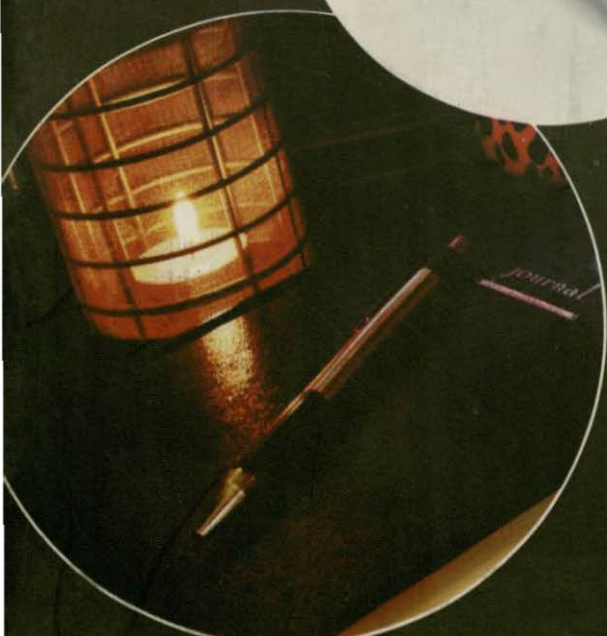
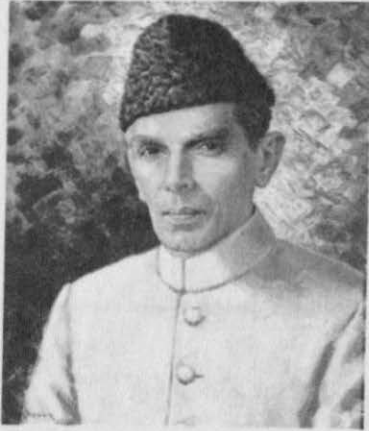


ENGLISH

PUNJAB TEXTBOOK

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"Education is a matter of life and death for Pakistan. The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advance in education, not only shall we be left behind others but may be wiped out altogether."

(September 26, 1947, Karachi)

Quaid-e-Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Founder of Pakistan

قومی ترانہ

پاک سرزمین شاد باد کشورِ حسین شاد باد
تُو نشانِ عزمِ عالی شان ارضِ پاکستان
مرکزِ یقین شاد باد
پاک سرزمین کا نظام قوتِ اخوتِ عوام
قومِ ملک سلطنت پائندہ تابندہ باد
شاد باد منزلِ مُراد
پرچمِ ستارہ و ہلال رہبرِ ترقی و کمال
ترجمانِ ماضی شانِ حال جانِ استقبال
سایہٴ خدائے ذوالجلال

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Authors: Mrs. Shahida Rasul Mrs. Sabiha Saleem

Supervised by: Awais Saleem Humayun Safdir Hussain

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Lesson No. 1

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) The Greatest Reformer

A reformer is the one who brings about reforms in a society. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was not only a preacher of religion but also the greatest reformer of the world. Without him, the world would not have been improved. He (SAW) was sent to reform the whole of the mankind. When he started preaching God's message, the idol worshippers of Arabia became civilized people.

Before the advent of Islam, there were very few people who could read or write. He advised the Muslims to get themselves educated and increase their knowledge. He made education compulsory not only for men but also for women. They set themselves to acquire knowledge as a religious obligation. He took steps to promote literacy and love of learning. In the battle of Badr, the Muslims caught some enemies as prisoners of war. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) asked the educated non-Muslim prisoners to teach the children of the Muslims to read and write. On this condition they would get freedom. It shows his love for education and learning.

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) disliked arrogance and pride. He said that an Arab was not superior to a non-Arab or a white to a black. He believed that all were the sons of Adam. No one was superior to another on the basis of caste, colour or creed. For him, the standard of superiority was piety. He united the scattered tribes and nations who felt pride in serving the humanity. Brotherhood became the way of their life.

It was due to his teachings that the slaves also attained equal rights. They flourished in every walk of life without any discrimination. A cousin of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW), whose name was Hazrat Zainab (R.A.) was married to a freed slave Zaid bin Harris (R.A.). Hazrat Salman Farsi (R.A.) was a slave and Hazrat Imam Hassan Basri (R.A.) was the son of a slave. Both of them were men of dignity.

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was against the earning of money without efforts. He was against the exploitation of the poor by the rich. Therefore, he took radical steps to eradicate usury. He was also strictly against bribery. Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (R.A.) said that he was not allowed to boast of his wealth and status. It was because these things might create the symptoms of pride and arrogance.

Before the advent of Islam, women were treated in a very inhumane manner. Most of the girls were burnt or buried alive in their childhood. Islam emphasized the equality of rights of men and women. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave women the right of inheritance in property and wealth.

Before Islam, the Arabs used force to settle their disputes. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) introduced judicial procedure to check cruelty and injustice. Judges were appointed

to settle the individual or party matters. In short, laws were made for the promotion of an ideal family and social set up. For the first time in history, the savage Arabs were introduced to the rules of politeness and civilized manners.

It were these reforms, which brought an Islamic revolution in the life of the Arabs. These reforms laid the foundation of a new nation and a new Islamic society, which was tolerant in spirit and humane by heart.

EXERCISES

1. **Answer these questions.**
 - i. Who is a reformer?
 - ii. What was the result of Hazrat Muhammad's (SAW) teachings on the people of Arabia?
 - iii. What condition was imposed on the prisoners of the battle of Badr?
 - iv. What was the condition of women before the advent of Islam?
 - v. What was the system introduced by Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) to check injustice?
2. **Fill in the blanks.**
 - i. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was the greatest _____ of the world.
 - ii. He (SAW) reformed the people of _____.
 - iii. He (SAW) advised the Muslims to get themselves _____.
 - iv. He (SAW) made education _____.
 - v. In the battle of _____ the Muslims caught some enemies as prisoners of war.
 - vi. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) disliked _____ and _____.
 - vii. An Arab was not _____ to a non _____ or a white to a _____.
 - viii. He believed that all were the sons of _____.
 - ix. Hazrat Zainab (R.A.) was married to a slave named _____.
 - x. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave women the right of _____ in property and wealth.
3. **Tick the correct answer.**
 - i. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was the greatest reformer of
 - a) a city
 - b) a country
 - c) the world
 - ii. Before the advent of Islam, the people of Arab used to worship
 - A) sun
 - b) moon
 - c) idols
 - iii. Who was married to Hazrat Zainab (R.A.)
 - a) Hazrat Bilal (R.A.)
 - b) Hazrat Zaid bin Harris (R.A.)
 - c) Hazrat Imam Hassan Basri (R.A.)
 - iv. What was the system introduced by Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) to check injustice?
 - a) Executive system
 - b) Economical system
 - c) Judicial procedure
 - v. The prisoners of the battle of Badr were asked to
 - a) do business

- b) construct buildings
- c) teach the children of the Muslims

4. Write 'T' for true statement and 'F' for false statement.

- a) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) started preaching God's message to the people of China.
- b) Hazrat Abdullah (R.A.) was allowed to show off his wealth.
- c) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave women the right of inheritance in property and wealth.
- d) Before the advent of Islam, women were treated inhumanely in Arabia.
- e) The reforms of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) laid the foundation of a new Islamic society.

5. Match with the correct part to make a sentence.

A reformer is the one who	the Arabs became civilized people.
Without the Holy Prophet (PBUH)	could read or write.
When he (PBUH) started preaching Islam	compulsory.
Before Islam very few people	to acquire knowledge as a religious obligation.
He made education	disliked arrogance and pride.
The Muslim men and women set	Zaid bin Harris.
Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)	the world would not have been improved.
Hazrat Zainab (R.A.) was married to	brings about reforms.
Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) elevated	settle the individual or the party matters.
Judges were appointed to	the status of women.

Lesson No. 2

Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (Razi-Allah-o-unhu)

Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) was a great warrior of Islam. He was the son of a noted leader, named Waleed bin Mugheera. He belonged to a famous family of warriors. During his youth he had attained enough skill in horse riding and sword fighting. He had also learnt other skills of warfare. He led many expeditions.

When Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) realized that Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) preached the true religion of Islam, he met the Holy Prophet (SAW) along with his two other companions. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) felt very pleased to receive them. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) embraced Islam and requested Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) to pray for his forgiveness to Allah. He promised to devote his future life to the service of Islam.

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) admired the valour and bravery of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) and gave him the title of "Saifullah" (Sword of Allah).

After the death of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) the first Khalifah Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.) appointed Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) to command the Muslim army.

During the Khilafat of Hazrat Umar (R.A.) (the second Khalifah), Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) was made the Deputy Commander of the Muslim army. He accepted this post and fought in the battle of Yermuk that continued for three days. At last the Muslims won this battle due to the bravery and planning of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.).

During his lifetime as a Muslim he took part in more than twenty expeditions and did not lose a single one. There was no place on his body where he did not receive a sword cut or a wound. Despite his utmost desire, he was not martyred but died a natural death at the age of sixty-one.

1. **Answer these questions.**

- i. What do you know about Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.)? Write at least ten sentences about him.
- ii. At the time of embracing Islam, what did Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) say to Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)?
- iii. What title was given to Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) by Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) and why?

2. **Fill in the missing information.**

- i. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) was a great _____ of Islam.
- ii. He promised to devote his future life in the service of _____.

- iii. During his lifetime as a Muslim he took part in more than _____ expeditions and did not lose a single one.
- iv. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) admired the valour and bravery of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.) and gave him the title of _____.
- v. He accepted the new post and fought in the battle of _____.
- vi. He belonged to a famous family of _____.

3. Change the following sentences from the present indefinite into the present continuous.

Example:

Arshad writes a letter. (Present Indefinite)

Arshad is writing a letter. (Present Continuous)

- i. It rains heavily in Murree.
- ii. The sun rises.
- iii. He reads his book.
- iv. Aslam writes a letter to his friend.
- v. Australia plays a cricket match with South Africa.
- vi. I stand on the hill top.
- vii. My father exercises.
- viii. The clock strikes ten.
- ix. The bell rings. It's home time!
- x. We walk to school.

