation	Congratulate
Initiation	Initiate	Tight	Tighten
Expansion	Expand	Response	Respond
Pleasure	Please		

- C. Write these words in your notebook and complete them with correct spelling of "qu" producing "k" sound. Then use each word in a sentence.

1. Mystique
2. Physique
3. Technique
4. Boutique

GRAMMAR

- A. Decide whether the sentences are written in active or passive.

1. Boys like to play soccer. (Active)
2. This room has been painted blue. (Passive)
3. Cricket is played in Australia. (Passive)
4. I am given a book. (Passive)
5. We have lost our keys. (Active)
6. You might see dolphins here. (Active)
7. The report must be completed by next Friday. (Passive)
8. They were singing a song in the lesson yesterday. (Active)

- B. Rewrite the following sentences so that the verbs will be in the active voice.

1. We are taught grammar by Mrs. Sikandar.
Ans: Mrs. Sikandar teaches us grammar.
2. He was praised by the teacher.
Ans: The teacher praised him.
3. The injured were taken to the hospital by the fireman.
Ans: The fireman took the injured to the hospital.
4. The town was destroyed by an earthquake.
Ans: An earthquake destroyed the town.
5. The teacher was pleased with the boy's work.
Ans: The boy's work pleased the teacher.
6. The building was damaged by the fire.
Ans: The fire damaged the building.
7. By whom were you taught English?
Ans: Who taught you English?
8. You will be given a ticket by the manager.
Ans: The manager will give you a ticket.

UNIT-14

THE MODEL MILLIONAIRE

مثالی ارب پتی

If you were a millionaire, what would you do?

Hughie Erskine, a French aristocrat was soft-hearted, well-mannered and good looking with brown curly hair and grey eyes.

ہوئی ارسکائن، ایک فرانسیسی اشرافیہ تھا جو ایک نرم دل، سلیقہ مند اور بہترین دیکھنے والا تھا جس کی بھوری آنکھیں اور گھنگریالے بال تھے۔

He was very popular in his circle because of his good demeanour, gentle heart and unaffected plainness.

اپنی اچھے رویے اور شفیق دل اور غیر متاثرہ سادگی کی وجہ سے وہ اپنے حلقہ یاراں میں مشہور تھا۔ He was once a successful tea merchant but a slump in tea trade badly affected his business.

وہ کبھی چائے کے کاروبار کا کامیاب تاجر ہوا کرتا تھا لیکن چائے کے کاروبار میں زوال سے اسکا کاروبار بری طرح متاثر ہوا۔

Consequently he had to dismantle his trade.

نتیجتاً اُسے اپنی تجارت ٹھپ کرنی پڑی۔

After that he tried his luck at everything but could not succeed in any business at all.

اس کے بعد اس نے اپنی قسمت ہر چیز میں آزمائی لیکن کسی کاروبار میں کامیاب نہ ہوسکا۔

Ultimately he became nothing but a delightful, ineffectual young man with a perfect profile and no profession except meager resources from his farms.

بالآخر وہ کچھ نا بننے کے باوجود ایک پرمسرت، غیر موثر نوجوان کی مکمل تصویر کی شکل میں سامنے آیا جس کا اب ماسوائے تھوڑے بہت وسائل جو کھیتی باڑی سے حاصل ہوتے تھے، اور کوئی پیشہ نہ تھا۔

Another predicament that troubled him greatly was the issue of his unsettled marriage. اس کی ناکامی کی دوسری حالت اُس کی نہ ہونے والی شادی تھی جس نے اُسے بہت سی مشکلات سے دوچار کیا۔

In the hey days of his tea-trade, Hughie's mother asked Colonel Martin for the hand of his daughter, Laura Martin, for her son.

اُس کی چائے کی تجارت کے بہترین دنوں میں ہونے کی ماں نے کرنل مارٹن سے اُس کی بیٹی کا ہاتھ اپنے بیٹے کے لیے مانگا۔

Seeing the thriving business of Hughie, the colonel readily agreed to give his daughter's hand in engagement.

ہوئی کے بھائے بھولتے کاروبار کو دیکھتے ہوئے اُس نے اپنی بیٹی کا ہاتھ دینے پر رضامندی ظاہر کی۔ However, the consistent fiasco of his career in business made the colonel changed his mind.

تاہم اُس کے کاروبار کی شرمناک ناکامی پر کرنل نے اپنا ذہن تبدیل کر لیا۔

Whenever Hughie's mother would approach the colonel for the marriage of her son with Laura Martin, how would bluntly say, "Come to me, when your son has got ten thousand pounds, and will see about it."

جب ہوئی کی ماں کرنل کے پاس اپنی بیٹی کی شادی لارا مارٹن سے کرنے کا کہتی وہ دو ٹوک الفاظ میں کہتا: "میرے پاس تب آؤ جب تمہارا بیٹا دس ہزار پائونڈز کمائے تو پھر ہم دیکھیں گے۔"

Hughie looked very glum in those days, and would often go to his friend, Alan Trevor for consolation.

ہوئی اُن دنوں بہت اداس نظر آتا تھا اور وہ اکثر اپنے دوست ایلن ٹریور کے پاس تسلی کے لیے جاتا۔

Trevor was a painter and famous artist.

ٹریور ایک مصور اور مشہور فنکار تھا۔

He was a real master, and his pictures were eagerly sought after.

وہ ایک حقیقی اُستاد تھا اور اُس کی تصاویر کو اشتیاق سے طلب کیا جاتا تھا۔

One morning, when Hughie came to Trevor's studio he found him giving finishing touches to a wonderful life-size picture of a beggar-man.

ایک صبح جب ہوئی ٹریور کے اسٹوڈیو گیا اُس نے دیکھا کہ وہ ایک بھکاری کی حیرت انگیز مجسماتی تصویر کوبنائے کے آخری مراحل میں پایا۔

The beggar himself was standing on a raised platform in a corner of the studio. He was a wizened old man, with a face like wrinkled parchment, and a most piteous expression.

بھکاری اسٹوڈیو کے چبوترے پر خود ساختہ کھڑا ہوا تھا، وہ ایک کمزور آدمی تھا جس کا چہرہ سلوٹی چمڑے کی طرح کھردرا اور قابل افسوس اظہار سے بھرا ہے۔

Over his shoulders was flung a coarse brown cloak, all tears and tatters; his thick boots were patched and cobbled, with one hand he leant on a rough stick, while with the other he held out his battered hat for alms.

اُس کے کندھوں پر ایک معمولی بھورے رنگ کا چوغا بندھا ہوا ہے ہر طرف سے پھٹا ہوا، اُس کے نازک جوتے پھٹے ہوئے اور مرمت شدہ تھے، اُس کے ایک ہاتھ میں معذوری کی ناہموار چھڑی، دوسرے ہاتھ میں چندہ مانگنے کے لیے ایک خراب ٹوپی پکڑے ہوئے۔

"What an amazing model!" Whispered Hughie, as he shook hands with his friend "An amazing model?" shouted Trevor at the top of his voice; "I should think so! Such beggars as he are not to be met with every day. Poor old chap!"

کیا دلچسپ نمونہ ہے! ہوئی سرگوشی کرتے ہوئے اور اپنے دوست سے ہاتھ ملاتے ہوئے۔ ایک عمدہ نمونہ؟ ٹریور زور سے چلایا مجھے سوچنا چاہیے ایسا! ایسے بھکاری روز روز نہیں ملتے۔ پرانا غریب دوست۔

Said Hughie, "How miserable he looks! But suppose, to you painters, his face is his fortune?"

ہونی نے کہا، کتنا خستہ حال وہ لگتا ہے! لیکن میرا خیال ہے کہ تم مصوروں کے لیے کہ اس کا چہرہ ہی اس کی قسمت ہے؟

"Certainly," replied Trevor, "You don't want a beggar to look happy, do you?" "How much does a model get for sitting?" asked Hughie, as he found himself a comfortable seat on a divan.

بلاشبہ، ٹریور نے جواب دیا، کیا تم نہیں چاہتے کہ بھکاری خوش دکھائی دے؟ ایک ماڈل کو کتنے ملتے ہیں بیٹھنے کے لیے؟ ہونی نے پوچھا، جیسے ہی اس نے صوفے پر بیٹھنے کے لیے آرام دہ جگہ پائی۔

"A shilling an hour."

ایک گھنٹہ کے لیے ایک شلنگ (یوگنڈہ کی کرنسی)۔

"And how much do you get for your picture, Alan?"

اور تم کتنے حاصل کرتے ہو اپنی تصویر کے لیے، ایلن؟

"Oh, for this I get two thousand!"

اوہ! اس کے لیے میں دو ہزار لیتا ہوں!

"pounds?"

پائونڈز؟

"Guineas" replied Trevor. "Well, I think the model should have a percentage," cried Hughie, laughing, "they work quite as hard as you do."

جینیئر، ٹریور نے جواب دیا، اچھا میں یہ سوچتا ہوں کہ ماڈل کے لیے کچھ فیصد ہونے چاہیے۔ وہ اتنی محنت کرتے ہیں جتنی تم کرتے ہو۔

"It's all very well, Hughie, for you to talk, but assure you that there are moments when art almost attains to the dignity of manual labour."

ہونی تمہاری بات ٹھیک ہے؛ مگر میں تمہیں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اس میں کچھ لمحات ایسے آتے ہیں کہ مصوری کے فن میں جسمانی محنت جتنا کام کرنا پڑتا ہے۔

After some time the servant came in, and told Trevor that the frame maker wanted to speak to him.

کچھ وقت کے بعد نوکر اندر آیا، اور ٹریور کو بتایا کہ فریم بنانے والا اس سے بات کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

"Don't run away, Hughie," he said, as he went out, "I will be back in a moment."

بھاگو مت، ہونی، اس نے جاتے ہوئے کہا، میں ایک لمحے میں واپس آؤں گا۔

The old beggar-man took advantage of Trevor's absence to rest for a moment on a wooden bench that was behind him.

بوڑھے بھکاری آدمی نے ٹریور کی غیر موجودگی کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے کچھ لمحے آرام کرنے کا ارادہ کیا ایک لکڑی کے بینچ پر جو اس کے پیچھے تھا۔

He looked so forlorn and wretched that Hughie could not help pitying him, and felt in his pockets to see what money he had.

وہ اتنا لاچار اور غمگین دکھائی دیا کہ ہونی نے اس پر ترس کھائے بغیر نہ رہ سکا اور اپنی جیب کو ٹٹولنے لگا یہ دیکھنے کے لیے کہ اس میں کتنی رقم ہے۔

All he could find was a sovereign and some coppers. "Poor old fellow," he thought to himself, "he wants it more than I do," and he walked across the studio and slipped the sovereign into the beggar's hand.

جو کچھ اسے ملا وہ کچھ پونڈ اور سکے تھے۔ اس نے اپنے آپ سے کہا، بوڑھے غریب آدمی، اس کو مجھ سے زیادہ اس کی ضرورت ہے۔ اور اسٹوڈیو کے اس پار جا کر وہ سکے اس بھکاری کے ہاتھ میں تھما دئے۔

The old man startled, and a faint smile flitted across his withered lips.

بوڑھا آدمی چونک گیا اور ایک مدہم مسکراہٹ اس کے سوکھے ہونٹوں پر نظر آئی۔

"Thank you, sir," He said, "thank you."

شکریہ جناب، اس نے کہا، شکریہ۔

Then Trevor arrived, and Hughie took his leave, and walked home.

پھر ٹریور آگیا اور ہونی نے اس سے اجازت لی اور گھر کی طرف چلنے لگا۔

That night he strolled into the café at about eleven o'clock, and found Trevor sitting by himself in the coffee-room drinking hot cappuchino.

اُسی رات وہ کیفے کے پاس چہل قدمی کر رہا تھا 11 بجے کے قریب اس نے ٹریور کو دیکھا جو کہ کافی روم میں گرم کینی چینو نوش کر رہا تھا۔

"Well, Alan, did you get the picture finished all right?" he said, as he ordered his cup of black coff. finished and framed, my boy!" answered Trevor, "and, by the bye, you have made a conquest."

اچھا، ایلن کیا تم اپنی تصویر ختم کر چکے ہو؟ اس نے کہا جیسے ہی اس نے اپنے کالی کافی منگوانی۔ ختم اور فریم بھی ہو گئی میرے لڑکے! ٹریور نے جواب دیا اور بہر حال تم نے فتح حاصل کر لی۔

That old model you saw is quite devoted to you.

وہ بوڑھا ماڈل جو تم نے دیکھا تھا اس کو آپ سے لگاؤ ہو گیا ہے۔

I had to tell him all about you-who you are, where you live, what your income is, what prospects you have."

مجھے اُسے تمہارے بارے میں بتانا پڑا تم کون ہو؟ کہاں رہتے ہو؟ تمہاری آمدنی کیا ہے؟ اور تمہاری توقعات کیا ہیں۔

"My dear Alan," cried Hughie, "I shall probably find him waiting for me when I go home."

میرے عزیز ایلن، ہونی چلایا مجھے یہ ممکن طور پر دیکھنا ہوگا کہ جب میں گھر جاؤں وہ میرا انتظار کر رہا ہوگا۔

But of course you are only joking. Poor old wretch! I wish I could do something for him.

لیکن واقعی تم مذاق کر رہے ہو۔ خستہ حال بوڑھا آدمی! میری خواہش ہے کہ میں اس کے لیے کچھ کر سکتا۔

I think it is dreadful that any one should be so miserable. I have got heaps of old clothes at home – do you think he would care for any of them. Why, his rags were falling to bits.”

میں سوچتا ہوں یہ خوفناک ہے کہ کوئی اتنا دکھی بھی ہو سکتا ہے، میرے پاس گھر میں بہت زیادہ کپڑے پڑے ہوئے ہیں کیا تم سمجھتے ہو وہ ان کو توجہ دے گا؟ اس کے کپڑے کیوں اتنے پھٹ گئے تھے؟

“But he looks splendid in them,” said Trevor.

لیکن وہ ان میں بہت شاندار لگتا تھا ٹریور نے کہا۔

“I wouldn’t paint him in a frock coat for anything what you call rags I call romance. However, I’ll tell him of your offer.”

میں اسے فراک کوٹ میں اس کی تصویر نہیں بناؤں گا، جسے تم پھٹے ہوئے کہتے ہو لیکن میں اسے رومانس کہتا ہوں۔ تاہم میں اسے تمہاری پیش کش کا بتاؤں گا۔

“You don’t mean to say you talked to him about me?” said Hughie.

کیا تمہارا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ تم نے اسے میرے بارے میں بتایا؟ ہوئی نے کہا۔

“Certainly I did. He knows all about the relentless colonel, your marriage, and the £ 10,000.

یقیناً میں نے کہا ہے، وہ سب کچھ جانتا ہے رحم کرنل کے بارے میں، تمہاری شادی اور دس ہزار پاؤنڈز کے بارے میں۔

You told that old beggar all my private affairs?” cried Hughie, looking very red and angry. “My dear boy,” said Trevor, smiling, “that old beggar, as you call him, is one of the richest men in Europe.

تم نے اس بوڑھے بھکاری کو میرے ذاتی معاملات کا سب کچھ بتادیا ہے۔ ہوئی چلایا۔ غصہ سے سرخ دکھائی دیتا ہوا۔ میرے عزیز لڑکے، ٹریور نے مسکراتے ہوئے کہا۔ وہ بوڑھا بھکاری جسے تم کہتے ہو وہ یورپ کے امیر ترین لوگوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

He could buy all London to –morrow without overdrawing his account. He has a house in every capital, dines off gold plate.” “What!” Exclaimed Hughie.

اپنے کہا تے سے زیادہ رقم نکالے بغیر وہ کل تمام لندن کو خرید سکتا ہے۔ اس کا گھر ہر بڑے شہر میں ہے اور وہ سونے کے برتن میں کھاتا ہے۔ ”کیا!“ ہوئی نے حیران ہوتے ہوئے کہا۔

“What I say,” said Trevor. “The old man you saw to –day in the studio was Baron Hausberg.

میں نے کیا کہا، ٹریور نے کہا۔ جس بوڑھے آدمی کو تم نے اسٹوڈیو میں دیکھا وہ بیرون ہاس برگ ہے۔

He is a great friend of mine, he gave me a commission a month ago to paint him as a beggar. And I must say he made a magnificent figure in his rags.”

وہ میرا ایک اچھا دوست ہے۔ اس نے مجھے ایک مہینہ پہلے کچھ معاوضہ دیا تاکہ میں اس کی تصویر ایک بھکاری کے روپ میں بناؤں۔ اور میں یہ کہوں گا کہ وہ ان پھٹے پرانے کپڑوں میں شاندار نمونہ لگ رہا تھا۔

“Baron Hausberg!” Cried Hughie. “Good heavens! I gave him a sovereign!” Gave him a sovereign!” shouted Trevor, and he burst into a roar of laughter.

بیرون ہاس برگ! ہوئی چلایا۔ اوہ خدایا میں نے اسے ایک سکے دیا۔ اسے ایک سکے دیا، ٹریور چلایا اور وہ بے پناہ ہنسنے لگا۔

“My dear boy, you’ll never see it again.

میرے عزیز دوست تم اب اسے کبھی نہیں دیکھ پاؤ گے۔

I think you might have told me, Alan” said Hughie sulkily, “and not have let me make sush a fool of myself.”

میرا خیال ہے ایلن تمہیں مجھے بتانا چاہئے تھا ہوئی نے افسردگی سے کہا اور مجھے اپنے آپ کو بے وقوف بننے نہ دیتے۔

“Well, to begin with, Hughie,” said Trevor, “It never entered my mind that you went about distributing alms in that reckless way.

اچھا، پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ میرے ذہن میں یہ نہیں تھا کہ تم اتنی بے پرواہی سے خیرات تقسیم کرنا شروع کرو گے۔

And when you came in I didn’t know whether Hausberg would like his name mentioned. You know he wasn’t in his own dress.”

اور جب تم اندر آئے مجھے پتہ نہیں تھا کہ ہاس برگ اپنا نام بتانا پسند کرے گا۔ تم چانتے ہو کہ وہ اپنے لباس میں نہیں تھا۔

“What a duffer he must think me!” Said Hughie. “Not at all. He was in the highest spirits after you left kept chuckling to himself and rubbing his old wrinkled hands together. I couldn’t make out why he was so interested to know all about you but I see it all now.”

