



**Radiant Publishers**

Bank Road, Mardan Tel: 0937-866462

# English

Trade Mark # 128553

*Radiant*®

6

## COMPLETE MIDDLE GUIDE

*A name of research in education*



## .....CONTENTS.....

| S.No | Subjects  | Page No |
|------|-----------|---------|
| 1    | English   | 03      |
| 2    | Science   | 76      |
| 3    | History   | 117     |
| 4    | Geography | 130     |
| 5    | Computer  | 145     |
| 6    | Maths     | 156     |

## .....ENGLISH.....

### .....Unit 1.....

#### Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ

مری آف پرافت دی

#### .....The Prophet of Mercy.....

ہسری ان پرافت مئی ہوں جو دیر  
There have been many prophets in

ہسری  
history.

ایچ ایوری فار پرافت اے سینٹ اللہ فیکٹ ان  
In fact, Allah sent a prophet for every age

دی گائیڈ ٹو ورلڈ دی آف نیشن ایوری اینڈ  
and every nation of the world to guide the

پانچ راسٹ دی آن پھیل  
people on the right path.

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

گریٹ دی واز محمد پرافت  
Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the greatest

اللہ آف پرافتس دی آل آف لاسٹ دی ایڈ  
and the last of all the prophets of Allah.

محمد ﷺ کے پیغمبروں میں سب سے عظیم اور آخری پیغمبر تھے۔  
ایچ آف فار ایڈ پھیل آل فار واز ہی

He was for all people and for all ages.  
وہ تمام لوگوں اور تمام زمانوں کے لئے تھے۔

ہم آفٹر پرافت نو بی ول دیر  
There will be no prophet after him.

ان کے بعد کوئی پیغمبر نہیں آئے گا۔  
آن یورن واز محمد حضرت

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was born on 20th  
اپریل

April, 571 (A.D)  
حضرت محمد ﷺ 20 اپریل 571 عیسوی کو پیدا ہوئے۔

ایڈ مکہ ان لیڈ عبداللہ قادہ ہر  
His father, Abdullah, lived in Makkah and

ہر آف برتھ دی لیور منقص فو اے ڈائڈ  
died a few months before the birth of his

چائلڈ  
child.

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

ہمڈ عبدالطلب گریڈ قادہ ہر  
His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, named

ہمڈ  
him Muhammad ﷺ

آپ کے دادا عبدالطلب نے اس کا نام محمد ﷺ رکھا۔  
احمد ہم کال ٹو لوڈ ہر

His mother loved to call him Ahmad.  
آپ کی ماں پیار سے اے احمد کہتی تھی۔

اے بانی آخر گڈ واز محمد حضرت  
Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was looked after

خلیمہ ہمڈ ہر فوسٹر اے بانی  
by a foster mother named Haleema.

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی پرورش ان کی رضاعی ماں خلیمہ نے کی۔  
فانچ واز ہی ٹل ہر ود ری مینڈ ہی

He remained with her till he was five.  
وہ پانچ سال تک ان کے پاس رہے۔

ہر ہر اولڈ ایڈز سکس واز ہی دن  
When he was six years old, his mother

ہر آف گریو دی ٹو محمد ٹوک  
took Muhammad ﷺ to the grave of his

مدینہ ان قادہ  
father in Madina.

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

یک وے دی آن ڈائڈ ہر ہر  
His mother died on the way back.

واپسی پر راستے میں آپ ﷺ کی والدہ وفات پا گئی۔  
ہر ود لیڈ ناؤ محمد حضرت

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ now lived with his  
آلہو ہو عبدالطلب گریڈ قادہ

grandfather, Abdul Muttalib who also  
ورڈز آفٹر سون ڈائڈ

died soon after wards.  
اب محمد ﷺ اپنے دادا عبدالطلب کے پاس رہنے لگے لیکن وہ بھی اس کے بعد

جلد وقات پاگئے۔

مری نفل

merciful.

دی نو لفت واز  
حضرت محمد ﷺ was left to the care of his uncle, Abu Talib.

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے چچا ابوطالب کی پرورش میں آئے۔  
Since childhood, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was loved and respected by all.

بچپن ہی سے تمام لوگ محمد ﷺ سے محبت اور آپ کی عزت کرتے تھے۔  
صادق کالہ واز اینڈ لائی اے ٹولڈ خور ہی  
He never told a lie and was called "Sadiq".  
آپ ﷺ نے کبھی جھوٹ نہیں بولا اور "صادق" پکارے جانے لگے۔  
ہر ان فیر اینڈ ہانسٹ آلویز واز ہی  
He was always honest and fair in his dealings with people.

وہ ہمیشہ لوگوں سے معاملات میں ایماندار اور دیانت داری سے پیش آتے تھے۔

امین ہم کالہ آلو شیل  
People also called him "Amin".

لوگ آپ ﷺ کو "امین" بھی پکارتے تھے۔  
مکہ آف دی ڈو ٹولڈ اینڈ ریغ اے  
A rich and noble widow of Makkah, Hazrat Khadija, was so pleased with his honesty and truthfulness that she wished to marry him.

مکہ کی ایک معزز اور مالدار بیوہ حضرت خدیجہ آپ ﷺ کی ایمان داری اور سچائی سے اتنی خوش ہوئی کہ انہوں نے شادی کی خواہش ظاہر کی۔

پروپوزل ہر ایکسپنڈ  
Muhammad ﷺ accepted her proposal.

محمد ﷺ نے ان کی تجویز قبول کر لی۔  
اینڈ جنٹل کانسڈ واز پرائٹ آور  
Our prophet ﷺ was kind, gentle and

ہمارے پیغمبر ﷺ مہربان، شریف اور رحم دل تھے۔

پور دی لوڈ ہی  
Heloved the poor.

وہ غریبوں سے پیار کرتے تھے۔  
دی ڈوز دی اینڈ آرفر دی ٹری ٹینڈ ہی  
He treated the orphans and the widows with kindness.

کانسڈ نیس و  
وہ یتیموں اور بیواؤں سے مہربانی کا سلوک کرتے تھے۔

ہلپ لس دی اینڈ سلیوز دی ہیلپڈ ہی  
He helped the slaves and the helpless.

وہ غلاموں اور ناداروں کی مدد کرتے تھے۔

آل غار واز لو ہر  
His love was for all.

آپ ﷺ کی محبت سب کے لئے تھی۔

ہی ایف ایون ہنگری دی فینڈ وڈ ہی  
He would feed the hungry even if he himself had to go without food for several

نائٹس  
وہ بھوکوں کو کھانا کھلاتے تھے اگرچہ وہ کئی راتیں بغیر خوراک کے رہ جاتے تھے۔

فار ریسپکٹ گریٹ ہیڈ محمد حضرت  
Hazrat Muhammad had great respect for

دومن  
حضرت محمد ﷺ عورتوں کی بڑی عزت کرتے تھے۔

اینڈ مدر ہیز ری ممبرڈ آلویز ہی  
He always remembered his mother and

ریسپکٹ گریٹ وڈ مدر فوسٹر  
foster-mother with great respect.

وہ ہمیشہ اپنی ماں اور رضاعی ماں کو تعظیم کے ساتھ یاد کرتے تھے۔

ہر ٹو سیڈ ہی ویک آر وین  
"Woman are weak," he said to his

وڈ ویم ٹریٹ ہیڈ یو فالورز  
followers, you should treat them with

کینڈنس و  
kindness and love.

وہ اپنے بچوں کی طرح مہربانی اور محبت سے پیش آتے۔  
ہو موڈیسٹ اینڈ گنڈ بی ٹو از ڈیوٹی دیئر  
Their duty is to be good and modest; you

وہ ہمیشہ سے اچھے اور پاک دامن ہونا ان کا فرض ہے۔  
ہم ٹو کانسڈ بی گنڈ  
should be kind to them.

نیک اور پاک دامن ہونا ان کا فرض ہے۔  
ہم ٹو کانسڈ بی گنڈ  
He was kind to the poor slaves.

وہ غریب غلاموں پر مہربان تھے۔

سلیوز پور دی ٹو کانسڈ واز ہی  
He loved them as his own children.

چلڈرن آون ہیز ایز دیم لوڈ ہی  
وہ انہیں اپنے بچوں کی طرح پیار کرتے تھے۔

سلیوز یور فینڈ سیڈ ہی مسلم دی ٹو  
To the Muslims he said, "Feed your slaves

اینڈ یور سلف ایٹ یو ایز نوڈ جج وڈ  
with such food as you eat yourself and

یو ایز کلوز جج وڈ دیم کلوز  
clothe them with such clothes as you

یور سلف ویزر  
wear yourself.

مسلمانوں کو وہ فرماتے تھے "اپنے غلاموں کو وہی کھانا کھلاؤ جو تم خود کھاتے ہو۔  
اور وہی پہناؤ جو تم خود پہنتے ہو۔

دیم پارڈن رائٹ ڈو دے ایف  
If they do wrong, pardon them.

اگر وہ غلطی کریں تو انہیں معاف کر دو۔

دیم وڈ پارٹ پارڈن کین ناٹ یو ایف  
If you cannot pardon, part with them.

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

ان کانسڈ لی ویم ٹریٹ نور بٹ  
But never treat them unkindly.

لیکن ان کے ساتھ ظالمانہ سلوک نہ کرو۔

زید ہیڈ سلیو اے ہیڈ خدیجہ حضرت  
Hazrat Khadija had a slave named Zaid.

حضرت خدیجہ کا زید نامی ایک غلام تھا۔  
ٹری ٹینڈ آلویز محمد حضرت  
Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ always treated

چائلڈ آون ہیز لائک ہیم  
him like his own child.

حضرت محمد ﷺ ان سے اپنے بچوں کی طرح برتاؤ کرتے تھے۔

نی ڈی دی ہیلپڈ آلویز ہی  
He Always helped the needy.

وہ ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کرتے تھے۔

ہرنگ ٹو یوزڈ ہو مین اولڈ این واز دیئر  
There was an old man who used to bring

ہر قار سٹریم ڈسٹنٹ اے فرام واٹر  
water from a distant stream for his

ماسٹر  
master.

ایک یوزر آدی تھا جو دریا کی ندی سے اپنے آقا کے لئے پانی لاتا تھا۔

آف پرائٹ دی محمد حضرت  
Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ the prophet of

ان ہم ہیلپڈ اینڈ ہم ہیلپڈ اللہ  
Allah, pitied him and helped him in

واٹر دی کیرنگ  
carrying the water.

پیغمبر خدا حضرت محمد ﷺ کو ان پر ترس آیا اور پانی لانے میں اس کی مدد کی۔

ہم ٹو سیڈ ہی ورک دی فینشنگ آفٹر  
After finishing the work he said to him,

نیز یو ون ایور ی ری ممبر ڈو  
"Do remember me whenever you need

آگین ہیلپ  
help again."

کام ختم کرنے کے بعد آپ نے ان سے کہا "جب بھی مدد کی ضرورت ہو تو مجھے یاد رکھو۔"

اینڈ ہائی ٹو یوزڈ محمد حضرت  
Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ used to buy and

دومن قار یوزڈ ایوری ڈے آف چھنگو کیری  
carry things of everyday use for woman

دیم کیری آر ہائی ناٹ کوڈ ہو  
who could not buy or carry them

دہم سلیوز  
themselves.

حضرت محمد ﷺ ان عورتوں کے لئے روزمرہ استعمال کی چیزیں خرید کر لاتے تھے جو وہ خود خرید کر نہیں لاسکتی تھیں۔

ذات ہم ٹو سٹہ سفیان ابو ڈے دن  
One day Abu Sufian said to him, "it does not suit you to carry things for the poor and the low people."

ایک دن ابوسفیان نے کہا۔ "یہ تمہارے لئے مناسب نہیں کہ تم غریب اور کٹر لوگوں کے لئے چیزیں لاؤ۔"

سردو ہو ہاشم آف گریڈ سن دی ایم آئی  
"I am the grandson of Hashim who served the rich and the poor alike and never hated

محمد حضرت سید لو دی  
the low", said Hazrat Muhammad.

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے فرمایا "میں ہاشم کا لوہا ہوں جس نے غریب اور امیر کی یکساں خدمت کی اور غریب سے نفرت نہیں کی۔"

ٹو اینملز اینڈ برڈز ٹو کانسڈ وار عی  
He was kind to birds and animals too.

دہ پردوں اور جانوروں پر بھی مہربان تھے۔  
ہر جینگ ڈرائیڈ کھیل اے سا عی ڈے دن  
One day he saw a camel driver beating his camel to go faster.

ایک دن انہوں نے ایک شربان کو دیکھا جو تیز جانے کے لیے اونٹ کو مار رہا تھا۔

ڈرائیڈ کھیل دی ایڈوانڈڈ پرائٹ دی  
The Prophet advised the camel driver.  
اینمل پور ٹو کانسڈ بی  
"Be kind to your animal."

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

ہر ایون ٹھٹ محمد حضرت  
Hazrat Muhammad treated even his enemies with kindness.

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

ہوازن کی لڑائی میں انہوں نے چھ ہزار جنگی قیدی رہا کر دیے۔  
فارگو عی کھرڈ وار مکہ ون

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

جب مکہ فتح ہوا۔ آپ نے ان تمام دشمنوں کو معاف کر دیا جنہوں نے اس شہر میں آپ ﷺ کو بہت تکلیف دی تھی۔

دی ونڈ اللہ آف پرائٹ دی دس  
Once the Prophet of Allah visited the city of Taif.

ایک بار پیغمبر خدا ﷺ طائف تشریف لے گئے۔  
عی اینڈ ایم ایٹ سنونز قمریو ایٹی میز ہر  
His enemies threw stones at him and he was wounded.

دشمنوں نے ان پر پتھر برسائے اور وہ زخمی ہوئے۔  
ہر کرس ٹو ایم آسڈ ایٹلر دی  
The angles asked him to curse his enemies.

فرشتوں نے کہا اپنے دشمنوں کو بدعبادو۔  
کورڈ ٹو سٹ بین ناٹ ہیو آئی ریمپلائڈ عی  
He replied, "I have not been sent to curse anyone but to be a mercy to mankind."

آپ ﷺ نے جواب دیا "میں کسی کو بدعبادیے نہیں بلکہ انسانوں کے لئے رحمت بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہوں۔"

آف لائف دی فرام ایگزیمپل نو دی فرام  
From these few examples from the life of the Holy Prophet it is clear that he won the hearts of his friends and enemies

ایسی دیت کثیر از ایٹ پرائٹ ہوئی دی  
the Holy Prophet it is clear that he won the hearts of his friends and enemies

ہائی ناٹ اینڈ مری اینڈ کانسڈل لو بالی  
by love, kindness and mercy and not by force.

پیغمبر ﷺ کی زندگی کی ان چند مثالوں سے یہ واضح ہوتا ہے کہ انہوں نے دوستوں اور دشمنوں کے دل محبت، مہربانی اور رحم دی سے جیتے نہ کہ طاقت سے۔

وار عی ان ڈیڈ آل فار وار مری ہر  
His mercy was for all. Indeed, he was

رحمت اللعالمین  
Rehmatul-il-Aalamin.

ان کی رحمت تمام کے لئے تھی۔ بے شک وہ رحمت اللعالمین (دوئوں جہانوں کے لئے رحمت) تھے۔

ہم آپان بی پیس سے  
May peace be upon him!

#### Glossary:

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

widow: a woman whose husband has died.

proposal: an act of formally asking somebody to marry you.

orphan: a child whose parents are dead.

AD: Anno Domini: a Latin phrase meaning "in the year of the Lord", which is used when referring to the year after Hazrat Essa علیہ السلام was born.

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

#### Comprehension:

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) called Sadiq and Amin?

Ans: He never told a lie and was called "Sadiq". He was very honest and fair in his dealings with people that is

why people called him "Amin".

2. Why is Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) called Rahmatul-lil-Aalamin?

Ans: He was kind, gentle, merciful and loved everyone. He had great respect for humanity. Therefore, he was called Rahmatul-lil-Aalamin.

3. What was the impact of Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) personality on people?

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

4. What are the worst sins in the eyes of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)?

Ans: The worst sins in the eyes of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) are maltreatment with women, orphans and widows.

5. How did Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) win the hearts of his enemies and friends?

Ans: He won the hearts of his enemies and friends by love, kindness and mercy and not by force.

B. Circle the correct article (a / an / the) in each sentence. The first one has been done.

1. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was looked after by a / an / the foster mother.

2. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was never told a / an / the lie.

3. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was kind to a / an / the poor slaves.

4. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was a / an / the grandson of Hashim.

5. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) treated a / an / the rich and a / an / the poor alike.

#### Grammar:

A. Rewrite the sentences below in your

notebook. Replace the underlined common noun (phrase) with a proper noun. The first one has been done.

1. The boy went to the city in the morning.

Akram went to Peshawar in the morning.

2. The animal in the zoo was very big. The Lion in the Lahore zoo was very big.

3. This boy is my best friend. Aslam is my best friend.

4. We went to the hospital to see the doctor.

We went to the Lady Reading Hospital to see Dr. Shafiq.

5. My country is very beautiful. Pakistan is very beautiful.

6. We will have holidays in the sixth month.

We will have holidays in the month of June.

- B. Underline the nouns in the sentences below and say whether they are countable or uncountable. The first one has been done.

1. I turned on all the fans. Countable
2. Have you found a house yet? Countable

3. That garden is beautiful. Uncountable

4. The noise frightened her. Uncountable

5. There is no light. Uncountable
6. The iron door has rusted. Countable

- C. Use one word to classify the bold group of words in the sentences below. Differentiate between countable and uncountable noun. The first one has

been done.

1. He sells roses, daisies and marigolds. He sells flowers. (countable)

2. You can buy pens, pencils, papers, and books from his shop. You can buy stationery from his shop. (countable)

3. After her operation, she could only have milk, juice or tea. After her operation, she could only have beverages (uncountable)

4. The carpenter carried his hammer, chisel, and screwdriver. The carpenter carried his tools. (countable)

D. Write the plurals of the following words.

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

- E. Change the following sentences into the plural form. The first one has been done.

1. There is a new boy in my class. There are new boys in our classes.
2. A boy helped us find a taxi to go home. Two boys helped us find taxies to go home.

3. There is a table in Adnan's room. There are tables in Adnan's room.
4. Sara said that her leg was aching. Sara said that her legs were aching.

5. A farmer has bought a tractor. The farmers have bought tractors.

6. A leader should lead by example. Leaders should lead by examples.

- F. Change these irregular singular nouns to plural nouns and then use them in sentences of your own. The first one has been done.

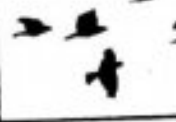
|          |          |                                               |
|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Child | Children | The children are going on a picnic.           |
| 2. Woman | Women    | Women also work in factories                  |
| 3. mouse |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

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

1. A fleet of ships.
2. A litter of debris.
3. A bouquet of flowers.
4. A pride of lions.
5. A herd of sheep.
6. A swarm of bees.

- H. Can you think of suitable collective nouns for the following groups of animals and things? Write them in the

blanks.

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

## UNIT 2

کلاس ان بوائے نو

### NEW BOY IN CLASS

کلاس میں نیا لڑکا

مائی ڈے ون گریڈ ففٹھ ان وار آئی وین

When I was in 5th grade, one day my

از نصیب اللہ بوائے نو اے سینڈ ٹیچر

teacher said, "A new boy Naseebullah is

نومارو کلاس اور نو کنگ

coming to our class tomorrow.

جب میں پانچویں جماعت میں تھا ایک دن میرے ٹیچر نے کہا ایک نیا لڑکا

نصیب اللہ گل سے ہماری کلاس میں آ رہا ہے۔

میں خوش تھا۔

I was glad.

وہ نصیب اللہ بوائے نو دی ہو پڑ آئی

I hoped the new boy Naseebullah would

گزر رہی دن سم بی

be some-one really good.

مجھے امید تھی کہ نیا لڑکا نصیب اللہ واقعی کچھ اچھا ہوگا۔

شوڈنٹ نو اور سینڈ ٹیچر مائی وین

Then my teacher said, "Our new student

کڈ سیکل ویری اے از  
is a very special kid.

بھرمیر نے پچھنے کہا "ہمارا نیا طالب علم ایک بہت ہی خصوصی بچہ ہے۔  
وکیل چیز اے یوزر ہی سو واک کانت ہی  
He can't walk, so he uses a wheelchair.

وہ نہیں چل سکتا لہذا وہ وکیل چیز استعمال کرتا ہے۔  
جینٹل اینڈ کانڈ ویری بی ٹو آل یو وائنٹ آئی  
want you all to be very kind and gentle  
ہوم ایٹ فل ہم میک ٹو ہم ٹورڈز  
towards him to make him feel at home."  
میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ سب اس کے ساتھ انتہائی مہربان اور دوستانہ ہیں تاکہ وہ  
اپنے آپ کو یہاں بے سکون محسوس کرے۔

نور ہڈ آئی بیکار سکیرڈ لیل اے وار آئی  
I was a little scared because I had never  
بی نور وکیل چیز اے ان پرسن اے لون  
known a person in a wheelchair before.  
میں ذرا سا خوفزدہ تھا کیونکہ اس سے پہلے میں وکیل چیز میں ایک شخص کے متعلق  
نہیں جانتا تھا۔

مائی ٹولڈ آئی ڈے دیت ہوم دینٹ آئی وین  
When I went home that day, I told my  
اور ٹو کنگ ہوائے نو دی اباؤٹ ڈیڈ  
dad about the new boy coming to our  
کلاس  
class.

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

اے ان از ہی بیکار جٹ سیڈ قادر مائی  
My father said, "Just because he is in a  
ایہی از ہی مین ڈرنٹ وکیل چیز  
wheelchair doesn't mean he is any  
یو آف ریٹ دی فرام ڈیفرٹ  
different from the rest of you.