4. Translate into Urdu.

During his lifetime as a Muslim he took part in more than twenty expeditions and did not lose a single one. There was no place on his body where he did not receive a sword cut or wound. Despite his utmost desire, he was not martyred but died a natural death at the age of sixty-one.

5. Match the part of the sentence of Column 'A' with the relevant part of Column 'B'.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A.)	he took part in more than twenty battles.
During his lifetime as a Muslim	Waleed bin Mugheera
The name of Khalid bin Waleed's father was	the first caliph of the Muslims.
'Saifullah' means	sword of Allah.
Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.) was	was a great warrior of Islam.

6. The **masculine** gender is used for males. The **feminine** gender is used for females.

Gender is indicated:

- a. by different words such as:
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Males | Females |
| king | queen |
| brother | sister |
| son | daughter |
- b. by adding a prefix (before the word) e.g:
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| man servant | maid servant |
| male doctor | lady doctor |
- c. by adding suffix (after the word) e.g:
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| land lord | land lady |
| he goat | she goat |
- d. by adding **ess** as shown below.
- | | |
|-------|---------|
| lion | lioness |
| host | hostess |
| actor | actress |

7. Change these into male gender.

actress, hostess, mistress, lioness, tigress.

8. Write the female gender of these.

hero, tiger, emperor, male doctor, land lord, peacock.

9. i. The plural of a noun is generally formed by adding 's' to the singular:

Examples:

ship	ships
toy	toys

ii. Words ending in 's', 'sh', 'ch' or 'x' form their plural by adding 'es':

Examples:

bus	buses
dish	dishes
church	churches
box	boxes

iii. By adding 'en' or 'ren':

Examples:

ox	oxen
child	children

The teacher should explain that there are some special words in which 'r' is used before suffixing 'en', like in children.

iv. Word ending in 'o' form their plural by adding 'es':

Examples:

potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes
mango	mangoes

- v. Words ending in 'y' preceded by a consonant form plural by changing 'y' into 'ies':

Examples:

city cities
treaty treaties

- vi. Words ending in 'f' and 'fe' change into 'ves':

Examples:

calf calves
knife knives
wife wives

- vii. Words ending in 'oof', 'ief', and 'ff' take only 's' for plural:

Examples:

roof roofs
hoof hoofs
chief chiefs
dwarf dwarfs

- viii. Some words change the vowel in the body of the word to make plural:

Examples:

man men
woman women
mouse mice
foot feet
tooth teeth
goose geese

10. Write the plural form of these words:

boy, girl, ship, calf, wife, knife, roof, dwarf, mouse, tooth, man, chief, city, bus, box, ox, child, potato, Negro.

Lesson No. 3

Kindness to Living Things

Kindness is a great virtue. God is love and the best prayer to God is the love of His creation.

Kindness benefits both, the giver and the receiver. Kind words and kind deeds are a sure way of winning God's grace. The best and the easiest way of pleasing God is to serve mankind by wiping the tears of others in grief and sorrow. We can serve humanity through kind words of comfort, by feeding the hungry and cheering the depressed.

“Little deeds of kindness,
Little deeds of love,
Make this earth an Eden,
Like the Heaven above.”

All religions of the world have preached love and kindness to all living things. Kindness is not confined to human beings alone, but to all living things also. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) warned people against cruelty to animals. He advised his people to treat them with kindness. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) used to relate to his companions the instance of a Jewish woman. She was punished by God for starving her cat to death. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) also used to relate another story of a woman who found a dog dying of thirst. She took off her shoe and lowered it into a nearby well and drew water from it. She gave it to the thirsty dog to drink. This good deed earned her God's forgiveness for all her previous sins.

Animals serve us in various ways. Horses, mules and donkeys are used for pulling carts on which things are transported from one place to another. Cows and goats give milk on which small children feed. We should be kind to animals, birds and even small insects, like a firefly or a bee.

Abdullah bin Masud (R.A.) relates, “While we were on a journey in the company of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) we saw two young doves sitting in a nest. We caught the young baby birds. When their mother returned to the nest she began to fly wildly round the nest.” When Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) arrived at the spot and came to know the incident, he (SAW) said, “If anyone of you has caught the birds, he must release them at once to comfort the mother bird.”

Abdullah bin Masud (R.A.) relates that on another occasion they placed some straw on an anthill and set fire to it. They were cursed by Hazrat Muhammad (SAW).

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) said that animals should not be branded on the face as it is a very sensitive part of the body. If at all the animal is to be branded, it should be branded on its back.

A universal law has been introduced to stop the killing of animals or treating them cruelly. There is a “World Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals”.

A universal law prevents killing and hunting of animals for personal hunt. This shows the concern of this society for preventing animals from the cruelty of man.

EXERCISES

1. Answer these question.

- i. Write a few lines on "Kindness is a great virtue."
- ii. Why should we be kind to animals and birds? Do they serve us? If so, in what ways?
- iii. Write an instance that you may have read about kindness to animals from the life of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW).

Activity:

Imagine that you have a small zoo which you have made at home. You plan to keep birds and some domestic animals in it. You want people to be nice to your pets and not to tease them.

Make eight rules for the people who come to look at your aquarium or the cages of birds and animals. (four for the birds and four for the animals)

Examples:

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Rule No. | 1 | Do not scare the animals. |
| | 2 | Do not hit the birds with pebbles. |
| | 3 | Feed banana to the monkey. |
| | 4 | Do not throw banana or other peels at the animals etc. |
| | 5 | |
| | 6 | |
| | 7 | |
| | 8 | |

Exercise:

Imagine your friend has got some new birds and animals in addition to his pets. You want to know some details about these new arrivals.

Write him a letter expressing all you want to say or find out about them. Also express that you plan to make a small zoo and ask for your friend's advice.

Adjectives:

There are three degrees of comparisons

The **positive** e.g. tall

The **comparative** e.g. taller

And the **superlative** e.g. tallest

If an adjective has 'e' at the end we add **r** or **st**.

Aquarium: an artificial tank, pond or vessel in which sea plants or animals, e.g: fish are kept alive.

e.g. large larger largest
brave braver bravest

For adjectives of one or two syllables we add **er** to make **comparative** or **second degree** and **est** for making **superlative** of an adjective or third degree.

e.g. tall taller tallest
long longer longest
small smaller smallest

There are a number of adjectives which are changed to comparative and superlative degrees as

e.g. good better best
much more most

Remember that we use the **comparative** degree to **compare two things**.

e.g. This is a **better** place than that one or which is the **better** of these two books?

The **superlative** degree is used for **more than two things**. We use 'the' before the superlative degree.

e.g. Islam is the **best** religion or
December is the **coldest** month.

2. Supply the most suitable form of the following adjectives in the blanks.

i. I have many friends but my brother is my _____ friend.
(good, better, best)

ii. Amar is 5 feet tall
Azam is 5.1 inches tall
Amaan is 5.2 inches tall
Who is the _____ of the three friends?
(tall, taller, tallest)

iii. K2 is the _____ peak in Pakistan. (high, higher, highest)

iv. Amer got 95 marks, Arshad got 80 marks and Aslam got 75 marks in English. Who got the _____ marks? (high, higher, highest)

3. Match part of the sentence in column 'A' with the relevant part of the sentence of column 'B' to make a complete sentence.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Kindness is a great	milk.
A universal law	branded on the face.
Animal should not be	in many ways.
Cows and goats give us	branded on back.
The animals can be	prevents hunting and killing of animals and birds.
Animals serve us	is love.
God	virtue.

Lesson No. 4

Little Things

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty oceans,
And the beautiful land;
And the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages,
Of eternity;
So our little errors,
Lead the soul away,
From the paths of virtue,
Into sin to stray,
Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the Heaven above.

(Julia A. Carney)

Notes:

Often little things in life indicate great changes. As little drops of water make mighty oceans, similarly little deeds of kindness can make us dear to even our enemies, and thus make this world a happy place to live in.

EXERCISES

1.
 - i. Explain the main idea of the poem in your own words.
 - ii. How do little deeds of kindness make our life happy?
 - iii. Explain in your own words the second stanza of the poem. Elaborate in your own words in a paragraph of 100 words the message the poet gives in these lines.
 - iv. How can we make our own surroundings an Eden? Take help from the poem to write an essay of about 150 words.
2. Write down all the rhyming words which come at the end of each line.

3. Use five of these in sentences of your own.
 little, mighty, moment, humble, errors, stray, deeds of kindness.
4. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct words to complete the lines below.
 Little drops of ____ (water, milk, syrup)
 Little grains of ____ (wheat, sugar, sand)
 Make the mighty ____ (mountain, country, ocean)
 And the beautiful ____ (jungle, forest, land)

Punctuation marks:

- a. Full stop (.) is used at the end of a sentence.
Example: Birds fly high.
- b. Question mark (?) is used when a question is asked.
Example: What is this?
- c. Exclamation mark (!) is used when something is said in excitement or in exclamation.
Example: Hurrah! We have won.
- d. Comma (,) is used,
 i. After yes or no in a sentence.
Example: No, you are not going out.
 ii. After words in a series:
Example: I saw lions, monkeys, elephants, leopards and many other animals in the zoo.
 iii. Before direct quotation:
Example: He said, "Good morning, sir."

5. Write these sentences in your note books using full stops, commas, question marks and exclamation marks where necessary.

- i. Where are you
- ii. He said come back soon
- iii. Hello How are you
- iv. I like yellow blue red green white black purple and orange colours
- v. No you can't go yet
- vi. What a nice weather
- vii. Where are my books
- viii. What is the time
- ix. The sun sets in the west
- x. It is raining

Lesson No. 5

Rural and Urban Life in Pakistan

Suddenly a voice came from the dining table one fine day, "Today we shall take Hamid to the Liberty Market." Hamid had come from his village to visit his uncle in Lahore during summer holidays. The whole family got ready quickly and set out in a car for the Liberty Market. Hamid was very happy and was enjoying city life with his cousins Nadir and Haris. He was much thrilled and had many questions in his mind. He was looking here and there in amazement. At last he spoke, "There is a great difference in the village life and the city life."