وہ مجھے کتنا بیوقوف سمجھتا ہوگا، ہوئی نے کہا۔ بالکل نہیں۔ وہ بہت زیادہ جوش میں تھا جب تم گئے وہ مسکراتا رہا اور اپنے جھری زدہ ہاتھوں کو ملتا رہا۔ میں یہ اندازہ نہ لگا سکا کہ وہ کیوں تمہارے بارے میں سب کچھ جانتا چاہتا ہے لیکن میں اب سمجھ گیا۔

“I am an unlucky fellow,” growled Hughie. “The best thing I can do is to go to bed! and, my dear Alan, you mustn’t tell anyone.”

میں ایک بدقسمت انسان ہوں، ہوئی بڑبڑایا۔ سب سے اچھا کام یہ ہے کہ میں سولے کے لیے چلا جاؤں، میرے پیارے ایلن، تمہیں کسی کو نہیں بتانا چاہئے۔

“Nonsense! It reflects the highest credit on your philanthropic spirit, Hughie. And don’t run away. Have another cup of coffee.”

یہ بے وقوفی کی بات ہے! اس سے تمہاری انسان دوستی کی صفت ظاہر ہوتی ہے، ہوئی، اور مت بھاگ کر جاز۔ ایک دوسرا کپ کافی کا پیتے ہیں۔

However, Hughie wouldn’t stop, but walked home, feeling very unhappy, and leaving Alan Trevor in fits of laughter.

تاہم ہوئی نہیں رُکا اور گھر کی طرف روانہ ہوا بہت دکھی دکھائی دیتا ہوا اور ایلن کو ہنسی کے دورہ میں چھوڑتے ہوئے۔

The next morning, as he was at breakfast, the servant brought him up a card on which was written, "Mr. Gustave Naudin, from Baron Hausberg". "I suppose he has come for an apology," said Hughie to himself; and he told the servant to show the visitor up.

دوسری صبح جب وہ ناشتہ کر رہا تھا تو نوکر ایک کارڈ لے کر آیا جس پر لکھا تھا، جناب گسٹیو ناؤڈن، بیرون ہاس برگ کی طرف سے، میرا خیال ہے کہ وہ معذرت کے لیے آ رہا ہے۔ ہونی نے اپنے آپ سے کہا۔ اور اُس نے نوکر سے مہمان کو اوپر لانے کے لیے کہا۔

An old gentleman with gold spectacles and grey hair came into the room, and said, "Have I the honour of addressing Monsieur Erskine?" Hughie bowed and said, "Yes sir, I have come from Baron Hausberg", he continued. "The Baron."

"I beg, sir, that you will offer him my sincerest apologies," stammered Hughie. ایک بوڑھا شریف آدمی سونے کی عینک پہنے ہوئے اور سرمئی بالوں والا کمرے میں آیا۔ کیا میں شرف حاصل کر سکتا ہوں۔ مونسیئر ارسکین سے مخاطب ہونے کے لیے؟ ہونی جھکا اور کہا جی سر! میں نواب ہاؤس برگ کی طرف سے آیا ہوں، اُس نے جاری رکھا، "نواب" میں التماس کرتا ہوں سر کہ آپ انہیں میرا مخلصانہ عذر نامہ دیں گے۔ ہونی تتلا کر بولا۔

"The Baron", said the old gentleman with a smile, "has commissioned me to bring you this letter", and he extended a sealed envelop.

"نواب"، شریف بوڑھے آدمی نے مسکراتے ہوئے کہا۔ "مجھے معاوضہ دیا ہے کہ میں تمہیں یہ خط دوں اور اُس نے بند لٹافہ کہولا۔

On the outside was written, "A wedding present to Hugh Erskine, from an old beggar," and inside was a cheque for £10,000.

باہر لکھا ہوا تھا۔ شادی کا تحفہ ہونی ارسکین کے لیے، ایک بوڑھے بھکاری کی طرف سے اور اُس کے اندر 10,000 پائونڈز کا چیک پڑا ہوا تھا۔

When he married Alan Trevor was the best man, and the Baron made a speech at the wedding break fast.

جب اُس نے شادی کی تو ایلن ٹریور ایک بہترین ساتھی تھا اور نواب نے شادی کے ناشتہ پر خطاب کیا تھا۔

"Millionaire models," remarked Alan, "are rare enough; but, by Jove, model millionaires are rarer still!"

"مثالی ارب پتی لوگوں" ایلن نے تبصرہ کیا بہت نادر ہیں لیکن رومیوں کا دیوتا کہتا ہے کہ مثالی ارب پتی لوگ نادر ترین ہیں۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q1. What was Hughie's financial status?

Ans. Hughie Erskine was a French aristocrat and a successful tea merchant but a slump in tea trade badly affected his business. Now he had no profession at all except meager resources from his farms. So his financial status is weak.

Q2. What condition was laid down by the colonel for Hughie's marriage to his daughter?

Ans. Although Colonel Martin readily agreed to give his daughter's, Laura Martin, hand in engagement to Hughie while seeing his thriving business. But the consistent fiasco of his career in business made the Colonel change his mind. The Colonel laid down the condition for Hughie's marriage to his daughter that he should have ten thousand pounds after that his case would be considered.

Q3. Was Alan a good painter? What makes you think that?

Ans. Alan Trevor, Hughie's friend, was a good painter and famous artist. He was a real master, and his pictures were eagerly sought after.

Q4. Describe the role of Colonel Martin in the story. Would you describe him as a negative character or not? Why?

Ans. Colonel Martin was a rich man. He engaged his daughter to Hughie for the sake of wealth. When Hughie faced the consistent fiasco of his career in business, Colonel Martin refused his daughter's marriage with Hughie. He can be considered as a negative character because he was a very greedy person. And it is evident that a greedy person can be dishonest and proud one.

Q5. Draw the character sketch of Hughie Erskine in the story "the model millionaire".

Ans. Hughie Erskine a French aristocrat was soft hearted, well mannered and good looking with brown curly hair and grey eyes. He had good demeanour, gentle heart and unaffected plainness. He was once a successful tea merchant but a slump in tea trade badly affected his business. He was so generous that he gave to other what he had, saying that he wants it more than I do.

Q6. Describe the climax of the story in your own words. Also, present a sketch of how you would have ended the story, had you been the writer.

Ans. Climax is a Greek word signifying "Ladder". It is the highest point of interest in a story. The climax of the story "the model millionaire" is that when Hughie Erskine slipped the sovereign into the beggar's hand who, Baron Hausberg, turns to be one of the richest men in Europe. In the Climax of this story the power of money demonstrates the idea that money and compassion together can buy happiness as well.

Q7. What is the theme of the story "the model millionaire"?

Ans. In the short story "the model millionaire, by Oscar Wilde, the author depicts the power of money and its impact on people's life, both negative and positive. In this materialistic world, making both ends meet becomes more important than the melody of love. The story also emphasizes on the idea that tender qualities are not to be totally dispensed with even in a thoroughly materialistic world.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. Choose the correct option

- In "the model millionaire," What does Colonel Merton want from Hughie before he would allow him to marry his daughter?
(a) Patience (b) financial stability
(c) Faith fullness (d) commitment
- All of these traits may be used to describe Hughie Erskine from "the model Millionaire" except _____.
(a) Greedy (b) personable
(c) Handsome (d) unlucky
- "His pictures were eagerly sought after", in the sentence the antonym of the word "eagerly" is _____.
(a) Indifferently (b) differently
(c) enthusiastically (d) expectantly
- The theme of the story, "the model millionaire" is _____.
(a) Work is worship (b) hard work
(c) Art is long but life is short (d) Kindness begets kindness
- In Oscar Wilde's "the model Millionaire", Alan considered the model's face his fortune because _____.
(a) He looked miserable (b) he was very poor
(c) He looked happy (d) he looked serious

6. In Oscar Wilde's the Model Millionaire", Baron Hausberg was interested in knowing about Hughie because _____.
(a) Hughie was young and handsome
(b) Hughie was jobless
(c) Hughie was sympathetic
(d) Hughie was arrogant

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Parts of speech
Philanthropic	Loving or helping mankind	Adjective
Chuckling	A quiet laughing	Verb/noun
Patched	Having been repaired with a patch	Verb/adjective
Strolled	A idle walk	Verb
Cobbled	Roughly assembled	Verb/adjective

GRAMMAR

Direct and Indirect Speech:

A. Change the following Assertive Sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. Boys said, "It has been raining since morning. We cannot play today."

Ans. Boys told that it had been raining since morning. They could not play that day.

2. She said to him, "I am leaving now and shall return after two hours."

Ans: She told him that she was leaving then and would return after two hours.

3. The girl said to me, "My father went to the market and brought toys for me."

Ans: The girl told me that her father had gone to the market and brought toys for her.

4. Her husband said to her, "I shall not go to the office today as I am not feeling well."

Ans: Her husband told her that he would not go to the office that day as he was not feeling well.

5. My father said to me, "I fear that you have caught cold again."

Ans: My father told me that he feared that I had caught cold again.

B. Change the following Interrogative Sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. The doctor said to his patient, "Are you taking the medicine prescribed to you regularly?"

Ans: The doctor asked his patient if he was taking the medicine prescribed to him regularly.

2. Her friend said to her, "Can you spare your book for me for a week?"

Ans: Her friend asked her if she could spare her book for her/him for a week.

3. She said to him, "Can I do anything for you?"

Ans: She told him if she could do anything for him.

4. His mother said to him, "will you come home in the evening in time?"

Ans: His mother asked him if he would come home in the evening in time.

5. His friend said to him, "Did I not warn you against this before hand?"

Ans: His friend asked him if he had not warned him against that before hand.

C. Change the following Exclamatory Sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. The woman said, "What a beautiful child this is!"

Ans: The woman exclaimed with wonder that that was a very beautiful child.

2. His aunt said, "What a pleasant surprise to see you here!"

Ans: His aunt exclaimed with wonder that it was a very pleasant surprise to see him there.

3. Hameed said, "How unlucky I am that I cannot find out any solution!"

Ans: Hameed exclaimed with sorrow that he was very unlucky that he could not find out any solution.

4. The captain said, "Bravo! Well done, boys!"

Ans: The captain applauded boys by saying well done.

5. The leader said, "Alas! We have lost the game."

Ans: The leader exclaimed with sorrow that they had lost the game.

D. Change the following imperative sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. The land lord said to his servant, "Go away and leave the room at once."

Ans: The land lord ordered his servant to go away and leave the room at once.

2. She said to her maid servant, "Bring me a glass of water."

Ans: She ordered her maid servant to bring her a glass of water.

3. The teacher said to the boys, "Do not waste your time."

Ans: The teacher forbade the boys to waste their time. / The teacher advised the boys not to waste their time.

4. Mother said to her son, "Work hard lest you should fail."

Ans: Mother advised her son to work hard otherwise he would fail.

5. The doctor said to the patient, "Do not smoke."

Ans: The doctor forbade the patient to smoke.

UNIT-15**OPPORTUNITY****موقع/موزوں وقت**

THEY do me wrong who say I come no more

وہ مجھ سے زیادتی کرتے ہیں جو کہتے ہیں کہ میں پھر نہیں آتی

When once I knock and fail to find you in;

جب ایک مرتبہ میں کھٹکھاؤں اور تمہیں نا پاؤں

For every day I stand outside your door

ہر دن میں تمہارے دروازے کے باہر کھڑا ہوں

And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

اور تمہیں حکم دیتی ہوں کہ جاگ جاؤ اور اُٹھو لڑنے اور جیتنے کے لیے

Wail not for precious chances passed away!

فریاد نہ کرو اُن قیمتی مواقع کے لیے جو گزر گئے

Weep not for golden ages on the wane!

رونا نہیں سنہرے وقت کے جو زوال پزیر ہوا

Each night I burn the records of the day—

ہر شب میں دن کے اعمال جلاتا ہوں

At sunrise every soul is born again!

ہر دن کی روشنی میں روح پیدا ہوتی ہے دوبارہ

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?

کیا تم اپنی گزری ہوئی جوانی کو خوفزدہ سمجھتے ہو؟

Dost reel from righteous retribution's blow?

کیا تم جائز کاموں کی سزا پا کر لڑکھڑاتے ہو؟

Then turn from blotted archives of the past

پھر ماضی کے داغدار تاریخ سے مڑو

And find the future's pages white as snow.

اور برف کے مانند مستقبل کے صفحات صاف پائو

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;

کیا تم غم کرنے والے ہو؟ اپنی اس سحر سے نکلو۔

Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;

کیا تم گنہگار ہو؟ گناہوں کو بخش دیا جا سکتا ہے

Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,

ہر صبح آپ کو جہنم سے بھاگنے کے لیے پنکھ دیتا ہے،

Each night at star to guide thy feet to heaven.

ہر رات ایک ستارہ جنت کی طرف تمہاری رہنمائی کرتا ہے۔

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,

گزرے والے شان و شوکت پر ایک لڑکے کی طرح ہنسو۔
 To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb
 گزرے ہوئے خوشیوں کے لئے اندھے، بہرے اور گونگے بنو
 My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
 میرے فیصلے ماضی کے باتوں پر مہر ثبت کرتی ہے
 But never bind a moment yet to come,
 لیکن آنے والے لمحات کو کبھی بھی نہیں روکتی۔
 Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;
 گہرے دلدل میں پھنس کر بھی اپنے ہاتھ نہ مروڑو اور نہ رو۔
 I lend my arm to all who say "I can!"
 میں ان تمام لوگوں کی مدد کرتی ہوں جو کہتے ہیں "میں کر سکتا ہوں!"
 No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep
 ایک شرمندہ اور بے یارو مددگار انسان کبھی بھی اتنا نہیں ڈوبا
 But yet might rise and be again a man!
 لیکن وہ شاید پھر اٹھے اور انسان بن جائے۔

EXERCISE

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following question

Q1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans. Opportunity, being personified, is the speaker in the poem.

Q2. It is a commonly held belief that opportunity knocks once at the door; but this belief is rejected outright by opportunity herself. Why?

Ans. It is said that opportunity knocks once at the door but this belief is rejected outright by opportunity herself because she says that she stands each day outside our door and tries her best to make us wake up and fight for win. She encourages us saying that do not wait for the precious chances that have been lost. Each day gives you a new chance but to avail that chance "needs courage and strong determination."

Q3. What is the advice of "Opportunity" to those who have failed or lost opportunity in the past?

Ans. Opportunity advises those who have failed or lost opportunity in the past that do not feel sorrow for the chances that have been lost rather gird up your loin and continue your struggles with full zeal and zest. Every new day gives you a new chance which demands for hope and strong determination.

Q4. What was the effect of this poem, "Opportunity"? Describe your response in your own words.

Ans. This poem is a great motivator. It encourages us and gives us new hope and life. It teaches us that each day rises with new chances. We learn that it is never too late to mend. If we have courage and determination, it will not be possible to achieve our goal.

Q5. What is the key theme of the poem, "opportunity"? Explain the various themes discussed in the poem.

Ans. The key theme of the poem opportunity is that opportunity does not knock at the door once rather it comes over and over again. We also learn that sometimes opportunities float right past our nose. Work hard, apply yourself, and be ready. When an opportunity comes you can grab it. We notice that no great man ever complains of want of opportunity. Opportunity never knocks. It hangs thick in the air all around you. You breathe it unthinkingly, and dissipate it with your sighs. Giving up is the only sure way to fail.

Q6. Point out some of the poetic devices used by the poet in the poem 'Opportunity' and identify the line / lines.

Ans. The poet has used many poetic devices like personification, simile, imagery and alliteration in the poem. In the first stanza the poet has personified opportunity by attributing it the quality of talking and standing before our door. In the second stanza, we again have example of personification when the poet attributed opportunity with the quality of burning the record of the day. In the third stanza 'white as snow' is an example of simile. In the fifth stanza we have another example of simile when the poet says 'laugh like a boy'. Then we have some examples of imagery in the last stanza in the lines 'though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep'. The poem is not short of alliteration as well. As an example we may refer to "fail to find", and "precious chances passed away" etc.

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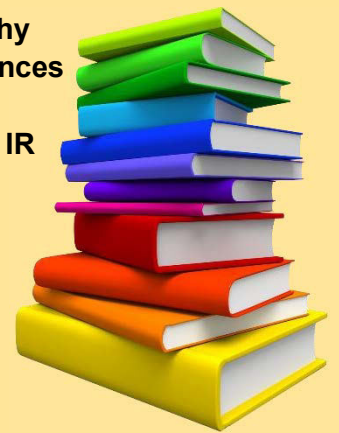


سے Modify کریں۔

Available Subjects

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5. Those clouds promise snow ; we might get another snow day off from school.
 a. A simple sentence
 b. a compound sentence
 c. complex sentence
 d. a phrase

C. Choose the correct option to complete the conditional sentence.

- What would you _____ if you won the lottery?
 a. Do b. did c. was' doing d. was do
- She wouldn't nervous if she _____ her homework.
 a. Would do b. did c. does d. do
- If my grandfather _____ alive, he _____ 110 years old.
 a. Were/was b. would be /were
 c. was/ will be d. were/would be
- If you printed on both sides, you _____ paper.
 a. Were saved b. saved
 c. would save d. would be save
- We _____ football if the weather were good.
 a. Would be able to play b. would were able to play
 c. were able to play d. will be able to play
- If you _____ a bike you wouldn't cycle to school.
 a. don't have b. didn't have c. not had d. weren't have
- The film _____ more interesting if it _____ a happy ending.
 a. Would be/has b. were/would have
 c. was/would have d. would be /had
- If my father _____ me a ticket, I _____ to the cinema.
 a. Didn't buy/wouldn't go b. weren't buy / won't go
 b. wouldn't buy/didn't go d. wasn't buy /won't go

D. Choose the correct passive voice for the following sentence.

- They probably won't attend lecture tomorrow.
 a. The lecture probably not attended by them tomorrow
 b. The lecture probably won't attended by them tomorrow
 c. The lecture not attended by them tomorrow
 d. The lecture probably won't been attended by them tomorrow
- He was driving a car, when accident occurred.
 a. A car driven by him , when accident occur.
 b. A car was driven by him, when the accident occur.
 c. A car was been driven by him, when the accident occurred.
 d. A car was being driven by him, when the accident occurred

- Who design a car?
 a. By whom a car designed ?
 b. b. By whom a car had designed
 c. By whom was a car designed?
 d. By whom a car was being designed?
- They took her to the hospital yesterday.
 a. She was taken to the hospital yesterday
 b. She taken to the hospital yesterday
 c. She had take to the hospital yesterday
 d. She was took to the hospital yesterday
- People visit Murree in hot summer season
 a. Murree visited by people in hot summer season
 b. Murree is visited by people in hot summer season
 c. Murree has visited by people in hot summer season
 d. Murree is being visited by people in hot summer season

E. Select the correctly punctuated sentence.

- (a) Spain is a beautiful country ; the beache's are warm , sandy and spotlessly clean.
 (b) Spain is a beautiful country; the beaches are warm , sandy and spotlessly clean.
 (c) Spain is a beautiful country , the beaches are warm , sandy and spotlessly clean.
 (d) Spain is a beautiful country the beaches are warm , sandy and spotlessly clean.
- (a) The children's books were all left in the following places: Mrs Faisal 's room, Mr Fakhar 's office and the caretaker 's cupboard.
 (b) The children's books were all left in the following places. Mrs Faisal's room, Mr Fakhar's office and the caretaker's cupboard.
 (c) The children's books were all left in the following places: Mrs Faisal's room, Mr Fakhars office and the caretakers cupboard.
 (d) The children's books were all left in the following places, Mrs Faisal's room, Mr Fakhar office and the caretaker's cupboard.