پیرے والد نے کہا محض وکیل چیز پر ہونے کا مطلب یہ نہیں کہ وہ تم سب سے  
کسی طور سے مختلف ہے۔

ہیلپ سپیشل سم ٹیڈز جٹ پرائی ہی  
He probably just needs some special help  
واک اے ان ولس  
once in a while."

ہوسکتا ہے اس کو چاک کی خصوصی مدد کی ضرورت پڑ جائے۔  
جٹ ہی دیت سینس نیڈ دیت تھاٹ آئی  
I thought that made sense, that he just  
ہیلپ سم نیڈ  
needed some help.

میں سمجھا کہ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ اس کو کسی مدد کی ضرورت ہے۔  
سٹوڈنٹ نیو دی ڈے ٹیکسٹ دی  
The next day, the new student  
لوکک کلاس اور ٹو کیم نصیب اللہ  
Naseebullah came to our class looking  
انرجیٹک اینڈ مچی  
happy and energetic.

اگلے دن نیا طالب علم نصیب اللہ ہماری کلاس میں آیا خوش اور باہمت دکھائی دیا۔  
کلاس دی ٹو ہم وکیل کڈ ٹیچر دی  
The teacher welcomed him to the class  
یو ہیو ٹو پی ویری آر وی سیڈ اینڈ  
and said, "We are very happy to have you  
کلاس اور ان  
in our class."

ٹیچر نے اس کو کلاس میں خوش آمدید کہا اور یوں ہم آپ کو اپنی کلاس میں پا کر بہت  
خوش ہوئے۔

اور سیلور انٹروڈیوسڈ آل وی وین  
Then we all introduced ourselves.  
ہم سب نے اپنا تعارف کرایا۔

سو اینڈ نصیب اللہ اباؤٹ کیڈریس وار آئی  
I was curious about Naseebullah and so  
ایس ایوری دن وار  
was everyone else.

میں نصیب اللہ کے متعلق جاننے کا شائق تھا اور اسی طرح ہر ایک۔  
ٹو ٹاکڈ آل وی ڈے دیت ریس ایٹ  
At recess that day, we all talked to  
نصیب اللہ  
Naseebullah.

اس دن آدمی چھٹی تک ہم سب نے نصیب اللہ سے باتیں کیں۔  
کیوسچنز ہم آسکڈ سٹوڈنٹس سم  
Some students asked him questions  
وکیل چیز ہر اباؤٹ  
about his wheelchair.

کچھ طلباء نے اس کی وکیل چیز کے متعلق اس سے سوالات پوچھے۔  
مانڈ ٹو سم ڈڈنٹ ہی  
He didn't seem to mind.  
تھاٹ کلاس دی ان ایوری پاڈی فیسٹ ایٹ  
At first everybody in the class thought  
بٹ ہیلپ آف لائے نیڈ نصیب اللہ دیت  
that Naseebullah needed a lot of help but  
کو کڈ ہی دیت ریٹارڈ سون آل وی  
we all soon realized that he could go  
ہر ان وکیل ہی ایوری ویزر آلموسٹ  
almost everywhere he wanted, in his  
وکیل چیز  
wheelchair.

ابتداء میں کلاس میں ہر ایک یہی سمجھتا تھا کہ نصیب اللہ کو اچھی خاصی مدد کی  
ضرورت ہوگی لیکن ہم جلد ہی جان گئے کہ وہ اپنی وکیل چیز میں تقریباً ہر جگہ  
جاسکتا جہاں اس کا جی چاہے۔  
ٹو ولس لیل اے نیڈ ہی واک اے ان ولس  
Once in a while he needed a little push to  
بپ اے اور بگٹ  
get over a bump.

صرف ایک مرتبہ اس کو تھوڑے سے دھکی کی ضرورت پڑی تھی۔  
دی آپ کو ٹانگ کڈ وکیل چیز ہر اینڈ  
As his wheelchair could not go up the  
کچل دی آپ اٹ رولڈ آلویز ہی سٹیزز  
stairs, he always rolled it up the special  
سکول ایٹ ریپ  
ramp at school.

چونکہ اس کی وکیل چیز بیڑیوں پر نہیں جاسکتی تھی تو وہ اس کو سکول کی ڈھلان پر  
چلا لیا کرتا تھا۔  
وڈ پلے گراؤنڈ دی ان گیمز پلے ہی  
He played games in the playground with  
اس آف ریٹ دی  
the rest of us.

وہ کھیل کے میدان میں ہم سب کے ساتھ کھیل سکتا تھا۔  
وڈ ہی ہال ڈانچ پلے ہی دی وین  
When we played dodge ball, he would  
آؤٹ پیل سوسٹ دی گیت آلویز  
always get the most people out.

جب ہم ڈانچ بال کھیلے تو وہ ہمیشہ بہت سے طلباء کو آؤٹ کر دیتا تھا۔  
ایوری ون کلاس ان نصیب اللہ وڈ  
With Naseebullah in class everyone  
ان اور سوز پٹ وی وین دیت ریٹارڈ  
realized that when we put ourselves in  
مور آف دی شوز پرسن این آر  
another person's shoes, we are often more  
ان پرسن دیت وٹ نو سینسٹیو  
sensitive to what that person is  
ایکسپیریئنسنگ  
experiencing.

کلاس میں نصیب اللہ کے ساتھ ہر ایک یہ حقیقت جان گیا کہ جب ہم کسی اور  
کے جوتے پہن لیں ہم اکثر حساس ہو جاتے ہیں کہ اس شخص پر کیا گزر رہی ہے۔  
ویم لیکی آر ٹیس نو لایکلی لیس آر وی  
We are less likely to tease or bully them.  
ہم کم ہی ان کو تنگ کرتے یا ان پر دھونس جاتے ہیں۔

پیلز آر آف کانٹینس مور آر دی ایف  
If we are more conscious of other people's  
ایکسپیکٹ مور اے کیٹ کین دی فیلنگز  
feelings, we can create a more accepting  
سوسائٹی ریسپیکٹفل اینڈ  
and respectful society.

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

### Glossary:

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

scared: frightened / alarmed

realized: understood

respectful: showing or having respect

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

### Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Choose correct meaning of the underlined words.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. It was a delicate situation.

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

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

1. Bullying is the way friendly people behave. (False)

2. Real friends are always helpful and kind. (True)

3. True friends always bully. (False)

4. Bad attitude towards other is a disability. (False)

5. Differently abled people do not need care. (False)

### Grammar:

#### Masculine and Feminine Nouns

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

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

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

Once upon a time, there was a queen and a king. They had two children, a girl and a

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans: Animate

- (1) wife (2) Husband (3) Parrot

Inanimate:

- (1) Pillow (2) Table (3) TV

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

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

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

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

### Unit 3

بشر اے

#### A Nation's Strength

ایک قوم کی طاقت

یک کین من اوٹی بٹ گولڈ ناٹ

Not gold, but only men can make,

دولت نہیں صرف آدمی ہی بنا سکتے ہیں۔

مزاگ اینڈ گریت میٹل اے

A people great and strong, ایک عظیم اور طاقتور قوم

یک آنرڈ اینڈ ٹرڈھ فار ہر من

Men who, for truth and honour's sake,

وہ لوگ جو سچائی اور عزت کی خاطر

لانگ سر اینڈ فاسٹ شیڈ

Stand fast and suffer long.

ثابت قدم رہتے ہیں اور تکفیش برداشت کرتے ہیں  
 سلیپ آدرز وائل درک ہو میں  
 Brave men who work while other's sleep  
 بہادر آدمی جو کہ کام کرتے ہیں جبکہ دوسرے سو جاتے ہیں  
 فلائی آدرز وائل دیر ہو  
 Who dare while others fly  
 جو جرأت کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہیں جب دوسرے بھاگ جاتے ہیں  
 ڈیپ بیلڈز نیشنلز اے بیلڈ دے  
 They build a nation's pillars deep.  
 یہ قوم کی بنیادوں کو مستحکم کرتے ہیں  
 سکا ئی دی ٹو دیم لفٹ اینڈ  
 And lift them to the sky.  
 اور اے آسمانوں تک لے جاتے ہیں  
 رالف والڈو امرسن (Ralph Waldo Emerson)

**Glossary:**

Honour: عزت نفس Self-respect  
 Stand fast: ثابت قدم رہنا Standing firmly  
 Fly: بھاگ جانا run in fear  
 dare: حوصلہ دکھانا show courage  
 pillars: بنیاد foundation

**Comprehension:****A. Answer the following questions:**

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

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

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

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

3. Write the qualities of a brave man.

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

**4. Write the main idea of the poem.**

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

**5. Write down the nouns used in the poem.**

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

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

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

**Vocabulary:****A. Rhyming words used in the poem.**

1. gold fold, bold  
 2. stand band, hand  
 3. dare hare, fair  
 4. deep steep, keep  
 5. fly sky, high

**B. Rewrite the following sentences by capitalizing the letter where necessary. One has been done.**

1. rabia threw the ball over the fence.  
 Rabia threw the ball over the fence.  
 2. the horse galloped around the track.  
 The horse galloped around the track.  
 3. adnan and irfan went to swim in the lake.  
 Adnan and Irfan went to swim in the lake.  
 4. lions roared at their prey.

Lions roared at their prey.

5. my birthday on 14th january.  
 My birthday is on 14th January.  
 6. cricket is my favourite sport.  
 Cricket is my favourite sport.

**Grammar:****Personal Pronouns:**

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ often reads the Holy Quran. (Marwa)  
She often reads the Holy Quran.  
 2. He is watching TV. (Aslam)  
 3. It is green. (the hat)  
 4. It is running. (the cat)  
 5. We are going to the park. (my sister and I)

6. They are in the garden. (the roses)  
 Write the correct possessive pronoun in the gap in the second sentence in each question to give it the same meaning as the sentence before it. One has been done.

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

**hers.**

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

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

**Question words**

Recorder the words to make a question.

1. what afraid of you are?  
 What are you afraid of?  
 2. train on you did which come?  
 On which train do you come?  
 3. who against playing they are?  
 Who are they playing against?  
 4. who she does of remind you?  
 Who does she remind you of?  
 5. Kind you read books of to what do?  
 What kind of books do you read to?  
 Fill in blanks with the correct indefinite pronouns to complete each sentence.  
 1. The fridge is empty. We need to buy something for dinner tonight.  
 2. I've left my wallet at home. Can anyone lend me a bit of money?  
 3. Ismail is a really popular manager everyone likes and respects him.  
 4. I went to Bashir's house this morning but there was none at home.  
 5. None was ready for the party.  
 Fill in the blanks with the pronoun that agrees with its antecedent.

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

#### .....Unit 4.....

ادریس ارتھ کیوک

### EARTHQUAKE AWARENESS

ری بیڈنس اینڈ

### AND PREPAREDNESS

زلزلے سے آگاہی اور تیاری

این دیورنگ سیفٹی آف گارنٹی نو از دیر  
There is no guarantee of safety during an earthquake.

زلزلے کے دوران بچاؤ کی کوئی ضمانت نہیں ہوتی۔  
ہیزرڈ پاسبل آؤٹنی فائنگ ایٹی ہاؤ  
Anyhow identifying possible hazards ahead of time and planning in advance can save lives.

تاہم وقت سے پہلے ممکنہ خطرات کی نشاندہی اور عملی منصوبہ بندی سے جانیں بچائی جاسکتی ہیں۔  
ڈیمینج اینڈ انجریز ریڈیوس آسو کین دی  
This can also reduce injuries and damage to property.

اس سے زخموں اور جائیداد کو بچنے والے نقصان کو کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔  
سیکسز این کریکس پلاسٹر ڈیپ رپیرنگ  
Repairing deep plaster cracks in ceilings

اور ہیڈ اینڈ ٹیکنرٹس فائوڈیشنز اینڈ  
and foundations anchoring overhead  
ایڈ سیلنگ دی ٹو فرملی فکسچرز لائٹنگ  
lighting fixtures firmly to the ceiling, and  
بلڈنگ سیمک لوکل فائونڈ  
following local seismic building  
اسٹینڈرڈ  
standards, will help reduce the impact  
ارتھ کیوک آف  
of earthquakes.

چھتوں اور بنیادوں میں گہرے پلستر کی ورائز اور اوپر روشنی کی تنصیبات چھت کے ساتھ مضبوطی سے اور مقامی زلزلہ لاتی عماراتی معیاروں پر عمل پیرا ہونے سے زلزلوں کے اثرات کو کم کرنے میں مدد مل سکتی ہے۔

ارتھ کیوک این بیفور ڈو ٹو ڈو  
What to do before an Earthquake.

زلزلے سے پہلے کیا کرنا ہے۔

ایگنز ڈینگوشر / فائر ای ہو یو شوئر میک  
Make sure you have a fire extinguisher.

اس بات کو یقینی بنانا کہ آپ کے پاس آگ بجھانے کے آلات ہیں۔

ایکسٹ اینڈ فٹ ای ہو یو شوئر میک  
Make sure you have a first aid kit, a  
ایڈ فلیش لائٹ ای ریڈیو پاورڈ بیٹری  
battery-powered radio, a flashlight, and  
ہوم ایٹ بیٹریز ایکسٹرا  
extra batteries at home.

اس بات کو یقینی بنانا کہ آپ کے پاس فوری طبی امداد کے ہیں گھر میں بیٹری سے چلنے والا ایک ریڈیو، ایک برقی مشق اور اضافی بیٹریاں ہونی چاہیں۔

ایڈ وائر گیس دی آف ٹرن ٹو ہاؤ برین  
Learn how to turn off the gas, water, and  
ایکسٹرا  
electricity.

ہر چیز جاننا کہ گیس، پانی اور بجلی کو کیسے بند کرنا ہے۔

میکل یور میت ٹو دیر آف پلان ای میک  
Make a plan of where to meet your family  
ارتھ کیوک این آؤٹر  
after an earthquake.

منصوبہ بنانا کہ زلزلے کے بعد آپ نے اپنے گھرانے سے کہاں ملنا ہے۔

ڈے ٹیلوز آن آبجیکٹس ہوئی لیو ڈونٹ  
Don't leave heavy objects on shelves (they  
کوئی اے ڈیورنگ فال سے  
may fall during a quake).

فیلوں پر بھاری چیزوں کو نہ رکھیں وہ زلزلے کے دوران گر سکتی ہیں۔

ایڈ کپ بورڈز فرنیچر ہوئی ہینکر  
Anchor heavy furniture, cupboards, and  
فلور آر وائر دی ٹو اپلائن  
appliances to the walls or floor.

بھاری فرنیچر، الماریاں اور آلات کو دیواروں یا فرش کے ساتھ بانڈیں۔

ارتھ کیوک این ڈیورنگ ڈو ٹو ڈو  
What to do during an Earthquake.

زلزلے کے دوران کیا کرنا چاہیے۔

آؤٹ اوپن دی این ٹو آؤٹ ڈورز یور این  
If you're outdoors, stay in the open away  
میت دیت اینی ٹھنک آر لائینز پاور فرام  
from power lines or anything that might  
فال  
fall.

اگر آپ گھر سے باہر ہیں کھلی جگہ پر ٹھہریں برقی تاروں سے دور یا کسی چیز سے جو گر سکتی ہو۔

فال مائٹ سٹف بلڈنگز فرام آؤٹ ٹو  
Stay away from buildings, stuff might fall  
فال کنڈ بلڈنگ دی آر بلڈنگ دی آف  
off the building or the building could fall  
یو آن  
on you.

عمارتوں سے دور رہیں عمارت کا ملبہ آپ پر گر سکتا ہے یا عمارت آپ پر گر سکتی ہے۔

آؤٹ سائڈ اینڈ وینڈوز فرام آؤٹ ٹو  
Stay away from windows and outside  
ڈورز  
doors.

کھڑکیاں اور بیرونی دیواروں سے دور رہیں۔

آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
If you're indoors, stand in a doorway, or  
فرنیچر ہوئی اڈر کرال  
crawl under heavy furniture.

اگر آپ گھر کے اندر ہیں تو دروازے کے راستے میں کھڑے ہو جائیں یا بھاری

فرنیچر کے نیچے چھپ جائیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

فرنیچر کے نیچے چھپ جائیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ٹوٹی ہوئی شیشیوں سے باہر رکھیں۔

ایڈ گلاس بریکن آؤٹ ڈورے اے این سٹینڈ این ڈور یور این  
Be careful around broken glass and  
ڈیبرس  
debris.

ادائیجڈ ٹو شوز سٹریڈ آر بوس ویئر  
Wear boots or sturdy shoes to avoid  
injuries to your feet. Expect after Shooks.  
بوت پہنیں یا سوتے شوز تاکہ آپ کے پاؤں زخموں سے بچ سکیں۔ آنٹر شاکی کی توقع رکھیں۔

**Glossary:**

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

hazard: a danger or risk.

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

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

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

**Comprehension:**

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think earthquakes are scary?

Ans: Yes, earthquakes are scary.

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

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

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

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

4. Does the ground always shake in an earthquake?

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

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

Ans: First of all I would stay in the open area away from power lines or

anything that might fall.

B. Choose the correct option.

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

i. Get under the desk ✓

ii. Run upstairs

iii. Stay where you are sitting

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

i. Get out of the car ✓

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

iii. Stay in the car

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

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

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

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

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

i. High ii. Medium ✓ iii. Low

5. If you are outdoors when an earthquake hits.

i. Stay away from buildings and electricity wires ✓

ii. Stay near a wall

iii. Run around for help

**Grammar:**

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

|      |       |       |      |
|------|-------|-------|------|
| load | glass | lead  | lock |
| play | blush | grass | pray |
| rock | brush | read  | road |

load and road

glass and grass

lock and rock

play and pray

blush and brush

lead and read

**Unit 5**

ڈیموکریسی

**Democracy**

جمہوریت

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

ایک زمانہ تھا جب دنیا کے تقریباً ہر ملک پر ایک بادشاہ یا ملکہ حکومت کرتا تھا۔

کنگ اے بی کم سن ہر ڈائیز کنگ اے دن

When a king died, his son became a king.

جب وہ مر جاتا، اس کا بیٹا اس کی جگہ بادشاہ بن جاتا۔

اڈر اینڈ فٹرز اون ہر اپوائنٹڈ ہی

He appointed his own ministers and other

officers.

وہ اپنے وزرا اور افسروں کو مقرر کرتا تھا۔

واٹھ ہی دن ایور دم ری موڈ ہی

He removed them whenever he wished.

وہ جب چاہتا تھا انہیں ہٹا دیتا۔

دی وائز اینڈ گڈ واز کنگ دی ایف

If the king was good and wise, the

country made progress and the people

were happy.

اگر بادشاہ اچھا اور دانا ہوتا، ملک ترقی کرتا اور لوگ خوش ہوتے تھے۔

وائز اینڈ گڈ ٹائٹ ور کنگز آل بٹ

But all kings were not good and wise.

لیکن تمام بادشاہ اچھے اور دانا نہیں ہوتے تھے۔

روڈ ہی ان کیٹ واز کنگ دی ایف

If the king was incompetent he ruled

ان وائزلی

unwisely.

اگر بادشاہ بےوقوف ہوتا، وہ جاہلانہ حکومت کرتا تھا۔

فار ٹائٹ مٹی گورنٹ دی سپٹ ہی

He spent the government money not for

the good of his people, but for his own

personal enjoyment.

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

آف آئمز دی ان وائز نو ہیٹ میٹل دی

The people had no voice in the affairs of

the state.

لوگ ملک کے معاملات میں بات نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔

کالڈ از گورنٹ آف قارم دی

This form of government is called

"monarchy".

اس قسم کی حکومت کو "بادشاہت" کہا جاتا ہے۔

شڈلز سن وائز سم پاسڈ ٹائم ایز

As time passed, some wise man started

thinking.

جس ہی وقت گزرا کچھ حکم مند لوگوں نے سوچنا شروع کیا۔

ایکل آر من آل دیت سیڈ دے

They said that all men are equal.

انہوں نے کہا تمام انسان برابر ہیں۔

ٹو پاور دی ہو مین ون گڈ وائز

Why should one man have the power to

rule over others.

کیوں ایک شخص کو دوسروں پر حکومت کا اختیار ہونا چاہیے۔

ہر میٹل دی نو بی لاگ کنٹری دی

The country belongs to the people who

live in it.

ملک ان لوگوں کا ہے جو اس میں رہتے ہیں۔

ایٹ قار ٹائٹ اینڈ ٹکمز پے دے

They pay taxes and fight for it.

وہ لوگ دانا کرتے ہیں اور اس کے لیے لڑتے ہیں۔

ایکل اینڈ ڈیوٹیز ایکل ہو دم آف آل

All of them have equal duties and equal

ان تمام کے حقوق اور فرائض یکساں ہیں۔  
rights.  
دی زول ٹو رائٹس ایکول ہیر خلہ سے

They should have equal rights to rule the country.  
انہیں ملک پر حکومت کا یکساں حق ہونا چاہیے۔  
رول بین آل کین ہاؤ بٹ

But how can all men rule?  
لیکن تمام آدمی کس طرح حکومت کر سکتے ہیں؟

سرٹن اے الیکٹڈ ہائی سو ڈو کین دے

They can do so by electing a certain

number of persons from among

ہم از دی فار ویم سلیجز

themselves for this purpose.

وہ ایسا اپنے آپ میں آدمیوں کی ایک خاص تعداد کو منتخب کر کے کر سکتے ہیں۔

ایکشن کالڈ از دی

This is called "election".

دی آر سٹیل دی ہائی الیکٹڈ پرسنز دی

The persons elected by the people are the

رپرینٹایٹو

people's representatives.

منتخب شدہ آدمی لوگوں کے نمائندے ہوتے ہیں۔

دی رن رپرینٹایٹو

These representatives run the

کٹری دی آف گورنٹ

government of the country.

یہ نمائندے ملک کی حکومت چلاتے ہیں۔

دی آف وٹیز دی ٹو اکارڈنگ رول دے اف

If they rule according to the wishes of the

دیم ریسپیکٹ سٹیل دی سٹیل

people, the people respect them.