Uncle Jameel told Hamid that the urban life is much different from the rural life. There is a great hustle and bustle in a city. Hundreds of cars, buses, trucks, rickshaws and motor bikes are seen running on the roads. There are some animal-driven carts and tongas too. Most of the people in the cities are either government servants or they have private jobs. In fact, people of all the professions live and work here. Cemented houses, shopping markets, offices, schools, colleges, universities, banks and parks are found everywhere. Mud houses are very rare. Nearly every house has water, gas, electricity and telephone connection. City bus service is available on very cheap rates. Wagons, taxis, rickshaws and tongas are also used for transportation.

They reached the Liberty Market and parked their car at a parking place, and entered the market.

"Nadir, it is so difficult to walk over there," said Hamid, "we must hold each other's hands so that we may not get lost."

Hamid looked at the departmental stores with big and well-decorated shops. He said, "These shops are wonderful. I have never seen such huge, beautiful and well-decorated stores before this."

Uncle Jameel told the children that a large number of villagers migrate to the cities and towns particularly after the crop season is over. The farmers and traders are attracted to these places. Here, they can work and earn lots of money. Many educated people who belong to nearby villages, prefer to settle in big cities.

Sometimes, due to limited housing facilities the rural and city folks both face a lot of problems. The urban life is a very busy life. One has to run with the time. This shows sharp contrast with the rural life-style where one has enough time to sit together and enjoy 'gupshup'.

The smoke from chimneys, buses and trucks has badly polluted the city atmosphere. Another major problem in the cities is noise pollution. The loud music and frequent use of pressure horns in the crowded areas cause hearing problems. The fast and unruly traffic is causing serious accidents everyday. The only way to avoid all this is to visit some park, riverside, garden or a historical place.

There are a large number of government and private hospitals and clinics. They have the latest equipments, and highly qualified staff of doctors, nurses and their assistants. A large number of primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities have been opened in the cities.

Haris: "There are places of entertainment like theatres, cinemas, museums, zoo and a number of places of historical importance."

Hamid: "Now I will tell you about the rural life. The rural areas consist of small villages. The inhabitants are mostly farmers and handicraft workers and other ordinary vendors. They are simple, honest and hardworking people. They live in mud houses with no separate kitchen and bathroom.

Drinking water, fuel, gas and electricity are the most rare facilities. Some of the villages, which are closer to a big town or city have the facility of electricity. Health care units, schools, post offices, banks and roads are very few, and located at great distances. However, nature is quite open, abundant and generous. Fresh air, vegetables and fruit are readily available. Orchards, gardens and lush green fields present a pleasant and cooling sight to the eyes.

A person feels peaceful among green trees and plants. The farmers, tenants and other workers provide grains, cotton, vegetables and fruit of all kinds to the whole nation. Use of tractors, threshers and fertilizer by the farmers is common. Some poor farmers are compelled to use the old farming methods due to lack of funds. A large quantity of selected variety of agricultural produce is exported to earn foreign exchange for the country.

It can easily be observed that the city life has its own attractions whereas the rural life has its own charms. However, problems are everywhere, which can be solved with education and honest work.

EXERCISES

1. Use the following words in your own sentences.
rural, urban, amazement, compared with, inhabitants, decorate, wonderful, permanent.

2. Translate the following paragraph into Urdu.

Suddenly a voice came from the dining table one fine day, "Today we shall take Hamid to the Liberty Market". Hamid had come from the village to visit his uncle in Lahore during summer vacation. The whole family got ready quickly and set out in a car for the Liberty Market. Hamid was very happy and enjoying city life with his cousins, Nadir and Haris. He was very excited and had many questions in his mind. He was looking here and there in amazement. At last he spoke, "There is a great difference in the village life and the city life."

3. Write ten sentences about the rural life.

4. Write ten sentences about the urban life.

5. Active Voice

Example:

Nadir had read the book.

Passive Voice:

The book had been read by Nadir.

(i) Change into Passive Voice.

(a) Open the door.

(b) He opened the door.

(c) He spoke a few words.

Passive Voice

Example:

He was given some money by his father.

Active Voice:

His father gave him some money.

(ii) Change into Active Voice.

(a) A letter was written by Kamran to his wife.

(b) My breakfast has been prepared by my mother.

(c) Songs are sung by her.

(d) Students are taught by teachers.

(e) An essay was written by him.

(f) The bicycle was repaired by him.

Lesson No. 6

The Chinese Wisdom

Back in the third century A.D., the Chinese king sent his son Prince Tai to a temple to get education from the great master Pan Ku. Prince Tai was to succeed his father as king. Pan Ku was to teach the boy the basics of a good ruler. When the Prince arrived at the temple, the master sent him alone to the Ming-Li Forest with the advice to meditate and discover the various sounds in the forest. After one year the Prince was to return to the temple to submit his findings of the sounds before the great master.

When Prince Tai returned, Pan Ku, the great master at the temple asked the boy to describe all that he had seen or had heard during his stay in the forest.

"Respected Master," said the Prince, "I could hear the cuckoos' song, the leaves' rustle, the humming birds' hum, the crickets' chirp, the grass' blow, the bees' buzz, and the winds' whisper". When the Prince had narrated all that he had experienced the master ordered him to go back to the forest again. He told him to stay for another one year to listen to what more he could hear. The Prince was puzzled by the master's new order. "Had he not discerned every sound and explained everything to the master already?" Thought the Prince to himself.

He went back to the forest again for one more year with the advice to meditate and discern the various sounds in the forest.

For days and nights, the young prince sat alone in the forest listening to the sounds more attentively. But he heard no sounds other than those he had already heard. Then, one morning, as the prince sat silently beneath the trees, he started to discern faint sounds unlike those he had ever heard before. The more closely he listened, the more audible and clearer the sounds became. The feeling of enlightenment enveloped the boy. "These must be the sounds the master wished me to discern!" He reflected.

When Prince Tai returned to the temple, the master asked him what more he had heard. "Respected Master," responded the prince reverently, "when I listened most closely, I could hear the unheard sound of flowers opening, the sound of the sun warming the earth and the sound of the grass with the morning dew."

The master nodded approvingly:

"To hear the unheard," remarked Pan Ku, is a necessary discipline to be a good ruler. For, when a ruler has learned to listen closely to the people's heart, hearing their feelings uncommunicated, pains unexpressed and complaints not spoken of, only then he can hope to inspire confidence in his people. He can understand when something is wrong, and meet the true needs of the citizens.

The demise of states comes when leaders listen only to superficial words and do not go deeply into the souls of the people to hear their true opinions, feelings and desires.

EXERCISES

1. **Answer these questions.**

- i. Why and where did the king send his son?
- ii. Where did the master send the prince?
- iii. After how long was the prince to return to the temple and what was he to describe?
- iv. What did the prince describe to the master when he returned from the forest after a year?
- v. What did the great master order the prince to do after he had finished?
- vi. Had the prince already discerned every sound?
- vii. What happened when the prince went back to the forest?
- viii. What were the remarks of the master when the prince had explained him all about his new experience in the forest?
- ix. What are the characteristics of a good ruler?

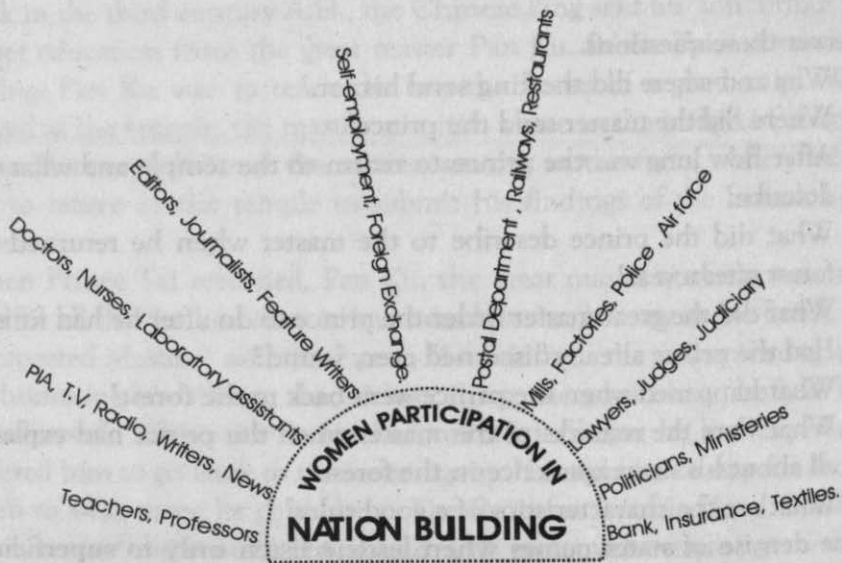
“The demise of states comes when leaders listen only to superficial words and do not penetrate or go deeply into the souls of the people”

means:

The leaders of a state like to hear the people praising them. All the time they love to hear good things said about them. People use artificial and superficial words to praise them. As years pass by, leaders become used to this kind of attitude. They do not look deep into the souls of others and cannot understand their feelings. They do not like to hear any thing said against themselves even if it is true. States ruled by such people do not flourish well. They do not make progress and come to a downfall. We must speak true of others when they are wrong, so that they may correct themselves.

Lesson No. 7

“Women Arise!”



Nation building is a multi-dimensional term, involving the entire nation at all levels. For the past few decades, a remarkable social and political awareness has been awakened particularly among women. There is a visible urge in them to strive for a better life. They are also keen to contribute towards the development of their country and the nation. With the growing economic pressure, the income of a single member is not enough to feed all of the family members. Women are, therefore, keen to find means of adding to their family income. They want to improve the standard of living and ensure better future for their children. For this, the women of our country are making their way into the national stream of progress. Women are working as teachers, professors, doctors, nurses. We see them as specialists in various medical fields. Talented women are working efficiently in PIA, T.V. and radio as programme organizers, producers, artists, writers, newscasters, announcers and comperes. In the field of journalism women are contributing to the national development as editors, correspondents, reporters, feature and column writers.