3. (a) She always enjoyed sweets; chocolate, marshmallows and toffee apples.
 (b) She always enjoyed: sweets chocolate, marshmallows and toffee apples.
 (c) She always enjoyed sweets chocolate marshmallows and toffee apples.
 (d) She always enjoyed sweets, chocolate, marshmallows and toffee apples.
4. (a) Sarah's uncle's car was found without its wheels in that old derelict warehouse.
 (b) **Sarah's uncle's car was found without its wheels in that old, derelict warehouse.**
 (c) Sarah's uncle's car was found without its wheels in that old, derelict warehouse.
 (d) Sarah's uncle's car was found without its wheels in that old, derelict warehouse.
5. (a) I can't see tahir's car, there must have been an accident.
 (b) **I can't see tahir's car; there must have been an accident.**
 (c) I can't see tahir's car. there must have been an accident.
 (d) I can't see tahir's car: there must have been an accident.

F. Change the following sentences into indirect.

1. Jaffar said, "I love this town".

Ans. Jaffar said that he loved that town.

2. "Do you like football?", he asked me.

Ans. He asked me if I liked football.

3. "I can't drive a lorry", he said.

Ans. He said me that he could not drive a lorry.

4. "Be nice to your brother", he said.

Ans. He asked me to be nice to my brother.

5. "Don't be nasty", he said.

Ans. He urged me not to be nasty.

Paraphrases of the Poems

Poem # 1

Dreams by Langston Hughes

Stanza 1:

Hold fast to dreams
 For if dreams die
 Life is a broken-winged bird
 That cannot fly.

Paraphrase

Hold onto dreams and do not let the dreams die. If the dreams die, life will become like a broken-winged bird that cannot fly. Life is purposeless without dreams.

Stanza 2:

Hold fast to dreams
 For when dreams go
 Life is a barren field
 Frozen with snow.

Paraphrase

Hold onto dreams for if we let our dreams go, life will not just be barren land, but will be frozen and covered with snow.

Poem # 2

In Spite of War by Angela Morgan

Stanza 1:

In spite of war, in spite of death
 In spite of all man's suffering
 Something within me laughs and sings
 And I must praise with all my breath.

Paraphrase

In spite of war, death and all people's suffering caused by the destruction of war, there is something within me that laughs

andsings the song of hope and enjoys the beauty and pleasures of life in spite of such a devastating situation.

Stanza 2:

In spite of war, in spite of hate
Lilacs are blooming at my gate
Tulips are tripping down the path
In spite of war, in spite of wrath.

Paraphrase

In spite of war and hatred, the plants of lilac flower are blooming at my gate. Tulips are stumbling down the path, despite the ravages of war and fury.

Stanza 3:

"Courage!" the morning glory saith;
"Rejoice!" the daisy murmureth,
And just to live is so divine
When pansies lift their eyes to mine.

Paraphrase

Glory of the morning encourages us, and the daisy flower says rejoice. When I see pansy plants blooming, it encourages us to live a happy life.

Stanza 4:

The clouds are romping with the sea,
And flashing waves call back to me
That naught is real but what is fair,
That everywhere and everywhere
A glory lives through despair.

Paraphrase

The clouds are playing with the sea. The waves of the sea calls to me back, that there is nothing real in this world except fair and beauty. And a glory of hope lives everywhere in this world besides hopelessness.

Stanza 5:

Though guns may roar and cannon boom,
Roses are born and gardens bloom;
My spirit still may light its flame
At the same torch whence poppies came.

Paraphrase

Though guns may roar and cannons make a loud, resonant sound but gardens are full of roses and other flowers. I may still be happy and have high spirit when flowers of poppy are born and bloom.

Stanza 6:

Where morning's altar whitely burns
Lilies may lift their silver urns
In spite of war, in spite of shame.

Paraphrase

When white lights illuminate the altar at morning time, the flowers of lily grow and bloom. Though the war is going on which is very shameful.

Stanza 7:

And in my ear a whispering breath,
"Wake from the nightmare! Look and see
The life is not but ecstasy
In spite of war, in spite of death!"

Paraphrase

And a whispering breath says in my ear to wake up from the terrifying dream. Look around and see that life is full of joys and pleasure, although there is war going on and people are dying.

Poem # 3**Equipment by Edgar Guest****Stanza 1:**

Figure it out for yourself, my lad,
You've all that the greatest of men have had,
Two arms, two hands, two legs, two eyes,
And a brain to use if you would be wise
With this equipment they all began
So start for the top and say "I can".

Paraphrase

My boy! Come to know that Allah has given you all that He has given to the greatest of men. You have two arms, two hands, two legs, two eyes and a brain as they had. Try to be wise and use them. All the great men started their struggle having these

capabilities. So start your journey for the top and say that you can do everything.

Stanza 2:

Look them over, the wise and great,
They take their food from a common plate
And similar knives and forks they use,
With similar laces they tie their shoes,
The world considers them brave and smart.
But you've all they had when they made their start.

Paraphrase

Look over the lives of the wise and great men. They take their food from a common plate. In their food they use the same knives and forks as we. Similarly they tie their shoes with laces. The world considers them brave and smart. But you have all the equipments with which they took their start.

Stanza 3:

You can triumph and come to skill,
You can be great if only you will,
You are well equipped for what fight you choose,
You have legs and arms and a brain to use,
And the man who has risen, great deeds to do
Began his life with no more than you.

Paraphrase

You can celebrate victory, achieve greatness and become skilful if you will start with courage. You have all the capabilities to struggle for what you want. You have legs, arms and brain to use. And the man who has done great deeds and achieved greatness in life, began his life with nothing more than that you have.

Stanza 4:

You are the handicap you must face,
You are the one who must choose your place,
You must say where you want to go.
How much you will study the truth to know,
God has equipped you for life, but He
Lets you decide what you want to be.

Paraphrase

You must face the weaknesses or hindrances with courage in your life. It is only you who will choose a better place for yourself. You have to decide what is your goal to achieve. How much you want to know about the reality that God has gifted you with all the necessary equipments, but you have been freed to decide what you want to become in life.

Stanza 5:

Courage must come from the soul within
The man must furnish the will to win,
So figure it out for yourself, my lad,
You were born with all that the great have had,
With your equipment they all began,
Get hold of yourself, and say: "I can".

Paraphrase

The man must pluck up courage and furnish his will power to win the completion of life. So decide it to do for yourself, my boy, because you were born with all the capabilities that the great men have had. They all began their struggle in life having the same capabilities you have now. Now control yourself and say that I can do everything.

Poem # 4**They have cut down the pines by Mary Lisle****Stanza 1:**

They have cut down the pines where they stood;
The wind will miss them _____ the rain,
When its silver blind is down.
They have stripped the bark from the wood _____
The needy boughs, and the brown
Knobby nuts trodden into the ground.
The kind, the friendly trees,
Where all day small winds sound,
And all day long the sun

Plays hide and seek with shadows
Till the multiplying shadows turn to one
And night is here.

Paraphrase

The pines cannot be seen because they have been cut down by people. Now, the wind will not pass through them. The heavy rain will feel their absence. The pines have been destroyed by removing the outer-covering from them. The branches containing pointed buds, leaves and the brown cones have been crushed under feet. Trees are very kind and friendly. The fast blowing wind produces a rustling sound when it passes through the pine trees. The sun appears and disappears through the leaves intermittently. Thus, throughout the day it continues to play hide and seek with the shadows of the pine trees. The shadows continue to multiply. This process continues till the night comes.

Stanza 2:

They have cut down the trees and ended now
The gentle colloquy of bough and bough.
They are making a fence by creek,
And have cut down the pines for the posts.
Wan in the sunlight for ghosts
The naked trunks lie.
A bird nested there ____ it will seek
In vain: they have cut down the pines.

Paraphrase

The pine trees have been cut down by people. Now those delicate branches cannot be seen which used to have a sweet conversation with one another. They have cut down the pines in order to make posts from their wood. They are also making a fence along the creek from their wood. The trunks have been peeled by people. Thus these peeled trunks lie in the open atmosphere under the sun. These trunks are providing a haunting place to ghosts. On account of the absence of trees, the bird is disappointed and won't be able to find a safe place for its nest.

Poem # 5**Opportunity by Walter Malone****Stanza 1:**

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Paraphrase

They do me wrong who say that I come, at every person's door, no more than once, when I knock at your door and fail to get any response from inside. For every day I stand outside the door of your home and call you to wake up, gird up your loins and win the competition of life.

Stanza 2:

Wail not for precious chances passed away!
Weep not for golden ages on the wane!
Each night I burn the records of the day
At sunrise every soul is born again!

Paraphrase

Do not mourn over the precious chances that you have lost. Do not weep for the golden times that have declined now. Each night I burn the record of the day. And every sunrise everyone is born again with a new life.

Stanza 3:

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous Retribution's blow?
Then turn from blotted archives of the past
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Paraphrase

Do you consider your lost youth as all terrible and do you think that you have been punished as vengeance for your righteous deeds. Turn from the disgraceful pages of your past life and look at the pages of future which are as white and clear as snow.

Stanza 4:

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell,
 Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;
 Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
 Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven

Paraphrase

If you are a mourner, do not be so and set free yourself from the influence of mourning. If you are a sinner, do not bother about, because sins may be forgiven by Almighty Allah. Every new morning gives you a chance to escape from hell. And each night the light of a star guides you to the right path.

Stanza 5:

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
 To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
 My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
 But never bind a moment yet to come

Paraphrase

Laugh like a boy on the brilliant days of your past life, never even think about the joys that have disappeared. My decisions seal the record of the past events. But I never stop a moment which is yet to come.

Stanza 6:

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;
 I lend my arm to all who say "I can!"
 No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep
 But yet might rise and be again a man!

Paraphrase

If you are in the most difficult situation of your life, do not wring your hands and weep. I give a helping hand to all those people who has the courage and try to do their best. If a bashful and society-stricken person has the courage to come out from the difficult situation, he might rise and has the chance to be a better human being again.

Pair of Words

WORDS	SENTENCES
Accede	It is kind of you to accede to my request
Exceed	Kamal's success exceeded all the expectations of his parents.
Access	Unfortunately, a lay man has no access to the prime minister in Pakistan.
Excess	Everything in excess is opposed to nature.
Accept	Sometimes we have to accept change, if want to move forward.
Except	Everything was in good order except books.
Adapt	Naveed adapted himself to his new life.
Adept	He is adept in the art of public speaking.
Adopted	He adopted the orphan.
Adopt	I would like to adopt the teaching profession in future.
Advice	Good advice is beyond price.
Advise	I advised him not to smoke.
Affect	His health was deeply affected by constant smoking.
Effect	Her advice has no effect upon others.
Affection	He has a deep affection for his son.
Affectation	I have no affectation when I speak.
Air	Air is very necessary for our respiratory system.
Ere	Ere long we reached the station and caught the train in time.
Altar	Great heroes of the world have sacrificed their lives at the altar of freedom.
Alter	We cannot alter what God has written for us.
Angel	Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
Angle	Great poets have lofty angle of vision.
Apposite	His remarks were quiet apposite to the occasion.
Opposite	My house is opposite to the open fields.
Ascent	We made a successful ascent of the mountain.
Assent	He readily assented to my proposal.

Shams Notes
142
Class 10th

All together	They went to Lahore all together.
Altogether	Kamal has changed altogether.
Allowed	You are allowed to go wherever you want.
Aloud	He read the letter aloud to us.
Bad	There is nothing neither good nor bad but thinking makes it so.
Bade	I bade him good-bye and proceeded to my destination.
Break	Don't break the glass.
Brake	My cycle has no breaks.
Bare	Do not walk bare-headed in the sun.
Bear	We must bear any difficulty in our life patiently.
Bail	The accused has been released on bail.
Bale	I have received four cotton of bales.
Berth	He reserved a second class berth in Tezgam.
Birth	We celebrate the birthday of Quaid-e-Azam on 25 th December every year.
Beside	Naeem was sitting beside Sajjad.
Besides	He has no friends besides me.
Born	Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi on 25 th December.
Borne	Our Holy Prophet (SAW) borne a lot of difficulties in the early days of Islām.
Bridal	She was looking very beautiful in her bridal dress.
Bridle	He drew the bridle of his horse in order to stop it.
Caste	The caste system is still very strong in India today.
Cast	The fisherman cast the net in the river in order to catch the fish.
Cell	The criminal had to spend his whole life in the cell for committing a deadly crime.
Sell	Now a day it is easy for people to sell their conscience for the money.
Check	Our teacher checks the papers so strictly.
Cheque	I asked my friend to cash me a cheque of 10,000 rupees.

Shams Notes
143
Class 10th

Cite	The most cited author is William Shakespeare.
Sight	I like the natural sights in my village that looks so beautiful in the morning time.
Site	There are many beautiful sites in Pakistan to visit.
Continually	He visits continually to his friend for three days.
Continuously	It rained continuously for two days.
Coarse	We must not use coarse language while talking with elders.
Course	Every Muslims should try to follow the course that has been adopted by our Holy Prophet (SAW).
Council	The meeting of the council was held yesterday.
Counsel	This person needs the counsel of a psychiatrist.
Cattle	The cattle are grazing in the field.
Kettle	Kettle calls the pot black.
Dairy	We get pure milk from dairy farm.
Diary	I write down the major events of the day in diary.
Die	The patient died of cholera.
Dye	Please, die my shirt.
Dear	Pakistan is my dear country.
Dare	How dare you come here?
Deer	I saw some deer in the zoo yesterday.
Decent	My friend was wearing a decent dress on her birthday.
Descent	A man faces so many ascents and descents in his life.
Decease	I have known the deceased for a long time.
Disease	Meningitis is a terrible disease.
Due	The rain is due today.
Dew	Dewdrops increase the beauty of flowers early in the morning.
Dose	According to the instruction of doctor, I took the dose regularly for one week.
Doze	It is a very bad habit to doze in the class.

Draught	She has emptied the glass in two draughts.
Drought	In the autumn season, it become too much droughts.
Dual	I don't like people with dual nature.
Duel	The duel between Rustam and Suhrab was fierce one.
Eligible	She is eligible for the prize of cleanliness.
Illegible	My friend's handwriting is illegible.
Elder	My elder brother is a doctor.
Older	Sohaib is two years older than I.
Eminent	Shakespeare was an eminent playwright.
Imminent	It was predicted last week that a violent storm was imminent.
Fair	We must be fair and honest to others.
Fare	She paid fares to the bus driver.
Farther	My friend comes to school from a farther village.
Further	For further studies, her parents sent her to foreign.
Feat	Juggler surprised the audience with his charming feats.
Feet	His feet got wounded in an accident.
Floor	It is a bad habit to split on the floor.
Flour	Last day, her father brought a flour sack from the market.
Fate	The court will decide our fate.
Fat	The fat boy was laughing.
Foul	Aslam has a foul set of friends.
Fowl	We took our guns and went to hunt fowls.
Gaol	The thieves escaped from the gaol yesterday.
Goal	True happiness should be the goal of our lives.
Gait	She is liked by everyone due to her graceful gait.
Gate	The headmaster received the Deputy Commissioner at the gate.
Hail	It hailed heavily yesterday.
Hale	He is feeling quite hale and hearty these days.

Heal	Bandages allow cuts to heal.
Heel	High heeled shoes should not be used.
Hear	We hear through our hears.
Here	I come here daily.
Heard	Last morning, I heard the sweet song of birds.
Herd	The shepherd took his cattle herd to the mountains.
Heir	He became the sole heir of all his father's possession after the latter's death.
Hare	Tortoise defeated hare in the race.
Hole	The snake went into the hole.
Whole	Naseem related the whole story.
Wholly	I wholly agree with you.
Holy	Quran is the holy book of Almighty Allah.
Idle	Busy hands achieve more than idle tongues.
Idol	The Hindus worship idols.
Impassable	Muhammad Bin Qasim entered into Khyber through its impassable route.
Impossible	With love and patience, nothing is impossible.
Later	He came later than his friend.
Latter	The latter case was decided in his favour.
Letter	I have received a letter from her yesterday.
Litter	It is not a good habit to throw litter in the streets.
Lawyer	The lawyers must uphold the ideas of honesty and truthfulness.
Liar	No one trusts a liar.
Lessen	This medicine will lessen your pain.
Lesson	They have learnt their lesson.
Lion	The lion is the king of the jungle.
Loin	Gird up your loin, the examination is drawing near.
Letter	I wrote a letter to my friend.
Latter	Khalid and Javaid are brothers, the latter is my friend.

Last	December is the last month of the year.
Lost	They say that lost time couldn't be replaced.
Lighting	During the marriage, there was so much lighting in the hall.
Lightening	His letter had a lightening effect on his friend.
Lightning	The sound of lightning is much terrifying.
Lose	I take much care of my spectacle because I don't want to lose.
Loose	She has the habit of wearing loose clothes.
Miner	Our neighbor has the tough duty as he is a miner.
Minor	He is still a minor and can't look after his business.
Moral	It is better to provide children stories mostly concerned with moral values.
Morale	Pakistani Army showed high morale in the battle against India at Kargil in 1998.
Maize	Maize, rice and wheat are cash crops of Pakistan.
Maze	Naeem lost himself in the maze.
Marry	Saeed wants to marry his cousin.
Merry	Let us make merry.
Meat	His bread and meat are sweet.
Meet	It is nice to meet you.
Mail	When is the next mail due?
Male	Male and female are two wheels of cart.
Minor	A minor has no right to vote.
Miner	Sajid is a miner by profession.
Mettle	The boy proved his mettle in the battle.
Metal	Gold is a precious metal.
Main	What is the main clause in this sentence?
Mane	The horse's mane streamed in the wind.
Naughty	Naseem is a naughty boy.
Knotty	We cannot solve this knotty problem.