اگر یہ لوگوں کی خواہشات کے مطابق حکومت کرتے ہیں تو لوگ ان کی عزت

کر لیتے ہیں۔

دی ہیڈ آر دے ناٹ اف

If not, they are removed.

اگر نہیں کرتے تو وہ ہٹا دیے جاتے ہیں۔

کالڈ از گورنٹ آف سسٹم دی

This system of government is called

ڈیموکریسی

"democracy".

ایسا حکومتی نظام "جمہوریت" کہلاتا ہے۔

دی آف گورنٹ دی از ڈیموکریسی

Democracy is the government of the

سٹیل دی ہائی اینڈ سٹیل دی فار سٹیل

people, for the people and by the people.

جمہوریت لوگوں کی، لوگوں کے لئے اور لوگوں کے ذریعے حکومت ہوتی ہے۔

ڈیموکریسی آف ایج دی از دی

This is the age of democracy.

یہ جمہوریت کا دور ہے۔

دی ہیڈ ورلڈ دی آف سٹیز موٹ

Most countries of the world have this

گورنٹ آف فرام

from of government.

دنیا کے زیادہ تر ممالک میں اس قسم کی حکومت ہے۔

ہو سٹل وچ سٹیز فو اے آر دیز

There are a few countries which still have

کنگز

kings.

کچھ ممالک ایسے ہیں جن میں ابھی تک بادشاہت ہے۔

ناؤ آر دیز آف سم ایون بٹ

But even some of these are now

ڈیموکریٹک

democratic.

اب ان میں سے بھی کچھ میں جمہوریت ہے۔

دی ایڈ آرڈر وچ کنگز دیز

Their kings, though honoured as the

ناٹ ڈو نیشن دیز ان ٹیگز ہائٹ

highest figures in their nations, do not

گورنٹ دی چنچ

manage the government.

ان کے بادشاہ، اگرچہ قوم میں بڑی شان والے اور معزز ہوتے ہیں حکومت

نہیں چلاتے۔

اے ہیڈ آلسو پاکستان کٹری آرڈ

Our country, Pakistan, also has a

ڈیموکریسی

democracy.

ہمارا ملک پاکستان بھی جمہوریت ہے۔

آف ری پبلک اسلامک دی از ات

It is known as the Islamic Republic of

پاکستان

Pakistan.

اس کا نام اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان ہے۔

کٹری آرڈ آف لا دی ٹو اکارڈنگ

According to the law of our country,

قائمہ ایوری آفٹر ہیلڈ بی ٹو آر ایکشن

elections are to be held after every five

ایرز

years.

ہمارے ملک کے قانون کے مطابق انتخابات ہر پانچ سال بعد منعقد ہوتے

ہیں۔

سرٹن اے الیکٹڈ سٹیل دی الیکشن دی ان

In the election, the people elect a certain

نمبر

number of persons as their

رپرینٹایٹو

representatives for the National

پاکستان آف اسمبلی

Assembly of Pakistan.

انتخابات میں لوگ پاکستان کی قومی اسمبلی کے لئے خاص تعداد میں نمائندے

منتخب کرتے ہیں۔

ایکٹ پراونسز دی آف سٹیل سیکرلی

Similarly, people of the provinces elect

اسمبلیز

members for the Provincial assemblies.

اس طرح صوبوں کے لوگ صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے ارکان کا انتخاب کرتے ہیں۔

ممبرز اسمبلیز

The provincial assemblies elect members

سینٹ دی فار

for the Senate.

صوبائی اسمبلیاں ایوان بالا کے ارکان منتخب کرتے ہیں۔

اسمبلی سٹیل دی اینڈ سینٹ دی

The senate and the National Assembly

دی پارلیمنٹ دی آف ہاؤسز ٹو آر

are two Houses of the Parliament; the

دی آف ممبرز دی اینڈ پارلیمنٹ

parliament and the members of the

پریزیڈنٹ دی ایکٹ اسمبلی پراونسز

provincial assemblies elect the President

پاکستان آف

of Pakistan.

ایوان بالا اور قومی اسمبلی پارلیمنٹ کے دو ایوان ہیں۔ پارلیمنٹ اور صوبائی

اسمبلیوں کے ارکان صدر پاکستان کا انتخاب کرتے ہیں۔

دی آف لیڈر دی نومی نیٹ پریزیڈنٹ دی

The president nominates the leader of the

اسمبلی سٹیل دی ان پارٹی سیکورٹی

majority party in the National Assembly

پاکستان آف فیسر پرائم دی بی ٹو

to be the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

صدر قومی اسمبلی میں اکثریتی پارٹی کے رہنما کو پاکستان کا وزیر اعظم نامزد کرتا

ہے۔

Chosen

Appointed: مقرر کیا گیا

Ministers: وزراء

Senior members of the government

Unwisely: بددعا

Foolishly

Affairs: معاملات

Events that are of public interest

Monarchy: بادشاہت

Government by a king or a queen

Democracy: جمہوریت

Democracy is that form of Govt in which

people elect their representatives.

Nominates: مقرر کرتا

In Pakistan the president nominates the

prime minister.

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following question.

1. What is the difference between

democracy and monarchy?

Ans: In monarchy the only one man has

the power to rule over others but the

democracy is a type of government in

which the citizens rule their country

through their representatives.

2) Who has the right to elect the

representative of the country in a democratic government?

Ans: The people has the right to elect the representative of the country in a democratic government.

3) What is the advantage of democratic form of government?

Ans: In a democratic form of government the country is governed by law while the people are given the freedom of expression and movement.

4) What is the disadvantage of monarchy?

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

5) What do you know about election?

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

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

1. In Pakistan elections are to be held after every five years.
2. The President nominates the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
3. The members of assemblies elect the President.
4. In monarchy, all powers of the government is in the hands of the monarch
5. All people have equal duties and rights.

Grammar:

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

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

2. She was forgetting her problems. helping verb

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

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

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

6. They had done their homework. main verb

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

1. She grew into a fine young woman. linking verb
2. Most people drink coffee or tea every day. action verb
3. The vanilla ice cream tasted good. linking verb
4. He became the first man on the moon. linking verb
5. The class ate all the burgers at the party. action verb
6. A snake will go for anything nearing it. linking verb
7. The girl looked great in the red dress. action verb
8. He grew tired of all the negative talk. linking verb

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

1. Can I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you can.
2. Don't touch that wire because it may be dangerous.
3. I can swim quite well when I was five years old.

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

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

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

1. Bad boys hide their faults. transitive-faults
2. Some boys threw stones at the frogs. transitive-stones
3. The fire burnt in the east. intransitive
4. The sun rises in the east. intransitive
5. The frog jumped out of the pond. intransitive

B. Complete the following by supplying an object:

1. The horse kicked the man
2. The teacher punished the student.
3. A shoemaker makes shoes
4. My brother wrote a letter
5. He broke glass

Revision unit 1-5

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

1. Karim saw a flock of geese across the field. (goose)
2. There were too many persons in line, so I left. (person)
3. Five children were playing in my backyard. (child)
4. The farmer had seven geese. (goose)
5. Two men helped move the load. (man)

B. Circle the collective noun or nouns in

each sentence.

1. The army walked across the land.
  2. The troops headed towards the battle field.
  3. The flock of geese flew over the lake.
  4. The herd moved towards the river.
  5. I bought a bouquet of flowers from the market.
- C. Underline the correct possessive form for the following animate nouns.
1. The (birds / bird's) nest is in my yard.
  2. The (squirrels / squirrel's) tail is bushy.
  3. The (childrens / children's) trip to the zoo was fun.
  4. The (puppys / puppy's) tail wags when he is happy.
  5. The (duck's / ducks) home is in the lake.
- D. Circle the indefinite pronoun in each sentence below.
1. Make sure to tell everybody about my birthday party.
  2. Everybody wants to win the game.
  3. She is the one who helps me the most.
  4. Please tell someone to wash the dishes.
  5. Everything we have done has been by the book.
- E. Read the following sentences carefully. Tell whether the underlined word is main or helping verb.
1. Do you want to go for picnic? helping verb
  2. She has had her dog since 2015. helping verb
  3. He needs to go to the doctor. main verb

4. Lubna has been talking for 10 minutes. helping verb

5. He was planning a trip to Murree. helping verb

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

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

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

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

- H. Identify minimal pairs in the following words.

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

## UNIT 6

لیٹل ٹھنکو

### LITTLE THINGS

چھوٹی چیزیں

واٹر آف ڈراپس لیٹل  
Little drops of water, پانی کے چھوٹے قطرے  
سینڈ آف گرینز لیٹل  
Little grains of sand, ریت کے چھوٹے دانے (زرے)  
اوشن مائٹی ری میک  
Make the mighty ocean, بڑے سمندر بناتے ہیں  
لینڈ پلایزٹ دی اینڈ  
And the pleasant land اور خوبصورت زمین  
موشن لیٹل دی اینڈ  
And the little moments اور چھوٹے لمحات  
ہی دے دو ہمیل  
Humble though they be, خواہ کتنے ہی حقیر ہوں  
ایئرٹی آف ایجر مائٹی ری میک  
Make the mighty ages, Of eternity عظیم اور لاقانی زمانے بناتے ہیں  
کاسٹولس آف ڈیڈز سل  
Little deeds of kindness, مہربانی کے ننھے کارنامے  
لو آف ورڈز سل  
Little words of love, محبت کے ننھے الفاظ  
ایڈن این ارجھ اور میک  
Make our earth an Eden, ہماری زمین کو جنت ارضی بنا دیں  
ایڈن ہون دی لائیک  
Like the heaven above. جیسی کہ اوپر والی جنت  
(Julia Carney)

### Comprehension:

- A. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Write the main idea of the poem.

Ans: We should not look down upon little things. Everything has its importance, how little it may be. As we see every big and great thing is made up of little things. An ocean is made up of little drops of water. Little grains of sand make a big

desert. Little deeds of kindness and love console the hearts and bring happiness in this world.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 6) Write down the nouns used in the poem.

Ans: Drop, water, sand, ocean, land, moment, love, earth, Eden, heaven.

- B. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.

1. The poem "little things" is written by \_\_\_\_\_

- William Ross Wallace.
  - Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - Julia Carney✓
  - Eliza Cook
2. Little \_\_\_\_\_ of sand".

- Water
- tears
- grains✓
- rain

3. Make the mighty \_\_\_\_\_
- ocean✓
  - world
  - mountain
  - sea

4. And the \_\_\_\_\_ land.
- sandy
  - pleasant✓
  - mighty
  - humble

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

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

### Vocabulary:

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

|           |           |        |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| HUSband   | aBOUT     | aRRIVE |
| reMARKble | imPORTant |        |

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

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

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

- C. Rhyming words used in the poem.

make lake deed seed  
like hike

### Grammar:

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

- The girl has a sweet voice.
- Ali is a fine batsman.
- That is a big house.

4. I like red roses.  
5. It is a bright day.  
B. Pick at least three adjectives of quality from the text.  
Little drop; mighty ocean, pleasant land.  
C. Pick out the adjectives of quantity in the following sentences.  
1. Step back three paces.  
2. He made several mistakes.  
3. I speak few words.  
4. He is ninety years of age.  
5. Did you get many marks?

Write whether the following words are absolute adjectives or not.

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

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

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

### Unit 7

## TAXILA: AN ANCIENT CITY

### OF PAKISTAN

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

لوگ سکول فرام بیک کیم سکین  
Sakina came back from school, looking very happy, she told her father:  
سکینہ سکول سے واپس آئی تو بہت خوش دکھائی دے رہی تھی اس نے اپنے والد سے کہا:

ٹو وزٹ اے ارسنڈ ہیز سکول اور سکینہ  
Sakina: Our school has arranged a visit to Taxila.  
سکینہ: ہمارے سکول نے ٹیکسلا کا سیر کا انتظام کیا ہے۔

میلپ ورنش جج ٹاکس ویری از دس قاور  
Father: This is very nice! Such visits help students learn a lot  
باپ: بہت خوب! اس طرح کی سیر بچوں کو بہت ساری چیزیں سکھانے میں مدد دیتی ہیں۔

از اٹ ویر لرن وڈ آئی لیٹ ایٹ سکینہ  
Sakina: At least I would learn where it is?  
سکینہ: کم از کم مجھے یہ پتہ چل جائے گا کہ یہ کہاں ہے۔

پشاور فرام آوے کلومیٹر از اٹ قاور  
Father: It is 119 km away from Peshawar and is famous for the ruins of this ancient city.  
باپ: یہ پشاور سے 119 کلومیٹر دور ہے اور یہ قدیم شہر کے کھنڈرات کے لئے مشہور ہے۔

دی ویت آس ٹولڈ ٹیچر آور لیس سکینہ  
Sakina: Yes! Our teacher told us that the ruins of this ancient city are spread over

کلومیٹر سکور سکین آف ایریا این  
an area of sixteen square kilometers.  
سکینہ: ہاں! ہمارے استاد نے ہمیں بتایا ہے کہ اس قدیم شہر کے کھنڈرات 16 کلومیٹر کے علاقے میں پھیلے ہوئے ہیں۔

دی ی گویو کڈ یو اف وڈر آئی  
I wonder if you could give me the historical background of Taxila.  
یہ میرے لئے حیرانگی کا باعث ہوگی اگر تم مجھے ٹیکسلا کا تاریخی پس منظر بیان کرو۔

از ٹیکسلا آف سیولائزیشن دی قاور  
Father: The civilization of Taxila is almost 2500 years old.  
باپ: ٹیکسلا کی تہذیب 2500 پرانی ہے۔

ٹریک دی بائی کن قروڈ واز ٹیکسلا  
Taxila was conquered by the Greek rulers.  
یونانی حکمرانوں نے ٹیکسلا کو فتح کیا۔

بی کیم ٹیکسلا ایریز کٹ دی ڈیورنگ  
During the next 200 years Taxila became a renowned center of learning Philosophy and Art.  
اگلے دو سو سالوں کے دوران ٹیکسلا، آرٹ اور فلسفہ سکھانے کا مشہور مرکز بن گیا۔

سٹیز ان سٹ قمری ان ٹو ڈی وائڈ از اٹ  
It is divided into three ancient cities.  
یہ تین قدیم شہروں میں تقسیم تھا۔

سٹیز روز آر وچ اینڈ سکینہ  
Sakina: And which are those cities?  
سکینہ: یہ شہر کون سے ہیں؟

نیمنز دیر ی ٹل یو کین  
Can you tell me their names?  
کیا تم مجھے اس کے نام بتا سکتے ہو؟

ماؤڈ بھیر ٹل اریٹ دی قاور  
Father: The earliest city, Bhir Mound, dates back to the sixth century B.C. It

کریمپ اینڈ سٹریٹس اور گولڈ ہینڈ  
had irregular streets and cramped houses.  
باب: سب سے پہلا شہر بھیر ماؤڈ، چھٹی صدی قبل مسیح پرانا ہے۔ ان میں بے قاعدہ گلیاں اور مختصر گھر تھے۔

آپوزٹ دی آن سرکپ از ٹل نڈر دی  
The newer city is Sirkap on the opposite side of the Tamara stream.  
اگر آپ سائڈ

تھریڈی کے مختلف سمت میں سرکپ نہایت نیا شہر ہے۔  
ی۔ لی پٹری سکینہ دی ان بلٹ واز اٹ  
It was built in the second century B.C.  
سٹی پلینڈ ویل اے واز سرکپ  
Sirkap was a well planned city.

سیدری صدی قبل مسیح میں تعمیر ہوا تھا سیرکپ باقاعدہ منصوبہ بندی والا شہر تھا۔  
این ماڈرن از سرخ سٹی قروڈ دی  
The third city, Sirsukh, is modern as compared to the first two.  
تیسرا شہر سیرخ پہلے دو شہروں کی بہ نسبت زیادہ جدید ہے۔

دی ان ٹنگز کوشان دی بائی بلٹ واز اٹ  
It was built by the Kushan kings in the fourth century B.C. It is a well laid out city.  
چوتھی صدی قبل مسیح میں کوشان بادشاہوں نے اسے تعمیر کیا تھا۔

سٹیز اینٹ سنٹرل آفٹر ہیرٹ  
Patterned after Central Asian cities.  
یہ سٹی اینٹلی شہروں کے طرز پر بہت کشادہ اور مضافات تک کھل شہر تھا۔  
لڈ وٹ اسٹونیشنگ ویری ہاؤ سکینہ  
Sakina: How very astonishing! What else can we see there?

سکینہ: کتنی حیران کن! وہاں ہم اور کیا دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔  
اے آف اینڈلس آر دیر قاور  
Father: There are endless images of a

سٹون ان بدھا گواتما سٹ گریٹ  
great Saint Gautama Buddha, in stone  
سٹو آف  
and stucco.

باپ: وہاں پر پتھر اور سنگ مرمر کے چوڑے سے چوڑے عظیم گواتما بدھ کے  
بے شمار مجسمے ہیں۔

دی آل ڈی پکٹنگ ماڈلز مٹی آر دیئر  
There are many mounds depicting all the  
سٹ گریٹ دی آف سٹیجز اہمورٹنٹ  
important stages of the great sage.

بہت سی نیلے ہیں جو اس عظیم مدبر کی زندگی کے اہم مراحل کی تصویر کرتے ہیں۔  
بڑے آباد آس کل سٹیجز سٹ گریٹ دیئر  
The sculptured statues tell us about his  
ہائم آف لائف  
life and times.

ترانے ہوئے مجسمے ہمیں اس کی زندگی اور زمانے سے آگاہ کرتے ہیں۔  
انٹرنگ ریلی از دی سکیٹ  
Sakina: This is really interesting.

سکین: یہ تو بہت دلچسپ ہے۔  
سٹیجز دی کیپ دے ڈو دیئر  
Where do they keep the statues?

مجھے کہاں رکھے جاتے ہیں؟  
فیکلا ایٹ میوزیم اے از دیئر قادر  
Father: There is a museum at Taxila,

دس نو بی لائنگ ٹھکانو مٹی ہیر دیج  
which has many things belonging to this  
سٹیجز دی ان کورڈنگ پیریڈ  
period including the statues.

باپ: فیکلا میں ایک عجیب گھر ہے، جس میں ان مجسموں کے علاوہ اس کی بہت سی  
چیزیں ہیں۔

سیرل جیولری کونز آف کولیکشن اٹس  
Its collection of coins, jewellery, seals,  
از نو کارپنٹری یوٹنسلز سلور سٹو  
beads, silver utensils, carpentry tools is

وہلو ایبل دیئر  
very valuable.

اس کے سکوں، زیورات، مہر، ہار چاکی کے برتن اور بڑی اوزار بہت قیمتی  
ہیں۔

میں سٹ گریٹ از کولیکشن ریل اٹس بٹ  
But its real collection is sculptures made  
سٹو آف  
of stone and stucco.

لیکن اس کے اصل مجموعے پتھر اور سنگ مرمر کے چوڑے سے چوڑے مجسمے  
ہیں۔

میوزیم دی آف ڈسپلے ایمریسیو دی  
The impressive display of the museum  
ہلپس اٹس ویزٹرز اٹس انفرمیشن  
helps its visitors to get information about

بدھا لارڈ دی گواتما آف پریڈ دی  
the period of Gautama, the Lord Buddha.  
عجیب گھر کی دل نشین نمائش سیاحوں کو عظیم بدھا کے دور کی معلومات حاصل  
کرنے میں مدد دیتی ہے۔

سیرنگ درجہ از میوزیم دی فیکٹ ان  
In fact, the museum is worth seeing.

حقیقت میں عجیب گھر دیکھنے سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔  
سٹ دیئر یو جیک سکیٹ  
Sakina: Thank you very much.

سکین: آپ کا شکریہ۔  
دی آل ٹرپ مائی انجوائے نو اہل بی آئل ناؤ  
Now I'll be able to enjoy my trip all the  
more.  
اب میں اپنی سیر سے زیادہ لطف اٹھا سکتی ہوں۔

### Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Which province of Pakistan is Taxila situated in?

Ans: Taxila is situated in the province of Punjab.

2. Name another ancient city that you have heard about.

Ans: Mohanjodaro.

3. What do you know about the civilization of Taxila?

Ans: The civilization of Taxila is almost 2500 years old. It became renowned centre of learning philosophy and art.

4. Propose various suggestions to conserve

heritage sites in Pakistan.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxila has a museum in which various things belonging to the period displayed. It has collection of coins, Jewellery, seals, beads, silver utensils and carpentry tools. But valuable sculptures which are made of stone and stucco helps its visitors to know about the great Buddha.

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

1. Going to the doctor is scary. Opinion

2. Abdul Sattar Edhi was a great man. Opinion

3. Water is made of hydrogen and oxygen. Fact

4. Elephants are the largest land mammals. Fact

5. The best vacation is going camping. Opinion

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

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

### Grammar:

A. Fill in the blanks to form adverbs.

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

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

1. hardly He hardly passed his exam.

2. quite: She speaks English quite fluently.

3. enough: He has enough time for his homework

Circle the adverb of time and underline adverbs of place in the sentences below.

First one has been done.

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

Put the adverb of frequency on the right place.

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

## Unit 8

### A LETTER OF INVITATION TO FRIEND TO ATTEND YOUR BIRTHDAY PARTY

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

40, Stadium Road,  
Peshawar Cantt,  
2nd Feb, 2017.  
My dear Hafsa,  
You will be glad to know that I will be celebrating my 14th birthday on the 25th of this month.

I have invited a few friends to join us on this happy day.  
My cousin, Seema has also promised to come from Islamabad.  
My mother is also coming.

I hope you are well. I haven't written for a long time, I was busy with preparation for exams. I also try to help my parents as much as possible. I like to do my room, it makes me feel cheerful. I'm sure that you help

It will give me great pleasure if you could

also join us.

I hope you will not disappoint us.

After the party, we shall enjoy a few songs from Seema who, as you know, has such a sweet voice.

If you could let me know the date and time of your arrival, I shall meet you at the bus stop.

Give my respectful regards to your Ammi and Abboo.  
My mother also wishes me to send her regards to your Ammi.