Many young girls are working in banks, business and insurance companies, and in textile mills. Women have also come forward as social workers. In the field of law, women are working as lawyers and judges in courts. Some energetic young girls have also joined the police force. We have had women politicians as Prime Minister, Education Minister and also as heads of various institutions of the Education Department.

Women of our country are also being self-employed. They are running boutiques, manufacturing garments and earning foreign exchange by exporting ready-made garments. They are also running private schools and day care centers.

The rural woman has always worked with her male members in the fields. She shares the work of man on equal level. She works from dawn to dusk at home and in the fields. For the development of our country women have to be encouraged to participate and work more for the progress and prosperity of the nation.

EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions.

- i. Why have women become socially and politically aware?
- ii. Why do women want to contribute towards the development of their country?
- iii. Name at least ten professions in which women are working?
- iv. What is self-employment?
- v. How are women contributing in the field of journalism?
- vi. Why should women work?

2. Write a paragraph on the life of a woman who is working outside home to earn for her children.

You may mention the hardships she has to face -- her working hours -- number of children or other family members -- their co-operation or any other factor which is in her favour or against her.

Some major fields and areas where women are working:

Education	Teachers, professors, school headmistresses or principals etc.
Medical field	Doctors, nurses, laboratory assistants, medical assistants, surgeons etc.
Media	T.V. and radio programme organizers, producers, directors, artists, writers, newscasters, announcers, comperes etc.
Journalism	Editors, feature and column writers, correspondents, reporters, etc.
Games	Cricket, hockey, golf, table-tennis, yachting etc.
Business	Textile mills, insurance companies, banks etc.
Self-employment	Boutique, exporting garments etc. foreign exchange, private schools.
Law and Judiciary	Barristers, lawyers, legal advisors, ombudsman etc.
Politicians	Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Member National Assembly, Member Provincial Assembly.
Rural Field	Farmers, Cultivators, etc.

Lesson No. 8

Evening

The day is past, the sun is set,
 And the white stars are in the sky;
While the long grass with dew is wet,
 And through the air the bats now fly.

The lambs have now lain down to sleep,
 The birds have long since sought their nests;
The air is still; and dark, and deep
 On the hill side the old wood rests.

Yet, of the dark I have no fear,
 But feel as safe as when it's light;
For I know God is with me there,
 And He will guard me through the night.

For God is by when I pray,
 And when I close mine eyes in sleep,
I know that He will with me stay,
 And will all night watch by me keep.

For He Who rules the stars and sea,
 Who makes the grass and trees to grow,
Will look on a poor child like me,
 When on my knees I to Him bow.

He holds all things in His right hand,
 The rich, the poor, the great, the small;
When we sleep, or sit, or stand,
 Is with us, for He loves us all...

(Thomas Miller)

Notes:

The poet, in this poem, describes his feelings when the evening sets in and a gloomy darkness fills the whole atmosphere. But the poet is not afraid because he remembers God all the time. God will be with him while he sleeps. God will protect him because he prays to Him. God loves all His creatures: the rich, the poor, the great

and the small. Since God is love, we also must love one another and remove hatred from this world. Only then there will be peace and love everywhere.

EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions.

- i. How does the poet describe the evening in the first stanza?
- ii. What do the lambs and birds do when the evening sets in?
- iii. Why is the poet not afraid of darkness?
- iv. Who rules the stars and the sea?
- v. Who makes the grass and trees grow?
- vi. How does the poet bow before God?
- vii. How does God treat all people? How are the people described in the poem?
- viii. What is the theme of the poem?

2. (i) Point out the rhyming words in each stanza? Example 'set' in line 1 is rhymed with 'wet' in line 3.

(ii) Try to make sentences of the rhyming words.

Note: The rhyming words come at the end of the line in the poem.

3. Write "T" for true statement and "F" for false statement.

- i. The day is past and the sun does not set.
- ii. In the evening the bats fly in the air.
- iii. The birds have gone to their nests for rest.
- iv. In darkness I do not feel safe.
- v. I pray to God before I sleep.
- vi. God rules the stars and seas.

4. Read the poem carefully and write short answers to the following questions:

- i. Name the heavenly bodies mentioned in the first stanza.
- ii. Which animal is mentioned in the second stanza?
- iii. How does the poet feel in the dark in the third stanza?
- iv. How does the poet communicate with God?
- v. What is mentioned growing in the fifth stanza?
- vi. Write the kinds of people mentioned in the last stanza?

Note: Heavenly bodies: the earth, sun, stars, planets etc.

5. Match with the opposites:

rich	lose
left	then
dark	dry
wet	light
now	right
find	poor

Lesson No. 9

The Chinese New Year

The Muslims follow the Hijri calendar. The first month is Muharram, which begins on the sighting of the moon. However, there comes a difference of ten days each year because the moon completes its revolution round the earth in shorter time than the sun.

The Hindus celebrate the seasons and their festivals are connected with seasons of the year like spring, harvest time or the beginning of the rains.

The Christian calendar (Gregorian Calendar) always starts on the 1st of January and ends on the 31st of December each year.

Although the Chinese follow the English calendar as do all other people in the world. But according to the old Chinese traditions they have a cycle of twelve years, which is followed in the Chinese society only.

Each year is given the name of one of these animals: **rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, goat, monkey, chicken, dog and tortoise.** This cycle is completed in twelve years and then starts again. For example, if 1988 was the dragon year, the next year, that is, 1989 would be the snake year and so on.

Each Chinese month starts on the day of the new moon so that the full moon comes on the fifteenth day of the month. There are 29 or 30 days in each lunar month. They also have 12 months in a year and the new year always starts between January, the twenty first, and February, the twentieth.

Before the New Year Day, some traditional Chinese families clean out their houses very carefully. The female family members make many kinds of cakes and other sweet dishes. Everybody buys new clothes for the family feast on the New Year's Day. The Chinese people believe and hope that the sweet sticky juice cake will keep their kitchens stored with a lot of bread, rice and other food cereals.

The religious Chinese go to the temples to burn incense and other fragrant sticks and make offerings to their gods. Inside the house, bright red banners are stuck on the walls, saying, "May the whole family live in peace!" and also, "May the rice jars be filled to the top with rice!"

Red is a favourite colour with the Chinese. They believe that red colour is for life, strength and valour.

On the New Year's Eve, there is a big family dinner. All the family members are invited to this dinner and are supposed to be present there for the great meal. Even if they have to travel many miles to reach the home of their parents, the Chinese do gather to have the meal with their older generation.

Old quarrels and petty disputes are forgotten. Everybody tries to be the first one to forget quarrels and welcome the members of the opponent family.

Soon, all the differences are forgotten. The Chinese believe that all debts must be paid on the last day of the year.

After the dinner, the children keep awake to welcome the New Year. Some people think that the parents will live longer if their children keep awake to greet the New Year. The lights switched on the New Year's Eve remain on for three to four days as a good omen.

The New Year celebrations last for fifteen days from the new moon to the full moon. On the first day, the children and unmarried people go to visit their elders, and greet them with wishes for a happy, prosperous life. Often they give a cup of tea to their elders and receive red packets containing money.

The first meal on the New Year must not contain any meat. After the meal is over, people go to the temples to pray for peace, good health and give thanks for the happiness of the past year. Parents do not scold their children on the first day of the new year, and avoid quarrels so that the new year may be a happy one.

The Chinese people believe that the whole year will be as good or as bad as New Year's Day and the harsh or rude words on this day will bring a bad year for them.

The house must not be swept out on this day, otherwise all the good luck will be swept away.

On the second day of the year there is a lot of fun and friends' visits. Shops are opened on the second or the fourth day but remain closed on the third day and people stay at home. They think that opening of shops on the third day will bring bad luck.

There is a great feast on the seventh day. The Chinese believe that the man came into the world on the seventh day, so this is a birthday for everybody. People serve raw fish with vinegar and spices on the seventh day.

On the fifteenth day or the day of the full moon, fire crackers are lit to frighten away evil spirits. In the evening young girls throw oranges into the sea or river. As they do this they say a silent prayer that will help them find a good husband.

The young men throw dried carrots into the river and pray that they find a good wife. The full moon shines on the land of the Chinese where the celebrations come to an end at midnight.

EXERCISES

1. Write short answers to the questions below.
 - i. Name the animals the Chinese years are named after.
 - ii. If 2002 was a horse year, what name will be given to the year 2003?
 - iii. When does each of the Chinese month start?
 - iv. How many days are there in each lunar month?
 - v. When does the new year start?
 - vi. What do some of the traditional families do before the New Year's Day?

2. Read the lesson carefully and answer the following questions.
- Where do the religious Chinese go and what do they do there?
 - Which is the favourite colour of the Chinese? What does this colour mean to them?
 - Describe the New Year's Eve and the special functions on that day.
 - Do people keep the old grievances and quarrels in mind on the last day of the passing year?
 - How many days do the celebrations last?
 - What do the Chinese believe and do on the first meal of the New Year?
 - Why is the fifteenth day or the full moon celebrations so special, especially for the young, unmarried people?
 - Why are children happy on New Year Day? Give three reasons.
3. Write from your own experience:
- New Year preparations, celebrations and customs in your own country or in another country.
 - Any other festival celebrated in your home or country.
 - Make a list of some colourful festivals you have seen and write an essay on one of them.
4. Write 'T' for true statement and 'F' for false statement.
- The Muslims follow the Solar calendar.
 - The Chinese calendar starts from 1st January.
 - The Chinese clean their houses on New Year's Eve.
 - The sweet juicy cake brings good luck.
 - The young offer a cup of tea to their elders.
 - Seventh day is a birthday of every body.
5. Choose the correct answer.
- The cycle of Chinese calendar completes in
 - ten years
 - twelve years
 - thirteen years
 - fifteen years
 - On the event of the great dinner the Chinese people forget their
 - past
 - elders
 - quarrels
 - joys
 - The cleaning of houses on New Year's Day is considered
 - a bad omen
 - a sign of good luck
 - good for health
 - dull

Lesson No. 10

'Ladies Park' -- a shambles!

Rawalpindi's only exclusive park for women, "Fatima Park", in Satellite Town, B-Block is facing administrative and financial crisis. The park is turning into a jungle.