New	Every new beginning comes from some other beginning's end.
Knew	His joys knew no bounds.
Ordinance	The Government has issued an ordinance about women rights.
Ordinance	There is a big ordinance factory at Wah.
Ore	Metals are extracted from ores.
Oar	Boats are rowed with oars.
Pail	The milkmaid was carrying a pail of milk on her head.
Pale	The child was so pale and weak due to fever.
Pain	No pain, no gain.
Pane	She asked the glazier to repair her windowpane.
Practice	Practice makes a man perfect.
Practice	He has been practicing as a lawyer for the last ten years.
Precedent	There is no precedent for such a custom.
President	In the end of the show, the president gave away the prizes to the winners.
Prescribe	Doctors prescribe to the patient quinine for malaria.
Proscribe	Most states have laws that proscribe texting while driving.
Principal	Our school principal is a very nice person.
Principle	Majority rule is a basic principle of democracy.
Pray	Let us pray to God.
Prey	Eagle is a good bird of prey.
Peace	Love and peace of mind do protect us.
Piece	We got an interesting piece of information.
Prophet	Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) is the last Prophet of Allah.
Profit	He earned a good deal of profit in this business.
Pair	I bought a pair of shoes yesterday.
Pare	Pare your nails, please.

Queue	They should make a queue at the window.
Cue	The director of the theater gave a cue and the play started.
Quite	I am quite well now.
Quiet	He was quiet for a long moment.
Reign	There was no peace in the Akbar's reign.
Rein	He pulled the rein of his horse firmly.
Right	We should eat with our right hand.
Rite	His father's funeral rites were performed yesterday.
Role	He has played a likeable role in his last drama.
Roll	He is not on the rolls of this college.
Ring	His ring finger has been injured.
Wring	Wring those clothes before you hang them up.
Root	Poverty is the root of all evil.
Route	Luckily, we found an escape route.
Son	The old man loves his son very much.
Sun	The sun rises in the east.
Story	He amused us with a funny story.
Storey	Kamal's house is three storeys.
Sail	The sea winds pushed the sail of our ship.
Sale	My friend has a very beautiful building for sale.
Straight	The trees were planted in straight line.
Strait	His ship entered the strait of Persia at night.
Stationary	We believe that sun is not stationary.
Stationery	He has a stationary shop in Swabi city.
Sore	Naseem had a sore throat.
Soar	An eagle was soaring high up in the air.
Sell	Do you sell pure milk?
Cell	The accused was kept in a cell.

Steal	It is wrong to steal.
Steel	This table is made of steel.
Sea	I think every person seems lost in a sea of uncertainty.
See	I see with my eyes.
Seen	I haven't seen you in ages.
Scene	The scene from the hill was breathtaking.
Soul	Love is at the soul of everything.
Sole	His own voice was the sole reply.
Sweet	Sweets are the uses of adversity.
sweat	He was dead tired and sweat trickled down his face.
Sake	Forgive me for God's sake.
sack	He jerked on the sack again.
Tenor	The whole tenor of discussion has changed.
Tenure	Nothing wrong happened during his tenure of service.
Tale	Our grandmother used to tell us an interesting tale.
Tail	The animals use their tails to keep away flies from them.
Throne	The crown prince ascended the throne at his teenage.
Thrown	I have thrown away all the useless books.
Their	These are their books.
There	I went there yesterday.
Urban	He has sufficient urban property.
Urbane	He is the most urbane fellow of the community.
Umpire	The players were asked to obey the judgment of their umpire.
Empire	Kings are always ambitious of extending their empire.
Vain	He is making vain efforts to pass the examination.
Vein	Blood circulates in the body through veins and arteries.
Vale	The vale of Kashmir is full of charming scenery.
Veil	Muslims women should wear veils on their faces.

Vent	He gave vent to his anger in a loud shout.
Went	He went to the hospital with his ailing mother.
Waist	He wears a belt round his waist.
Waste	We should not waste our time.
Wait	Time and tide waits for none.
Weight	Apples are sold by weight.
Way	Travel the way you wish to go.
Weigh	Get this luggage weighed.
Waive	This condition was waived in his case.
Wave	The guard waved the green flag and the train started.
Whether	He asked whether he would come or not.
Weather	The weather is very pleasant today.
Weak	He is too weak to walk.
Week	There are seven days in a week.
Waste	Waste not, want not.
Waist	What is your waist size?
Yolk	The yolk of an egg is very useful for invalids.
Yoke	They have yoke of oxen.

PHRASES

PHRASE	SENTENCE
A	
Abide By	The Muslims always abide by the law.
Agree To	Nasir does not agree to this plan.
Agree With	I agree with you on this issue.
Angry With	My friend is angry with me.
Ashamed Of	He was ashamed of his rude behavior.
B	
Back Out	I cannot back out my promise.
Bark At	Dogs always bark at the beggars.
Become Of	What will become of them if they lose their home?
Believe In	We believe in one God.
Belong To	He belongs to Pathan family.
Blessed With	We were blessed with good health.
Blind Of	He is blind of one eye.
Blow Out	Blow out the candle, please.
Blow Up	The ship was blown up with bomb.
Boast Of	Don't boast of your bravery.
Bound For	The ship was bound for India.
Break Down	Because of over-work my health broke down.
Break In	Try to break in the horse before you ride.
Break Into	A thief broke into the house.
Break Out	Cholera broke out in the city.
Break With	I have broken up with him because he is not a good man.
Bring Up	Who will bring up this orphan child?
Burst Into	She burst into tears.
Burn Your Boats	Don't burn your boats unless you have made proper planning.
Black And White	This is not a black and white decision.
Bag And Baggage	Aslam left for Peshawar with bag and baggage.
Break The Ice	Everybody in the meeting was silent, Ali had to break the ice.
C	
Call At	I shall call at your house today.
Call For	Please call for the doctor.
Call In	Call in the doctor at once.
Call Off	At last the strike was called off.
Call Up	I could not call up his name.

Call On	Aslam called on me yesterday.
Call Out	The teacher called out the names of the student.
Carry On	Carry on your study in silence.
Carry Out	He will carry out my orders with pleasure.
Come Of	Muhammad Sanan comes of a noble family.
Come Off	Our annual examination comes off in March.
Come Across	I came across my old friend on the way.
Condemn To	The murderer was condemned to death.
Condole With	He condoled with him on the death of his uncle.
Come Up To	This book comes up to my taste.
Charge With	Aslam was charged with murder.
Charge For	What will you charge for this box?
Cut Up	The meat was not cut up well.
Called Upon	Now I called upon the principle to address the students.
Chips Of The Same Block	All the smugglers are the chips of the same block.
Cut Off	He lives in jungle, cut off from the society.
Cut Down	She must cut down her travelling expenses.

D

Deal In	Nawaz deals in sugar.
Do For	This desk will do for a table.
Due To	His success in the examination is due to hard work.

E

Eager For	Mr. N.K.A is eager for going home.
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F

Fall Flat	Her advice fell flat on me.
Fall Off	Leaves fall off from trees in autumn.
Fall Short Of	I fell short of money.
Feed On	Animals feed on grass.
Far Off	I come to school from a far off area.

G

Get On	He is getting on very well at school.
Get Along	How are you getting along these days?
Get Down	The boy got down the bus.
Get Through	I am sure to get through my annual examination.
Get Up	It is a good habit to get up early in the morning.
Get Out	Get out of the room.
Get Rid Of	I want to get rid of all evil elements.
Go After	Khalid goes after him.
Give Up	Give up bad habits, please.
Go Against	It is difficult to go against the wind.

Go Ahead	One of us should go ahead.
Good For	He is good for nothing.
Go Off	The gun went off.
Gone Forever	He went forever and never came back.

I

Insist On/Upon	He insisted me on going.
Invest In/On	Invest your money in business.
In Spite Of	He married her in spite of her looks.
Keep On	He kept on walking.
Kith And Kin	Akram left for Karachi with his Kith and Kin.
Look After	My mother looks after me.
Look Down Upon	The society looks down upon the drug addicts.
Look For	I am looking for my books.
Look Into	I shall look into the matter
Look To	We look to God for help in difficulties.
Look Up	Look up this word in the dictionary.

M

Make Up	Ahmad has made up his deficiency in English.
Make Up With	I shall try to make with your loss.
Make Up Mind	I have made up my mind to work hard.

P

Pass Away	Muhammad Ali passed away last month.
Proud Of	She is very proud of her beauty.
Put Back	My watch was ten minutes fast, therefore I put it back.
Put In	Kindly put in a word for me in the letter.
Put On	Put on your glasses.
Put Out	Put out the fire, please.
Put Up With	Nobody can put up with your misconduct.
Put Into Practice	The new scheme cannot be put into practice.

R

Run After	I ran after him.
Run At	The wolf ran at the lamb.
Run Down	His health has run down.
Run Over	He was run over by a train.
Run Across	I ran across this bag on the way.
Run Away With	He ran away with my purse.
Run Out	The car run out of petrol and stopped.

S

Set About	He set about a new business.
Set Against	He set the two friends against each other.
Set Off	He set off early in the morning.
Set Out	He set out on a long journey.
Set Up	He has set up a new factory.
Search For	I am searching for my purse.
See Off	We saw him off with a sad heart.
Set Out/Off	They set out on a journey.
Sick Of	I am sick of you.
Switch Off	Switch the light off.

T

Take After	The boy takes after his father.
Take Down	The boys take down what the teachers say.
Take Off	Take off your shoes.
Take Place	The accident took place at night.
Take Out	Take out your books, please.
Take Over	He has taken over the charge as a manager.
Take Down	Her request was turned down.
Turn Off	Please turn off the tap.
Turn On	Turn on the tap, please.
Turn Into	Ice turns into water.

IMPORTANT SENTENCES

1. My new watch keeps good time. میری نئی گھڑی ٹھیک وقت دیتی ہے۔
2. The earth goes around the sun. زمین سورج کے گرد گھومتی ہے۔
3. I had finished my work when he came. جب وہ آیا تو میں اپنا کام ختم کر چکا تھا۔
4. We should always speak the truth. ہمیں ہمیشہ سچ بولنا چاہیے۔
5. My parents love me dearly. میرے والدین مجھ سے بہت پیار کرتے ہیں۔
6. I missed the train. مجھ سے گاڑی چھوٹ گئی/میں گاڑی سے رہ گیا۔
7. We must eat our food slowly. ہمیں اپنا خوراک آہستہ آہستہ کھانا چاہیے۔
8. Let us go for a walk. آؤ کہ سیر کو جائیں۔
9. He took his breakfast. اس نے اپنا ناشتہ کیا۔
10. The house is on fire. گھر پر آگ لگی ہے۔
11. Two and two make four. دو اور دو چار ہوتے ہیں۔
12. Be just and fear not. عادل بنو اور ڈرو مت۔
13. Work hard or you will fail. سخت محنت کرو ورنہ فیل ہو جاؤ گے۔
14. You will get the prize if you work hard. اگر تم محنت کرو گے تو تمہیں انعام مل جائے گا۔
15. The man had died before the doctor arrived. ڈاکٹر کے آنے سے پہلے آدمی مر چکا تھا۔
16. Our team is better than theirs. ہماری ٹیم ان کی ٹیم سے بہتر ہے۔
17. The sun rises in the east. سورج مشرق سے نکلتا ہے۔
18. Solomon was famous for his wisdom. سلیمان اپنی دانشمندی کی وجہ سے مشہور تھا۔
19. A child has caught cold. بچے کو زکام ہوا ہے۔
20. What is the date today? آج کونسا تاریخ ہے؟
21. What was the date yesterday? کل کون سی تاریخ تھی؟
22. Since when have you been ill? آپ کب سے بیمار ہے؟
23. My bicycle is out of order. میری سائیکل خراب ہے۔
24. A lie is a sin. جھوٹ گناہ ہے۔
25. Children should obey their parents. بچوں کو اپنے والدین کا کہنا ماننا چاہیے۔
26. I had finished my work when he came. جب وہ آیا تو میں اپنا کام ختم کر چکا تھا۔
27. I met him on the way. میں اس سے راستے میں ملا۔
28. I have been here since 10 o'clock. میں دس بجے سے یہاں ہوں۔
29. He is hard of hearing. وہ قدرے بہرہ ہے۔
30. Can you direct me to the post office? کیا آپ مجھے ڈاک خانے کا راستہ بتا سکتے ہیں؟
31. I will stay until you return. میں آپ کے واپس آنے تک یہاں رہوں گا۔
32. Do not go before I come. میرے آنے سے پہلے مت جاؤ۔
33. You must work hard or I shall punish you. آپ کو محنت کرنا چاہیے ورنہ میں تمہیں سزا دوں گا۔
34. A cold wind blew last night. گزشتہ رات سرد ہوا چلی۔
35. My new watch keeps good time. میری نئی گھڑی ٹھیک وقت دیتی ہے۔
36. It has been raining for 2 hours. دو گھنٹے سے بارش ہو رہی ہے۔
37. In spite of the best efforts of the doctors, the patient died. ڈاکٹروں کی بہترین کوششوں کے باوجود مریض فوت ہو گیا۔
38. If I were rich, I would have helped you. اگر میں امیر ہوتا تو ضرور تمہاری مدد کرتا۔

39. A cool Breeze is blowing. ٹھنڈی ٹھنڈی ہوا چل رہی ہے۔
 40. Why are you making noise? تم شور کیوں مچا رہے ہو؟
 41. I am very fond of reading books. میں کتابیں پڑھنے کا شوقین ہوں۔
 42. A good student does not waste his time. ایک اچھا طالب علم اپنا وقت ضائع نہیں کرتا۔
 43. Drop me near the post office. مجھے ڈاک خانے کے قریب اتار دینا۔
 44. He has not been coming to school for 4 days. وہ چار روز سے مدرسہ نہیں آ رہا ہے۔
 45. Parking here is prohibited. یہاں گاڑی کھڑی کرنا منع ہے۔
 46. He hardly makes his both ends meet with his salary. وہ اپنی تنخواہ میں بڑی مشکل سے گزارا کرتا ہے۔
 47. It is 10 o'clock by my watch. میری گھڑی میں دس بجے ہیں۔
 48. It is not good to work bare-headed in the cold. سردی میں ننگے سر پہرنا اچھا نہیں ہے۔
 49. Perhaps he might come back today. شاید وہ آج واپس آجائے۔
 50. It has been drizzling today since morning. آج صبح سے بوندا باندی ہو رہی ہے۔
 51. I have come to say goodbye to you. میں آپ کو الوداع کہنے آیا ہوں۔
 52. It takes me only 5 minutes to reach the school. مجھے اسکول پہنچنے میں صرف 5 منٹ لگتے ہیں۔
 53. I have been waiting for you for 2 hours. میں 2 گھنٹوں سے آپ کا انتظار کر رہا ہوں۔
 54. Although he is poor, yet he is hard working. اگرچہ وہ غریب ہے لیکن محنتی ہے۔
 55. The bell had gone before I reached the school. میرے سکول پہنچنے سے پہلے گھنٹی بج چکی تھی۔
 56. As soon as the thief saw the police, he began to run away. جوں ہی چور نے پولیس کو دیکھا، وہ بھاگنے لگا۔
 57. It is our moral duty to serve our parents. والدین کی خدمت کرنا ہمارا اخلاقی فرض ہے۔
 58. It is a lame excuse. یہ تو فضول بہانا ہے۔
 59. This rumor is absolutely baseless. یہ افواہ بالکل غلط ہے۔
 60. He is older than I. وہ مجھ سے بڑا ہے۔
 61. We should not waste our time in useless activities. ہمیں فضول کاموں میں وقت ضائع نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔
 62. He hid himself in a cupboard. وہ ایک الماری میں چھپ گیا۔
 63. Has the uncle sent you the gift of a watch? کیا آپ کو چچا جان نے گھڑی کا تحفہ بھیجا ہے؟
 64. The farmers are working in the field. دہقان (کسان) کھیت میں کام کر رہے ہیں۔
 65. Farmer has been ploughing the field since morning. کسان صبح سے کھیت میں ہل چلا رہا ہے۔
 66. Shameem has been washing clothes all the day. شمیم دن بھر کپڑے دھوتی رہی ہے۔
 67. It has been raining since morning today. آج صبح سے بارش ہو رہی ہے۔
 68. Rashida invited us to tea. رشیدہ نے ہمیں چائے کی دعوت دی۔
 69. We are all the friends were bathing in the river. ہم سب دوست دریا میں نہا رہے تھے۔
 70. The cobbler had mended the shoe. موچی جوتا مرمت کر چکا تھا۔
 71. She was going to cook the meal. وہ کھانا پکانے جا رہی تھی۔
 72. It has been raining continuously for 7 days. سات دن سے متواتر بارش ہو رہی تھی۔
 73. The stripper had been sweeping for 1 month. خاکروب ایک ماہ سے جھاڑو دیتا رہا تھا۔
 74. It had been raining in torrents last week. ہچھلے ہفتے خوب زوروں کی بارش ہوئی رہی تھی۔
 75. Will you sit for the examination this year? کیا آپ اس سال امتحان دینگے؟
 76. We shall be revising our lesson during the holidays. ہم چھٹیوں میں اپنا سبق دہرا رہے ہوں گے۔
 77. Shall we attend the marriage party of Salma? کیا ہم سلمیٰ کی شادی میں جائیں گے؟

78. We slept exhausted. ہم تھک کر سو گئے۔
 79. Your wish is my command. آپ کا حکم سر انکھوں پر۔
 80. Death defies the doctor. موت کا کوئی علاج نہیں۔
 81. His house is infested with mice. اس کا گھر چوہوں سے بھرا ہے۔
 82. He is out of his breath. اس کا سانس پھولا ہوا ہے۔
 83. What is the time by your watch? آپ کی گھڑی میں کیا وقت ہے؟
 84. It is very hot today. آج موسم شدید گرم ہے/ آج بہت زیادہ گرمی ہے۔
 85. The gardener is planting the trees. مالی پودوں کو پانی دے رہا ہے۔
 86. He does not eat unripe (green) bananas. وہ کچے کیلے نہیں کھاتا ہے۔
 87. It is very dark outside. باہر گھپ (بہت زیادہ) اندھیرا ہے۔
 88. Get on The bus. بس پر چھوڑ جاؤ/ بس میں بیٹھ جاؤ۔
 89. Get off the bus. بس سے اتر جاؤ۔
 90. He lives from hand to mouth. وہ بمشکل گزارا کرتا ہے۔