Yours sincerely,  
Humera

### Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is an informal letter?

Ans: A letter is said to be informal when it

is written in a friendly manner of someone you are familiar with.

2. Do you know the difference between a formal and informal letter?

Ans:

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

3. Why do we need to write a letter?

Ans: We need to write a letter to communicate with people who lived apart from family and friends.

4. Why do you write informal letters to?

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

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

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

Hose # 56,

University Town,

Peshawar 1. Your address

3rd Feb. 2017 2. the date

Dear Parveen, 3. the greeting

I hope you are well. 4. the beginning

I haven't written for a long time, I was busy with preparation for exams. I also try to help my parents as much as possible. I like to do my room, it makes me feel cheerful. I'm sure that you help



letter.

House # 36,  
GT Road, Rahim abad, Swat.  
26th November, 2017

Dear Hamza

I received a letter yesterday from father informing me that you are very poor in studies as a result of which you failed in the exam. This is very alarming. You know that education makes a person perfect. And without hardwork education is not attainable. You should work regularly to get good marks. Therefore, I am advising you to study regularly. I hope you will listen to me.

Your loving father.

Grammar:

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

1. It rains here in summer? (rain)
2. Your English is getting better. (get)
3. Where's Sara? She is sleeping now. (sleep)
4. Well, goodnight. I am going to bed. (go)
5. Water boils at 100°C. (boil)

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

Dear Uncle Fazal,  
I am writing (write) to tell you how I get on (get on) in my first term at School. Actually, I am really enjoying (really enjoy) myself! I study (study) quite hard as well, but at the moment I spend

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

Take care of yourself.

Your niece,

Kulsoom.

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

| washing                                                           | cooking | playing | building |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| swimming                                                          | snowing | taking  | watching |
| coming                                                            | doing   |         |          |
| 1. I can't talk now. I <u>am washing</u> the dishes.              |         |         |          |
| 2. Listen to Jim. He <u>is playing</u> the guitar.                |         |         |          |
| 3. It <u>is coming</u> so we can go skiing.                       |         |         |          |
| 4. Look at Jill. She <u>is swimming</u> in the river.             |         |         |          |
| 5. They <u>are building</u> a new house.                          |         |         |          |
| 6. Someone <u>is cooking</u> I can smell the food.                |         |         |          |
| 7. Hurry. The bus <u>is snowing</u> .                             |         |         |          |
| 8. They <u>are doing</u> their exercises so they can lose weight. |         |         |          |
| 9. I can't answer the phone. I <u>am taking</u> a shower.         |         |         |          |
| 10. Danish and Jaffar <u>are watching</u> the football on TV.     |         |         |          |

D. Form sentences in the present continuous tense.

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

|                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. They play football.                                         |
| 2. They <u>are playing</u> football.                           |
| 3. It rains.<br>It <u>is raining</u> .                         |
| 4. Annie writes a letter.<br>Annie <u>is writing</u> a letter. |
| 5. Bashir reads a book.<br>Bashir <u>is reading</u> a book.    |

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

## AN APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION IN A SCHOOL

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

میرا نام  
The Headmaster,  
Govt High School No.1,  
Bannu city.  
سر ڈیر

جناب عالی،  
میرے والد، جو کہ نیشنل بینک میں اکاؤنٹنٹ ہے، کاتارہ نوشہرہ سے بینک کے  
Nowshera to Bannu.  
میرے والد، جو کہ نیشنل بینک میں اکاؤنٹنٹ ہے، کاتارہ نوشہرہ سے بینک کے  
Nowshera to Bannu.

میرے والد، جو کہ نیشنل بینک میں اکاؤنٹنٹ ہے، کاتارہ نوشہرہ سے بینک کے  
Nowshera to Bannu.  
میرے والد، جو کہ نیشنل بینک میں اکاؤنٹنٹ ہے، کاتارہ نوشہرہ سے بینک کے  
Nowshera to Bannu.

میرے والد، جو کہ نیشنل بینک میں اکاؤنٹنٹ ہے، کاتارہ نوشہرہ سے بینک کے  
Nowshera to Bannu.  
میرے والد، جو کہ نیشنل بینک میں اکاؤنٹنٹ ہے، کاتارہ نوشہرہ سے بینک کے  
Nowshera to Bannu.

میری گزارش ہے کہ مجھے اسکول کے اسی کلاس میں داخلہ دیا جائے۔  
واہ آئی نوشہرہ ایٹ اسکول مائی ان  
In my school at Nowshera, I was  
ان سٹوڈنٹس بیٹ دی آف دن کن سٹڈنٹ  
considered one of the best Students in  
کلاس دی  
the class.

اپنے اسکول نوشہرہ میں میں اپنی کلاس کے بہترین طلباء میں سے ایک تھا۔  
دہری ان قاتیہ فرسٹ دی آف دن آلوپ واہ آئی  
I was always one of the first five in every  
ایگزامینیشن  
examination.

میں ہر امتحان میں بہت پہلے پانچ طلباء میں سے ہوتا تھا۔  
آپن آئی جیسی ٹیکس ایڈ اگھس ان  
In English and Mathematics, I often  
مارکس ہائیٹ دی سیکور  
secured the highest marks.

انگریزی اور ریاضی میں اکثر میرے نمبر اچھے آتے تھے۔  
اے واہ ایڈ سپورٹس مین اے ایم آئی بی سائیڈز  
Besides, I am a sportsman and was a  
میں ہاسکٹ بال اسکول دی آف ممبر  
member of the school basketball team.

اس کے علاوہ ہمیشہ ایک کلاڑی میں اسکول کے ہاسکٹ بال ٹیم کا رکن تھا۔  
دی انڈیل ایڈ سکاؤٹ اے آسو واہ آئی  
I was also a scout and attended the  
ان تھیگل ایٹ جمبوری نیشنل  
National Jamboorie at Nathigali in 2016.

ہمیشہ ایک سکاؤٹ میں نے 2016ء میں تھیگل کی قومی جمبوری میں حصہ  
لیا۔  
اچڈ آر سرٹیفکیٹس مائی آف کاپیز  
Copies of my certificates are attached  
اپلیکیشن مائی ور  
with my application.

میری درخواست کے ساتھ میرے استاد کی کاپیاں منسلک ہیں۔  
ایڈمیشن ی گے کانسڈل دیل ی ہوپ آئی  
I hope you will kindly give me admission.

مجھے امید ہے کہ آپ مجھے داخلہ دیں گے۔

مگر کیت سون ویل آئی دیت یو ایسور آئی  
I assure you that I will soon get good  
نچرز مائی آئی فرام رپورٹس  
reports from all my teachers.

میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ آپ بہت جلد میرے تمام اساتذہ سے اچھی خبر  
حاصل کریں گے۔

یہ تحنیک  
Thanking you.

آئیڈینٹ لی یورس  
Yours obediently,

خان عاطف  
Atif Khan

Date: 26 March, 2017.

### Comprehension:

#### A. Answer the following questions.

1. If you write a letter to the Editor of a Daily Newspaper.

How will you write the inside address and salutation.

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

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

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

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

Ans: Zaheer Ahmed  
Main Circular Road,  
Peshawar

### Vocabulary:

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

| Phrases | Pictures |
|---------|----------|
|---------|----------|

The dinosaur is holding a large egg.



The mechanic is checking air pressure in the tyre.



I have a great idea.



My baby likes playing with toys.



The girl is sitting near the fire because it's very cold.



The dinosaur is hatching from an egg.



### Grammar:

#### A. Change the irregular verbs into the past simple.

1. She bought (bring) some chocolate to the party.

2. I heard (hear) a new song on the radio.

3. I read (read) three books last week.

4. They spoke (speak) Pashto to the waiter.

5. I forgot (forget) to buy some milk.

#### B. Complete the sentences with simple past or past continuous.

1. Sarah remembered (remember) Tahira's message.

2. When the teacher came (come) into the classroom, the children were playing (play).

3. While we were running (run) in the park, Maria fell over (fall over).

4. While Aliya was drinking (drink) milk, she dropped (drop) the cup.

5. Asim woke up (wake up) and was going (go) to the bathroom.

### Revision unit 6-10

#### A. Circle the preposition in each sentence.

1. We walked up the stairs.

2. My mom took a walk around the block.

3. I looked under my bed.

4. My friend jumped over the bushes.

5. The pencil fell between our desks.

6. I walked to the store.

7. We walked aboard the ship.

8. She walked towards the teacher.

#### B. Write comparative and superlative form of each adjective below.

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

#### C. Circle the adverb in each sentence

1. The girl calmly took her test.

2. The team eagerly awaited their next opponent.

3. The player politely asked the official a question.

4. The teams shook hands sincerely after the game.

5. The boy slowly walked to his seat.

D. Underline the adjectives of quality and quantity in the following sentences and tell whether the underlined adjectives are that of quality or quantity.

1. You may eat ripe mangoes. quality

2. She is a very competent girl. quality

3. Always drink fresh water. quality

4. He has many dogs in his house. quantity

5. That boy is cruel. quality

6. She has no money in her purse. quantity

7. All humans wish to live a long life. quantity

8. I have told you many times already. quantity

9. The foolish crow tried to sing. quality

10. Monkeys have long tails. quantity

#### E. Using the words in parentheses, complete the sentences below with simple present/present continuous tense.

1. Every Monday, Sajid drives (drive) his kids to football practice.

2. I am working (work) as a secretary in a school.

3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! Raima is sleeping (sleep).

4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It is raining (rain).

5. I hate living in Islamabad because it rains always (rain, always).

#### F. Change the irregular verbs into simple past tense.

arise bear catch deal feed

|       |      |        |       |     |
|-------|------|--------|-------|-----|
| arose | bore | caught | dealt | fed |
|-------|------|--------|-------|-----|

## Unit 11

## THE WOLF CUB

بھڑیے کا بچہ

از بوائے لعل اے جگل اے آف جگل دی ان  
In the thick of a jungle, a little boy is  
کبز وولف وڈ پلینگ  
playing with wolf cubs.

کچھ جگل میں ایک چھوٹا لڑکا بھڑیے کے بچوں کے ساتھ کھیل رہا ہے۔

دیر از وولف مدر  
Mother wolf is there.

ماں بھڑیہ وہاں موجود ہے۔  
لی موجل لعل دی ٹو سیز شی  
She says to the little boy, "Mowgli, be  
یور سلف ہرٹ کڈ یو کیئر فلی  
careful, you could hurt yourself".

وہ چھوٹے لڑکے کو کہتی ہے موجل احتیاط رہنا تم اپنے آپ کو زخمی کر لو گے۔

ہائی فاؤڈ ٹین ہینڈ انٹ ایٹ موجل  
Mowgli, as an infant had been found by  
بمات ہینڈ شی جگل دی ان وولف دی  
the wolf in the jungle; she had brought  
اون ہر آپ بمات ہینڈ شی ایٹ جٹ ہم  
him just as she had brought up her own  
آل وڈ پلینگ بوائے اے شل موجل کبز  
cubs. Mowgli, still a boy played with all  
جگل دی ان املو دی  
the animals in the jungle.

موجل جب ایک دوڑھ بچہ تھا بھڑیے کو جگل میں بڑا ملا تھا اس نے اس کی اس  
طرح پرورش کی تھی جیسی کہ اس نے اپنے بچوں کی موجل اب بھی ایک لڑکا تھا اور  
جگل کے تمام جانوروں کے ساتھ کھیلتا تھا۔

ہیر دی بھالو فرینڈز مٹی ہینڈ ی  
He had many friends; Bhaloo, the bear.

ایڈ سنیک دی کا بھگرا دی بھگرا  
Bhagera, the panther, Kaa, the snake and

دی چیتا بٹ فرینڈز موجل مٹی  
many monkey friends but Cheetah the

فرینڈز اے ٹاٹ واز ٹائیگر

tiger was not a friend.

اس کے کئی دوست تھے بھالو، رچھ، بھگرا، تیندوا، کا، سانپ اور بہت سے ہندو  
دوست لیکن چیتا ٹائیگر اس کا دوست نہیں تھا۔

جی ویری آڈر ایچ لوڈ آل دے  
They all loved each other very much.

وہ سب ایک دوسرے سے بے انتہا پیار کرتے تھے۔

ٹو وارنڈ ٹین آلوپ ہینڈ موجل  
Mowgli had always been warned to stay

ٹیریٹری چیتا دی فرام آڈے  
away from the Cheetah's territory.

موجل کو ہمیشہ چیتے کے علاقے سے دور رہنے کی تنبیہ کی گئی تھی۔

لاگ ٹاٹ ڈڈ ایڈ سٹرونک واز چیتا  
Cheetah was strong and did not like

موجل  
چیتا بہت طاقتور تھا اور موجل کو پسند نہیں کرتا تھا۔

ہارم ٹو چانس اے فور وڈ آلوپ ی  
He always waited for a chance to harm

بوائے دی  
the boy.

پلینگ واز موجل وائل ڈے ون  
One day, while Mowgli was playing,

سینڈ ایڈ موجل ٹو رنک کیم یولس  
Bhaloo came running to Mowgli and said,

ہیمر فرمیل اے ان از چیتا موجل  
"Mowgli, Cheetah is in a terrible temper.

ایک دن جبکہ موجل کھیل رہا تھا بھالو نے اس کا ہاتھ موجل کے پاس آیا اور کہا موجل چیتا  
خطرناک قسم میں ہے۔

دیت الوری ون ٹینگ آؤڈ کونک از ی  
He is going around telling everyone that

یو رنک ٹو وائش ی  
he wants to kill you.

وہ ہر طرف ہر ایک کو کہتا پھر رہا ہے کہ وہ تمہیں مارنا چاہتا ہے۔

کین آئی بھالو وری ڈونٹ سینڈ موجل  
"Mowgli said, "Don't worry Bhaloo, I can

ہائی سلف پروٹیکٹ  
protect myself.

موجل نے کہا فکر مت کرو بھالو میں اپنی حفاظت کر سکتا ہوں۔  
کاؤنٹر ٹو واز ایٹ پلین اے ہینڈ موجل

"Mowgli had a plan. It was to counter  
ایک

attack.  
موجل کے ذہن میں ایک منصوبہ تھا۔ یہ جرابی حملہ تھا۔

آف ہلز وائلڈ دی لوڈ ایٹ ٹو وائلڈ ی  
He wanted to let loose the wild bulls of

چیتا آن فورسٹ دی  
the forest on Cheetah.

وہ چیتے پر جگل کے وحشی بیلوں کو چھوڑنا چاہتا تھا۔  
چیتا کارنر ٹو ہینڈ ی دیس ڈو ٹو

To do this he had to corner Cheetah.  
ایسا کرنے کیلئے اس کو چیتے کا تنہا کرنا ضروری تھا۔

ہر آف موٹ سچٹ چیتا ویر تاؤ ی  
He know where Cheetah spent most of his

ماؤنٹین دی ان سلوپ اے آن واز ایٹ ٹائم  
time, it was on a slope in the mountains,

کیو موجل فرام فار  
far from Mowgli's cave.

وہ جانتا تھا کہ چیتا زیادہ تر وقت کہاں گزارتا ہے۔ یہ پہاڑوں میں ایک ڈھلوان  
خفیہ موجل کی غار سے دور۔

م سٹاٹ ٹو چیتا وائٹ ٹاٹ ڈو ی  
He did not want Cheetah to spot him

بیم آف ایڈ دی بی وڈ دیت بیکار  
because that would be the end of him.

وہ نہیں چاہتا تھا کہ چیتا اس کو ٹاٹ لے کیونکہ ایسا کرنا اس کا خاتمہ ہوگا۔  
دی آراؤڈ کو ہڈ آئی قحاط موجل

Mowgli thought, "I should go around the  
چیتا وڈاؤٹ ٹوپ دی ٹو ایڈ ماؤنٹین

mountain and to the top without Cheetah  
ی سینک

seeing me.  
موجل نے سوچا مجھے پہاڑوں میں جانا چاہیے اور چوٹی پر چیتے کو دکھائی دینے بغیر۔

ایٹ چارج کین ہلز دی ٹاپ دی فرام  
From the top the bulls can charge at

چیتا  
چوٹی سے تیل چیتے پر حملہ کر سکتے ہیں۔

Cheetah."  
ہر آف ہیلپ دی وڈ موجل ایونک دیت

That evening, Mowgli with the help of his  
وڈ ہلز وائلڈ ایٹ گیدرڈ کا فرینڈ

friend Kaa gathered eight wild bulls with  
ہارنڈ شارپسٹ ایڈ لائکسٹ ہوی

the longest and sharpest horns.  
اس شام موجل نے اپنے دوست کا کی مدد سے آٹھ جنگلی بیلوں کو اکٹھا کیا جن کے

انتہائی لمبے اور تیز سینک تھے۔  
دی ٹو ایڈ این پٹ ول دی ٹوڈے سینڈ ی

He said, "Today, we will put an end to the  
چیتا ہائی ٹیرر آف رین

reign of terror by Cheetah.  
اس نے کہا "آج ہم چیتے کی دہشت کا دور ختم کر دیں گے۔

پلان مائی از دی  
This is my plan.

ی ہاؤ ہلز دی ٹو ایکسپلینڈ موجل  
"Mowgli explained to the bulls how he

چیتا ایک ٹو وائلڈ  
wanted to attack Cheetah.

موجل نے بیلوں کے سامنے وضاحت کی کہ وہ کیسے چیتے پر حملہ کرنا چاہتا ہے۔  
ماؤنٹین دی سرکلڈ ڈے پلان پر ایڈ

As per plan, they circled the mountain,  
ٹائیگر سلپریم دی ہائی ان لوسٹ

unnoticed by the slumbering tiger.  
منصوبے کے مطابق وہ پہاڑ کے چاروں طرف کھیل گئے سوئے ہوئے شیر کو

چٹکائے بغیر  
ی کڈ ڈے ہاپ دی رچھ ڈے ونس

Once they reached the top, they could see  
چیتا رچھ یو لعل اے کیئرنگ اے آن

In a clearing a little below rested Cheetah.  
جب وہ چوٹی پر پہنچے تو وہ صاف صاف حیرت زدہ سا چیتے کو آرام کرتا دیکھ سکتے

تھے۔  
سنگل دی یو یو آئی دیس سینڈ موجل

Mowgli said, "Once I give you the signal,  
ٹوگید چارج

charge together.  
موجل نے کہا جب میں آپ کو اشارہ کروں تو اگلے لمحہ کرنا۔

ہی کڈ دی ایڈ مو فاس ایٹی  
Any false move and we could be

لائنڈ اور اور ایڈ ٹیگر  
endangering our our lives."

کوئی بھی غلط حرکت ہماری زندگیوں کو خطرہ میں ڈال سکتی ہے۔  
 مومگلی نے اپنے ہاتھ اٹھائے انہیں نیچے کیا اور چلایا حملہ کرو۔  
 آپ بکلیک سٹوپ دی ڈاؤن رین ہلز دی  
 The bulls ran down the slope, kicking up  
 آپ لوگڈ چیتا ڈسٹ آف اماؤنٹس ہوج  
 huge amounts of dust Cheetah looked up  
 ہنس تھنڈرس دی ہمگ  
 hearing this thunderous noise.  
 تیل ڈھلوان سے نیچے کی جانب دوڑے اچھی خاصی گرد اڑاتے ہوئے چیتے نے  
 اس گردبار شور کو سن کر اوپر نظر دوڑائی۔  
 ہی ہم ٹورڈ ہرننگ ہلز دی سائی  
 He saw the bulls hurtling towards him; he  
 نیو ہی لیفور ہٹ تن اینڈ ٹرن ٹو ٹرائڈ  
 tried to turn and run but before he knew  
 ہم آف ہپ آن در ہلز دی ایٹ  
 it the bulls were on top of him.

اس نے دیکھا کہ تیل تیزی سے اس کی طرف آرہے ہیں اس نے مڑنے اور  
 بھاگنے کی کوشش کی لیکن اس سے پہلے کہ اسے معلوم ہوتا تیل اس کے سر پر پہنچ گئے۔  
 دیئر ہڈ چیتا ہرنڈ ہلز دی  
 The bulls pierced Cheetah with their  
 مومگلی دی ہڈ ہم فلنگ اینڈ ہلز  
 horns and flung him with the momentum  
 زن دیئر آف  
 of their run.

بیلوں نے اپنے سینکوں سے چیتے کو پھاڑ دیا اور اپنی دوڑ کے زور سے اس کو شیش دیا۔  
 ہر ٹو فلنگ اینڈ ہرنڈ ہلز دی  
 Cheetah was hurled and flung to his  
 ڈیئر  
 death.  
 چیتے کو پوری قوت سے شیش دیا گیا اور موت کے منہ میں دھکیل دیا گیا۔  
 بیک دیئر ہڈ ہرنڈ ہلز دی اینڈ مومگلی  
 Mowgli and the bulls proudly went back  
 جنگل دی ٹو اینڈ چیتا ہرنڈ ہلز دی  
 to announce Cheetah's end to the jungle  
 فوکس

folks.

مومگلی اور تیل فخریہ انداز میں جنگل کے باسیوں کو چیتے کے خاتمہ کا اعلان سنانے  
 کیلئے واپس چلے گئے۔

### Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who are the main characters of the story?

Ans: The main characters of the story are, Mowgli Bhaloo and Cheetah.

2. Are there any minor characters of the story? If so who are they?

Ans: The minor characters are Bhogera, the Panther, Kaa, the snake and the bulls.

3. Is there any moral in the story? If so what is it?

Ans: Yes, there is a moral in the story that is the union is strength.

4. With whose help did Mowgli kill Cheetah?

Ans: With the help of bulls Mowgli killed Cheetah.

5. Which character do you dislike and why?

Ans: I dislike the character of Cheetah in the story because he was wicked.

6. Who is your favourite character in the story and why?

Ans: My favourite character is mother wolf because she had brought up a human being as her child.

7. What is the setting of the story?

Ans: The setting of the story is jungle.