The park, which was a playground, was turned into an exclusive park for women in 1992. Commonly known as Ladies Park, it was visited by women from the adjoining areas of Banni, Rehmanabad, Affendi Colony and Shamsabad in the mornings and evenings.

"In the beginning, the park was looked after, but then nothing was done," said a woman when she was interviewed by a journalist.

"There was a hall for exercise. It had equipment for exercises, but now all equipment is gone. No one uses the hall because there is nothing left now," said another woman who had joined another club for exercise. This club is quite far from her house. Both these women and many others blamed the municipal authorities for the negligence of the park and the exercise hall. This was the only facility for the women in that locality. They demanded its restoration with all the facilities.

(From DAWN, September 21, 1999)

EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions.
 - i. What is the name of the park?
 - ii. Where is it located?
 - iii. What has happened to this park?
 - iv. What was the park like in 1992?
 - v. When and from which adjoining areas was the Park visited by the ladies?
 - vi. What did the women do in the hall and what was available for them in it?
 - vii. Who was blamed for this negligence by the women?
2. Write 'T' for true statement and 'F' for false statement.
 - i. Fatima Park is not for women.
 - ii. It is neglected due to financial crises.
 - iii. The women of adjoining areas visited the park.
 - iv. There was no hall for exercise.
 - v. There were many facilities for the women.

3. Choose the correct answer.

- i. Fatima Park is situated in
 - a) Satellite Town
 - b) Islamabad
 - c) Liaqatabad
 - d) Margala
- ii. In 1992 the park was made exclusively a
 - a) Joyland
 - b) playland
 - c) exercise place
 - d) ladies park
- iii. The park had
 - a) a guard
 - b) a fence
 - c) equipment for exercise
 - d) mango trees

4. Rewrite the news by substituting the underlined words with other suitable words to make it meaningful.

Example:

“Rawalpindi’s only exclusive Adult School for women..... (‘Park’ is replaced by ‘Adult School’)

You can use ‘hospital’, ‘dispensary’, ‘sewing center’, ‘boutique’ in place of ‘park’

Lesson No. 11

Sports and Games

All schools and colleges organize extra-curricular activities like plays, drama, debates, sports and games for their students. Extra-curricular activities are those activities which are outside the regular course of studies. These activities are good and healthy for the mind and the body. Mere literary and academic life is not necessary. The students should know the realities of life as they exist. The ideal of a good and perfect life is to have a sound mind in a sound body. Body and mind should work their best and they cannot do their best unless both are in good order.

The proper end of games is bodily health and physical fitness. Greeks were the earliest people who introduced the marathon race and many other sports. In the past, hunting and fishing used to be mainly utilitarian in purpose. These sports were used to get food. With the Greek Civilization, sports came to be looked upon as a means of building up the body and mind. The Greeks excelled in shaping the human body. The famous Olympic Games held every fourth year are a proof of the importance of sports and exercises.

Sports and athletics are now considered an essential feature of human activity. While sports give shape and strength to the body they also instill the spirit of discipline and team work. The discipline that is gained in games makes for a life of cooperation and team work which in turn are important in society and in nation building.

Apart from making the body, limbs and muscles strong, games and sports teach how to use the energy in the right way. There are different kinds of games for different age groups. Children play running, hide and seek or they play on swings, merry go rounds or slides. The school going children have P.T. classes in which they are taught easy exercises to keep the young bodies flexible.

Young boys play basketball and volley-ball. Girls play netball which is played on the school courts. These games make the body muscles strong.

Some of these games and sports are played at national level. Some players qualify to play at international level.

One thing must be kept in mind that the spirit of games and sports is not to win only. Games also teach us to practise patience, tolerance, honesty, dignity and other moral values.

EXERCISE

1. Answer these questions.

- i. What is meant by extra-curricular activities?
- ii. Name some extra-curricular activities you have in your school.
- iii. What must one possess for an ideal and perfect life?
- iv. What is the proper end of games?
- v. Who were the earliest people to introduce sports?
- vi. What game was used for utilitarian purpose in the past?
- vii. What do games teach us?

EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions.
 - i. What was the angel doing when Abou bin Adhem saw him within moonlight in his room?
 - ii. What did Abou bin Adhem ask the angel?

Lesson No. 12

About bin Adhem

ABOU BIN ADHEM (May his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:
Exceeding peace had made bin Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" ~ The vision rais'd its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answer'd, 'The names of those who love the Lord,'
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheery still; and said, 'I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves His fellow men.'
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night,
It came again with a great wakening light,
And show'd the names whom love of God had blest,
And Lo! bin Adhem's name led all the rest.

(Leigh Hunt)

Notes:

Abou bin Adhem, a born prince, was a great saint who gave up a highly comfortable life for the service of mankind and the love of God.

The poet, through the example of 'Abou bin Adhem' teaches us to love our fellow men if we want to be blessed by God's love. He, who is patient and thankful, is loving and gentle to God's creatures, and returns good for evil, and subdues his passions and forgets his own self for others, will receive a great reward - the love of his Lord.

EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions.
 - i. What was the angel doing when Abou bin Adhem saw him within the moonlight in his room?
 - ii. What did Abou bin Adhem ask the angel?

- iii. What did the angel tell Abou bin Adhem?
- iv. What did Adhem ask the angel again when the angel told Adhem that he was "writing the names of those who love the Lord?"
- v. What did the angel tell Adhem?
- vi. What did Adhem beg the angel to write about him.
- vii. Did the angel appear again?
- viii. Where was Abou's name written amongst those who loved God?
- ix. Explain lines 1 - 10 of the poem in simple English.
- x. Write a short note on Abou bin Adhem.

2. Choose the correct answer.

- i. Abou woke one night from a
 - a) sound sleep
 - b) dream
 - c) deep dream
 - d) deep dream of peace
- ii. His room was filled with
 - a) sun light
 - b) men
 - c) star light
 - d) moonlight
- iii. An angel was writing
 - a) a book
 - b) a diary
 - c) the names of those who love the Lord.
 - d) the names of those who hate the people.
- iv. Abou made a request to the angel to write his name in the list of those who
 - a) love the Lord
 - b) love the people
 - c) work hard
 - d) play the games
- v. The angel wrote the name of Abou
 - a) at the bottom of the list
 - b) in the middle of the list
 - c) on the top of the list
 - d) in his book

Lesson No. 13

Save Nature

In our everyday life, water, air and land matter a lot. We drink water, breathe air and walk on land. We can tell whether the water we drink has a peculiar taste, is colourless or it has an odour which is unpleasant. The air we breathe has dust and smoke. The land we walk on is dirty and spoiled. All this is due to the fact that we are facing serious problems of pollution.

There are many types of pollution: water pollution, air pollution, land pollution and noise pollution. The fast growing population, increased number of factories and industries, and a large number of smoking vehicles are the main causes of pollution.

Water pollution takes place when it gets mixed with unclean and filthy matter due to poor drainage and sanitation system. Very often filthy water, containing human and animal waste, and poisonous chemicals, is mixed with drinking water. This dirty water is absorbed by land and reaches the underground storage of water. It is then supplied to public by the tubewells as drinking water. This dirty water also pollutes the nearby lakes, canals and rivers. Thus nature's main sources of ground and surface water are also affected.

Land pollution takes place when people dispose of their waste on the land. The improper disposal of the waste material results in a number of problems. When it rains, the rain water seeps through the soil. The waste dissolves and carries with itself harmful materials which pollute the soil.

Air pollution is the most dangerous type of pollution and also very difficult to control. It is spread all over. Its effects on human health are wide ranging and very dangerous.

Noise pollution is also causing problems in the densely populated areas. Excessive use of vehicle horns and loud music beyond a safe level damages the ear drums.

Environmental protection department is taking measures to control pollution. We, as citizens, must feel and take upon ourselves the responsibility to keep our environment clean which is also a religious obligation.

We must grow trees and protect the existing plants and trees. It is observed that most of the people clean their own places, houses and buildings, but throw garbage into the street or on the roads. It is the duty of each one of us to put the trash into the dust bins and keep our environment clean.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.
 - i. How many types of pollution are mentioned in the lesson?
 - ii. How does water pollution take place?
 - iii. Give in detail what happens when rainwater seeps through the soil.
 - iv. What steps can you take to reduce land pollution?
 - v. What are the main health hazards which can be caused by poisonous gases?
 - vi. What is noise pollution and how is it damaging the human senses?
 - vii. How are trees and plants affected by pollution?
 - viii. How can we save nature in its original form?
 - ix. How can we keep our surrounding clean? Write a paragraph of 100 words.
2. Change the tense as indicated in brackets.
 - i. Clouds are formed and it rains. (Past)
 - ii. Land pollution occurs when people dispose of their waste on land. (Future)
 - iii. The police must challan the smoke producing vehicles. (Past)
 - iv. We are facing serious problems of pollution. (Future)
 - v. We will grow trees and plants. (Past)
3. Describe in your own words what can we do to reduce air pollution.
4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions from the list given: (of, with, through, on).
 - i. The land we walk _____ is dirty.
 - ii. We are facing serious problems _____ pollution.
 - iii. Chemicals are mixed _____ water.
 - iv. The main source _____ water is also affected.
 - v. The rain water seeps _____ the soil.

Lesson No. 14

EXERCISES

Bees

Some insects live in groups or colonies. Ants live like this and so do some wasps. Insects that live and work together are called *social insects* and one of the best known social insects is the honey bee. There are many different kinds of bees. Honey bees have been kept by the man for hundreds of years to get honey. These insects are also kept in a specially made wooden box called a hive.

In a hive of bees, there are a queen, some drones and thousands of workers. The queen is there only to lay eggs and do nothing else. At certain times, she may lay up to fifteen hundred eggs everyday! The drones are male bees and they do not work. All the tasks of the hive are done by the worker bees. They look after the queen and each new larva that hatches out from the eggs. They make layers of six sided compartments called cells. The eggs are laid and food is stored in these cells. They keep the hive cool in summer by fanning with their wings. They guard the hive so that no robber bees can get in. They also gather food. In summer there is so much work for the bees to do that they only live for four to five weeks. The bees that start their lives in the autumn do not have to work so hard, and usually live right through the winter.