IMPORTANT PROVERBS

1. Casting pearls before swine. بہنیں کے آگے بین بجانا۔
2. A drowning man catches at a straw. ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا۔
3. Blood is thicker than water. اپنا اپنا غیر غیر۔
4. It is no use crying over spilt milk. اب پچھتانے کیا ہو جب چڑیا جگ گئیں کہیت۔
5. The nearer the church, the farther from God. چراغ تلے اندھیرا۔
6. Charity begins at home. اول خویش بعد درویش۔
7. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush. نو نقد نہ تیرہ ادھار۔
8. Easy come, easy go. مال مفت دل بے رحم۔
9. All that glitters is not gold. ہر چمکتی ہوئی چیز سونا نہیں ہوتی۔
10. A burnt child dreads the fire. دودھ کا جلا چھاپہ کو پھونک پھونک کر پیتا ہے۔
11. Out of sight, out of mind. آنکھ اوجھل پہاڑ اوجھل۔
12. Where there is a will, there is a way. جہاں چاہ وہاں راہ۔
13. Something is better than nothing. بھاگتے چور کی لنگوٹی ہی سہی۔
14. Cut your coat according to your cloth. جتنی چادر دیکھو اتنے پاؤں پھیلاؤ۔
15. Might is right. جس کی لاٹھی اس کی بہنیں۔
16. Barking dogs seldom bite. جو گر جتے ہیں وہ برستے نہیں۔
17. It takes two to make a quarrel. ایک ہاتھ سے تالی نہیں بجتی۔
18. A black sheep spoils the whole flock. ایک مچھلی سارے تالاب کو گندا کر دیتی ہیں۔
19. Too many cooks spoil the broth. دو ملاؤں میں مرغی حرام۔
20. Love begets love. دل کو دل سے راہ ہوتی ہے۔
21. A rolling stone gathers no mass. دوپہی کا کتا نہ گھر کا نہ گھاٹ کا۔
22. A bad workman quarrels with his tools. ناچ نہ جانے انگوٹہ ٹیڑھا۔
23. A blind man is no judge of colours. اندھا کیا جانے بسنت کی بہار۔
24. A friend in need is a friend indeed. دوست وہ جو مصیبت میں کام آئے۔
25. There is no cure to bad luck. تقدیر کے آگے تدبیر نہیں چلتی۔
26. Every cock fights best on his own dunghill. اپنی گلی میں تو کتا بھی شیر ہوتا ہے۔
27. Lend your money and lose your friend. ادھار محبت کی قینچی ہے۔
28. A lie has no legs to stand upon. جھوٹ کے پاؤں کہاں۔
29. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. نیم حکیم خطرہ جان، نیم ملا خطرہ ایمان۔
30. A word to the wise. عقلمند کو اشارہ کافی ہے۔
31. All is well that ends well. انت بھلا سو بھلا۔
32. A man is known by the company he keeps. آدمی اپنی صحبت سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔
33. A wolf in sheep's clothing. بغل میں چھری منہ میں رام رام۔
34. As you sow, so shall you reap. جیسا کرو گے ویسا بھرو گے۔
35. Beauty needs no ornaments. نہیں محتاج زیور کا جسے خوبی خدا نے دی۔
36. A cheap buyer takes bad meat. مہنگا روئے ایک بار سستا روئے بار بار۔
37. Birds of feather flock together. کند ہم جنس باہم جنس پرواز۔
38. Do good and have good. کر بھلا ہو بھلا۔
39. God helps those who help themselves. بہت مردان، مدد خدا۔
40. Gone is the goose that laid the golden eggs وہ دن گئے جب خلیل خان فاختہ اڑایا کرتا تھا۔
41. Honesty is the best policy. ایماندار ہی بہترین حکمت عملی ہے۔

42. He who digs a pit for others himself falls into it. چاہ کن را چاہ در پیش۔
43. Grapes are sour. انگور کٹھے ہیں۔
44. Health is wealth. تندرستی بزار نعمت ہے۔
45. Look before you leap. پہلے تولو پھر بولو۔
46. Great boast, small roast. اونچی دوکان پھیکا پکوان۔
47. Make hay while the sun shines. بھتی گنگا میں ہاتھ دھو لو۔
48. Pride hath a fall. غرور کاسر نیچا۔
49. Money makes the mare go. دام بنانے کام۔
50. Prevention is better than cure. علاج سے پرہیز بہتر ہے۔
51. Out of the frying pan into fire. آسمان سے گرا کھجور میں اٹکا۔
52. Rome was not built in a day. پتھلی پر سرسوں نہیں جمتی۔
53. Tit for tat. اٹلے کا بدلہ۔
54. Self-done is well done. آپ کاج مہا کاج۔
55. Time and tide wait for none. وقت کسی کا انتظار نہیں کرتا۔
56. The face is an index of the mind. آدمی اپنے چہرے سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔
57. Self-praise is no recommendation. اپنے منہ میں مٹھو۔
58. Slow and steady wins the race. سبک پکے سو میٹھا ہو۔
59. Two of a trade seldom agrees. ایک میان میں دو تلواریں نہیں سما سکتیں۔
60. Truth fears no examination. سانچ کو آنچ نہیں۔
61. Union is strength. اتفاق میں برکت ہے۔
62. To owe is woe. قرض بوری بلا ہے۔
63. Wolves may lose their teeth but not their nature. رسی جل گئی مگر بل نہ گیا۔
64. When the old cock crows, the young cock follows. - خربوزے کو دیکھ کر خربوزہ رنگ پکڑتا ہے۔
65. Haste makes waste. آگے نوڑ پیچھے چھوڑ۔ / جلدی کا کام شیطان کا۔
66. A figure among ciphers. اندھوں میں کتا راجہ۔
67. It is hard to live in Rome and fight with Pope. پانی میں رہ کر مگر مچھ سے بیر۔
68. To build castles in the air. خیالی پلاز پکانا۔
69. There is something wrong at the bottom. دال میں کچھ کالا ہے۔
70. Spend and God will send. شکر خورے کو خدا شکر دیتا ہے۔
71. The voice of the people is the voice of God. زبان خلق کو نثارہ خدا سمجھو۔
72. Death keeps no calendar. موت کا کوئی وقت مقرر نہیں۔
73. A stitch in time saves nine. وقت کا ایک ٹانکابے وقت کے دس ٹانکوں سے بہتر ہے۔
74. Better alone than in bad Company. بری صحبت سے اکیلا ہی بھلا۔
75. Man proposes and God disposes. انسان تدبیر کرتا ہے اور تقدیر خدا کرتا ہے۔
76. To rob Peter to pay Paul. احمد کی پگڑی محمود کے سر۔
77. Oil and truth must come out. دودھ کا دودھ پانی کا پانی۔
78. One post and a hundred candidates. ایک انار سو بیمار۔
79. Action speaks louder than words. قول سے بہتر عمل ہے۔
80. His bread is buttered on both the sides. پانچوں انگلیاں گھی میں ہونا۔
83. The priest goes no farther than the church. ملا کی نوڑ مسجد تک۔

ESSAYS

1) MY AMBITION IN LIFE

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. My opinion
3. My Ambition
4. Reasons for my ambition
5. Conclusion

Many people have their own dreams. Some inspire to be rich or to become a businessman. Some people want to become politicians. Many of them desire to become writers, poets and novelists while most of us usually have a craze to become doctors, engineers and scientists and so on. There are very few persons who are happy-go-lucky by nature. As far as I am concerned, I have not a very ambitious life. I do not want to become a millionaire or a multi-millionaire. The sole object of my life is to lead a life of simplicity and honesty and to serve the humanity. The life of a leader or politician does not interest me, as most of them have grown parasites to our society.

I am born of a middle class parent. From the very beginning I have been passing through the difficulties of life. I have seen many cut-throat competition in almost all professions. Its consequences have been far-reaching; people are demoralized. Examples are not wanting when we can see engineers taking big bribes or a lawyer rescuing guilty persons or murderers.

Then what do I want to be? From the core of my heart, I want to become a teacher. His motto, simple living and great thinking, greatly inspires me to take up this profession. I know a teacher leads a hard life. He is loathed to be poor. He leads a life of drudgery, spending all his time in correcting the exercise books of his students. There is no stirring event in his life.

But in spite of all these things, I do not hesitate to become a teacher. I have my own reasons and considerations. From the beginning of my childhood, I have developed great love for the young ones. For me,

they are like delicate and beautiful petals of flowers. I feel that as a teacher I can serve my country best. I can widen the outlook of the students by providing them knowledge. I will have the satisfaction of doing an invaluable service for my country by producing great citizens. It will also keep me young and fresh in my thoughts and memories.

To summarize, teaching is one of the noblest professions. Teachers are the custodians and pillars of a great nation.

2) TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Need of technical Education
3. Effects on society
4. Technical Education in Pakistan
5. Conclusion

Technical education means the teaching and learning of technology and its techniques. It comprises of technical teaching of these techniques. Since the inception of industrial revolution the science took the world by storm. There were new discoveries and new inventions every year. Until now the situation has been changed considerably. Now it is a completely scientific world where every piece of work is done by one or the other machine.

Machines are integral parts of our lives. Without their use we can't imagine to live. But we must know how to handle them. This knowledge of handling these machines is called technical education. More over the era has arrived when most of the liberal arts and literature have almost lost their value. Now there are jobs in the employment market only for those graduates who are trained in modern scientific knowledge and techniques. Their education is market oriented and they can handle the technical aspects of their firms.

This sort of education has very positive effects on the society. As machines are dominating our everyday lives and their handling require technical education. It becomes even more essential. It reduces the ratio of unemployed youths and helps in

economic growth of the country. It equips youth with modern techniques and enables them to tackle the problems posed by machines.

The situation of technical education in Pakistan is quite worse. Our literacy rate is not going over 50% that is almost the lowest and the state of technical education is even worse than that. There are hard enough individuals who can claim to know the technicalities of the modern age.

Though the government has paid due attention, yet it needs immense and full attention. Vocational, technical and scientific schools and colleges should be opened in almost all the cities. For this purpose government should increase educational budget and in it more funds be allocated for the technical education. We will be able to call ourselves a progressive nation otherwise shall left far behind other nations.

3) TELEVISION /USES AND ABUSES OF TELEVISION

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Source of entertainment
3. Source of knowledge
4. Disadvantages
5. Conclusion

Television is a combination of two Greek words "tele" means distance and "Vision" thus it means to see from distance. It was invented in 1924 by an immigrant American scientist J.L Baird. Though at that time he just thought it an advanced form of radio, yet it revolutionized the world of communication.

Television is an important source of entertainment. A large number of programs are shown on television every day. They are including dramas, films, music, cartoons, wrestling and games. These programs are good mean of recreation which not only delight our eyes but also provide relief to our mind. A person who has nothing to do can sit before television forgetting the harsh realities of life.

Many educative and informative programs are shown on TV screen. They are of great value for the students and masses. Television plays an important role in the fields of distance education. A single teacher can teach a number of students sitting in far flung areas in front of television screen. It has done a lot in the field of research as well.

Television has certain disadvantages as well. If a person spends too much time in watching television daily, he will become lazy and work shirker. It also affects the eye-sight. During the television time the students ignore their studies which will affect their educational career.

To sum up, everything has two aspects and same is with television. But we should use it for our own purposes and positive uses.

4) MORNING WALK

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. My personal opinion
3. Advantages of morning walk
4. Conclusion

Human body is a gift of God. It is one of our foremost duty to take care of it. Proper food, shelter and clean environment are essential for good health. Besides all the consideration physical fitness is also necessary for good mind. We can achieve the fitness by walk and exercise. Walk is of two types "Morning Walk and "Evening Walk"

I always get up early in the morning. After saying "Namaz e Fajar", I recite the Holy Quran. After this I start my morning was Morning time is very pleasant. The atmospheres is very quiet and calm everywhere. The air is free of dust and smoke. Dew drops look like pearls on the grass. The flowers bloom in the morning and birds are chirping in bushes and trees. Usually my friend Aslam accompanies me to the bank of river which is about two miles away from my house. We walk for half an hour to reach the bank of the river. I often sit down on the bench at the bank of the river to take some rest and enjoy the cool breeze and sweet smell of flowers. I see a lot of people there. Some of them take exercise while others bath in

the river. I also take a little exercise and walk along the bank of the river. Then sight of sunrise attracts all the people. In the meantime, I and my friend return to our homes quite refreshed.

Morning walk keeps us healthy. It refreshes mind and keeps us active. Morning walk is a source of fresh air which is useful for health. It also prevents us from various diseases. It elevates our spirit. In morning walk is the key to good health.

The sum of the whole discussion is that morning walk is secret of health. It is beneficial for any person of any age. Anyone who wants the mentioned qualities to be in him should take morning walk.

5) WHY I LOVE PAKISTAN

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Reasons for loving Pakistan
 - (i) Birth
 - (ii) Education
 - (iii) Patriot
 - (iv) Islamic State
 - (v) Atomic Power
 - (vi) Physical Features
3. Conclusion

Man is a social animal. He is afraid of living alone. He is bounded up in a thousand ways with the people around him. He lives with others in the society. The country is his home and he loves it more than anything else. So I also have great love for my country.

I love my country because I was born here. It is my mother land. I have passed all my life here. So it is natural for me to love my country.

I have got all my education in my country. I have studied in its schools and have learnt about life and its problems. I have formed the high aims about my future in its class rooms. I love the schools and teachers of my country. If I love them, I love Pakistan.

I love my country because I am a patriot. A person who has no love for his country, does not deserve to be mentioned. God dislikes him and will punish him for it.

I love Pakistan because it is an ideological Islamic state. We have got it in the name of Islam. I am a Muslim and like to live with Muslims. There is no check on me to worship my God in this sacred land of Pakistan. I am free to go to the mosque or to keep fast. I am free to recite the Holy Quran.

My country is an atomic power among all the Muslim countries. That is another source of pride for all of us, not only for me.

My country is like a small continent. Go to its different parts one by one and you will find all sorts of trees, fruits and crops. You can see deserts, plains, hills, mountains, valleys, rivers and canals spread over its surface. In fact, I love my country which has provided all these things.

To sum up, Pakistan is my sweet country, for me it is the fairest of all land. I love my country Pakistan even more than my life.

6) CO-EDUCATION

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Advantages of co-education
3. Disadvantages of co-education
4. Conclusion

Co-education means to teach girls and boys in the same institute and in the same class. This concept is not new in the formal set up of education. In ancient times up to a certain age boys and girls were taught at the same place informally. With the progress and innovation of introducing formal education this concept has got a worldwide currency and now it is prevalent all over the world.

There are many advantages of Co-education. Supporters of this concept claim that the concept creates an atmosphere of healthy competition, better understanding with the opposite sex, balanced view of

boys study together, they try to compete each other in educational and extra-curricular activities. This makes their academic record better. They think that man and woman are two wheels of the cart. In co-education set up they have chances to understand each other. Hence in practical life they prove to be useful citizens.

Opposition to this concept is quite stronger than ever before.

Their argument is that first of all it is un-Islamic. It should be allowed only up to a certain level of age. When students are quite mature they must be separated. Another glaring draw-back of this system is that during the studies boys can't concentrate completely on their studies which can take them away from their aim.

In short, we may say that the demerits of co-education are greater than its merits and therefore it is unwise to introduce it in our educational institutions.

7) MY FAVOURITE TEACHER

Introduction

1. Introduction
2. My Choice
3. Method of teaching
4. Punctual Person
5. Able and experienced
6. Religious person
7. Conclusion

"As the Beacon guides us in dark, so the teacher does lead us in light." A teacher is a person who teaches others. According to Plato, "A teacher is the doctor of the mind." An ideal teacher is the friend, philosopher and guide of his students. He takes a personal interest in their studies and helps them in achieving their goals. It is a privilege to be the student of an ideal teacher who possesses these qualities.

Every student has his own choice in selection of his best teacher. I have met many teachers during my 11 years of studies in the school. Some of them have influenced me much by their personal qualities and knowledge. I respect all my teachers and have privilege to

be liked by all of them. I can never forget all my teachers who have been with me for so many years. But in spite of my respect for all the teachers Mr. Khan is my most favorite teacher. I like him due to the following qualities.

Mr. Khan teaches us in a very pleasant way. His method of teaching is very impressive and enviable. He tries to ease every difficulty which we face in his subject. He asks us again and again if we need his help in understanding anything. In short, he teaches all the students with missionary spirit.

My favorite teacher is a punctual person. He always comes to the school at the right time and attends his periods regularly. He is absent only when he is ill. He is angry with students who are often late for the class or does not do their homework.

Mr. Khan is a very able and highly experienced teacher. He has obtained his Master degree in the English literature from the University of Peshawar. He has been teaching in our school since 1990. Because of his wide teaching experience, he can answer all the questions that we put to him in our course.

My best teacher is a very religious person. He offers his prayers five times a day.

He recites the Holy Quran daily. He advises us to be a good Muslim and hardworking student. He advises us never to tell a lie and always follow the right path of the Islam.

In short, he has all the good qualities which are necessary for an ideal teacher. I am proud of my teacher.

8) A PICNIC PARTY**Outlines**

1. Introduction
2. Planning
3. Having Fun
4. Conclusion

Human body is a perfect system. All the organs of the body are interconnected and need rest after a certain time. After a long time of hard work, the human brain becomes tired and needs some recreation. Going to place for recreation is called picnic.

It was a fine day in June. I was sitting in my house doing nothing. Suddenly two friends of mine, Tahir and Tanveer came and we arranged a picnic party to the river Indus. We made all sorts of arrangements and decided to cook our meal there with our own hands. We rode on our bicycles and set out for the river side and reached there along with our luggage in half an hour. On reaching the river side, we put the edibles and utensils under a tree. Before beginning to cook, we decided to have a dip in the cold water of the river. Hence we jumped into the river and enjoyed the cold water in the scorching heat of June. The leaping waves and the roaring wind had an enchanting effect on us. Because of being in water for a long while, all of us felt hungry. So we decided to stop swimming and came out of the river.

Now, we started cooking. None of us was a cook, so every one of us participated in cooking. I began to knead the flour, which proved a very hard job for me. My hands struck in the wet flour and it was very difficult for me to remove the struck flour from my hands. Tahir began to peel the potatoes but at the cost of injuring one of his finger. While cutting the onions, the eyes of Tanveer began to water so much that he seemed to be weeping. After putting everything in the kettle Tahir and Tanveer put salt in it separately. It was here that the truth of the proverb, "Too many cooks spoil the broth," revealed on us. In the other hand "chapattis" could not be made from the flour that I had kneaded. After a hard struggle, chapattis of different shapes and size were made. By now we were

excessively hungry and when the cooking was done, we pounced upon it. Though the curry was salty but we were too hungry to care about that. Having eaten the food, we began to eat mangoes. After eating mangoes, Tahir brought out his camera and we took many photographs. We jumped into the river once again and after an hour's swimming we packed our luggage and returned home with great pleasure and happiness.