### UNIT 12

فوکس دی اینڈ کیٹ دی

### THE CAT AND THE FOX

.....

شی ایڈ فوکس اے میٹ کیٹ اے ہائم اے اپان دی  
 Once upon a time, a cat met a fox as she

شی بکاز اینڈ ووڈز دی ان واکڈ  
 walked in the woods, and because she  
 اینڈ کلیر اے واز ہی دیٹ ہرڈ ہیڈ  
 had heard that he was a clever and  
 ان ہم ٹو سپوک شی جینٹلمین اپورٹ  
 important gentleman, she spoke to him in  
 وے فرینڈلی اے  
 a friendly way.

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے ایک بلی جنگل میں گھومتے ہوئے لومڑی سے ملی اور کیونکہ اس  
 نے سن رکھا تھا کہ وہ ایک چالاک اور اہم آدمی ہے وہ اس سے دوستانہ انداز میں  
 مخاطب ہوئی۔

شی سیڈ فوکس سر ڈیئر ڈے گڈ  
 "Good day, dear Sir Fox", said she  
 واکل دی آل بوبنگ اینڈ بوبنگ  
 bobbing and bowing all the while.

مج خیر محترم جناب لومڑا پر نیچے تیزی سے حرکت کرتے ہوئے اور بڑھا چڑھا  
 کر بیان کرتے ہوئے اس نے کہا۔

ایڈ گونگ گھنگو آر ہاؤ یو آر ہاؤ  
 "How are you? How are things going, and  
 ٹریل ہم دیئر ان ہیڈ ڈو ہاؤ  
 how do you manage in these troublesome  
 ہائم  
 time?"

آپ کیسے ہیں حالات کیسے ہیں اور اس تکلیف دہ وقت میں آپ کیسے گزارہ  
 کرتے ہیں۔

آف اوپینین ہائی دیئر اے ہیڈ ہو فوکس دی  
 The fox, who had a very high opinion of  
 فرام کیٹ دی ایٹ ہاؤٹلی گڈ ہم سیلف  
 himself, looked haughtily at the cat from  
 فٹ ٹو ہیڈ  
 head to foot.

لومڑا نے اپنے آپ کے بارے میں انتہائی بلند رائے رکھتا تھا نے بلی پر سر سے لیکر  
 پاؤں تک گھبر سے نظر ڈالی۔

ڈیئر ایڈ ٹائٹ کڈ ہی ہائم لایگ اے فار  
 For a long time he could not decide  
 ہر آئر ٹو ہود ہڈ ہی دیئر  
 whether he should bother to answer her  
 سیڈ ہی لاسٹ ایٹ ہٹ آل ایٹ

at all but at last he said,

کانی دیر تک وہ فیصلہ نہ کر سکا کہ آیا وہ اس کو جواب دینے کی زحمت کرنی چاہیے  
 آخر کار اس نے کہا۔

پارٹی یو وایپر وشر پور یو - او  
 "Oh, you poor whisher-wiper, you parti-  
 اینڈ سٹارونگ پٹی سیل یو فول کلرڈ  
 coloured fool, you pitiable starveling and  
 کم ٹو چیز مائوس حرر سیل  
 miserable mouse chaser! What's come  
 یو اوور  
 over you?

لو غریب مومگلیوں سے صاف کرنے والی، اندھ رنگی اجس، ذلیل بھوک اور گھٹیا  
 چمچہ بکرنے والی۔

آن کیٹک ایم آئی ہاؤ یو آسک ٹو ڈیری یو  
 You dare to ask me how I am getting on.  
 تم نے مجھ سے پوچھنے کی جرأت کی کہ میں کیسے گزارہ کر رہا ہوں۔

یو ڈیئرنگ لیرڈ یو ہو وٹ  
 What have you learned during your  
 لائیڈ نائن ورثولیس  
 worthless nine lives?

تم نے اپنی بے کار نو زندگیوں کے دوران کیا سیکھا؟  
 نو یو ڈو آرس اینڈ ٹریکس مینی ہاؤ  
 How many tricks and arts do you know?

تم کتنی چالیں اور چالاکیاں جانتی ہو؟  
 مینگی کیٹ دی سیڈ ون اوٹلی  
 "Only one", said the cat meekly.

صرف ایک بلی نے ماز ہی سے کہا۔  
 دی آسکڈ لی وٹ سے وٹ پریس اینڈ  
 "And pray, what may that be? Asked the  
 کیٹ دی آئرڈ اوٹلی وٹ فوکس  
 fox "This only", answered the cat.

اور کتا بھی ہوسکا ہے لومڑی نے پوچھا صرف یہ بلی نے جواب دیا۔  
 کلام کین آئی یو آئر آر ڈوگر دی وین  
 "When the dogs are after me, I can climb  
 ملکی سلف سیو اینڈ ٹری اے ان ٹو آپ  
 up into a tree and save myself."

جب کتے میرے پیچھے پڑتے ہیں، میں درخت پر چڑھ سکتی ہوں اور اپنے آپ کو  
 بچا سکتی ہوں۔

موتنگلی لافہ فوکس دی

The fox laughed mockingly.

کرائیڈ ہی آل دیت از

"Is that all?" he cried.

آرٹس ہنڈرڈ اے آف ماسٹر ایم آئی ی فور ایز

As for me, I am master of a hundred arts

اے یو آئی دیت بی سائیڈز ایڈ وائلز ایڈ

and wiles, and besides that, I have a

قرو ی میلپ ٹو فوکس آف بیک فل ہول

whole bagful of tricks to help me through

پور ی ایڈ ان کاؤنٹر آئی ڈنجرز دی

the dangers I encounter and you, poor

ڈن اوٹی یو فول

fool, have only one.

جہاں تک میرا تعلق ہے میں سیکڑوں چالیں اور فریب کا ماسٹر ہوں اور اس کے

علاوہ میرے پاس چالوں کا خزانہ ہے جو مجھے خطروں میں مدد کرتا ہے جب وہ

میرے آگے آتے ہیں اور میری احمق صرف ایک چال ہے تمہارے پاس۔

ہنڈرڈ اے کم دین جسٹ یو پٹی آئی ہاؤ

How I pity you! Just then came a hunter

دوگز فور دو

with four dogs.

مجھے تم پر ترس آتا ہے اسی وقت ایک شکاری چار کتوں کے ساتھ آیا۔

سیڈل ہری اے آپ نمبلی سپرنگ کیٹ دی

The cat sprang nimbly up a tree, seated

ہیرانچز موٹ ٹاپ دی آنگ مہر سلف

herself among the top-most branches

ول ہر ہڈ فوڈج دی دیر

where the foliage hid her well.

میری نے تیزی سے ایک درخت پر چھلانگ لگائی اپنے آپ کو بہت اونچی شاخوں

کے درمیان بٹھایا جہاں چوہوں نے اسے خوب چھپا دیا۔

ناؤ ڈاؤن شوٹڈ شی دیر فرام ایڈ

and from there she shouted down, "Now

اوپن فوکس سر ٹکس آف بیک یو آپ اوپن

open up your bag of tricks, Sir Fox! Open

ٹکس آف بیک یو آپ

up your bag of tricks."

اور وہاں سے وہ نیچے کی طرف چلائی اب اپنی چالوں کا تھیلا کھول کر لوڑا اپنی

چالوں کا تھیلا کھول۔

فوکس دی کات آریڈی ہنڈ ڈوگز دی بٹ

But the dogs had already caught the fox

جیم آن ہولڈ ٹائٹ اے ہنڈ ایڈ

and had a tight hold on him.

لیکن کتے پہلے ہی لوڑ کو پوچھ چکے تھے اور اس کو سخت پکڑ لیا تھا۔

ویکم آر یو کیٹ دی کرائیڈ فوکس سر

"Sir Fox!" cried the cat. You are welcome

ایم آئی وائلز ایڈ آرٹس ہنڈرڈ یو ٹو

to your hundred arts and wiles, I am

ڈن مائی وو سیٹھائیڈ

satisfied with my one.

جناب لوڑ بلی چلائی تمہیں تمہاری سو چالیں اور فریب مبارک ہوں میں اپنی ایک

چال سے مطمئن ہوں۔

یو می لایک کلامب ٹو ہیمل بین یو ہنڈ

Had you been able to climb like me, you

ایم آئی ایز سیف ایز بی ناؤ دو

would now be as safe as I am!"

اگر تم میری طرح درخت پر چڑھنا جانتے تو تم بھی آج اتنا محفوظ ہوتے جتنا کہ

میں ہوں۔

### Glossary:

bobbing: to move quickly up and down

conceited: having too much pride in

yourself and what do

boasted: to talk with too much pride

about something that you can do

tricks: a skillful act performed for fun,

pleasure or the save ones self

witty: able to say or write clever things.

mockingly: in a way that makes fun of

someone or something

meekly: in a quiet, gentle, and obedient

manner.

### Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who are main characters in the story?

Ans: The main characters of the story are

fox and cat.

2. Are there any minor characters in the

story? If so who are they?

Ans: Yes there are minor characters in the story are hunter and dogs.

3. Is there any moral in the story? If so what is it?

Ans: Yes, there is a moral in the story that better one safe way than a hundred on which you can not reckon.

4. How did the cat save herself from the dogs?

Ans: She jumped over the tree to save herself from the dogs.

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

6. Who is your favourite character in the story and why?

Ans: My favourite character in the story is cat because he is simple and polite.

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

### Vocabulary:

A. Choose the correct option.

1. Which sentence is imperative?

a. The players were nervous before the game.

b. When are you going to Peshawar?

c. Move the chairs into that corner quickly. ✓

2. Which sentence is declarative?

a. May I have a clean plate?

b. I found my keys on the desk. ✓

c. When will the store open today?

3. Which sentence is exclamatory?

a. Javald used a towel to clean his hands.

b. I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.

c. Hurray! I won the match. ✓

## .....UNIT 13.....

### .....ELECTRICITY.....

.....بجلی.....

انرجی در سٹائل موٹ دی از الیکٹریٹی

Electricity is the most versatile energy

یو دی دیت سورس

source that we have;

کلی ہمارے پاس انتہائی ہر کی توانائی کا ذریعہ ہے۔

ایڈ ہور ان اٹ یونگ بین یو دی

we have been using it in homes and

ہنڈرڈ اے دین سورس قدر یونگ

businesses for more than a hundred

ایڈز

years.

ہم اس کو گھروں اور کاروباروں میں سو سال سے زیادہ عرصے سے استعمال کر رہے

ہیں۔

اور ان پارت وائل اے پلیڈ ہیر الیکٹریٹی

Electricity has played a vital part in our

اٹ الیکٹریٹی کنٹرول دی اٹ بٹ پاست

past, but if we conserve electricity it

نچو اور ان رول ڈیفرنٹ اے پلے کڈ

could play a different role in our future.

کلی نے ہمارے ماضی میں اہم کردار ادا کیا ہے اگر ہم بجلی بچائیں تو یہ ہمارے

مستقبل میں ایک مختلف کردار ادا کر سکتی ہے۔

قرو ہور اور ایت امانڈ الیکٹریٹی

Electricity arrives at our homes through

میلے از اٹ دیر ٹکس دی فرام وائرز

wires from the places where it is made.

کلی ہمارے گھروں میں تاروں کے ذریعے پہنچتی ہے ان جگہوں سے جہاں یہ

تیار کی جاتی ہے۔

ایلیکٹرک لیمپس الیکٹرک ہائی پوڈ از اٹ

It is used by electric lamps, electric

ہیٹرز

heaters, etc.

یہ برقی لیمپوں اور برقی ہیٹروں میں استعمال کی جاتی ہے۔

واشنگ ایڈ جی اپائنسو جی

Many appliances such as washing

پاور ہاؤس اور ٹرانسمیشن گرڈ سے پیدا ہونے والی بجلی کو گھریلو اور صنعتی مقاصد کے لیے استعمال کرنے کے لیے اسے کم کرنے کے لیے ڈسٹری بیوشن گرڈ کے ذریعے بھیجا جاتا ہے۔

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

پاور ہاؤس سے پیدا ہونے والی بجلی کو گھریلو اور صنعتی مقاصد کے لیے استعمال کرنے کے لیے اسے کم کرنے کے لیے ڈسٹری بیوشن گرڈ کے ذریعے بھیجا جاتا ہے۔

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

ڈسٹری بیوشن گرڈ کی بجلی کو گھریلو اور صنعتی مقاصد کے لیے استعمال کرنے کے لیے اسے کم کرنے کے لیے ڈسٹری بیوشن گرڈ کے ذریعے بھیجا جاتا ہے۔

This conversion of power happens in a power substation.

پاور سب اسٹیشن میں ہوتی ہے۔

ڈسٹری بیوشن گرڈ کی بجلی کو گھریلو اور صنعتی مقاصد کے لیے استعمال کرنے کے لیے اسے کم کرنے کے لیے ڈسٹری بیوشن گرڈ کے ذریعے بھیجا جاتا ہے۔

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

پاور ہاؤس سے پیدا ہونے والی بجلی کو گھریلو اور صنعتی مقاصد کے لیے استعمال کرنے کے لیے اسے کم کرنے کے لیے ڈسٹری بیوشن گرڈ کے ذریعے بھیجا جاتا ہے۔

Finally, the electricity you use in your house goes through a meter that tells the

یو ایلیکٹریٹی کمپنی ہاؤس چھوڑنے پر  
power company how much electricity you  
use and need to pay for.  
آخر کار آپ جو بجلی اپنے گھر میں استعمال کرتے ہیں ایک میٹر کے ذریعے جاتی  
ہے جو بجلی کی کمپنی کو بتاتا ہے کہ کتنی بجلی آپ استعمال کرتے ہیں اور کتنی ادائیگی کی  
ضرورت ہے۔

### Comprehension:

**A. Answer the following questions:**

- 1. What is hydroelectricity?**

**Ans:** Electricity produced by water power is called hydroelectricity.

2. How does electricity reach different places?

**Ans:** Electricity reaches to different-places with the help of wires.

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

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

- (2) Off the buttons during recess.
- (3) Using of single fan instead of two or three.
- (4) Do you know how solar power works? Explain with the help of figure below.

**Ans:** Solar panels capture energy from the sunlight and channel it to the inverter, where it's converted to electricity to power your home.

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

1. Conversion of power happens in a power substation. True
2. It is safe to a plug in the outlet with wet hands. False
3. Stay away from substations and power lines. True
4. Do climb on power poles. False
5. Never fly kites near power lines. True

**Grammar:**

- A. Punctuate the following sentences. First one has been done.**
1. "I got an A on my test," said Kiran.
  2. The leader said, "we should win the elections",
  3. "I would like to go with you," Jameel said.
  4. "I hate you" she screamed,
  5. "can we go to school early," he said.

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

آئی ویئر سٹریم دی  
**THE STREAM WHERE I**

**PLAYED**

.....ندی جہاں میں کھیلتا تھا.....

چائلڈ اے ایز سٹریم دس ان پلیڈ آئی  
I played in this stream as a child.

میں بطور ایک بچے کے اس ندی میں کھیلتا تھا۔

ایڈ ایڈلس سو سمٹ ریون دی وین  
When the ravine seemed so endless and  
واکٹ

جب تک کہائی تھی تاں قسم ہونے والی اور خوشنوار دھماکی دیتی تھی۔  
 طہین سو سمیلڈ اینڈ کلیر واز واٹر دی wild.

The water was clear and smelled so clean,  
 پانی بہت صاف تھا اور سونگھنے پر بھی کتنا شفاف تھا۔

اے لاکھ سہراٹ دیتا اگو لاکھ سو واڑاٹ  
It was so long ago that it seems like a

ایسا بہت دمانے پہلے تھا کہ یہ ایک خواب کی مانند دکھائی دیتا ہے۔  
dream. ڈریم

چاہتے تھے فوراً دھوئی لے کر اسے شہر میں دے دیں تاکہ  
Now this stream is too dirty for my child.

اب یہ غی مہرے بچے کیلئے بہت گندیا ہے  
 والوں سمجھو اچھے سکھیں

The water is scummy and smells vile.

فانك سحر لك آل دير طمس ري  
The place where I played seems so foul

ڈیکڑا  
and decayed,

دو جگہ جہاں میں کھیتا تھا اتنی غلط اور روپڑ وال دکھائی دیتی ہے۔  
ڈریم دی اینڈ ٹیر فرسٹ دی شیڈ آئی اینڈ  
And I shed the first tear as the dream  
فیڈ ٹو سٹارٹ  
starts to fade.

اور میں پہلا آنسو گرانا ہوں جیسے ہی خواب دم ہوتا شروع ہوتا ہے۔

### Comprehension:

#### A. Answer the following questions?

1. How do litter and pollution affect plants and animals?

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

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

Ans: (1) Stop smoking  
(2) Use unleaded gasoline in your car or bike.  
(3) Never use open fire to dispose of waste, especially chemicals and plastic.

- (4) Use recycle things.  
(5) Use and buy products that are friendly atmosphere.  
(6) Always bring a bag when you shop.  
(7) Plant more trees  
(8) Start an anti-litter campaign

3. Discuss some causes of pollution.

Ans: (1) Burning of fossil fuels like coal, petroleum  
(2) Industrialization  
(3) Population growth  
(4) Globalization

- (5) Production and consumption of goods

- (6) emission of dirty gases

- (7) Power generation

- (8) Deforestation

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

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

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

5. How many stanzas are there in the poem?

Ans: There are two stanzas in this poem.

6. Write the main idea of the poem.

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

7. Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans: The poet is the speaker in the poem.

#### B. Choose the correct answer.

- ☆ Which of the following add to air pollution?

- a burning fossil fuels in cars and trucks✓

- b. Spilling chemicals in rivers

- c. oil spills in the oceans

- d. pressure horns.

- ☆ What happens when people dump wastes from homes or factories into

oceans, lakes, or rivers?

- a. It does not flow to other parts of the world.

- b. It is food for animals and plants living there

- c. It causes water pollution.✓

- d. It causes air pollution

- ☆ What does contribute to soil pollutions?

- a. littering✓

- b. recycling

- c. conserving d. planting trees

- ☆ Why is it important to conserve water?

- a. We all need it to survive✓

- b. Its nice to drink on a hot day

- c. We need it to swim

- d. Animals and plants live there

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

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

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

1. Hira gave Anum a biscuit.

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

2. Aliya gave her bag to me.

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

3. Heseeb gave his mother a big hug.

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

4. I sent her a birthday present.

| Subject (S) | Verb (V) | Direct Objects (DO) | Indirect Object (IO) |
|-------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| I           | sent     | her                 | birthday present     |

5. Babar gave his dog a bone.

| Subject (S) | Verb (V) | Direct Objects (DO) | Indirect Object (IO) |
|-------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Babar       | gave     | his dog             | a bone               |

6. He wrote a letter to the headmaster.

| Subject (S) | Verb (V) | Direct Objects (DO) | Indirect Object (IO) |
|-------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| He          | wrote    | headmaster          | a letter             |

### .....UNIT 15.....

#### کھیل ہر اینڈ مین دی THE MAN AND HIS CAMEL

One day, a man and his camel were

ڈیزرت دی کراسنگ  
crossing the desert.

ایک دن ایک آدمی اور اس کا اونٹ صحرا میں گزر رہے تھے۔  
وٹر کوئلہ اے داز اٹ اینڈ کیم ٹائٹ

Night came and it was a cold winter

ٹائٹ  
night.

ایڈ ڈیزرت دی ان ٹینٹ ہر فکسڈ مین دی  
The man fixed his tent in the desert and

ریٹ ٹو ڈاؤن لائڈ  
laid down to rest

آدی نے اپنا خیمہ صحرا میں نصب کیا اور آرام کرنے کیلئے لیٹ گیا۔  
ٹائٹ ہی ٹینٹ ہر ان رہسگ داز ہی واکس

While he was resting in his tent, he tied

آؤٹ سائڈ کیمل ہر  
his camel outside.

جبکہ وہ اپنے خیمے میں آرام کر رہا تھا اور اس نے اپنا اونٹ باہر باندھ رکھا تھا۔  
دی ان سائڈ چمڈ کیمل ہر سڈنی  
Suddenly his camel peeped inside the tent.

اچانک اس کے اونٹ نے خیمے کے اندر جھانکا۔  
آسڈ مین دی اٹ از وٹ  
"What is it?" the man asked.

کیا ہے؟ آؤی نے پوچھا۔  
آؤٹ سائڈ کولڈ دہری از اٹ ماسٹر  
"Master, it is very cold outside.

مالک باہر بہت سردی ہے۔  
ان سائڈ ہیڈ مائی پٹ نو ی الاؤ پلیر  
Please allow me to put my head inside your tent, the Camel said.

برائے کرم مجھے اجازت دیں کہ میں اپنا سر آپ کے خیمے کے اندر کر لوں اونٹ نے کہا۔  
پور دی آن پٹی ٹک ماسٹر کانسڈ دی  
The kind master took pity on the poor animal and agreed to the camel's request.

رحم دل مالک نے پتھر سے جانور پر رحم کھایا اور اونٹ کی التجا پر راضی ہو گیا۔  
دی ٹینٹ دی انسانڈ ہیڈ یور پٹ اوکے  
"Okay, put your head inside the tent," the man said to his camel.

"ٹھیک ہے" اپنا سر خیمے کے اندر کر لو، آؤی نے اپنے اونٹ سے کہا۔  
ٹینٹ دی ان سائڈ ہیڈ ہر پٹ کیمل دی  
The camel put his head inside the tent.

اونٹ نے اپنا سر خیمے کے اندر کر لیا۔  
ماسٹر آسڈ کیمل دی لیٹر ایل اے  
A little later, the camel asked, "Master, my neck feels very cold.

کولڈ دہری ٹیک مائی  
تھوڑی دیر بعد اونٹ نے پوچھا، مالک میری گردن کو بہت ٹھنڈا محسوس ہو رہی ہے۔

یور ان سائڈ ٹیک مائی پٹ ی لٹ پلیر  
Please let me put my neck inside your tent as well."