Have you ever watched bees gathering food? They fly from flower to flower collecting nectar, which is a sweet and sugary fluid. They also collect pollen. Both nectar and pollen are used for food, but it is the nectar that the bees turn into honey. Some bees collect nectar from sunflowers, others go to buttercups. The bee sucks the nectar into a special honey stomach. The pollen is picked up on the hair of the body as it scrambles into the flower. It is then scraped off into a pollen basket on the outside of each back leg.

On reaching back in the hive, they store food in the cells. Some food is consumed at once. The rest is stored for the winter when there are no more flowers. To collect all the food that is needed, the bees fly around looking for new bunches of flowers. If they find some, they return to the hive and tell the other worker bees where the new supply of food can be found. They 'dance' to tell the others if food is found. The dances are special movements that the bees make. From these movements, the other bees are able to learn how long it takes to fly from the hive to those flowers.

When the eggs that the queen has laid in the cells hatch, each larva is fed on special brood-food, sometimes called royal jelly made by the worker bees. If a new queen is wanted, a larva is fed all the time on this brood-food. After three days, the others stop having brood-food and are given pollen and honey instead. They grow into worker bees. When a new queen comes out of the cell she flies off one day and then returns to the hive to start egg-laying. At the end of the summer, the drones that are still in the hive are turned out to die in the cold.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are the insects called that live and work together?
- ii. Which is one of the best known social insects?
- iii. Why are bees also known as hive bees?
- iv. Who are drones?
- v. What do bee workers do?
- vi. How many compartments does a cell have in which eggs are laid?
- vii. What is nectar? How do bees collect nectar?
- viii. Describe the process by which bees gather food.
- ix. Why and when do the bees dance?
- x. What happens when the eggs hatch?

2. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word by choosing one from those given in brackets.

- i. Insects live in _____. (groups or colonies, towns or cities)
- ii. Bees collect food from _____. (flowers, stones)
- iii. The drones are _____ bees. (male, female)
- iv. Eggs are laid in _____ sided compartment. (seven, six, five)
- v. There are _____ seasons in a year. (four, five)
- vi. Sunflowers, roses and lillies are names of _____. (vegetables, flowers)
- vii. Ants and wasps are _____. (animals, insects)

3. Write 'T' for true statement and 'F' for false statement.

- i. Bees do not live in groups.
- ii. Honey bees live in hives.
- iii. The queen can lay upto fifty thousand eggs in a day.
- iv. The food is not stored in cells.
- v. Bees collect nectar from the flowers.
- vi. The worker bees sit idle.

4. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

colonies, wooden, compartment, hatch, stomach.

Filling in the Forms

A form is a kind of question paper asking information or facts for specific purpose. For example Post Office has made a Money Order form to enable a person to send his money to his relatives. Telegram form is used to convey an urgent message or news. Students fill the Admission forms to get themselves admitted to an institution. Similarly there are forms for getting a passport, a visa, a connection of electricity, telephone and gas. What is important is the supply of correct information to facilitate the department to process the case easily. Short cut questions are asked in these forms about the applicant. For example 'Name' means 'what is your name?' 'Address' means 'what is your place of residence?' and so on.

Two kinds of forms are given here to show you how to fill them out:

- i. Money Order
- ii. Telegram

I. Money Order

One uses this form to send money to a person in another town, city or village.

The person who sends money through money order is the sender. The person who receives the money is the receiver of the money sent by the sender. The receiver is also mentioned as addressee on the form.

Following particulars are to be filled out correctly by the sender.

- Correct name and address of the person to whom the money is sent.
- Amount to be written in words and figures.
- Name and address of the person who is sending the money.
- Date when the Money Order has been filled out by the sender.

Reproduced below is a Money Order form duly filled out as an example to follow. Only the requisite portion is reproduced here.

Suppose Abu Bakr living in Lahore wants to send Rs.450/- to his son Ahmed in Rawalpindi. Each of the item should be carefully filled out.

Carefully study how the form has been filled out by Abu Bakr, the father of Ahmed.

Note:

The Teacher will help to fill in the information necessary for the sender only.
This is a student - teacher activity.



MONEY ORDER

		No. _____	Dated _____
--	--	-----------	-------------

Amount in Figures

Issued for Rs. _____

Rs. 450	Ps. 00
------------	-----------

M./O.Clerk _____ Issuing Postmaster _____

To be filled in by the Sender

Note: Department will not take responsibility if amount is delivered due to wrong name and address.

Amount in figures	Rs. 450	Ps. 00
Amount in Words	Rupees Four hundred and fifty only.	

Name and Address of addressee: Munir Ahmed, 41, Bata Colony, Rawalpindi.	Post Code 0421
--	-------------------

Name and Address of addressee: Munir Ahmed, 41, Bata Colony, Rawalpindi.	Post Code 0421
--	-------------------

Sender's Name and Address Abu Bakr, 87 Zee Colony, Lahore.	Post Code 0346
--	-------------------

Signatures of Sender

Abu Bakr

Dated : 03.03.2003

Pakistan Post

Receipt for the Sender

Money Order

Sender's name and complete address, Abu Baker, 87 Zee Colony, Lhr.

Post Code

Coupon: Sender may write any message here.

Rs.

Ps.

He may also write his name and address

Price Rs.0.50, not adjustable from commission.

* Please write me a letter as soon as you get money. Abu.

II. Telegram

In the modern age means of communication have improved and become quick and easy. Telephones, internet and other types of information technology e.g. E-mail has eliminated / finished the distance. People sitting across the seas and oceans of the world can send messages to one another in seconds.

But these facilities are available in big cities only. People in villages and towns still use the old means of conveying urgent messages. One of the most common and

quick means of conveying important messages is by way of telegram. Telegrams can now be booked on phone as well.

Booking of Telegrams

Telegrams (inland / foreign) can be booked at the public counters of PTCL Telegraph Offices or at authorized Post Office Branches.

Phonograms

Telegrams on telephone can be booked by dialing "116" (24 hours service) except press telegrams. This facility is available in all major cities. Although every care is taken yet PTCL accepts no responsibility for any mutilation or mistakes in transmission of messages through this service.

Greeting Telegrams

Greeting Telegrams comprising standard text at specially reduced rates may be sent on festive occasions to or from any Customer Service Centre / Telegraph Office in the country. Following is the standard text for Greeting Telegrams:-

Greeting Phrases

Number	Phrases	Number	Phrases
One	Eid Mubarak & many happy returns.	Twelve	Best wishes for a safe & pleasant journey.
Two	A Merry Christmas & happy New year.	Thirteen	Hearty congratulations on success in elections.
Three	A Merry Christmas to you.	Fourteen	Many thanks for your good wishes.
Four	A Happy New Year to you.	Fifteen	Kind remembrance and all good wishes on Independence Day.
Five	My heartiest Diwali Greetings to you.	Sixteen	My cordial salutations on Pakistan Day, Long Live Pakistan.
Six	Many happy returns of the Day.	Seventeen	Heartiest congratulations on your promotion.
Seven	Best congratulations on New Arrival.	Eighteen	Heartiest congratulations on your appointment.
Eight	Congratulations on the distinction conferred on you.	Nineteen	Hajj Mubarak.
Nine	Best wishes for a long & happy married life.	Twenty	Heartiest congratulations on your son's marriage.
Ten	Hearty congratulations on your success in the examination.	Twenty one	Heartiest congratulations on your daughter's marriage.
Eleven	Heartiest Bijoya Greetings.		

Bijoya:

A family function celebrated to tie relations of brotherhood which are passed down to the coming generations to maintain goodwill relations.

EXERCISES

1. Read the passage above on telegram and answer these questions.
 - i. Name some modern means of communication.
 - ii. What kind of information technology has removed distance?
 - iii. How are messages conveyed by people in villages?
 - iv. What is the most common and quick means of conveying important messages in a village?
 - v. Where are telegrams booked?
 - vi. What number is dialed to book telegrams on telephone?
 - vii. From where can the greeting telegrams be sent and on what occasions?
 - viii. Read the Greeting Phrases and write One, Two, Four, Ten, Sixteen, Nineteen in your notebook.
2. Write 'T' for true statement and 'F' for false statement.
 - i. In modern trends means of communication have improved.
 - ii. E-mail has created distance.
 - iii. People sitting across the oceans and seas cannot get message by any means.
 - iv. Telegrams can now be booked on phone.
 - v. The word "foreign" means in the country.
 - vi. "Inland" means not in the country.
 - vii. Greeting telegrams may be sent on festive occasions.
 - viii. Number one of the Greetings Phrases means "Happy Birthday".
 - ix. Number One of the Greeting Phrases means "Eid Mubarak and many Happy returns".
 - x. Number Two means "A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year".
3. Fill in the blanks.
 - i. People sitting _____ the seas can send messages. (across, in)
 - ii. These facilities are available _____ big cities. (in, on)
 - iii. People in villages still use the old means _____ sending a message. (from, of)
 - iv. Telegrams can be booked _____ the public counters. (from, at)
 - v. PTCL accepts no responsibility _____ any mistake. (by, for)
4. Use the following words in sentences of your own.
quick, internet, convey, book, reduce, specific, facilitate, applicant, technology, requisite.

PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY LIMITED

RECEIPT FOR
INLAND TELEGRAM

No. _____ Date _____

PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY LIMITED

Pak Telecom

Inland Telegram

Sent at _____

Words	
-------	--

Deposit A/c No. _____

To _____

Charges	
---------	--

By _____

Rs.	Ps.

Signature of Booking Clerk _____

(Nothing to be written here by the sender)

Name _____

Address _____

Telegraph office _____

Message to be telegraphed

Note: The name of sender, should be written at the end of the message.

From _____

(Name of the sender to be telegraphed)

Signature _____

and

Address of Sender _____

Telephone NO. (if any) _____

NOT TO BE
TELEGRAPHED

Note for the Teacher:

The teacher should tell the students that telegraphic message should be stated briefly and clearly. The shorter the message is the lesser the charges are. Prefer to omit the words as "I", "a", "the", "that" and "and". Use nouns and verbs in place of adjectives and adverbs. Ambiguous phrases should also be avoided. Do not use salutations and complimentary closes or divide a word at the end of a line.