In short, it was a memorable picnic party and we enjoyed every moment of our stay.

9) MOBILE PHONE**Outlines**

1. Introduction
2. History
3. Uses of Mobile Phone
4. Abuses of Mobile Phone
5. Conclusion

Mobile phone is a wonderful invention of the modern age. A mobile phone (also known as wireless phone, cell phone or cellular phone) is a short-range, electronic device used for mobile voice or data communication over a network of specialized based station known as cell sites.

In 1947 Bell Labs was the first to propose a cellular network. He installed the first commercial cellular network in Chicago in 1970s. The first Mobile Phone to enable internet connectivity and wireless email, the Nokia communicator, was released in 1996.

One cannot deny its advantages. For, we can keep ourselves well-informed of each other every time. Instead of making a call we can make contact cheaply by messaging. In addition to the standard voice function of a Mobile Phone, current Mobile Phone may support many additional services such as SMS, Email, Internet, gaming, Bluetooth, Infrared, camera with video recorder and MMS for sending and receiving photos and videos.

The use of Mobile Phone can be an important matter of social discourtesy. Phones ringing during funerals or weddings, in places of worship and so many other places may cause worry for the possessors and other patrons. Teenagers waste a great deal of time while talking immorally for hours. According to one research the constant use of Mobile Phone may result in tumors in brain.

In short, Mobile Phone is a useful scientific invention. But the need of hour is that it should be used by normal and balanced manner, because the misuse of Mobile Phone can create some problems for us.

10) MY FAVOURITE PERSONALITY

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. My Choice
3. The founder of a Muslim country
4. A Great Politician
5. A Man of Will
6. Conclusion

The person whom we like most due to his sparkling and unique qualities is regarded as, "Favorite Personality". We consider such a personality as our idea for his attractive personality.

There have been many prominent figures in the history of the world but among them my favorite is Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He was born in Karachi 25th Dec, 1876. He received his early education in Karachi. Later on, he was sent to England for higher education. Muhammad Ali Jinnah is my favorite personality due to the following qualities.

I like the Quaid-e-Azam because he is the founder of Pakistan. When India was ruled by British Raj, the Muslims were deprived of their basic rights. It was Jinnah who created a separate country for us where we can lead a peaceful life according to our social and religious norms.

It is a cosmic fact that Jinnah was great player of politics. As first, he joined congress but very soon said farewell to it because he came to

know that congress leaders were not sincere to Muslims of India. Then he joined Muslim League in 1913 and later on became its president.

Quaid-e-Azam possessed a very strong will. Once he decided a thing, it was impossible to make him change his mind. He could persuade others but was never persuaded easily by others. He would accommodate the opinions of other people as far as possible but he never compromised on principles.

In short, he possessed extra ordinary qualities of a great person and was man of impeccable character.

11) MY FAVOURITE GAME

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. My Favorite Game
3. Reason
4. My ambition
5. Conclusion

Games play a very important role in the development of human personality. They are essential for healthy life as well excellent mean of spending one's leisure. All work and no play make jack a dull boy.

There are various games, which interest different people but the game which interests me most, is cricket. It is a traditional English game. It was introduced in our country by the British officers at first but now it is a game of universal interest and is played in all parts of the world.

I like this game because I find it to be one of the healthiest outdoor games. It is also a team game and the result depends upon the combined efforts of all the players of the team. We learn valuable qualities of cooperation and team spirit. It is one of the games, which cultivates so many good qualities in a player at the same time. That is why cricket is my favorite game.

I have always taken keen interest in the game and played matches with other teams. I have an ambition to be a great cricket and to represent my country in international games. My heart thrills with joy when our team

Pakistan plays against teams of other countries like those of Indian and Australia.

The game is interesting not only for those who play it and who actually witness the game but also for those sitting miles away and listening to a radio commentary of a match. Whenever, I am not able to see a match I sit for hours by radio set and listen to the commentary.

In short, cricket is my favorite game which gives me a physical exercise as well as pleasure and amusement.

12) A VISIT TO HISTORICAL PLACE

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Started the journey
3. A large crowd
4. The tomb of Jehangir
5. Departure
6. Conclusion

Man has been given an instinct quality by birth by Allah that he takes interest in the deeds of the forefathers in the past i.e. to know what they had thought, what they had created, invented or constructed. I also take much more interest in architecture of the past and specially the buildings constructed by the Mughal emperors.

Last Sunday, I and my friends decided to pay a visit to the historical Tomb of Jahangir because we had not seen it before. So all agreed that this historical place should be visited. We hired a taxi and reached there after six hours.

As soon as we reached the main gate of the Tomb, we saw a huge crowd. Some were buying entrance ticket while others were gossiping. On a day like this, people usually come out of door to have picnic.

We bought the tickets and entered the main gate. The grand building surrounded an area of about one acre. There were ever green trees along the path way that led to the main building in the tomb. We

were very impressed by the artistic qualities of Mughal architects. The Tomb was built of white marbles. Red stones were also freely brought into use. It was indeed magnificent piece of architecture in the world. There were four grand minarets standing on its four corners. We climbed up one of these and went to the roof of the building. The marble flooring of the roof is simply wonderful, especially when it has been washed clean after a heavy rainfall. The cool breeze that blew gave us a sense of health and happiness.

After that we came down and sat for lunch. Then we took some snaps of the historical place. In the end, we went to the grave of the emperor. We offered "Fatiha" and blesses his soul. After that we returned home.

In short, I enjoyed the visit very much that was full of historical knowledge as well as delight and what we saw there would live in our mind for years.

13) KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Knowledge gives power
3. Various inventions
4. Source of wealth and fame
5. Conclusion

Knowledge means information, understanding and skills that person acquires through experience or education. "Knowledge is Power" is an old proverb of 16th century but it is as true today as it was in the past. No great adventure can be performed without knowledge.

Man is physically weaker than many animals. He can't run as fast as a tiger. His sense of smell is weaker than that of dog. He can't fight with tigers and lions. Yet he is master of all. It is all through his superior knowledge and intelligence. Knowledge is the understanding of all religions, mental, moral and physical principles. It gives power to man over things.

Man was a helpless being when he was sent to this earth. He discovered fire learnt its use and acquired power. His knowledge of

physical science went on increasing. He has invented aero planes, rockets, space ships, telephone, fax, mobile phone and internet etc. Atomic energy and electricity are his maid servants. Through the power of scientific research he has conquered moon. It is all through knowledge.

Knowledge is of immense help to us in the acquisition of wealth and fame. It is, therefore, a hundred times superior to gold. It makes us energetic, efficient and resourceful in a great degree in the pursuit of all the high ideals of life. The superiority of one nation over another is also due to its superiority in knowledge. Someone has rightly said "A king is honored in his country but a learned man is honored everywhere". This is the power of knowledge.

So we can say that it is the knowledge which distinguishes man from animals and an educated person from an ignorant.

14) MY HOBBY

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. My Choice
3. Meaning of Gardening
4. Regular Manual Labour
5. Study and Experience
6. My Personal Opinion
7. Conclusion

Hobby is the index of a cultured mind. It provides a meaningful relaxation after the hard professional work and is the best way of utilizing one's leisure time.

There are many hobbies like gardening, stamp collecting, photography, reading and hunting etc. But the one I like the most is gardening.

Gardening means the laying out and cultivation of gardens. As Bacon says, "A garden is the purest of human pleasures." It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man. Without gardens, the buildings and the cities would be but deserted. That is why, gardening has been one of the favorite hobbies of the mankind. Gardening is not an easy job. It requires certain skills

Gardening requires regular manual labor. A man who adopts this hobby should be strong in body. He should know how to handle a shovel. He should learn how to prune with knife. He should be able to go on working without fatigue. He will have to dig places to plant trees and flowers.

For a good gardening study and experiments are must. A man must study different kinds of manures and soils. He should perform experiments with different plants and flowers. He should know when certain flowers and vegetables are grown. In short, he should be aware of the flowers and plants that perfume the air.

Gardening is my favorite hobby. There is a big garden at the back of my house. There is open space for vegetation, fruits and flowers. I have grown flower plants of rose, lily and sun flower. The sweet fragrance of these flowers serves as a tonic for my body and makes me forget my worries. I have also grown fruits and vegetables in my garden. I water these regularly.

In short, Gardening is very useful and interesting hobby. It provides me a good exercise for the day. It keeps me healthy, happy and fresh for the day's labor. It also keeps me away from bad companies and other negative activities.

15) EVENING WALK

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. My Personal Opinion
3. Advantages of Evening Walk
4. Conclusion

Human body is a gift of God. It is necessary for us to take care of it. Proper food, shelter and clean environment are necessary for good health. Besides of all these consideration physical fitness is also necessary for healthy mind. Walk at evening time for physical fitness and relaxation is called evening walk. We can have this fitness by walk and exercise.

Many people like to take walk in the morning but I can't afford to do so because I have not time for a morning walk. I have to take bath in the morning, say Morning Prayer and get ready for school. So I go out for a walk with my friends after evening.

Evening time is very pleasant because the atmosphere is quiet and calms everywhere. The birds have returned their nests for the night. Many people after a hard day's work go to their nearby parks and do a little bit of jogging or take physical exercise. A walk for an hour is really useful. It refreshes the body and mind.

At the evening time, we see different people coming to their houses. The vendors are returning home after winding up their business. Some students can be seen going for private tuitions; some are going to attend their evening classes. We also meet some men, women and children taking an evening walk.

After half an hour's walk we reach the park where we sit down on the benches to take rest and enjoy the sweet smell of flowers. After sometime we return home. Having dinner, we sit down to do our homework.

Evening walk is very useful for health. It is a source of fresh air which is useful for health. It prevents us from many diseases. It is a source of avoiding tension and elevates spirit as well. In short, evening walk is key to good health.

In short, evening walk is secret of good health and he who wants good health should have evening walk.

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Advantages
3. Disadvantages
4. Conclusion

Internet is a computer based global information system which is composed of many interconnected computer networks. Each network may link tens, hundreds or even hundreds of computers enabling them to share information with one another.

The internet technology is one of the latest invention of our age. It has brought a revolution in the world linking the distant part of the world and is highly useful in spreading information of all kinds.

We can get much information relating to industry, trade, banking, consultancy and rates of goods from internet. It is one of the most powerful and forceful tool for spreading information and knowledge. It is clear that any country that has made the best use of internet technology will lead the world in economic progress and industrial growth.

Internet has done a lot in the field of education and entertainment. It has added a lot in the field of education and entertainment. It has added a lot to our knowledge and created great awareness among the people. It has promoted the cause of education in different ways. Students are getting admission in the universities of the advanced countries of the world through the information provided by internet. It is also the most powerful means of entertainment.

It is unfortunate that internet has been used for immoral purposes. Vulgar obscene programs on the internet have corrupted the whole moral structure. The chatting on the internet has destroyed the peace of many families.

In short, there are bright as well as dark aspects of everything. However, it is up to us to put internet to good and constructive purpose. We must put a stop to immorality, use it with care and show useful information healthy and purposeful programs.

17) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**Outlines**

1. Introduction
2. Advantages
3. Disadvantages
4. Conclusion

Information technology means the use of modern technology like computers, internet and satellite for the purpose of obtaining information. This information is daily used for knowledge, education and comprehension of the world affairs, propaganda and persuasion.

In this modern age of machines and luxuries, the advantages of information technology are enormous. It is used in every walk of life.

Satellite of channels and internet has made it possible to remain constantly aware of geographical and strategic variations that are taking place in the world. Now we can study and listen lectures from far off places while sitting in our own room through web-camera and internet. We can send and obtain information to and from far off friends in no time.

A student can obtain the information which he does not find in text books. He can compare and contrast different aspects of obtained information and thus become a critical in his approach. A researcher finds all such topics which are required by him to continue his research. A layman can remain aware of the changing situation of the world and a journalist who wants all types of information needs it hardly.

It has its disadvantages as well. This technology has corrupted our young generation by displaying obscene and immoral pictures on the screen. It has split our family relations due to which our culture seems to be in jeopardy.

The need of the hour is that we should use it for benefits and judge its harms ourselves. Instead of using it uselessly, we should make the best use of it in order to become a proud nation. We must discover its new uses and their advantages in the world affairs otherwise we shall miss the race towards prosperity.

18) MY FAVORITE BOOK**Outlines**

1. Introduction
2. Complete Code of Life
3. The Most Read Book
4. Impressive and Forceful Language
5. Authentic and Pure Book
6. Conclusion

There are many historical books in the world. They have been written by great scholars and philosophers of the world. But the book which I like very much is the Holy Quran. It is a heavenly book and is the last message of Allah Almighty to mankind. It was revealed to Hazrat Muhammad (SAW).

The Holy Quran is a complete code of life. One can find the solution of every problem. It not only deals with worldly affairs but also with the affairs of the world there after. It gives us a complete guidance. Every aspect of our life has been discussed in detail in it.

The Holy Quran is a book which is read almost by every Muslim. Usually a book is read once or twice but the Holy Quran is read again and again. It is the only book which has been learnt by large number of people by heart. They recite it during their prayers and especially in "Namaz-e-Taraavih" in the holy month of Ramazan. It is the only book which is recited without knowing its meanings.

My favorite book the Holy Quran is in the Arabic language. Its language is very forceful and impressive. The more you read the more you will want to read it. You will go on reading it but you will never feel tired.

The Holy Quran is the most authentic, pure and perfect book. No change has ever been made in it, whereas the other heavenly books have been changed according to the likes and dislikes of their believers. Hence, the superiority of Holy Quran over the other heavenly books is that God Almighty has taken the responsibility of its safety till the doomsday. So, no book in the world can challenge this book.

To sum up, the Holy Quran is not only for an individual or a nation but also for the whole universe. I would advise all others to look deeply at the unique aspects of this book and to find contentment which they are looking for.

19) A CRICKET MATCH**Outlines**

1. Introduction
2. Match between two rivals
3. Throwing of Toss
4. Indian Inning
5. Home Side Inning
6. Conclusion

A cricket match creates sensation in the minds of players as well as spectators, whether it is played at international level or national level. Many people take interest in watching such match. Nowadays people go to different places to enjoy. Such entertainment attracts them.

In March 2004, Indian cricket team arrived Pakistan to play a series of limited over matches. The 2nd one day match was going to be played in "Rawalpindi Stadium". It was a day and night match and it seemed that the whole city had come to witness that memorable event.

The captains of both the teams arrived the ground through the never ceasing clapping of the supporters. Pakistani captain Inzamam and the Indian captain Ganguly threw the toss. Pakistan won the toss and chose to field first. Both the teams were quite strong and consist of best players.

Tendulkar and Ganguly, two master openers, opened the inning for their team. They played very well and scored 102 runs for the first wicket. Their supporters were shouting and raising slogans. Then Indian skipper got out and hard hitter Sehwag came to the crease, joining with Tendulkar, scored 200 runs. In the meantime, Sachin completed his century. Soon after that both of them were out in the same over. After their dismissal, no batsman batted well. However, Tailenders resisted a bit and gathered runs more. Pakistani speed star Shoaib Akhtar took the ball in last over and packed the Indian inning at 270.

After break Pakistani openers Imran Nazir and the real crowd-puller Shahid Afridi came to the ground. Soon Shahid Afridi was clean bowled. Very soon, Imran was also caught behind by Dhoni. Then Younas and Malik started batting, they were struggling for runs. People clapped hands with joy and the supporters of the two teams encouraged their players by

raising interesting slogans. The match became more and more interesting when these two were also out. But after their dismissals, the two veteran players Yousaf and Inzamam perplexed the bowlers for about two hours. Both of them hit many fours and a couple of towering sixes. At last, the critical moment came when the skipper hit the winning shot of a six.

In short, it was a memorable and lively match played between two rivals. It is still fresh in my mind.

20) MY DAILY PROGRAMME/ROUTINE**Outlines**

1. Introduction
2. All Day Business
3. Evening cum Night Routine
4. Conclusion

Human being passes his life in a planned manner. With the start of every new day, he has new work, job and things to do in his mind according to the need of time.

As a student, I have my own plans and arrangements which I have to do on my daily basis. Every day, I get up early in the morning. After performing ablutions, I go to mosque for the morning walk with my dear friend for half an hour or so. After the sunrise, I return home. I leave for school soon after having my breakfast. Here in the school, I am taught different subjects according to the timetable. I attend all the classes regularly and attentively. During the recess, my friends and I enjoy ourselves with sweets, fruit and samosa. I spend my free periods in the school library. MY school closes at 12 'o' clock. I return home when the school is over. At home I hello my parents. I obey them as much as I can. They always encourage me and keep on telling me to work hard.

After saying "Namaz-e-Zuhar", I take lunch with my family members. Then I take some rest for about two hours. When I get up, it is the time of "Namaz-e-Assar". After that I go to the nearby playground with my friends and play cricket for about one hour or so. Before the sunset, I return home and go to the mosque for prayer. Then, at home, I sit for my homework given by the teachers and learn it keenly.

After completing my study and homework, I offer the last prayer of the day and take my dinner. After this I come before the Television to entertain myself for half an hour and just then I go to bed, saying some "Kalmās", by heart. In this way, my day comes to an end.

21) RIVERS IN FLOOD**Outlines**

1. Introduction
2. Floods in Pakistan
3. Its Effects
4. Foreign Aid
5. Conclusion

Water is a great gift of Almighty Allah. It is necessary for the life of every living thing. It is blessing, when it is in its normal proportion. But when it gets out of its natural boundaries, it becomes a natural calamity.

A few years ago, on 27th July in the year 2010, the second spell of the heavy rainfall started. It appeared in the form of devastating flood that cost the lives of more than 2000 people. The main reason of these floods was the monsoon air. The air moved into Pakistan from Bengal on the way of Karachi. When it reached the Northern Province (Khyber Pukhtunkhwah) of the country, it became cold and rainfall started. Those floods were so much dangerous that each and every thing was washed away from the surface of earth. The direction of these floods was from North to South of the country. All provinces of the country were badly affected by this natural calamity. One part of land had been submerged by floods water.

Socially, politically, economically and financially our country was badly affected by the catastrophic floods. Pakistan is an agricultural country. Agriculture plays very significant role in the development of our economy, so the agricultural sectors of our country was swept away by the floods. More than four million peoples became homeless various diseases like malaria, typhoid, skin, gastro, eye and so many other diseases spread in the country.