ول این ٹینٹ  
برائے کرم مجھے اپنی گردن بھی اپنے خیمے کے اندر کر لینے دیں۔  
ڈو ٹو جیم الاؤڈ ماسٹر دی آگین وٹ  
Once again the master allowed him to do so.

ایک مرتبہ پھر مالک نے اسے ایسا کرنے کی اجازت دیدی۔  
ہر پٹ کڈ ی ایف آسڈ کیمل دی ٹیکسٹ  
Next, the camel asked if he could put his forelegs inside the tent.

اگلی مرتبہ اونٹ نے پوچھا اگر وہ اپنی اگلی ٹانگیں خیمے کے اندر کر لے۔  
ماسٹر کمپیشنٹ دی آگین وٹ  
Once again the compassionate master agreed.

ایک مرتبہ پھر رحم دل مالک راضی ہو گیا۔  
چسٹ ہر پٹ ٹو وٹھڈ کیمل دی دین  
Then the camel wanted to put his chest, then his back, then his hump inside the tent.

پھر اونٹ نے چاہا کہ اپنا سینہ پھر اپنی پشت اور پھر اپنی گالیں خیمے کے اندر کر لے۔  
وٹ آل ٹو اگٹریڈ مین دی  
The man agreed to all this.

آؤی اس تمام پر راضی ہو گیا۔  
آن اینڈ آن وائٹ وٹ  
This went on and on.  
ایگریڈ ماسٹر ہر اینڈ آسڈ کیمل دی  
The camel asked, and his master agreed.

اونٹ پوچھتا گیا اور مالک راضی ہوتا گیا۔  
کیمپلیٹلی واز کیمل دی سون  
Soon the entire camel was completely inside the tent.

جلد ہی پورا اونٹ مکمل طور پر خیمے کے اندر تھا۔  
یوتھ فور سال ٹو واز ٹینٹ دی ٹاؤ بٹ  
But now the tent was too small for both

کیمل دی اینڈ ماسٹر دی  
the master and the camel.

لیکن اب خیمہ بہت چھوٹا پڑ گیا مالک اور اونٹ دونوں کے لئے۔  
دی ان سائڈ زیمین ٹو سٹرگلڈ بوتھ دے  
They both struggled to remain inside the overcrowded tent.

ان دونوں نے بھرے ہوئے خیمے میں رہنے کی کوشش کی۔  
جج دی اینڈ سکفل اے واز دیر  
There was a scuffle and the much stronger and bigger camel pushed his master out of the tent.

دونوں فساد تھا اور مضبوط تر اور بڑے اونٹ نے اپنے مالک کو ٹینٹ سے باہر دھکیل دیا۔

دی ان کمرٹ ہسٹلی سلیپٹ کیمل دی ٹاؤ  
Now the Camel slept comfortably in the warm tent while his master shivered outside in the freezing cold.  
اب اونٹ گرم خیمے میں آرام کے ساتھ سو گیا جبکہ اس کا مالک جمادینے والی سردی میں باہر ہلچلتا رہا۔

### Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions:

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

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

2. Who are the main characters of the story?

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

3. Which character do you like and why?

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

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

our personality?

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

5. What is the setting of the story?

Ans: The setting of the story is desert.

### Grammar:

A. Change the following direct sentences into indirect.

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

Indirect:

Saad said that he was washing the dishes.

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

Indirect:

Pervailz announced that he had broken his left arm.

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

Indirect:

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

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

Indirect:

My brother said that it was snowing then.

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

Indirect:

Sultana said that was her first trophy.

### Revision unit 11-15

A. Underline the simple present tense / simple past tense / simple future tense verbs in the sentences below. Write at

the end of the sentence whether the verb is in simple present tense / simple past tense / simple future tense.

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

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

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

## UNIT 16

### HAZARDS OF SMOKING

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

Rasheed!  
عادل سن یاد از ہاؤ یو آر ہاؤ  
How are you? How is your son Adil?

آپ کیسی ہیں؟ آپ کا بیٹا عادل کیسا ہے؟  
عادل السلام  
Mss. Rasheed: Walaik-um-Asalam!

عادل السلام سسر رشید!  
اباؤٹ دریڈ ویری ایم آئی بٹ فائن ایم آئی  
I am fine but I am very worried about  
عادل

میں ٹھیک ہوں لیکن میں عادل کے بارے میں فکر مند ہوں۔  
آل رائٹ اپوری تھنک از  
Mrs. Aziz: Is everything alright?

کیا سب کچھ ٹھیک ہے؟  
کوائٹ سنس تھنک ایم آئی  
Mss. Rasheed: I am thinking since quite

سموکنگ سٹارٹڈ ہیز عادل دیت ٹائم سم  
some time that Adil has started smoking.  
میں کافی عرصہ سے سوچ رہی ہوں کہ عادل نے سگریٹ نوشی شروع کر دی ہے۔

بٹ سموک ہم سین ٹاٹ ہیو آئی آلمو  
Although I have not seen him smoke but  
میں نے اسے سگریٹ نہیں دیکھا لیکن دن بدن اس کی صحت خراب  
ہوئی جا رہی ہے، اس کی بھوک مرگئی ہے اور اس کے کپڑوں سے گندہی پھلتی  
ہے۔  
ہاؤ کلوز ہز اینڈ اپنی ٹائٹ ہز لوسٹ ہیز  
day by day his health is deteriorating, he  
has lost his appetite and his clothes stink  
like an ashtray.

میں نے اسے سگریٹ دینے سے منع کیا لیکن دن بدن اس کی صحت خراب  
ہوئی جا رہی ہے، اس کی بھوک مرگئی ہے اور اس کے کپڑوں سے گندہی پھلتی  
ہے۔  
ہاؤ کلوز ہز اینڈ اپنی ٹائٹ ہز لوسٹ ہیز  
Mss. Aziz: Have you talked to him in this

regard?  
کیا آپ نے اس مسئلے میں اس سے بات کی ہے؟  
ہاؤ ٹاکنڈ ٹاٹ ہیو آئی نو

Mss. Rasheed: No, I have not talked to him yet.  
میں نے ابھی تک اس سے بات نہیں کی۔  
ہم وو وں ڈسکس نو پلانک ایم آئی

I am planning to discuss this with him but I do not have enough ideas to convince him.  
میں اس بارے میں اس کے ساتھ بات کرنے کا سوچ رہی ہوں لیکن میرے پاس اس کو قائل کرنے کا منصوبہ نہیں ہے۔  
یو نو ٹاکنڈ ہڈ یو تھنک آئی

Mss. Aziz: I think you should talk to your son and tell him about the dangers of smoking.

میں نے خیال ہے کہ آپ کو اپنے بیٹے سے بات کرنی چاہیے اور اس کو سگریٹ نوشی کے خطرات بتانا چاہئیں۔  
ویری آر دے دیت تھنک ٹین ایجرز مئی

Many teenagers think that they are very strong and will think very little of the long term health issues associated with smoking.

کئی نوجوان سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ بہت مضبوط ہیں اور لمبے عرصے کے صحت کے مسائل کے بارے میں بہت کم سوچتے ہیں جو کہ سگریٹ نوشی سے منسلک ہیں۔  
ہاؤ ہم ٹل نو پوزنل بی رزل سے اٹ بٹ  
پر ایئر سیریس کازز سموکنگ  
smoking causes serious health problems,  
لک اینڈ ڈیزیز ہرٹ کینسر ایڈ ج  
such as cancer, heart diseases and lung

تھو یو کازز سموکنگ دیت ہم ٹل  
Tell him that smoking causes your teeth  
تھو اولڈ گروز ون اینڈ یو ٹرن نو  
to turn yellow and one grows older before  
لائف ان ایئر رنگو نو لیڈنگ ٹائم  
time, leading to wrinkles earlier in life.

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

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

میں نے ابھی تک اس سے بات نہیں کی۔  
ہم وو وں ڈسکس نو پلانک ایم آئی

Mss. Rasheed: You are right, this is the reason why after surgery, a smoker's skin does not heal as quickly as that of non-smokers.  
سکین سموکرز اے سرجری آفٹر وائے ریزن  
reason why after surgery, a smoker's skin  
تھو آف دیت ایڈ کیوکی ایز ٹل ٹاٹ ڈو  
does not heal as quickly as that of non-smokers.

آپ ٹھیک کہتی ہیں یہی وجہ ہے کہ آپریشن کے بعد ایک سگریٹ نوشی کی جلد اتنی جلدی صحت یاب نہیں ہوتی جتنی کہ ایک سگریٹ نہ پینے والے کی۔  
کین سموکنگ ہاؤ ہم ٹل

Mss. Aziz: Tell him how smoking can negatively affect his performance in school.  
ان پر فارمنس ہز نیگیٹو نیگیٹو  
negatively affect his performance in  
سکول

اس کو بتاؤ کہ کیسے سگریٹ نوشی متنی طور پر سکول میں اس کی کارکردگی پر اثر انداز ہو سکتی ہے۔  
کنڈ سموکنگ ہاؤ ایکسپلین آلمو

Also explain how smoking could negatively affect his appearance.  
ایپیرنس ہز نیگیٹو نیگیٹو  
negatively affect his appearance.

اس پر بھی واضح کرو کہ کیسے سگریٹ نوشی متنی طور پر اس کی ظاہری شکل پر اثر انداز ہو سکتی ہے۔  
انگریز سموکنگ چینجز سموکنگ  
Smoking changes skin colour.

سگریٹ نوشی جلد کا رنگ بدلتی ہے۔  
تھو یو کازز سموکنگ دیت ہم ٹل  
Tell him that smoking causes your teeth  
تھو اولڈ گروز ون اینڈ یو ٹرن نو  
to turn yellow and one grows older before  
لائف ان ایئر رنگو نو لیڈنگ ٹائم  
time, leading to wrinkles earlier in life.

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

Smoking can also cause bad breath and

make your clothing smell foul.

Mrs. Rasheed: I will ask him to spend less

time time with friends who smoke.

He has started smoking due to being

around friends who also smoke.

Young boys think it is cool to smoke

cigarettes, but in fact smoking is not cool.

Smoking is injurious to health and it kills.

Mrs. Aziz: Thank you Mrs. Aziz, I am

feeling so relieved after talking to you.

Mrs. Rasheed: Now I have many reasons

to convince Adil to quit smoking.

Adil changed the flat tyre.

The flat tyre was changed by Amir.

Ayesha read a novel.

A novel was read by Ayesha.

Adil changed the flat tyre.

The flat tyre was changed by Amir.

Ayesha read a novel.

A novel was read by Ayesha.

I hope I would be able to convince my

son.

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How is smoking dangerous for health?

Ans: Smoking causes lots of diseases like heart problems cancer, and lung diseases. It makes blood circulation irregular in the body.

2. What does, "to be addicted to something" mean?

Ans: It means, in the habit of drinking or taking other drugs.

3. How can you help some one to stop smoking?

Ans: I will tell him about the dangers of smoking. It causes serious health problems, such as cancer, heart diseases and lung diseases. I will convince him to quit smoking.

4. What should you do if someone offers you a cigarette?

Ans: When someone offers me a cigarette I would give him a simple answer, "No, I do not smoke."

5. Why are not people allowed to smoke cigarettes in places like school, hospitals, restaurants and stores?

Ans: These are public places and smoking is prohibited there.

Writing:

A. Rewrite the sentences into the passive voice:

1. Amir changed the flat tyre.

The flat tyre was changed by Amir.

2. Ayesha read a novel.

A novel was read by Ayesha.

A novel was read by Ayesha.

A novel was read by Ayesha.

I will clean the kitchen.

The kitchen will be cleaned by me.

Tahir painted the house.

The house was painted by Tahir.

Adnan is playing football.

Football is being played by Adnan.

Unit 17

THE QISSA KHWANI BAZAAR

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

The Bazaar of story-tellers has an

interesting history.

It got this name centuries ago.

During the reign of Kanishka, the great

Buddhist ruler, Peshawar was known as

Parashpura.

It was a busy center of trade.

Caravans of merchants and travelers

brought goods to sell from distant lands

like Samarkand, Bukhara, Iraq and Syria.

The city inns round about the bazaar

used to be full of them.

After the day's business of buying and selling, these merchants would go to an inn for the night.

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

Qissa Khwani Bazaar

اور کئی کہانیاں گانا شروع کرتے۔

وڈ اپس گروں دی ایون اینڈ چلڈرن  
Children and even the grown-ups would  
دو دیم ٹو لسن اینڈ راؤنڈ گیدر  
gather round and listen to them with  
اشنشن ریسپیکٹفل  
respectful attention.

بچے یہاں تک کہ بڑے بھی ان کے ارد گرد جمع ہوتے اور اسے توجہ کے ساتھ سنتے  
دی آہاؤٹ بی ٹو یوزو جزیل شوری دی  
The stories generally used to be about the  
ہیروز ٹرائیکل آف ایکسپلوٹیشن  
exploits of tribal heroes.

کہانیاں عام طور پر قبائلی سرداروں کے کارناموں کے متعلق ہوتی تھیں۔  
ٹیلرز شوری دی پاسٹ ٹائم ایڈ بٹ  
But as time passed, these story-tellers  
فرام لیوگ اے ارن ٹو ہارڈ اٹ فاؤنڈ  
found it hard to earn a living from  
دی بٹ ڈس آپلی ریڈ اینڈ فیلنگ شوری  
story-telling and disappeared, but the  
ٹیلرز شوری آف شریٹ دی ری میز نیم  
name remains the street of story tellers.

وہ وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ان قصہ گوؤں کو قصہ گوئی سے پیسہ کمایا کر زندگی گزارنا  
مشکل ہو گیا اور وہ عاقبت ہو گئے لیکن قصہ گوئی کی گلی کا نام باقی رہا۔

دی فرام بازار دی اپروچ یو ایڈ  
As you approach the bazaar from the  
خیبر دی ٹو کم یو ساڈ کینٹونمنٹ  
cantonment side, you come to the Khyber  
بازار خوانی قصہ دی اینڈ بازار  
Bazaar and the Qissa Khwani Bazaar.

اگر تم چھاؤنی سے بازار پہنچتے ہو تو خیبر بازار اور قصہ خوانی بازار سے آؤ گے۔  
آر دیڑ روڈ ہماڈ دی آف سائیڈز پوٹھ آن  
On both sides of the broad road there are  
شاپس  
shops.

کسادہ سڑک کے دونوں جانب دکانیں ہیں۔  
مرچنٹس جزیل دی آر رائٹ دی آن  
On the right are the general merchants,  
شاپس فلاور اینڈ فروٹ شاپس بک  
book shops, fruit and flower shops.

دائیں جانب عام تاجر، کتابوں کی دکانیں، پھل اور پھولوں کی دکانیں ہیں۔  
بازار دی آف سیکشن ہول اے لفٹ دی آن  
on the left, a whole section of the bazaar  
ڈرگسٹس کیمسٹس ہائی آکوپائیڈز  
is occupied by chemists, druggists,  
گلڈر پلاسٹک اینڈ میکرز شوز ڈینٹسٹس  
dentists, shoes makers and plastic goods  
سلرز  
sellers.

بائیں جانب بازار کا ایک بڑا حصہ کھانوں، دوادروں، دھندل سازوں، چیل  
بنانے والوں اور پلاسٹک کا سامان بیچنے والوں نے گھیرا ہوا ہے۔

قصہ فرام لفٹ دی ٹو ٹرنک آفٹر  
After turning to the left from Qissa  
شریٹ دی آر دیڑ خوانی  
Khawani, there is the copper-ware street  
مسگران بازار ایڈ نوں  
known as Bazaar-e-Misgaran.

قصہ خوانی بازار سے بائیں مڑتے ہوئے تانبے کے برتن بنانے والوں کی گلی ہے  
جیسے بازار مسگران کہتے ہیں۔

کاپر آف ورائٹی واسٹ اے فائنڈ کین یو ہیر  
Here you can find a vast variety of copper  
دیگ ہیوج اے ٹو شبلر اے فرام یونٹنسٹس  
utensils from a tumbler to a huge "deg"  
قوانٹٹیز لارج ان رائس کوکنگ فار  
for cooking rice in large quantities.

یہاں پر تم مختلف قسم کے بے شمار تانبے کے برتن، آنخوڑے سے لیکر بڑی مقدار  
میں چاول پکانے کے "دیگ" تک دیکھ سکتے ہو۔

آریکلز ڈیکورٹڈ ہونی فل آر دیڑ  
There are beautifully decorated articles  
ایڈ سائز آل آف ٹریڈ اینڈ ہاؤز واسز لائک  
like vases, bowls and trays of all sizes and  
شپس  
shapes.

وہاں پر خوبصورت مڑن چیزیں مثلاً مرجان، برتن اور مختلف شکل اور جسامت کے  
پڑے ہوتے ہیں۔

فار واٹر پوائنٹ فار سوار اینڈ صراحی  
Surahl and samovar for boiling water for

دی ہائی اپرٹلی لفٹ سیشلی آر ٹی  
tea are specially appreciated by the  
فک ہو کنٹریز آفہر فرام ٹورسٹ  
tourists from other countries, who take  
پریزٹس ایڈ ہوم دیم  
them home as presents.

دوسرے ممالک کے سیاح صراحی اور چائے کا پانی گرم کرنے کی سوار خاص طور  
پر پسند کیا جاتا ہے اور اسے بطور تحفہ گھر لے جایا جاتا ہے۔

وڈ ڈیکورٹڈ آر شاپس فروٹ دی  
The fruit shops are decorated with  
میررز لکٹ اینڈ پکچرز کلرڈ  
coloured pictures and looking mirrors.

پھلوں کی دکانیں رنگارنگ تصویروں اور آئینوں سے سجائی جاتی ہیں۔  
دی آف فرنٹ ان ایڈجسٹڈ باسکٹس فروٹس دی  
The fruits baskets arranged in front of the  
آئیز دی ڈی سیو میررز  
mirrors deceive the eyes.

آئینوں کے سامنے رکھے گئے پھلوں کی ٹوکریاں آنکھوں کو دھوکہ دیتی ہیں۔  
میررز دی قمر و سین باسکٹ دن  
One basket seen through the mirrors  
باسکٹس آف رو ہول اے لائک لکس  
looks like a whole row of baskets.

آئیے میں ایک ٹوکری ٹوکریوں کی قطار جیسے دکھائی دیتی ہے۔  
سوٹ اینڈ گریش فریش ہائی کین یو ہیر  
Here you can buy fresh grapes and sweet  
آف ایلو جوی افغانستان آف ملنر  
melons of Afghanistan, juicy apples of  
آف پوی کشمیر آزاد  
Azad Kashmir, pomegranates of

آف بنارز اینڈ بنگور بلوچستان  
Baluchistan, mangoes and bananas of  
ایڈ پشاور آف اورنجز گولڈن اینڈ سندھ  
Sind and golden oranges of Peshawar and  
سوات  
Swat.

یہاں پر تم افغانستان کے انگور اور مٹھے تریوز، آزاد کشمیر کے رس دار سیب،  
بلوچستان کے انار، سندھ کے کیلے اور آم، سوات اور پشاور کے سرخ مالے خرید  
سکتے ہو۔

بازار میں دی آف سٹریٹس سائیڈ دی آف ون  
One of the side streets of the main bazaar  
اوکی شاپس فلاور آف رو اے ہیر  
has a row of flower shops only.

بڑے بازار کے گلی کے دوسرے جانب صرف پھولوں کی دکانیں ہیں۔  
ایڈ دی فائنڈ یو شریٹ دی انٹر یو ایڈ  
As you enter this street, you find the air  
ایڈ جاسمین آف سمل لیڈن دی وڈ لیڈن  
laden with the sweet smell of Jasmine and  
روزز  
roses.

جیسے ہی تم اس گلی میں داخل ہوتے تو ہوا گلاب اور چنبیلی کے پھلوں کی خوشبو سے  
لدھی ہوئی ہے۔

وڈن گارلنڈز لولی ہائی کین یو ہیر  
Here you can buy lovely garlands Woven  
کلرڈ برائٹ اینڈ قمرڈ گولڈن وڈ  
with golden thread and bright coloured-  
ٹو آفرنگ فار آر گارلنڈز دیڑ رنر  
ribbons these garlands are for offering to  
فرینڈز  
friends.

یہاں پر تم طلائی تاروں اور چمکدار رنگوں والے موتیوں میں پروئے گئے  
خوبصورت ہار خرید سکتے ہو یہ ہار دوستوں کو پیش کئے جاتے ہیں۔  
ایڈ چلو گولڈنبرڈ ایڈ شاور  
Shawls, gold-embroidered chappals and

پلٹی ان آر بیگز ہڈ اینڈ سیڈلز  
sandals and hand bags are in plenty.

شال طلائی تار سے حرمین چیل، سیڈل اور قیچک بکثرت ہوتے ہیں۔  
ان آلو آر کپس قراچی اینڈ کپس فر  
Fur coats and qaraqull caps are also in  
ڈیمانڈ گروٹ  
great demand.

پوشمن والے کوٹ اور قراچی ٹوپی کی بہت زیادہ مانگ ہے۔  
کاشی سی کین دن شاپس کراچی دی ان  
In the crockery shops, one can see costly  
ہائی سائیڈ ڈسپلےڈ ایڈ چائس  
china and glassware displayed side by

کلرز پر پی آف پلٹری لوکل وو سائیڈ  
side with local pottery of pretty colours  
and designs.

کراکری کے دکانوں میں تم خوبصورت رنگوں اور نقشوں والے مقامی برتن کے ساتھ رکھے گئے قیمتی چائے اور شیشے کے برتن دیکھ سکتے ہو۔

یو بازار میں دی آف فٹ پاتھس دی آن  
On the footpaths of the main bazaar you

ایڈ دیز آف مینی آفرنگ ہاکرز فائنڈ  
find hawkers offering many of these and

بلینکٹس سواتی لائیک آرٹیکلز مور مینی  
many more articles like Swati blankets,

گولڈ ایڈ کپس چترالی ایڈ سواتی  
Swati and Chitrali caps, and gold-

کاکا زیارت فرام کپس ایمبروئڈرڈ  
embroidered caps from Ziarat Kaka

صاحب

Sahib.