Example

Full worded instruction

It is to inform you that last date for submission of admission form is August 31, 2003. You should get the Form from office at the earliest and submit it duly filled out before the due date.

This instruction will be reduced to the minimum as given below:

Last date for F. Sc. admission is August 31, 2003. Submit form before due date.

Truth — the Best

Yesterday Rebecca Mason,
 In the parlour by herself,
 Broke a handsome china basin,
 Placed upon the mantelshelf.

Quite alarmed, she thought of going
 Very quietly away,
 Not a single person knowing
 Of her being there that day.

But Rebecca recollected,
 She was taught deceit to shun;
 And the moment she reflected,
 Told her mother what was done;

Who commended her behaviour,
 Loved her better, and forgave her.

(Elizabeth Turner)

Notes:

Sometimes we get into a difficult situation and thinking of no way out, we seek safety in lying. But simple truth always proves the best defence. Rebecca was forgiven by her mother for breaking the China basin because she had not lied to her mother but had confessed her mistakes or fault.

EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions.
 - i. Write the main idea of the first two stanzas in your own words.
 - ii. What makes Rebecca change her mind as contained in the last two stanzas of the poem?
 - iii. What lesson do you learn from this poem?
2. In stanza 1 the words 'Mason' and 'basin' are rhymed. Write the other rhyming words in the poem.
3. Who is addressed in the following lines?
 "Who commended her behaviour
 Loved her better, and forgave her."
4. Tell five natural qualities of the addressee.

Admissions Open!
(Advertisement in a local English Daily)

XYZ
University

Pakistan's oldest and largest Private University.
Admissions open!

More than 500 Faculty Members	E-Commerce MS: Master of Science in E-Commerce 16 months programme. Eligibility: Graduation or equivalent
More than 800 Computers	Information Technology BS: Bachelor of Science in Information Technology 2 year programme. Eligibility: Intermediate or equivalent.
9 Libraries with 60,000 books	EMS: Executive Master of Science in Information Technology 1 year Programme Eligibility: Graduation with 2 years experience.
Over 5000 students enrolled in more than 20 programmes	DIPLOMA in Textile Technology Offering: Knitting, Weaving, Leather Technology, Textile Spinning 1 year programme. Eligibility: Matriculate or equivalent.
Scholarships awarded to over 2000 students	LAST DATE FOR ADMISSION! 20th February For further information please contact admission officers: Lahore Campus: 101 Main Road, X - Block, Garden Town, Lahore. Islamabad Campus: F 10/2, House 1-A Street 10-A Karachi Campus: Al-Tayyebah, 1-A, Defence. Peshawar Campus: 81, University Town, Jamshed Road.

EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions.

- i. What is the name of the University?
- ii. What kinds of programmes are offered?
- iii. What does MS stand for?
- iv. How long does the MS Programme last?
- v. What does eligibility mean?
- vi. Who is eligible for EMS programme?
- vii. What does Textile Technology offer?
- viii. Who can get admission to do Diploma in Textile Technology?
 - (a) A person with Matriculation or equivalent Certificate.
 - (b) A person who has an Intermediate Certificate or anybody with no previous education.
- ix. How many scholarships are awarded?
- x. How many students are enrolled in 20 programmes?
- xi. How many computers does this University have?
- xii. How many staff members does this University have?
- xiii. What facility does this University provide to the female students?
- xiv. In how many cities in Pakistan is this University offering study programmes?
- xv. Does it give any contact number?
- xvi. To get more information whom would you contact?

2. Answer the following questions by using your own knowledge:

- i. Do you have a library in your school or near your home?
- ii. Do you read the Encyclopedia?
- iii. Do you know what Encyclopedia means and what information does it provide to you?
- iv. Do you have computers in your library?
- v. Have you ever used the computer for finding information?

Lesson No. 18

What Happens to the Rain

Rain, hail and snow are the means by which water is returned to the earth. If this did not happen then survival of life would not be possible. What becomes of the rain when it has fallen? Some of it falls into the sea and becomes a part of it again. In this way it helps to replace the water that is always taken up into the air as water vapour.

Rain which falls on the soil of flat areas sinks into it. It fills the small spaces between the grains of soil to a depth of several metres. This is the water that plants use. The roots and the tiny hair on them take up this water and pass it to the stem of the plant. It moves upwards to the leaves where it is used by the plant in its food-making process. The water in the stem and leaves helps to make them stiff too. The underground water makes an enormous water store that never completely dries up. Water that is used by plants, or taken up into the air as water vapour (both from the surface of the soil and from the leaves of plants) is replaced by more rain.

Rain falls on hills and mountains as well as on flat ground. When this happens, the water begins to run down the hills in little rivulets. These rivulets join up and make a small, fast-running stream. Others join it on its way down until a river is formed. At places, where the ground slopes steeply, the river flows very quickly and tears a deep channel for itself. Later, as the ground becomes less steep, the river makes its channel wider but not so deep. It runs a little more slowly, too. When it reaches low ground, it runs much more slowly and its channel becomes full of twists and turns. In the end, the river reaches the sea and falls into it.

Sometimes rivers run over the rocks made of limestone. These rivers may plunge down deep holes in the rocks and flow under the ground instead of on the surface. As it flows towards the sea, the water very slowly dissolves the limestone and makes tunnels and caves under the surface.

EXERCISES

1. Answer these questions.
 - i. Describe the cycle by which rain is returned to the earth.
 - ii. What becomes of the rain when it has fallen down on the earth?
 - iii. How do tiny roots derive water from the soil?
 - iv. How is a river formed?
 - v. How are tunnels and caves formed under the surface of the soil?
 - xi. How important is rain to animal and plant life? Write an essay in 100 words.

2. **Make sentences using these phrases:**
becomes of, not possible, being taken up, take up, pass it on, move upwards,
run over.

3. **Write 'T' for the true statement and 'F' for the false statement.**

- i. Rain does not fall into the sea.
- ii. Rain water fills the small spaces between the grains of soil.
- iii. The roots do not take up the water and pass it to the stem of the plant.
- iv. The underground water makes an enormous water-store.
- v. Rivers may plunge down the deep hides in the rock.

4. **Fill in the blanks.**

- i. Rain water falls _____ the plains.
- ii. Water is used by the plant _____ its food making process.
- iii. Rain water runs down the hill _____ little rivulets.
- iv. Its channel becomes full _____ twists and turns.
- v. The river may plunge _____ holes in the rock.

Lesson No. 19

Knowledge is Light

“God gives dignity and makes high in rank those of you who believe, and those who are given knowledge.” (The Holy Quran)

“Seek knowledge though you may have to travel to China.” (Hazrat Muhammad (SAW))

Man is the central figure of the universe. When he is equipped with knowledge he proves to be a wonder. Knowledge strengthens our belief. Knowledge of all kind that is beneficial to humanity should be acquired with zeal. It has been beautifully summed up in the Holy Quran, “In the creation of the heaven and the earth, in the alternations of day and night, in the ships that sail and benefit the men, in the clouds, in the rain - there are signs for those who think, understand and believe”.

Our Holy Prophet (PBUH) laid great stress on seeking knowledge. He raised the degree of learning seventy times higher than prayer. He declared that the faith of a person who pays respect to another for his wealth and not for knowledge is defective. Wealth has to be protected whereas knowledge protects man. There is no end to the supply of knowledge stored in a mind.

God created the universe to serve as a manifestation of His light. He brought into existence man and gave him the will to choose between good and evil.

Allah has given man the freedom to choose the path he desires. He has put forth before man, options of good and evil. It is for man to choose the right path. It leads us to Allah. In our prayers, five times a day, we the Muslims, pray to Allah to show us the right path. The path of those on whom He has showered His blessings and not of those who aroused His wrath.

Nothing in this universe has been created without any purpose. Everything has a purpose and meaning in it for man to understand and admire Allah.

For about a thousand years, the Muslims were the torchbearers of knowledge. This was a glorious achievement. The Muslims preserved the entire ancient heritage and then passed it on to modern Europe together with their own great contributions. Islam was a dominant force in Spain for about eight hundred years. The modern European civilization which dominates the world today owes a great deal to Islam.

Great universities grew up in the Muslim world particularly in Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Spain.

The light of these universities shone far beyond the Muslim world. It drew students and scholars of all religions from East and West who came to learn the great disciplines taught in these universities.

The Muslim scholars and writers made great contributions in the subjects of History, Geography, Mathematics, Algebra, Astronomy and Chemistry as well as Literature and the Arts.

In his book "History of the World", H.G. Wells is of the opinion that it was through the Muslims that the modern world was introduced to the two disciplines, called Humanities and Sciences which unravelled the marvellous wonders of this universe.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.
 - i. What is the status of wealth and material goods as compared to knowledge in Islam?
 - ii. How has Islam helped the Western countries in developing the sciences?
 - iii. In what fields have the Muslim scholars made great contributions?
2. Use the correct word in each of these sentences:
 - i. No body (seem, seems) to know about it.
 - ii. The colour of her eyes (is, are) blue.
 - iii. What (do, does) they mean?
 - iv. There (is, are) many people living here.
 - v. What is (such, this)?
 - vi. Who is (those, there)?
 - vii. Pakistan's (mane, main) cities are Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and many more.
 - viii. What is the (official, original) language of Pakistan?
 - ix. Tell your (sun, son) to behave well.
 - x. The boy told a sad (tale, tail).

Lesson No. 20

Doctor's Advice

There were lots of shops of eatables and toys at the city fair. Hina was tempted to eat 'fruit chaat' but her brother stopped her from eating it and said, "Look! There is a lot of dust around. It is unclean. Don't eat it." Then they went up to the stall where people were having 'gol gappas'. Hina felt hungry and wanted to have them. She persuaded her brother to order two plates of 'gol gappas'. Her brother did not agree and said, "All the eatables here are not covered. There are flies sitting upon them." But Hina did not listen to her brother. She asked for a plate of 'gol gappa' with sour syrup of vinegar and tamarind. She ate them and said, "These are very spicy and tasty." She asked her brother to taste them but he refused. The stalls of sweet meat were a colourful show of temptation, urging the visitors to relish them. After visiting the fair they came back home. They were tired so they went to bed soon.