Many countries of the world have given aid to support the poor country in such difficult hours. But it was affected by the terrific floods that it went back at previous position as it was in 1947.

Expert doctors and engineers were necessary to treat the patients and to construct houses for the affected. There was no shortage of aid. Aid had been received, but there was no equal distribution of that aid.

In brief, being a Pakistani nation, we should co-operate one another in such miserable conditions. As critic says, "when griefs come they come in battalions". Hence, we should reform ourselves and compensate for the wrong doings.

22) AN IDEAL STUDENT**Outlines**

1. Introduction
2. His Method of Studying
3. Discipline and Character
4. Habit of Reading
5. Extracurricular Activities
6. Humanity
7. Conclusion

Student means a person who devotes his time for the achievement of knowledge. But "An Ideal Student" is one who is fully aware of his duties and responsibilities.

An ideal student studies his subjects very regularly. He studies according to a fixed timetable. His main aim is to achieve knowledge only from useful books and does not waste his time in useless books such as novels or digests etc.

An ideal student lives in accordance with the strict rules of conduct and discipline. This is the time of life when the foundation of character is laid. It is said, "If wealth is lost, nothing is lost, If health is lost, something is lost, but if character is lost, everything is lost".

An ideal keeps himself aware of the current issues of his country as well as of other countries. For this purpose, he reads newspapers, listen to the radio and uses internet. He discusses political issues with his friends and teachers but he does not participate in it. He keeps himself limited to the class only.

An ideal student is not a book-worm. He knows that constant and unbroken reading makes a person dull. It also affects one's health. So, he gives appropriate time to his studies as well as other healthy and extracurricular activities.

An ideal student is a servant of humanity. He should share the worries and other problems with the members of his family. He should also take keen interest in social services. His role is to contribute further in making his society civilized and enlightened.

To sum up, an ideal student is a perfect person that paves the way for the younger generations. He is altruistic and humanitarian who loves to serve others.

23) TERRORISM

Outlines

1. What is Terrorism?
2. Kinds of Terrorism
3. Main Causes
4. Range of Terrorism
5. Conclusion

Terrorism is an international problem. It is indiscriminate killing of innocent people and destruction of property by using destructive weapons anywhere in the world.

Terrorism can be of many kinds. The terrorists explode bombs to blow up buildings and bridges, buses and as many people as they can. Sometimes they use Kalashnikovs or other fire arms to rob or kill people. Some of them kidnap children, women or important personalities for ransom. Some terrorists hijack buses and aero planes in order to get their demands fulfilled.

Narrow mindedness and fanaticism is the root cause of this problem. Political and religious extremists do not tolerate their opponents and try to eliminate them. It is also a fact that some intelligence agencies cause terrorism in enemy countries to destabilize them.

Today terrorism is not limited to the suspected Taliban and the suicide attackers but all the people who are committing acts against humanity are termed as the terrorists. A man is not a terrorist by birth but he becomes a terrorist, when his rights are not given to him. Thus he is compelled by the society to take revenge. That is why those people who

could not get their rights become suicide attackers because they are bored by their lives. They just want to take their revenge, which proves to be very destructive for both the attacker and sufferer.

Terrorism is an evil. It must be fought against at all levels. Government and nations must join hands to crush this evil and its agents.

24) THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. My Happiest Day
3. Celebration and facing a tragedy
4. Saving my friend's life
5. conclusion

Life is full of bad as well as good incidents. Some of them may be forgotten with the passage of time, whereas others leave an everlasting imprint on the mind. One feels delighted when one is favored with fortune but plunges into despair during misfortunes. In fact, the wise man is the person who is neither overjoyed in prosperity nor takes adversity to heart.

Last year, I passed the SSC Examination. Although, I had fared well in the examination yet I was not so hopeful of getting A1 grade. I was very much anxious because the question of my career was involved in it. The day earlier, when the result was expected to appear in the newspaper, I spent a restless night. I along with my friends got up early in the morning and wanted to catch the newspaper hawkers on the way. Soon he appeared shouting about the declaration of the SSC results. His shouts were piercing heart. I hurriedly took the paper and started spotting out my roll number. All sorts of expressions were appearing on my face. It was a matter of immense pleasure to find that I stood second in my school securing A1 grade. God fulfilled my desires. I felt grateful to him. MY friends also passed securing good marks. In order to celebrate our happiness, we chalked out a program to go to some picnic spot. We decided to go to the canal.

We reached the canal, at 11:00 AM. There was a heavy rush of people. The banks of the canal were occupied by the visitors. We picked a

place under a banyan tree and sat on there. We also took with us all the requirements of lunch. We had our lunch to our heart's content. Then we listened to music. As we were lost in the sweet music of our transistor, we heard loud cries. I immediately rushed towards the canal and saw to my shock and surprise that a boy was drowning. He was crying for help.

I immediately jumped into water and swam towards the drowning boy. I caught hold of the boy after a great struggle and dragged him towards the bank. He was in semi-conscious state. When I saw him closely I was surprised to know that he was at one time my class fellow. He was then given medical aid and after sometime he regained consciousness. I was delighted to see him recovering. My joy knew no bounds because I had saved the life of a boy who happens to be my friend.

This day was a day of great joy and happiness. Not only did I secure second position but also did a brave and noble act by saving the boy from going into the jaws of death. This day, never-the-less will go down in my life as one of the happiest day of my life.

25) Pollution

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Water Pollution
3. Air Pollution
4. Noise Pollution
5. Thermal Pollution
6. Conclusion

The term 'pollution' has gained a wider significance in recent years. Pollution refers to the release of chemical or substances into the environment that is injurious for human, animal and plant life. The water, air, noise and other forms of pollution in one terminology is known as the pollution of the eco-system.

Water Pollution refers to the contamination of water bodies such as water, sea, lakes, ocean, etc. It happens when pollutants are discharged

into water without proper treatment. The organic sources of water pollution are food-processing wastes, tree debris, etc. The inorganic sources are acidic industrial discharge, silt, etc.

Proper treatment of pollutants before their introduction to the water bodies is of utmost importance to mitigate the growing water pollution.

Air pollution is introduction of chemicals to the atmosphere. It damages environmental balance and causes several diseases. The major causes include massive deforestation, atomic explosions, old vehicles, industrial fumes, etc.

Massive deforestation should be immediately stopped since it has altered the balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide. Industrial and vehicle law relating to air pollution should be properly implemented.

Noise pollution is the excessive sound that may cause harm to the humanity. The sources of indoor noise pollution are machines, television, music activities. The external sources of noise pollution are industries, vehicles, trains, etc.

Noise control measures such as noise barriers, smooth roadways, etc. can be introduced to reduce the pollution.

The excessive use of water as coolant in heavy industries and power plants cause change in the temperature of water in lakes, ponds and rivers beyond normal limits. This is called Thermal Pollution.

The principal cause behind this pollution is 'exploitation of nature'. The environmental laws across the globe make an attempt to control pollution. But people are accustomed to break the law.

Since we all know the causes of these hazards, we should behave responsibly towards the environment as an attempt to control pollution.

26) Health is WealthOutlines

1. Introduction
2. Good Health
3. How to maintain good health
4. Conclusion

Health is a state of complete physical, social and mental well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is thus a level of functional efficiency of living beings and a general condition of a persons mind, body and spirit, meaning it is free from illness, injury and pain. It is a resource of everyday life and a positive concept emphasizing physical capabilities.

Good health is a secret of every happy man. Staying healthy for children is vital for proper growth and development of mind and body as they need to focus in the class and fully participate in the activities on the field. Parents must take their children for medical check-up and learn from experts about their development in terms of height and weight, as it has a huge impact on their overall performance and efficiency. If you are strong and healthy, you can be a shining example to others and teach them how to achieve vibrant health.

Good health is a matter of great concern, to maintain it, healthy living and a disciplined life is a must. One of the best ways is to drink plenty of water as it reduces the risk of infection, keeps your skin healthy, reduces the risk of heart attack, burns body fat and regulates our body temperature. We should sleep well as it relaxes our body and reduces stress. We need to have a balanced diet and go for long, brisk walks. Our motto should be to keep our body clean in order to remain healthy. We must laugh more as laughing is a therapy and a secret of good health.

The government should include integrated health programs into their public policies and control specific health problems.

27) Road AccidentOutlines

1. Introduction
2. Collision
3. After the accident
4. The boy breathed his last
5. Conclusion

Every morning I take my school bus from the bus stand which is close to a crossing. One morning, as always, I was waiting for my school bus when this accident occurred. One bus crossed the amber light just as it turned red.

The traffic police man on duty blew his whistle loudly but the bus driver did not stop. The traffic on the side roads had begun to move. One boy riding a motorbike seemed to be in great hurry. He moved ahead of all the other vehicles with an unexpected start. In this move he did not notice the speeding bus and before he could apply the brakes the bus hit him. With a jerk the boy was thrown into the air before he fell on the road. His helmet which he hadn't fastened came off. His head hit the ground and he lay still. The motorbike was pulled to a distance by the bus before it stopped. Screams and shouts filled the air for a while. The traffic policeman rushed towards the bus driver. Many people including the passersby gathered around the boy. No one dared to touch him as he lay in a pool of blood gasping for air.

Luckily the police squad in their Gypsy van who were close behind in the moving traffic came to the rescue. They called for an ambulance over their wireless and cleared away the gathered crowd, an ambulance came surprisingly soon but unfortunately, the boy had already breathed his last.

Few bus passengers who suffered minor injuries were given a quick first-aid. The boy was taken away by the ambulance. The bus driver was arrested. The traffic was held up for more than an hour. My school bus, was nowhere in sight and I decided to return home.

28) A Journey by Train

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. My Program
3. Starting our journey
4. A pleasant Journey
5. A long rout by train
6. Enjoyed the journey
7. Conclusion

Journey is always fascinating. It charms our mind and makes us happy. Journey is a relief in our busy everyday life. After a journey we feel relaxed and fresh. It also fills our heart with peace.

During the last winter vacation, I got an opportunity to make a journey by train with my family members from Peshawar to Lahore. My uncle lives there. We generally go to Lahore by bus. But that time my father decided to go there by train.

It was 24 December, 2016. We got up early in the morning, took preparation and got on a taxi. It took almost half an hour to reach Peshawar Railway Station.

My father bought four tickets from the ticket counter for the 'Khyber Mail Express'. We got into the train and found our seats beside the window. Within a few minutes, the guard blew his whistle and waved his green flag and the train started to move slowly at about 9.30 am. The train left the platform and gradually it attained speed. The window was opened and I could see outside easily. The train was moving at a great speed and there was a great jerking. The village women were seen carrying pitchers of water, farmers were seen working in the fields and young boys and girls were shivering in cold. All these left a permanent impression on my mind.

As it was a long rout train, it did not stop in many stations and was not very crowded. When it was crossing small stations, it seemed speedier. There were a few hawkers selling boiled eggs, chanachur, hot burgers and fried ground nuts. We had our breakfast with bread and boiled eggs. Later, an attendant was ordered to bring tea.

The time passed by. During the journey, my father showed me different things on the way. I was enjoying everything around me. In this

way we passed ten hours and at last reached Lahore. My uncle was waiting for us with a car. After coming out of the station, it took only ten minutes to reach my uncle's house. We were greeted warmly.

Thus the train journey came to an end. Though I made the journey last year, the memory of it is ever fresh in my mind.

29) Blessings of Science

Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Bright side of Science
3. Scientific Progress
4. Scientific Development and our Moral Progress
5. Conclusion

Just about 6,000 years ago, men lived in a cave. He dressed himself in skins. He fed himself by hunting and fishing. He had to make with his own hands everything he needed. He went long distances on his own legs. His world was narrow, dark, difficult and dangerous. Modern man lives a vastly different life. He is comfortably and elegantly housed, fed and clothed. His world is broad, bright, easy and reasonably safe. Old-time physical exertion is no longer necessary for him.

It is science that has brought about this "brave new world". This life of leisure and pleasure. In so far as science has done this, it is blessing. Let us first look at the bright side of the medal. Adamjee coaching. blog spot. Com. Science has made wonderful machines. It has discovered marvelous energies which run these machines. Man need no longer toil and moil with his hands and legs. The machine does most of his work for him. It gives him leisure. The dream of a push-button existence has come true for him.

Distance has been annihilated. Modern transport and communication have made the world shrink almost to nothing. Men and things and news and views can girdle the globe with lightning speed. Inter-planetary travel is now a certainty. We are now on the eve of colonizing new planets. Our lives have become healthier. Modern hygiene, sanitation, medicine and surgery are conquering more and more physical and mental

ills day by day. No disease is beyond cure now. The longevity of life has increased. The quinine has finished malaria and glucose injections put a new life in a dying man. Surgery has created wonders.

Science also provides entertainments to millions of people. Cinema entertains us and radio and television provides recreation. The production of food has increased. Industry has been revolutionized. Starvation has been controlled. In short, the scientific progress is amazing.

It is an established fact that science has made valuable contribution to the development of human intellect. Material civilization has also made a wonderful stride. But the moral development of man or moral values has been totally neglected. Science has provided us with a huge stock of knowledge but unfortunately it is not being put to right use. As result of this, we have miserably failed to achieve the desired object. We have more knowledge and skill but less of character and self-control. Scientific development has out stripped our moral or spiritual progress. It has made us selfish, greedy and cruel. The machine has made us materialistic. The existing condition without a balance will make our lives miserable with a horrible future. So, Lord Tennyson laments that knowledge has come but wisdom lingers.

ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Unit #: 1

Simplicity and Humility of Muhammad (SAW)

- Humility and Simplicity were _____ traits of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) personality.
a. ingrained b. highest c. brightest d. maintained
- He (SAW) never made people feel small, unwanted or _____.
a. embarrassed b. low c. weak d. poor
- He (SAW) urged his followers to live _____ and kindly.
a. highly b. fashionably c. decently d. luxuriously
- He (SAW) would meet the affluent and the impoverished alike and never made distinction on the basis of caste, creed and _____.
a. religion b. wealth c. colour d. status
- Similarly, Aa'isha Said, "The mattress of the Rasool (SAW), on which he slept, was made of leather stuffed with the fibre of _____.
a. olive tree b. palm tree c. mango tree d. date tree
- He (SAW) used to visit _____ persons and exhorted all muslims to do likewise.
a. poor b. ailing c. rich d. None of these
- He (SAW) had stood up to receive the _____.
a. oppressed b. downtrodden c. wet nurse d. All of them
- He (SAW) would himself, however, stand up when any _____ came to him.
a. guest b. dignitary c. Baron d. Gover nor
- I have never encountered anyone that had _____ the Rasool (SAW) in manner.
a. surpassed b. lagged behind c. equalled d. emulated
- They said, "No, we will suffice you that work," I know that you can do it for me, but I hate to be _____.
a. honoured b. paid c. privileged d. None of these
- Our beloved Rasool Hazarat Muhammad (SAW) was endowed with _____ qualities from which we can learn a lot to improve our lifestyle.
a. important b. matchless
c. impeccable d. All of them

13. We can _____ the social evils like ostentation, haughtiness, arrogance and pride.
 a. give up b. withdraw c. avoid d. **eradicate**
15. We will not recoil our heads in pride but _____ them in humility and affection.
 a. give b. lower c. **bow** d. cut

Unit #: 2

The Champions

1. Ahmad Ali and Gul Sher were classmates, studying in grade _____ in a government school
 a. eight b. **ten** c. twelfth d. fourteenth
2. They were so together in friendship that they felt themselves to be _____.
 a. relatives b. cousins c. **brothers** d. close friends
3. They had known each other since _____.
 a. **childhood** b. adulthood c. birth d. None
4. _____ wore his black hair in a natural Afro style.
 a. Gul Sher b. Both c. **Ahmad Ali** d. None
5. If asked a question about any given fighter, they would immediately zip out from their _____ ranks.
 a. pockets b. **memory** c. bags d. purse
6. They were equally good _____.
 a. cricketers b. students c. wrestlers d. **boxers**
7. Ali's short and muscular frame made him the better _____.
 a. boxer b. fighter c. **slugger** d. attacker
8. There is no draw in the _____.
 a. **elimination** b. fight c. semi final d. round match
9. As the two climbed into the ring, the crowd exploded with a _____.
 a. noise b. loud voice c. **roar** d. None
10. In this corner, weighing _____, Ahmad Ali. And in this corner, weighing 133 pounds, Gul Sher Khan.
 a. 129 pounds b. 130 pounds c. **131 pounds** d. 132 pounds
11. Neither fighter was giving _____.
 a. punch b. **inch** c. chance d. blow
12. Suddenly a short right punch struck Gul squarely on the _____.
 a. face b. nose c. **chin** d. head

13. Gull drove Ali's hard against the _____.
 a. pole b. referee c. floor d. **ropes**
14. The crowd got _____.
 a. **frenzied** b. excited c. problematic d. confused
15. Their blows continued to pound on each other like _____.
 a. rain b. **hailstones** c. showers d. stones
16. A cry of alarm _____ through the stadium.
 a. spread b. went c. heard d. **surged**

Unit #: 4

Population Growth & its impact on environment

1. Population growth has direct impact on the _____.
 a. **environment** b. country c. climate d. water
2. An Increase in population means an increase in consuming more _____.
 a. money b. food c. **resources** d. water
3. Presently _____ billion and six million people live in this world.
 a. **seven** b. eight c. nine d. ten
4. It is estimated that world's population will reach 9.2 billion by _____.
 a. 2030 b. 2040 c. **2050** d. 2055
5. Deforestation can lead to several imbalances in _____.
 a. forests b. country c. world d. **environment**
6. Forests cover _____ of the earth's land.
 a. **30%** b. 33% c. 35% d. 37%
7. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), an estimated _____ million acres (7.3 million hectares) of forest are lost each year.
 a. 16 b. 17 c. **18** d. 19
8. If the current rate of deforestation continues, it will take less than a _____ years to destroy all forests on the earth.
 a. 70 b. 80 c. 90 d. **100**
9. Urbanization began during the industrial revolution in the _____ century.
 a. **18th** b. 19th c. 20th d. 21st
10. Every year we dump a massive 2.12 billion tons of _____.
 a. stones b. **waste** c. soil d. None
11. "Anthropocene epoch" for our time, which means the dominant influences of _____ and their activities on the environment.
 a. **humans** b. trees c. water d. food

12. First of all, we should _____ people about their actions and their effects on the environment.
a. facilitate b. educate c. stop d. All of them