بڑے بازار کے فٹ پاتھوں پر تمہیں پھیری والے لمبے گے جوان چیزوں اور کئی دوسری چیزوں مثلاً سواتی کپ، چترالی اور سواتی ٹوپوں اور زیارت کا صاحب کی طلائی تاروں سے مزین ٹوپیاں بیچتے ہیں۔

شاہیں دی دین چہر دیم بیل دے  
They sell them cheaper than the shops

ایٹی سپنڈ ٹو ہیو ڈونٹ دے بیکاز  
because they don't have to spend any

کپنگ شاپ آن تھنگ  
thing on shop-keeping.

دو ان کو دکان کی نسبت سستا بیچتے ہیں کیونکہ انہیں دکانوں پر پیسے خرچ نہیں کرنا پڑتے۔

دل یو شاہیں ٹن آر ایٹ الوری آفٹر  
After every eight or ten shops you will

شال قہو اے فائنڈ  
find a Qahwa Stall.

ہر آٹھ دس دکانوں کے بعد تمہیں قہو شال ملے گا۔

دی از لی گرین چائیز دی قہو  
Qahwa the Chinese green tea is the

پشاور آف ڈریک فیس  
famous drink of Peshawar.

چمن کی بن چائے قہو پشاور کا مشہور مشروب ہے۔

سینگ ڈریک دی آف لورز فائنڈز دن ہیر  
Here one finds lovers of the drink sitting

فار چارپائیز آن الون آر چیئرز وڈن آن  
on wooden chairs or even on charpays for

گوسپنگ ایڈ قہو سپنگ آورز  
hours, sipping qahwa and gossiping.

یہاں پر تم مشروب کے شوقین لکڑی کی کرسیوں اور چارپائیوں پر گھنٹوں بیٹھے قہو پیتے اور کپ شپ لگاتے ہوئے دیکھ سکتے ہو۔

لوکل دی وڈ سٹ ٹو لائک آلو ٹورسٹ  
Tourists also like to sit with the locals

ٹی چائے ان سرڈ قہو انجوائے ایڈ  
and enjoy qahwa, served in China tea-

پاٹس  
pots.

سیاح بھی مقامی لوگوں کے ساتھ بیٹھ کر قہو سے لطف اندوز ہونا پسند کرتے ہیں جو کہ چائے کے برتنوں میں پیش کی جاتی ہے۔

کے دلی آر پیسنز اس بریکس پاٹ ٹی اے اف  
If a tea-pot breaks, its pieces are cleverly

وائر براس وڈ ٹوگیدر جوائنڈ  
joined together with brass wire.

اگر ایک برتن ٹوٹ جائے تو اسے تانبے کے تار سے مہارت سے جوڑا جاتا ہے۔

دس ڈو ہو من سکھ آر دیر  
There are skilled men who do this.

ماہر لوگ یہ کام کرتے ہیں۔

ڈس آجیڈ یو ڈیز اولڈ دی آف از دی  
The inns of the old days have disappeared

ٹائم آف پیج دی وڈ  
with the passage of time.

وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ قدیم زمانے کے سرائے غائب ہو گئے ہیں۔

ہائی اپ لیکن مین ہیو پلیز دیر  
Their places have been taken up by

ہوٹل ماڈرن  
modern hotels.

ان کی جگہ جدید ہوٹلوں نے لے لی ہے۔

وڈ لینڈز ڈسٹ فرام مرچنٹس دی  
The merchants from distant lands, with

ڈائمنڈز سلک وڈ لیڈن کیملو دیز  
their camels laden with silk, diamonds

وڈ ٹو کم لوگر نو پرفیومز ایڈ  
and perfumes no longer come to this

ٹلرز شعوری دی آف سٹریٹ  
street of the story-tellers.

دور دراز ممالک کے تاجر اپنے ریشم، موتیوں اور عطر سے لدے ہوئے اُنٹوں کے ساتھ قصہ خوانی بازار کے گلیوں میں نہیں آتے۔

لیس واز مین وڈ ڈیز دی آر گان  
Gone are the days when man was less

پیشہ بٹ ایڈوانس  
advance but happier.

وہ دن گزر گئے جب انسان کم ترقی یافتہ لیکن زیادہ خوش تھا۔

ان حقت اس لوٹ ہیز بازار دی آل دجو  
Although the bazaar has lost its ancient

پش قار لوٹ اے پری زروز ایٹ یٹ وڈرز  
wonders, yet it preserves a lot for its

دیزیزز  
visitors.

اگرچہ بازار اپنے قدیم عجائبات کھو چکا ہے پھر بھی اس نے اپنے سیاحوں کے لئے بہت کچھ محفوظ کیا ہوا ہے۔

Hawker: بھیری والا

Sometime we buy vegetables from hawkers

Laden: سامان سے بھرا ہوا

Camels laden with goods no longer came to the bazaar of storytellers.

Comprehension

(1) Why is Qissa Khawani Bazaar called the bazaar of story tellers?

Ans: The travelers and merchants of distant lands when finished their business at this bazaar, they spend night in the inns of the bazaar. They used to tell stories while sitting round the fire. Thus the bazaar got this name.

(2) Where is Khyber Bazaar?

Ans: When you approach the bazaar from cantonment side, you come to the Khyber Bazaar adjacent to the Qissa Khawani Bazaar.

(3) Why is Qissa Khawani Bazaar called the heart of the main city?

Ans: This bazaar is situated in the center of Peshawar city.

(4) What is Qahwa and why is it famous?

Ans: It is the Chinese green tea and historical drink of Peshawar.

(5) What is Bazaar-e-Misgran famous for?

Ans: It is famous for copper utensils.

(6) Why did the caravans of merchants bring their goods on camel?

Ans: Because the modern means of transport were not available at that time.

Listening and Speaking:

Vikram Singh has to fill the student information form. After effective discussion over his introduction, help him

fill the form below.

### Personal Information Form

Name: Vikram Singh Year of birth: 2009

Father's name: Karan Singh

Father's occupation: Businessman

Address: Qissa Khwani Bazaar.

Religion: Sikhism

Nationality: Pakistan

Mother tongue: Punjabi

Languages you can speak: Pashto,

Punjabi, Urdu

### Grammar:

**A. Add parentheses to enclose supplemental information, acronyms and dates or letters and/or numbers in a series. Add or remove any punctuation as needed to use the parentheses correctly. One has been done.**

1. She paid a lot Rs. 3000 for the running shoes.

She paid a lot (Rs. 3000) for the running shoes.

2. The monthly rent Rs. 70,000 is due by the fifth of each month.

The monthly rent (Rs. 70,000) is due by the fifth of each month.

3. His illness lasted for four years 2002-2006.

His illness lasted for four years (2002 - 2006).

4. Quaid-e-Azam (1876-1948) was born in Karachi.

Quaid-e-Azam (1876-1948) was born in Karachi.

### Unit 18

## THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SQUIRREL

پہاڑ اور گھری  
The mountain and the squirrel

Had a quarrel:

And the former called the latter 'little prig'.

Bun replied

You are doubtless very big:

But all sorts of things and weather

Must be taken together,

To make up a year

And a sphere

And I think it no disgrace

To occupy my place

If I am not so large as you,

You are not so small as I,

And not half as spry

I'll not deny you make

A very pretty squirrel trac:

Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;

If I cannot carry forests on my back,

Neither can you crack a nut'

(Ralph Waldo Emerson)

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Is the poem in the form of a dialogue? If yes, name the narrator?

Ans: Yes, the poem is in the form of a dialogue and the narrator is the poet.

2. What is the main idea of the poem?

Ans: The main idea of the poem is that each person has or her own individual talents, and everyone and everything has its purpose in the world, none greater or less than another.

3. Write down the implied and explicit meanings of the poem.

Ans: The mountain and the squirrel are fighting over who is better. The implied meaning of the poem is that both of the characters have their own unique job and it does not make one better than the other.

4. Describe the character of mountain and squirrel in your words.

Ans: Squirrel is very small but the mountain is too large. Squirrel can make a pretty track but mountain cannot. Squirrel is spry but the mountain can not even move.

5. What was the cause of quarrel between the mountain and the squirrel?

Ans: The cause of quarrel between the two to decide who was superior to the other.

6. Who is your favourite character in the poem? Why?

Ans: My favourite character in the poem is squirrel because it knows that although it is smaller in size, but still it is not inferior to the mountain.

7. In what ways are you useful to your family and friends?

Ans: There are so many ways that I may prove useful to my family and friends. To feel responsibility as a family member and remain faithful to my friends.

B. Complete the gapped summary.

This poem is a quarrel between the mountain and the squirrel. The mountain is proud of its towering bigness and looks upon the squirrel. The squirrel justifies its existence. It says that God created this universe in a very orderly way after a good deal of thinking. Big or small, rich or poor have a distinct quality and a definite place. None is superior or inferior. None should be considered as weak or useless.

C. Decide if each of the statements about the poem is true or false.

1. The mountain and the squirrel did not agree with each other. True

2. The mountain insulted the squirrel.

True.

3. The squirrel doubts that the mountain is big. False
4. The squirrel says that it takes a year to make all sorts of things and weather. True
5. The squirrel says he is quicker than the mountain. True
6. The squirrel is grateful to the mountain for giving him a path to move along. False
7. The squirrel says the mountain is wise. False
8. The mountain has got many trees on it. True
9. The squirrel cannot crack a nut. False

## .....Unit 19.....

قارم دی اینڈ کنگ دی

## THE KING AND THE FARMER

.....بادشاہ اور کسان.....

قارم بگ اے ہائی پاسنگ واز کنگ اے ولس  
Once a king was passing by a big farm.

ایک بار ایک بادشاہ بڑے کھیت سے گزر رہا تھا۔

یگو پلانٹنگ فرامر اولڈ این سائی  
He saw an old farmer planting mango

تیریز  
trees.

اس نے ایک بوڑھے کسان کو دیکھا آسمان کے درخت پر رہا ہے۔

ہر ان تیریز بیم واچہ اینڈ شاٹھ سائی  
He stopped and watched him busy in his

ورک  
work.

دور کا اور اسے اپنے کام میں مصروف دیکھتا رہا۔

بیم آسکڈ اینڈ قارورڈ وٹھ سائی دن  
Than he went forward and asked him,

بی ول آئی سر یو آر اولڈ ہاؤ مین اولڈ  
"Old man, how old are you?" "Sir, I will be

دی سٹڈ ٹاؤ فرام منتھس ٹو اینٹی  
eighty, two months from now," said the

قارم اولڈ  
old farmer.

پھر وہ آگے بڑھا اور اس سے پوچھا ہاں تمہاری عمر کتنی ہے جناب میں دو ماہ بعد

آسی (80) سال کا ہو جاؤں گا بوڑھے کسان نے جواب دیا۔

لو ویل یو تھنک یو ڈو لوگک ہاؤ اینڈ  
"And how long do you think you will live"

کنگ دی آسکڈ  
asked the king.

اور تمہارے خیال میں تم اور کتنا زندہ رہو گے۔ بادشاہ نے پوچھا۔

ٹوورڈز پوائنٹڈ اینڈ سائلڈ مین اولڈ دی  
The old man smiled and pointed towards

سکائی دی  
the sky.

بوڑھا آدمی مسکرایا اور آسمان کی جانب اشارہ کیا۔

لیو ٹو ایم آئی لوگک ہاؤ ٹووز اللہ اوپٹی  
"Only Allah knows how long I am to live".

صرف اللہ جانتا ہے کہ میں کتنا زندہ رہوں گا۔

فروت بیرنگ شارٹ ٹریز دیز ول دن  
"When will these trees start bearing fruit?"

یہ درخت کب پھل دینا شروع کریں گے؟

کنگ دی آسکڈ  
Asked the king.

بادشاہ نے پوچھا۔

دی ایریز ٹوٹھنی ٹو ففٹین اباؤٹ آفٹر  
"After about fifteen to twenty years", the

رہنما اینڈ مین اولڈ  
old man replied.

دس پندرہ سال بعد بوڑھے نے جواب دیا۔

اینڈ لائف کنگ دی ایریز ٹوٹھنی  
"Twenty years," the king laughed and

ٹاؤ فرام ٹائم لایک اے از دیت سٹڈ  
said, "That is a long time from now.

بادشاہ نے ہنستے ہوئے کہا "بیس سال" یہ بہت طویل عرصہ ہے۔

فول اے بی مسٹ یو  
You must be a fool".

تم ضرور بے وقوف ہو۔

ان مین اولڈ دی آسکڈ لارڈ مائی فول  
"Fool, my Lord", Asked the old man in

سرپرائز  
surprise.

بوڑھے نے حیرانگی سے پوچھا "جناب بے وقوف"

کنگ دی رہنما اینڈ فول اے لس  
"Yes, a fool," replied the king.

بادشاہ نے جواب دیا "ہاں بے وقوف۔"

پلانٹ ٹو ٹریل جی سو لیکگ آر یو  
"You are taking so much trouble to plant

دیز ایٹ نڈر سے یو بٹ ٹریز دیز  
these trees but you may never eat their

فروت  
fruit."

تم اتنی تکلیف اٹھا کر یہ درخت کاشت کر رہے ہو لیکن تم اس کے پھل نہیں کھا

سکتے۔

اولڈ دی سٹڈ لارڈ مائی فول اے جی ٹاٹ  
"Not such a fool, my lord," said the old

آف فروٹ دی انجوائڈ آئی ریسپیکٹ فلی مین  
man respectfully, "I enjoyed the fruit of

قارور ہر اینڈ قارور مائی بائی پلائڈ ٹریز  
trees planted by my father and his father

بیم بی نور  
before him.

بوڑھے نے ادب سے جواب دیا اتنا بھی بے وقوف نہیں میں نے ان درختوں کا

پھل کھایا جو میرے والد اور اس سے پہلے اس کا والد نے کاشت کیے تھے۔

آئی سیم دی ڈو خڈ آئی دیت فیر ٹاٹ اٹ از  
Is it not fair that I should do the same? I

سنز مائی دیت سو ٹری دیز پلانٹنگ ایم  
am planting these trees so that my sons

اینڈ فروٹ دیز ایٹ سے گریڈ سنز اینڈ  
and grandsons may eat their fruit," added

قارم اولڈ دی  
the old farmer.

کیا یہ صحیح نہیں کہ میں بھی وہی کروں میں ان درختوں کو کاشت کر رہا ہوں تاکہ

میرے بیٹے اور پوتے اس کے پھل کھائیں۔ بوڑھے نے مزید کہا۔

یو کنگ دی سٹڈ مین وائز اے آر یو  
"You are a wise man," said the king, "you

اینڈ لیسن گڈ اے مائی ٹاٹ ہیو  
have taught me a good lesson and

دی وارڈ اے ڈی زرو  
deserve a reward.

تم ایک عقل مند آدمی ہو، بادشاہ نے کہا، تم نے مجھے بہت اچھا سبق سکھا دیا ہے

اور تم انعام کے لائق ہو۔

یو ٹو گفٹ مائی ایرز رینگ دس فیک  
Take this ring as my gift to you".

یہ انگلی لویہ تمہارا انعام ہے۔

سیک ری وارڈ دی ایکسپنڈ مین اولڈ دی  
The old man accepted the reward saying,

مائی آف فروٹ دی گٹ آل ریڈی ہیو آئی سر  
"Sir, I have already got the fruit of my

ٹوڈے لیبر  
labour today."

بوڑھے آدمی نے انعام لیتے ہوئے کہا جناب میں نے اپنی محنت کا پھل پہلے ہی

حاصل کر لیا۔

Glossary

Plant: کاشت کرنا to set in the ground to grow

Watched: دیکھنا۔ مشاہدہ کرنا observed

Trouble: کوشش effort

Deserve: کے قابل ہونا۔ کے لائق ہونا to be worth of

Vocabulary:

Reward: انعام

The farmer received the reward from the king.

Labour: محنت

You will soon get the fruit of your labour.

Gift: تحفہ My uncle send me mobile as a gift.

Comprehension

Answer the following questions

1) Where did the king stop?

Ans: The king stopped at the place where the old farmer was working.

2) What was the old farmer doing there?

Ans: He was planting mango trees.

3) What did the king ask?

Ans: The king asked about the age of the farmer.

4) How did the farmer talk to the king?

Ans: He talked to the king respectfully.

5) Was the king impressed by the farmer?

Ans: Yes the king was impressed by the farmer.

6) What lesson did the king learn?

Ans: The king learnt the lesson that man

should live his life for the benefit of others.

7) What kind of reward did the farmer receive?

Ans: He received a ring which was the reward of his labour.

### B. Cloze Exercise

Fill in the blanks with words from the text. You can see text just once.

Once a king was passing by a big farm. He saw an old farmer planting mango trees. He stopped and watched him busy in his work. Then he went forward and asked him, "Old man how old are you?" Sir I will be eighty, two months from now said the old farmer.

### Grammar:

A. Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

- If you (send) send this letter now, she (receive) will receive it tomorrow.
- If I (do) do this test, I (improve) will improve my English.
- If I (find) find your ring, I (give) will give it back to you.
- Palwasha (go) will go shopping if she (have) has time in the afternoon.
- Safdar (go) will go to London next week if he (get) gets a cheap flight.

### UNIT 20

## OVER CROWDING IN THE CITIES

..... شہروں میں بڑھتا ہوا ہجوم .....

یہ آراؤں لک  
Look around you.

اپنے ارد گرد نظر ڈالو۔

کی یہ ڈو دت  
What do you see?

تم کیا دیکھتے ہو؟

میر یہ ڈو دت  
What do you hear?

تم کیا سنتے ہو؟

سمل یہ ڈو دت  
What do you smell?

تم کیا سونگھتے ہو؟

کی پروٹیلی یو شی اے ان لئو یو ایف  
If you live in a city, you probably see many people.

اگر تم شہروں میں رہتے ہو، تو تم بہت سے لوگوں کو دیکھتے ہو۔

یو ہیر یو ایف ٹریفک آف ٹائر دی ہیر یو  
You hear the noise of traffic and factories.

تم کارخانوں اور گاڑیوں کا شور سنا رہے ہو۔

یو سمل یو دی آف سوسک دی سمل یو  
You smell the smoke of the buses, trucks

and cars.

تم ٹرکوں، بسوں اور کاروں کا دھواں سونگھتے ہو۔

یو دی آف ڈیرٹ از دیئر  
There is dirt everywhere.

ہر جگہ گندمی ہے۔

یو دی ان ٹائم نوائے ایئرنگ آر دی  
We are entering a new time in the history

of the world.

ہم دنیا کی تاریخ کے نئے مرحلے میں داخل ہو رہے ہیں۔

یو دی ان لئو یو ہیر یو ایف ٹریفک آف ٹائر دی ہیر یو  
Before this, most people lived in villages.

اس سے پہلے بہت سے لوگ گاؤں میں رہتے تھے۔

یو دی ان لئو یو ہیر یو ایف ٹریفک آف ٹائر دی ہیر یو  
They liked to live near their field.

اپنے وہ کھیتوں کے قریب رہنا پسند کرتے تھے۔

یو دی ان لئو یو ہیر یو ایف ٹریفک آف ٹائر دی ہیر یو  
They lived simple lives.

وہ سادہ زندگی بسر کرتے تھے۔

یو دی ان لئو یو ہیر یو ایف ٹریفک آف ٹائر دی ہیر یو  
Now, many people are coming to work in

سٹیٹس  
cities. But, the population is growing day by day.  
The cities are growing bigger and bigger.

شہر زیادہ بڑھتے جا رہے ہیں۔  
Most cities are now crowded.

زیادہ تر شہر ہجوم میں ہیں۔  
People are driving more cars and more

بوس ان ٹریولنگ آر مینل  
people are traveling in buses.

لوگ زیادہ گاڑیاں چلا رہے ہیں اور زیادہ بسوں میں سفر کر رہے ہیں۔  
They are consuming more fuel, water and

electricity.

وہ زیادہ ایندھن، پانی اور بجلی استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔  
They are eating more food and making

more garbage.

وہ زیادہ خوراک کھا رہے ہیں اور زیادہ فضلہ بن رہے ہیں۔  
They are living in crowded places and

falling sick.

وہ ہجوم بگھڑیوں میں رہ رہے ہیں اور بیمار ہو رہے ہیں۔  
Life is becoming hard for everyone.

ہر ایک کے لئے زندگی سخت بنتی جا رہی ہے۔  
The government makes plans for the

future.

حکومت مستقبل کے منصوبے بناتی ہے۔  
It is building new roads, opening new

schools and hospitals.

نئی سڑکیں بن رہی ہیں اور نئے سکول اور ہسپتال کھل رہے ہیں۔

ہائی ڈے گرونگ آر پاپولیشن دی بٹ  
But, the population is growing day by day.

لیکن آبادی روز بروز بڑھ رہی ہے۔  
If we keep growing at this rate, life will

become even more difficult for all of us.

اگر ہم اس شرح سے بڑھتے رہے تو ہم تمام کے لئے زندگی مزید مشکل ہو جائے گی۔

### Comprehension:

Answer the following question.

1) What do you hear or smell in a city?  
Ans: We hear the noise of traffic and

factories and smell the smoke of the vehicles.

2) Why did they like to live in the villages?  
Ans: They like to live in villages for clean

environment.

3) Why are cities crowded now?  
Ans: Cities are crowded because of the

migration of people from villages.

4) What is the government doing for the people?  
Ans: Government is making plans for the

future.

Revision Unit 16-20  
A. Change the following active sentences

into passive voice.

1. I did not beat her.  
She was not beaten by me.

2. Mother made a cake yesterday.  
A cake was made by Mother

yesterday.

3. The brother teased the sister.  
The sister was teased by the brother.

4. The tiger was chasing the deer.  
The deer was being chased by the

5. She has written a novel.  
A novel has been written by her.
- B. Sentences are given in the direct speech. Change them into indirect speech,**
- He said, "I have got a toothache".  
He said that he had, gotten a toothache.
  - Manosiad, "I am very busy now".  
Mano said that she was very busy then.
  - She said, "I am going to school."  
She said that she was going to school.
  - Afia says, "My father is an Engineer."  
Afia explain that here father is an engineer.
  - She said to me, "You are my only friend."  
She said to me that I was his only friend.
- C. Rewrite and punctuate the sentences below. Use full stop, comma, question mark, quotation marks and exclamation mark.**
- What are you going to do today Kamal?  
What are you going to do today Kamal?
  - What an amazing goal.  
What an amazing goal!
  - I am going to go home if I finish my schoolwork in time.  
I am going to go home, if I finish my school work in time.
  - I hate it.  
I that it.
  - When are you going to go shopping in Saddar bazaar.

When are you going to shopping in Saddar Bazaar?

**D. Complete the conditional sentences (Type I) by inserting verbs.**

- If it rains, you will stay
- If Sadaf is late again I will punish.
- If you don't hurry, you will get late
- If I have time, I'll finish work
- If you drop that glass, it will break

.....**Grammar**.....

**Sentence:-**

A group of words which give a complete sense is known as sentence.

**Example:**

Ali speaks English

**Part of Speech:**

The words that we use are classified into eight groups. They are called "Parts of Speech"

**They are:**

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Noun          | (ii) Pronoun         |
| (iii) Adjective   | (iv) Verb            |
| (v) Adverb        | (vi) Preposition     |
| (vii) Conjunction | (viii) Interjunction |

**The Noun:**

The naming word for a person, place, thing or an idea is known as Noun.

**Example:**

|    |        |                     |
|----|--------|---------------------|
| 1) | Person | Ahmad               |
| 2) | Place  | Mardan - City       |
| 3) | Thing  | Pen - pencil        |
| 4) | Idea   | Respect-Belief-Love |

**Proper Noun:-**

The special name of a particular person, place or thing is known as Proper Noun. It always begin with a capital letter.

**Common Noun:-**

The name given is common to every person, place or thing is known as Common Noun.

|           |              |                 |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) Person | Boy-girl     | Ahmad Rasheeda  |
| 2) Place  | City country | Mardan Pakistan |
| 3) Thing  | Pen          | PIANO           |

**Abstract Noun:-**

The name of a thing that we can only think and feel of such a name is known as abstract noun. It is the name of a quality action or state that is not made of a physical matter.

**Example:**

Pain - Honesty - Greed - Death - Hope

**Concrete Nouns**

The name of a thing that is physical and can be perceived through senses.

**Example:**

Boy-All-Flower-Water

**Collective Noun:**

It is name of a collection of persons or things considered as one.

**Example:**

Army-crowd-class

**Number of Nouns**

**Singular Number**

Any Noun which stands for only one thing is said to be in the singular number.

**Example:**

Boy, Man, donkey, chair desk.

**Plural Number:**

The Noun which stands for more than one thing is said to be in the plural number.

**Examples:**

Boys-men-donkeys-chairs.

**Gender of Nouns**

**A Masculine Gender:-**

A noun that is the name of any male person or animal is said to be masculine gender.

**Feminine Gender:-**

A noun that is the name of any female person or animal is said to be the feminine Gender.

**Example:-**

Woman, Aunt, Lioness

**Neuter Gender:-**

A noun which stands for neither male nor female is said to be Neuter gender.

**Example:**

Chair, desk, ball.

**Common Gender:**

A noun which stands for both males and females is said to be common gender.

**Example:**

Baby, Child, Friend, cousin.

.....**Pronoun**.....

**Pronoun:**

A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun.

**Personal pronouns.**

**First person:**

A pronoun referring to the person or thing speaking to is said to be of the first person.

**Example:**

I, we, our

**Second person:**

A pronoun referring to the person or thing speaking to is said to be of the

second person.

**Example:**

You, Your

**Third Person:**

A pronoun referring to the person or thing spoken of is said to be of the third person.

**Example:**

He, she, it, this

### .....Number of pronouns.....

A pronoun said to be in the singular number when it stands for one person or thing, and in plural number when, it stands for more than one person or thing.

**Example:**

| Singular | Plural   |
|----------|----------|
| He, she  | we, they |
| It, I    | you      |

### .....Adjectives.....

The words which add something to the meaning of a noun. Such words are called adjectives.

### .....Adjectives of Quality.....

Adjectives which tell us of what kind a person or thing is are called adjectives of quality.

**Example:**

Black belt, white seagull, beautiful baby.

### .....Adjective of Quantity.....

Adjectives which tell us how much or how many are called adjectives of Quantity.

Adjectives of Quantity answer the question how many? Or How much?

**Example:**

A dozen bananas, A dozen eggs, one kg tomatoes.

### .....The Verb.....

A verb is a word which denotes action about a person or thing.

**Example:**

Stay break, Hit, play etc.

### Transitive and intransitive verb

The verb which requires an object to complete its sense is called a transitive verb.

**Example:**

The boy made a kite

**Intransitive Verb:**

The verb which does not require an object to complete its sense is called an intransitive verb.

**Example:**

He laughs

### .....Tense.....

It is derived from a Greek word *tempos* which means time.

**Present Indefinite Tense:**

When the action denoted by a verb refers to the present the verb is said to be in the present tense.

**Example:**

I write a letter.

**Imperative Tense:**

When the action denoted by a verb refers to the past the verb is said to be in the past tense.

**Example:**

I wrote a letter.

**Future tense:**

When the action denoted by a verb

refers to the future the verb is said to be in future tense.

**Example:**

I will write a letter.

### Agreement of verb with subject

The verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

**Example (In number)**

- The boy goes to school.
- The boys go to school.

**Example: (In person)**

- I am a boy.
- He is a boy.

### .....The Adverb.....

A word which adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

**Example:**

An almost black snake creeps very slowly on the rocks.

### .....Adverbs of Manner.....

The adverb which shows the manner in which some action is done is called adverb of manner.

**Example:**

He runs slowly, They walk quickly, She hit the ball hard.

### .....Adverb of place.....

The adverbs which show where the action is done are called adverb of place.

**Example:**

All looked down.

Ahmad ran straight

The eagle flies high.

### .....Adverbs of time.....

The adverbs which show when some action is done are called adverb of time.

**Example:**

Now, Tomorrow, Yesterday, Never, Ever.

### .....The preposition.....

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the known stands to something else.

**Example:**

At, Since, After, From, For, Across, by, in, on, it, along

### .....The conjunction.....

A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together.

**Example:**

But, or and, because, when, yet, etc.

### .....The Interjection.....

An interjection is a word used merely to express some sudden feelings of the mind like joy, wonder sorrow.

**Example:**

Hurrah, Alas, wow, oh, etc.

### .....Articles.....

The "a" "an" and "the" are known as articles.

**Definite articles:**

"The" is called the definite article because it points out some particular person or thing.

**Indefinite article:**

"a" is called indefinite article because it leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of "an" is another form of "a" with

the same function but is used with words by a person to other person.  
beginning with vowel sound.

### .....Parsing.....

To parse a word means to tell what part of speech.

### .....Subject and Predicate.....

The word about which something is said is called the subject and what is said about the subject is called a predicate.

### .....Question Sentences.....

When a sentence ask a question such sentence is called question sentence or interrogative sentence. The sign of interrogation (?) is always place after the question.

### .....Statement sentences.....

When a sentence neither ask question nor given command but only states something. They are known as statement sentences or assertive sentences.

### .....Command sentences.....

The sentences which expresses orders or command are called command sentences.

#### Example:

Open the door, get out. etc.

### .....Negative sentences.....

A sentence with not is called a negative sentence.

#### Example:

I am not an idiot, she is not a superstar etc.

### Direct and Indirect Speech:

There are two ways to convey a message of a person, or the words spoken

Direct speech Indirect speech

#### Example:

Raima said, "A fine lesson will be taught to the wicked cat."

#### Indirect speech:

#### Example:

Raima said that a fine lesson would be taught to the wicked cat.

### Direct and Indirect Rules:

#### direct statement:

He said, "I like it so much."

#### Indirect Statement:

He said that he liked it so much.

#### Reporting Verbs:

say, mention, claim, asked, add, tell, admire, admit, consider, promise etc.

### Rules to follow

#### Tenses

#### Present tense (Direct)

He said, "I like it so much".

#### Past tense (Indirect)

He said that he liked it so much.

#### Past tense (Direct)

He said, "I have liked it so much".

#### Past perfect tense (Indirect)

He said that he had liked it so much.

#### Present perfect tense (Direct)

He said, "I have liked it so much.

#### Past perfect: (Indirect)

He said that he had liked it so much.

#### Will future (Direct):

He said, "I will like it so much".

#### Would (Indirect):

He said that he would like it so much.

### Time/ space expressions:

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| Yesterday  | The day before |
| Today      | That day       |
| Tomorrow   | The next day   |
| This/these | That/those     |
| Here       | There          |
| Now        | Then           |

### .....Active and Passive Voice.....

There are two ways to express an action of a subject in relation to its object.

☆ Active voice ☆ Passive voice

☆ The normal structure of an active voice sentence is subject + verb + object but in passive the normal structure of sentence is reversed according to certain rules and becomes like object + verb + subject.

#### Example of active voice:

Arif bounced a ball.

#### Example passive voice:

The ball was bounced by Arif.

### Passive voice rules for all tenses:

#### Present Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

#### Auxiliary verb in passive voice:

am/is/are

#### Active Voice:

He sings a song.

He does not sing a song.

Does he sing a song?

#### Passive Voice:

A song is sung by him.

A song is not sung by him.

Is a song sung by him?

#### Present Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

### Auxiliary verb in passive voice: am being/is being/ are being

#### Active voice:

She has finished her work.

She has not finished her work.

Has she finished her work?

#### Passive Voice:

Her work has been finished by her.

Her work has not been finished by her.

Has her work been finished by her?

### Past simple Tense (passive Voice)

#### Auxiliary verb in passive voice:

was/were

#### Active voice:

I killed a snake.

I did not kill a snake.

Did I kill a snake?

#### Passive Voice:

A snake was killed by me.

A snake was not killed by me.

Was a snake killed by me?

### Past Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

#### Auxiliary verb in passive voice: was being/ were being

being/ were being

#### Active voice:

He was driving a car.

He was not driving a car.

Was he driving a car?

#### Passive Voice:

A car was being driven by him.

A car was not being driven by him.

Was a car being driven by him?

### Past Perfect Tense (Passive Voice)

#### Auxiliary verb in passive voice: had been

been

#### Active voice:

They had completed the assignment.

They had not completed the assignment.

Had they completed the assignment?

#### Passive Voice:

The assignment had been completed by them.

The assignment had not been completed by them.

Had the assignment been completed by them?

#### Future simple tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: will be

Active voice:

She will buy a car.

She will not buy a car.

Will she buy a car?

Passive Voice:

A car will be bought by her.

A car will not be bought by her.

Will a car be bought by her?

Future Perfect Tense (passive voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: will have been

Active voice:

You will have started the job.

You will have not started the job.

Will you have started the job?

Passive Voice:

The job will have been started by you.

The job will not have been started by you.

Will the job have been started by you?

#### .....Applications.....

1) An Application for sick leave

To

The principal,

G.H.S Khairabad (Mardan)

Sub: Application for sick leave.

Sir,

It is respectfully stated that due to my illness I am not able to attend the school to day.

Kindly grant me leave for one day. I will be very thankful to you.

Yours obediently,

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Ijlal Khan

An application for an urgent piece of work

To

The principal,  
G.H.S Khairabad (Mardan).

Sub: Urgent piece of work

Sir,

It is respectfully stated that due to some urgent work at home, I am not able to attend my classes today.

It is therefore kindly requested to grant me leave for today. I will be very thankful to you.

Yours obediently,

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Afzal Ahmad

Class 6th

An Application for school leaving certificate

To

The principal,  
G.H.S Khairabad Mardan.

Sub: Issuance of school leaving certificate

Sir,

With due respect it is stated that my father is a govt servant in the audit department. He has been transferred to Peshawar. We are all shifting with him. Now it is very difficult for me to continue my education here.

It is therefore kindly requested to pay the fine.

Issue me school leaving certificate in order to get admission some school at Peshawar.

Yours obediently,

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Shah Mir

An application for remission of fee fund.

To

The Principal,  
Govt High School Nowshera.

Sub: remission of fee fund.

Sir,

Most respectfully it is stated that my father is poor farmer. His monthly income is nearly five thousand rupees. He has to support a large family of eight members. It is very difficult for him to pay my school fee.

It is kindly requested to remit my school fee and enable me to get further education. Thanks

Yours obediently,

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Wasim Khan

Class 6

An application for remission of absence fine.

To

The principal,  
Govt High school Mardan

Sub: remission of absence fine.

Sir,

With great veneration it is stated that I could not come to school during the last week on account of my illness. At that time my father was away from home and there was no one to bring my application to the school. I was marked absent and fined Rs 500/- I am not able to

pay the fine.

Kindly remit my absence fine I shall be thankful to you.

Yours obediently,

Date June 10, 2013

Umar Raza

Class 6th

An application for readmission.

To

The Headmaster,  
Govt Middle School, Chargulli.

Sub: readmission

Sir,

It is respectfully stated that due to my illness my name was struck off from school Rolls. I am now fully recovered and want to continue my studies.

It is therefore kindly requested to readmit me in your school. I shall be thankful to you

Yours obediently,

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Kashif

Class 6th

#### .....Stories.....

#### (1) Thirsty Crow

Once there was a crow. He was very thirsty. He was in need of water to quench his thirst. He flew here and there in search of water. He saw a pitcher on the roof of a house. He flew to the pitcher. He found that the water was at the pebble of the pitcher. His beak could not reach the water. He was unable to drink water. He saw some pebbles near the pitcher. He dropped the pebbles into the pitcher one by one. The level of the water started raising. As it came up to the mouth of the pitcher, he drank it and flew away.

Moral:

Necessity is the mother of invention

## 2) The fox and the Grapes

Once there was a hungry fox. He tried to find something to eat, but all in vain. At last he reached to a garden. There he saw some bunches of ripe grapes. His mouth watered. He jumped to get them, but it was too high for him to reach. He tried again and again but he could not succeed. At last, he gave up his struggle and went away saying "These grapes are sour I do not want to eat them".

**Moral:**

Grapes are sour

## (3) Greedy Dog

Once there was a dog. He was very greedy. He stole a piece of meat from the butcher shop and ran away. He wanted to eat it alone. On the way he crossed a stream by bridge. While crossing the bridge, he saw his own shadow in the water. He thought his shadow to be another dog with a piece of meat. He wanted to eat that piece also. So, he barked at his own reflection. As soon as he opened his mouth his own piece of meat fell into the water.

**Moral:**

Greedy is curse

## (4) A Farmer and his sons

Once there was a farmer. He had three sons. They always quarrelled with one another. The father advised them not to quarrel but in vain.

One day the farmer sent his sons to bring a bundle of sticks. He asked them

to break it. No one was successful in breaking the bundle and break the sticks one by one. He asked them to (untle) the bundle. All of them broke the sticks quite easily. At this the farmer said, "My sons if you live unitedly, nobody will be able to harm you. But if you are disunited you will be destroyed."

**Moral:**

Union is strength

## (5) The fox and the stork

One there was a fox. He liked to cut jokes. One day he invited a stork to a dinner. The stork arrived in time. He was very hungry. The fox served the dinner in plate dish. It was too difficult for the poor stork to eat in a plate dish. He ate nothing and returned hungry.

Some days later the stork invited the fox to a dinner with him. He placed narrow neck tall jars before the fox. There was soup in it. The stork with its long beak emptied the jar, but the fox could only lick it on the outside.

**Moral**

1) Tit for Tat

2) As you sow so shall you reap

## (6) An angle and the wood cutter

Once a wood cutter was cutting down a tree near a river. His axe fell into the river. The poor man started weeping. Suddenly an angel appeared. He asked about the cause of his weeping. The poor wood cutter replied that his axe had fallen into the river. The angel dived into the river and brought out a golden axe.

The wood cutter said that it was not his axe. The angel again dived and brought out silver axe. The wood cutter refused to take it. The angel went down the water for third time and brought out an iron axe. The wood cutter cried with joy that it was his axe. The angel was so impressed by his honesty that he gave him the other two axes as a reward.

**Moral**

Honesty is the best policy

## (7) A foolish stag

One day a stag was drinking water at a pool. He saw his reflection in the clear water and greatly admired his beautiful horns. But he was sorry to see his ugly thin legs. As he stood there thinking sadly, he saw some hounds coming towards him. He ran to save his life. His ugly legs which he despised carried him out of the reach of hounds. But unfortunately his admirable horns were caught in a bush. He tried hard to free himself but in vain. The hounds came up to him. They killed and tore him into pieces.

**Moral:**

All that gitters is not gold

## (8) The Dove and the bee

Once a bee felt very thirsty. She went to a stream to drink some water. By chance she fell into the stream. A dove saw the bee struggling for her life. The dove plucked a leaf and threw it down near the bee. The bee climbed on to the leaf and saved her life. A few days later the dove was sitting in the nest. She was

unaware of the hunter aiming at her. The bee saw great danger to the dove. She flew and stung the hunter on his hand. Due to her sting, he missed his aim and the dove was saved.

**Moral:**

Do good have good

.....Letters.....

Letter to a father for asking money.

Examination Hall,

XYZ,

Feb 27, 2021.

My dear Father,

You will be glad to know that our result is announced and I have passed the 6th class examination in first division. I have been promoted to class 7th.

I have to buy books, note books and also to pay admission fee. It is kindly requested to send me five thousand rupees as soon as possible.

Yours affectionately,

Yasir Ali.

Letter to a friend on the death of his mother.

Examination Hall,

XYZ,

Feb 28, 2021.

Dear Nasir,

I was greatly shocked to hear the sad news of your mother death. May Allah bless her. Every body must reconcile to the will of God. Your mother was so kind hearted may Allah grant you the courage to bear this great loss.

Pay my deepest condolence to your father as well.

Yours sincerely,

Ahmad Yar  
Letter to elder brother thanking him for  
a gift

Examination Hall,  
XYZ,  
Feb 16, 2021.

My Dear Brother,

I am very thankful to you for the birthday present you have sent to me. This gift will always remind me of your great love for me. I was really in need of a watch. It is nice watch indeed. It will make me regular and punctual. I once again thank you for your valuable gift.

Yours affectionately  
Nasir Ali

Letter to a friend for the loan of camera

Examination Hall,  
A.B.C  
Jun 28, 2021.

My dear Amjad,

I am going to swat with some of my friends during this summer vacation. You know of my hobby, but my camera is out of order. Will you please lend me your camera for a few days. I promised to keep it carefully and return it to you as early as I come back.

Your sincerely,  
Shoraim

.....**Essays**.....

.....**My School**.....

The name of my school is Government High School Khairabad (Mardan). It is situated outside the town. It has a grand building. It has 26 room, one Hall, one science laboratory, staff room and a principal office. The rooms

are decorated with maps and charts. All the room are well ventilated.

My school has a well equipped science laboratory and a good library. There are more than 850 boys on roll. There are 36 teachers in my school. All of them are trained and highly educated. The principal is an able man. The teachers are polite and hardworking they are always ready to help and guide the students. They never beat the students. They love and encourage the students. My school shows goods results in S.S.C examination. My school has a big play ground Cricket, Foot ball and volley ball is played here. The players of my school has shown outstanding performance in the district and divisional tournaments. I love my school very much.

.....**My Ambition in life**.....

An ambition in life is very important. A person who have no ambition in life is like a ship without destination. Different people have different ambitions in life. There are some people who wish to become doctors. It is a respectable profession. They like to remove the ills of people. But it is true that doctors have little time to enjoy life. They are very busy. They are always faced with dark aspect of life. Such a profession can hardly have an appeal for me. There are other people who want to become engineers. They want to serve the country by building roads, dams and bridges. I am not inclined o technical work. My ambition is to become a teacher. I want to be a doctor maker an engineer maker

rather than to be a doctor or an engineer myself. A teacher helps other people to become great. He is like a ladder which is fix at one place but helps owners so to rise high. This idea charms me so much that I have save decided to become a teacher.

.....**My Ideal Teacher**.....

I have many teachers. I like them. They are very good. However Mr. Fazal Elahi is the best of all. He is my favourit teacher. He is my class teacher. He has a charming personality. He is will dressed. He is highly qualified. He has obtained MA and M.Ed degree from the univarsity of Peshawar. He has been teaching the 6th and 7th classes for the last ten years. He teaches English. His method of teaching is very interesting. When we ask questions he gives satisfying answers. He gives full attention to all the boys. We go to him when we need help. He is a good player of football. He is in charge of our football eleven. He coaches team in the evening. All respect and love him. He never crosses with us. He is always ready to help us.

.....**Morning Walk**.....

I am very fond of morning walk. I never miss it. I get up early in the morning. I put on my cloths I call on my friend Ahmad Ali. He joins me for a walk. We both go to the river side. It is at a short distance from the town. In a short time we reach there. There we have a bath and say our prayers. After some time the sun rises with all its glory. It begins to

light up the earth. It is a very lovely sight. We walk up and down the river. We see the birds chirping. We see the farmers going to their fields. When we have had good walk, we turn homewards. On the way, we laugh and chat, we talk on different topics. The morning walk is very useful for health. It makes us happy and healthy.

.....**A Good Student**.....

A good student is one who does not waste his time. He is devoted to his studies. He performs his duties honestly. He is neat and clean. He should have good habits. He should possess a good moral character. He is obedient and hardworking. He is honest and healthy. He is not a book worm. He takes part in games. A good student is not selfish. He helps others. He is loved by his teachers and class fellows. He tries to be an asset to the country. He avoids bad company. He always gets good position in the examination. He never tells a lie. One who sees him like him. He is sympathetic and kind hearted. He respects the elders and love the younger. He is always smiling.

.....**The End**.....