Unit #: 7

The aged mother

1. Once there lived at the _____ of a mountain a poor farmer and his aged, widow mother.
a. front b. side c. foot d. top
2. They both led a happy, peaceful and _____ life.
a. prosperous b. humble c. luxurious d. Noen
3. Shinano, the town where they lived, was governed by a _____ leader.
a. just b. powerful c. muslim d. despotic
4. This caused him to send out a cruel _____.
a. proclamation b. order c. letter d. notification
5. The entire province was given strict orders to immediately put to death all the _____ people.
a. aged b. sick c. weak d. All of them
6. The days were _____.
a. barbarous b. longer c. shorter d. superb
7. No one could even think to refuse to obey the mandate of the _____.
a. minister b. parents c. governor d. judge
8. With many a deep and hopeless sighs, the youth prepared for the _____ mode.
a. severest b. mildest c. kindest d. cruelest
9. Weary and heart sick, at last he reached the _____.
a. mountain b. valley c. top d. summit
10. The _____ mothers' voice full of unselfish love delivered her last injunction.
a. trembling b. fearing c. jerking d. All of them
11. The surprised son looked back to the path and then to the hands of the _____ old lady.
a. poor b. weak c. trembling d. aged

12. Beneath the kitchen floor was a _____ closet for food.
a. white b. walled c. hard d. plastered
13. His demand was that his subjects should present him with a rope of _____.
a. thread b. sand c. ashes d. All of them
14. The entire province again went into a state of _____.
a. happiness b. fear c. despair d. gloom
15. Make a rope of _____ straw.
a. whirled b. hard c. twisted d. wet
16. The governor listened to him and _____ in silence for a while.
a. thought b. meditated c. gazed d. wept
17. "With the _____ of snow, there cometh wisdom!"
a. crown b. flake c. cap d. shower

Unit # 8

Women's Role in the Pakistan Movement

1. A handful of women emerged during the _____ Movement (1919-1922).
a. Khilafat b. Pakistan c. Turk d. All of them
2. The name of Abadi Begum, popularly known as _____, is on the top of the list of such noble ladies.
a. First lady b. Bi Amma c. Amma bi d. All of them
3. She was the _____ of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali.
a. sister b. relative c. mother d. aunt
4. Muslims of India were to achieve the _____ of a separate homeland.
a. idea b. state c. documents d. dream
5. However, the real game changer was the Muslim League session at Patna in _____.
a. 1938 b. 1939 c. 1945 d. 1947
6. By the mid-40s, a _____ of women had emerged in the leadership role of the Muslim League.
a. galaxy b. band c. group d. All of them
7. Begum Fatima, the founder principal of the Jinnah Islamia College for girls in _____.
a. Karachi b. Peshawar c. Multan d. Lahore

8. She invited the Quaid to come and address the students of her college in November _____.
a. 1942 b. 1943 c. 1944 d. 1945
9. No nation can make any progress without the cooperation of its _____.
a. people b. students c. **women** d. army
10. Muslim League won all the Muslim seats in the provincial elections of _____.
a. Baluchistan b. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa c. **Punjab** d. Sindh
11. Begum Shahnawaz was elected from _____.
a. Karachi b. Peshawar c. Quetta d. **Punjab**
12. Shaista Ikramullah from _____.
a. **Bengal** b. Karachi c. Lahore d. Peshawar
13. By early _____, the Pakistan Movement had become a mass movement.
a. 1945 b. **1947** c. 1948 d. 1949
14. By April, groups of women Leaguers were touring the _____.
a. Sindh b. Baluchistan c. **frontier** d. Punjab
15. The valiant act of women Leaguers' _____ was in February or March 1947.
a. struggle b. fight c. hardwork d. **heroism**
16. The Quaid transformed the Muslim League into an effective mass organization in just _____ years.
a. **13** b. 14 c. 15 d. 10

Unit # 10

Water Scarcity in Pakistan

1. Pakistan is a land gifted with _____ resources of water.
a. many b. **lavish** c. a lot of d. All of them
2. It is a land where crystalline glacial water rolls down the mighty Himalayas and Karakorum _____.
a. hills b. mountains c. **peaks** d. All of them
3. Canal system that irrigates over _____ million hectares of land,
a. 13 b. 14 c. 15 d. **16**
4. The Indus River system is one of the most important water systems in _____.
a. **asia** b. world c. Pakistan d. subcontinent

5. It originates near the Kailash range in _____.
a. Iran b. **Tibet** c. Gilget d. KP
6. The river flows to the west and eventually falls into _____ Sea.
a. Black b. **Arabian** c. Mediterranean d. None
7. The total area of the Indus basin is about _____ square miles.
a. **3,65,000** b. 3,66,000 c. 3,67,000 d. 3,68,000
8. The Indus River system is considered as the lifeblood of _____.
a. world b. asia c. Subcontinent d. **Pakistan**
9. From Indus River system _____ million square feet of water is being received.
a. 138.67 b. 139.67 c. 140.67 d. **141.67**
10. In _____, Pakistan signed with India a water treaty called "Indus water treaty".
a. **1960** b. 1961 c. 1962 d. 1963
11. Pakistan has surface water of _____ million acre feet.
a. **153** b. 154 c. 155 d. 156
12. Underground water resources of only _____ million acre.
a. 23 b. **24** c. 25 d. 26
13. Pakistan may face water shortage during the year, _____.
a. 2023 b. 2024 c. **2025** d. 2026
14. The population of Pakistan is increasing at a rate of ____%.
a. 3.1 b. **3.2** c. 3.3 d. 3.4
15. The problem of water shortage in Pakistan has gained the momentum as our water storage capacity is only for _____ days.
a. 25 b. **30** c. 35 d. 40
17. Pakistan has the _____ highest rate of water use in the world.
a. 2nd b. 3rd c. **4th** d. 5th
18. It is said that the wars of the twenty-first century will be fought for _____.
a. food b. economy c. **water** d. religion

Unit # 11

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

1. Several centuries ago, when people began selection of better plants and animals for _____.
a. storing b. selling c. purchasing d. **breeding**
2. The turning point in this field was the discovery of the _____.
a. **gene** b. disease c. technology d. All of them

3. Genetics is the study of _____.
a. organs b. cells c. both B & D **d. genes**
4. Genes are subunits of _____.
a. genetics **b. DNA** c. cells d. tissues
6. GM food is food produced from plants or animals whose DNA has been _____ through genetics engineering.
a. stored b. improved c. acquired **d. altered**
7. Genetically modified organisms are often shortly called _____.
a. hybrid **b. GMOs** c. engineered d. All of them
8. Scientists first discovered in _____ that DNA can be transferred between organisms.
a. 1946 b. 1948 c. 1952 d. 1954
9. The first genetically modified plant was produced in _____.
a. 1981 b. 1982 **c. 1983** d. 1984
10. China was the first country to commercialize a _____.
a. GMO b. hybridity **c. transgenic crop** d. All
11. _____ is the first genetically engineered plant.
a. sunflower b. okra c. Azadirachta **d. Starlight Avatar**
13. Highly fatty soya bean has been genetically modified to produce beans containing less _____.
a. gene **b. fat** c. oil d. cholesterol
14. In 2007, South Korean scientists altered a _____ DNA to make it glow in the dark.
a. cat's b. dog's c. cow's d. hen's
16. GMO diet often led to liver and _____ problems.
a. heart b. bones c. lungs **d. kidney**

Unit #: 13

Hazrat Umar (R.A)

1. The Rasool of Islam (SAW) had left behind a band of _____ people.
a. selfless b. honest c. truthful d. brave
2. Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) who was great both in war and _____.
a. battle b. fight **c. peace** d. All of them
3. Hazrat Umar (R.A) was born in Makkah in _____.
a. 34 B.H b. 36 B.H c. 38 B.H **d. 40 B.H**

4. He entered the fold of Islam at the age of _____.
a. 29 b. 31 **c. 27** d. 25
5. Hazrat Umar (R.A) led a very _____ life.
a. simple b. honest c. peaceful d. authoritative
6. If I had been well – to – do, I would not accept an _____.
a. amount b. income c. Both a and b **d. honorarium**
9. Once the envoy of the Roman emperor set out for Madina attended by a large _____.
a. retinue b. crew c. security d. group of people
11. Hazrat Umar (R.A) was kind and sympathetic to the _____.
a. poor **b. needy** c. sick d. downtrodden
12. _____ service to humanity was his foremost concern.
a. Unstinted b. sincere c. great d. superb
13. One night as he was roaming outside _____.
a. Makkah b. Taif **c. Madina** d. Riyadh
15. The Empress return the bottles filled with precious _____.
a. jewels **b. stones** c. perfume d. None

Unit #: 14

The Model Millionaire

1. Hughie Erskine was a _____ aristocrat.
a. US **b. French** c. British d. Spanish
2. He was once a successful _____ merchant.
a. Cloth b. sugar c. coffee **d. tea**
4. Hughie's mother would approach the _____ for the marriage of her son with Laura Martin.
a. captain b. major **c. colonel** d. chief
5. _____ was a painter and famous artist.
a. Trevor b. Erskine c. both d. none
6. The old man startled, and a faint smile flitted across his withered _____.
a. face **b. lips** c. body d. forehead
7. Then Trevor arrived, and Hughie took his leave, and walked _____.
a. home b. straight c. back d. ahead
8. But he looks _____ in them.
a. splendid b. smart c. brave d. decent

9. He is a great friend of _____.
- a. my b. your c. his d. mine
10. He gave me a commission a month ago to paint him as a _____.
- a. rich man b. teacher c. beggar d. doctor
11. You know he wasn't in his own _____.
- a. house b. dress c. room d. city
12. An old gentleman with gold _____ and grey hair came into the room.
- a. watch b. stick c. bracelet d. spectacles
14. I gave him a _____.
- a. shelling b. sovereign c. coin d. pound
15. You went about distributing alms in that _____ way.
- a. reckless b. generous c. easy d. All of them

Model paper
English(10th)

Total Time: 3:00 Hours

(Fresh/New Course)

Total Marks: 75

Note: There are three sections in this paper i.e Section A, B & C.

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

"Section -A"

Marks : 15

Instructions:

- Attempt this section on the MCQs Answer Sheet only.
- Use black ball point or marker for shading only one circle for correct option of a question.
- No marks will be awarded for cutting, Erasing, over writing and multiple circles shading.

Q.1. Choose the correct option i.e. A, B, C, or D.

- APWA was founded back in
a. 1949 b. 1951 c. 1953 d. 1955
- An indolent student means
a. Lazy b. good c. angry d. rich
- The dog jumped the wall.
a. In b. on c. over d. at
- Cigarette smoke contains of substances.
a. Good b. black c. harmful d. white
- Hazrat Umar (R.A) was born in BH.
a. 30 b. 40 c. 50 d. 60
- The mango is so sweet. Underlined word is
a. Noun b. pronoun c. adjective d. adverb
- Great wall of china is feet high.
a. 20 b. 25 c. 30 d. 40
- A man is known the company he keeps.
a. With b. to c. from d. by
- The lesson 'Hazrat Umar (R.A)' is written by
a. Nasiruddin b. waheedullah c. khwaja jameel d. David
- Bidden means
a. Things b. works c. ordered d. jumped
- Thomas Edison died in
a. 1931 b. 1933 c. 1935 d. 1937
- Open the door. Change the voice.
a. Let the door be open b. let the door be opened
c. let the door to be opened d. let the door is opened
- He said "I am going". Change the narration.
a. He said that I am going b. he said that I was going
c. he said that he is going d. he said that he was going
- The word 'leaped' means
a. Kicked b. played c. jumped d. killed
- The study of the mind is
a. Biology b. zoology c. Botany d. Psychology

Model paper

Time Allowed: 2:40 Hours

English (10th)

Total Marks: 60

"Section -B"

Marks:36

Q2. Answer any Five (5) of the following questions. Each question carries equal marks. (15)

- Why did the Holy Prophet (SWA) feel the need of conveying his last message?
- what did Al-Mansour decide about the bag of gold?
- How many hours a day Thomas Edison used to work?
- What is the author's first impression of the visitor?
- What problems does Pakistan face since its inception?
- What lowers the oxygen level in a smoker's body?
- How is the economic growth hampered by overpopulation?

Q3. Paraphrase any one (1) of the following stanzas. (5)

- Wan in the sunlight for ghost.
The naked trunks lie.
A bird nested there - it will seek
In vain; they have cut down the pines.
(ii) My little horse must think it queer.
To stop without a farm house near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year

Q4. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the question given at the End. (4)

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

Questions:

- Who gives his harness bell a shake?
- What other sounds were there?
- What does it mean by downy flake?
- Who is the writer/poet of the poem?

Q5.(a). use any two pair of words in your own sentence. (4)

- Fair, Fare
- Root, Route
- Vian, Vein
- Altar, Alter

(b). Use any Three phrases in your own sentences.

- Afraid of
- Look For
- Bring up
- Depend upon

Q6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the End. (5)

Ma-Chang and his father spread out their prayer -mats in the courtyard and prayed. Ma-Chang was twelve years old. They were devout Muslim. The People in their village were mostly Muslims, descended from muslim settler.

- What did Ma-Chang and his father do?
- What was the age of Ma-Chang?
- What kind of Muslims they were?
- Were the people of village muslims?
- From which lesson, the passage is taken?

"Section-C"

marks:24

Q7. Write an Essay of 250 words on any one of the following Topics. (10)

- My favorite personality.
- A railway Journey
- My Hobby

Q8. Translate the following into urdu.

During this point in Pakistan's history there were not many nurses in karachi, so Begum Liaquat asked the army

to train the women to give injections and first aid.

(i) He was hot and covered with dust.

(ii) Hazrat Umar (R.A) led a simple life.

(iii) Easy come easy go.

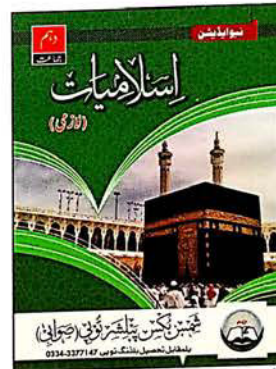
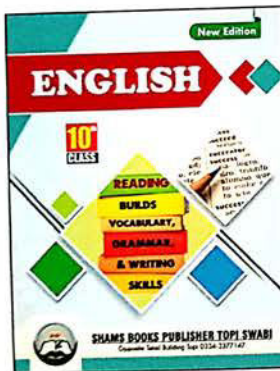
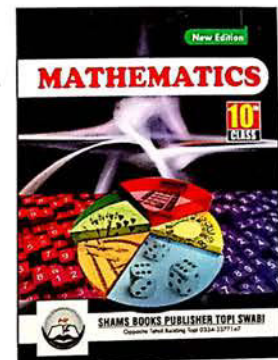
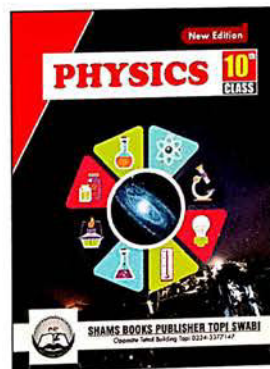
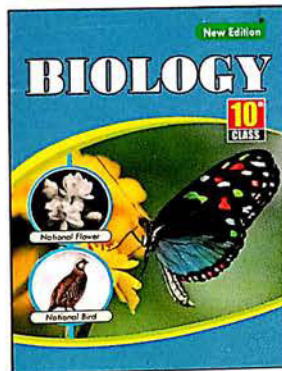
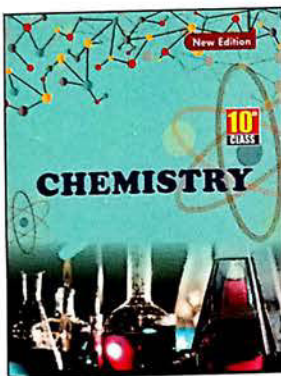
Q9. Translate any six of the following into English.

- وہ سکول نہیں ملے۔
- ہم فٹ بال کھیل چکے ہونگے۔
- تین گھنٹوں سے بارش ہو رہی تھی۔
- اپنا اپنا غیر
- کیا وہ اپنا کام کر چکا تھا؟
- سوئی میں دھاگہ ڈالو۔
- مجھے پیاس لگی ہے۔
- ملا کی نوڑ مسجد تک

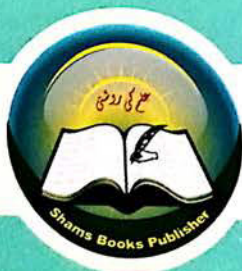
My voice

We can never learn to be a true Pakistani without the highest sense of integrity, Honour and Education.

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BS & Master (16th) Level

Test Preparation Tips

Curriculum Books

Past Papers

English & Urdu Grammar

Readymade CV

Guides and Notes

NTS, FTS, CSS, PMS,
ETEA, KPPSC, PPSC,
SPSC, AJKPSC, BPSC,
KPTA ETC, ISSB

ہر Subject کے Notes اور MCQS فری

ڈاون لوڈ کریں۔ نیز CV کے MS word تیار

Templates ڈاون لوڈ کر کے اپنے حساب

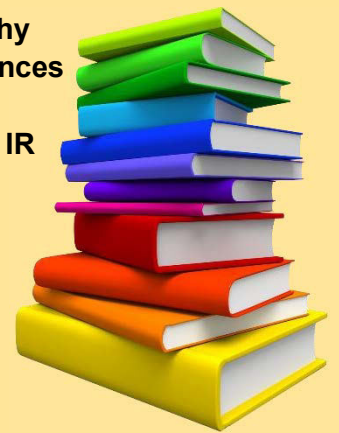


سے Modify کریں۔

Available Subjects

- Agriculture
- Computer Science
- Economics
- English
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Geology/Geography
- Management Sciences
- Microbiology
- PCRS/ Pak Study/ IR
- Pharmacy
- Sociology
- Zoology
- Chemistry
- Statistics
- Physics
- Mathematics
- Law
- Environmental Sciences
- Botany
- Biotechnology/ Biochemistry
- Library & Information Sciences
- Journalism & Mass Communication
- Political Science
- Nursing/ Psychology
- General Science
- B. Ed & M. Ed
- Tourism & Hotel Management
- Urdu
- Pashto
- Islamic & Arabic Studies
- Electrical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Software Engineering
- Election Officer
- General Knowledge
- Pedagogy
- Current Affairs
- Medical Subjects
- Judiciary & Law
- Fine arts and drawing
- Physical Education
- Many More

KPK
PUNJAB
SINDH
BALOCHISTAN
AJK



ABDULLAH
University of Swabi