The next morning Hina could not get up for school. Her mother noticed that she was running high temperature and had a sorethroat. Her mother called the doctor. When the doctor came to examine Hina he told her to take necessary precautions. "The precautions were very simple and practical". The doctor gave her some hints on personal hygiene.

1. We must wash our hands and face with good soap.
2. We must take bath every day.
3. After meals we must brush our teeth carefully.
4. Our clothes or uniform should be neat and clean.
5. We must keep handkerchief with us to cover our mouth at the time of coughing and sneezing.
6. We must brush our teeth before going to bed at night.

Uncovered things are exposed to flies, smoke and dust. This type of food carries bacteria and germs of various diseases. Therefore the kitchen must be kept neat and clean. There should be net windows and net doors, so that the flies may not enter the kitchen. The food items should be stored in safe and clean pots.

The garbage should be kept away and disposed of daily. If possible, filtered or boiled water should be used. Islam being the most scientific and natural religion also preaches cleanliness and maintenance of a healthy body. Our Holy Prophet (PBUH) also said, "Cleanliness is half the faith". So it is our religious obligation to keep the environment hygienic to save ourselves from all sorts of diseases and contamination.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.
- Where had Hina and her brother gone?
 - Why could Hina not get up in the morning for school?
 - How should we start our daily routine in the morning?
 - Why should we clean our teeth after meals instead of before meals?
 - Why should we not eat uncovered things?
 - How are the germs carried to the food?

2. Read the lesson and fill in the blanks.

- Most of the diseases spread due to poor _____ and _____ conditions.
- We must wash our _____ and face with good _____.
- Uncovered things are exposed to flies, _____ and _____.
- _____ is an important _____ of our faith.

3. The words spoken by somebody are direct speech.

Examples.

- I said to him, "How are you?"
- He said to me, "I am fine."

When changed into indirect or reported speech, these will become:

- I asked him how he was.
- He told me that he was fine.

Now change the following sentences into indirect / reported speech.

- She said to her guests, "She is a doctor."
- Hina said to Nida, "I am sorry, I cannot come to your house."

4. Write a paragraph of 100 words on "How Hina fell ill."

5. People who live in Pakistan are called Pakistanis. Name the people of these countries.

Countries

Germany

Italy

England

Britain

America

India

Africa

China

France

Japan

People

German

Italian

6. It is a warm day today. *Warm* is an adjective which describes the day.

Now read these words to note how nouns are formed from adjectives.

Adjectives

warm
hot
just
noble
jealous
lovely
beautiful
pure
national
kind
wise
sympathetic

Nouns

warmth
heat
justice
nobility
jealousy
love
beauty
purity
nation
kindness
wisdom
sympathy

7. Form adjectives from these nouns.

truth, excellence, kindness, height, health, sickness, brightness, length, sincerity, cleanliness.

8. Use the above adjectives in sentences of your own.

Lesson No. 21

Daffodils

I wandered lonely as a cloud,
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine,
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line,
Along the margin of a bay
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance,

The waves beside them danced; but they outdid
The sparkling waves in glee,
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company,
I gazed and gazed but little thought,
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

(William Wordsworth)

Notes:

William Wordsworth was a poet of nature. Most of his poems describe his personal experience with nature. In this poem the poet describes a pleasant experience of his life. During a walk alone in the countryside, where a cool breeze was blowing and greenery spread as far as could be seen, he came across a long un-ending line of blooming daffodils along the side of a lake. The flowers were dancing in the cool

breeze. The waves in the lake also seemed to be dancing happily with the daffodils, but the beauty of daffodils was more charming than the shimmering waves in the lake. The poet was delighted to see this beautiful sight.

He says that the beauty of this scene has been preserved in his memory. The memory of this scene provides him with a pleasant pleasure whenever he remembers it and drives away loneliness from him. His heart is filled with pleasure, and he feels that he is in the company of happy and joyful daffodils.

EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer.

- (i) Who wandered lonely as a cloud? (I, you, the poet)
- (ii) The poet saw a crowd of: (people, children, daffodils)
- (iii) Where were the daffodils fluttering and dancing? (beside the lake beneath the trees, on the mountain, down the hill)
- (iv) Stars _____ in the sky. (dance, flutter, shine)
- (v) Solitude means: (without company, with many people around, with family)
- (vi) Daffodils are: (vegetables, fruit, flowers)
- (vii) Wave means: (to move up and down or to and fro, to go round and round, to go in a straight line)
- (viii) The poet's heart was filled with _____ at the sight of the daffodils. (pleasure, displeasure, leisure)

2. Describe a beautiful scene of nature from your personal experience.

3. Prepare a list of all the rhyming words in the poem (Examples: cloud, crowd, trees, breeze)

4. Make a list of all the adjectives used in the poem.

5. Write 'T' for true statement and 'F' for false statement.

- i. The poet wandered lonely as a star.
- ii. The cloud floats over the hills.
- iii. Daffodils were fluttering in the play ground.
- iv. The milky way is a way made of milk.
- v. He saw ten thousand flowers in a day.
- vi. The poet feels happy on seeing the beauty of the scene.

6. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

wonder, float, beneath, stretch, sparkling.

Road Safety

It is a sad fact of the modern life that in our big cities, thousands of men, women and children die every year in road accidents. And the number of those who are injured is great. Some, after medical treatment, recover but many are crippled for life.

It is really very tragic. Most of the road-side accidents occur either because of the ignorance of traffic rules or inability to read and follow the road signs, or out of sheer carelessness of the road-users. Traffic rules apply to everybody who is on the road either as a motor driver or as a pedestrian.

Road safety helps all of us. It does not matter whether we walk or ride a bicycle, drive a scooter or a car. Our actions and those of others on the road are responsible for our health and our life.

The traffic on the roads has increased much because of overpopulation. Previously our cities were not so overcrowded as they are now. There will be less roadside accidents if there are less people on the road, whether they are on bus, car, motorcycle or tonga.

The traffic accidents are the fault of those people who do not notice what is going on around them and who do not care for their fellow human beings. If people drive more slowly, look around them and take notice of the effects of their actions on others, accidents can be avoided, lives can be saved and injuries can be avoided. In other words if people, as a whole, had more traffic sense, all of us would be much safer on the road.

Accidents are mostly caused by people. Someone may walk on the road without looking around and be hit by a motor cycle. A cyclist may try and turn right from the left hand traffic lane and be knocked over by a minibus. Children may be playing in a busy street and not be aware of a fast approaching car. As soon as you leave your home you are at a risk. You can make the risk less if you follow some simple rules:

- i. Always be careful about what is going around you.
- ii. Do not walk on the road if there is a footpath.
- iii. Take care while crossing the road. Look both ways and keep looking all the way across.
- iv. Use the zebra crossings while crossing the road.
- v. When cycling or driving, use the left hand lane except when you are overtaking.

Many big cities in Pakistan have electric traffic lights. If there is red light, drivers must stop, and quietly wait and keep an eye on the lights. When the light turns yellow, they must get ready without moving their vehicle, but when it changes to green they must move on. Anybody who fails to follow these traffic lights may cause a road side accident and kill himself and others who were correctly following the traffic signals.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are the main causes of traffic accidents?
- ii. How can we avoid accidents?
- iii. What is the importance of the traffic lights?

2. A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun such as I, you, she, someone etc. Use the following words in the given sentences. (some, somebody, someone)

- i. _____ is watching us.
- ii. _____ must tell the police.
- iii. _____ took my bicycle away.
- iv. _____ children do not like milk.
- v. Will _____ come to help me?

GLOSSARY

Lesson No. 1			
preach	تبلیغ کرنا	appoint	مقرر کرنا
message	پیغام	individual	انفرادی۔ فرد
civilized	تہذیب یافتہ۔ مہذب	savage	وحشی
embrace	قبول کرنا	Lesson No. 2	
community	طبقہ	warrior	جنگجو
acquire	حاصل کرنا	attain	حاصل کرنا
promote	ترقی دینا	companions	دوست
literacy	خواندگی	forgiveness	معافی
sanitation	صحت و صفائی	devote	وقف کرنا
astronomy	علم فلکیات	admire	تعریف کرنا
exploration	جستجو	valour	بہادری
disciplines	شعبے	command	حکم دینا۔ فوج کا سردار بننا
inspire	ابھارنا۔ جوش و جذبہ پیدا کرنا	caliphate	خلافت
hidden	پوشیدہ	despite	اس کے باوجود
enlighten	روشن کرنا	Lessons No. 3	
charity	خیرات	creation	مخلوق
virtues	خوبیاں	grace	فضل
peaceful	پُر امن	wipe	پونچھنا
violence	تشدد	grief	غم
settle	حل کرنا۔ طے کرنا	sorrow	افسوس
dispute	جھگڑے	depressed	افسردہ
judicial	عدالتی	eden	جنت
procedure	طریقہ	confine	حد باندھنا۔ محدود ہونا
		cruelty	ظلم

starve	فاقہ کرنا۔ بھوکا رکھنا	describe	بیان کرنا
release	چھوڑنا	rustle	سرسراہٹ
comfort	تسلی دینا۔ سکون پہنچانا	hum	گنگناتا
rebuke	ڈانٹنا	buzz	بھن بھناتا
brand	نشان لگانا	whisper	سرگوشی کرنا
prevent	روکنا۔ بچانا	puzzle	الجھن میں ڈالنا
Lesson No. 4		discern	امتیاز کرنا۔ پہچان لینا
mighty	طاقتور	respond	جواب دینا
humble	عاجز	reverently	ادب سے
eternity	بقا	nod	سر ہلا کر اشارہ کرنا
stray	گمراہ ہونا	demise	موت
Lesson No. 5		superficial	سطحی
set out	روانہ ہونا	Lesson No. 7	
thrill	جذبات سے لبریز ہونا	decade	دس سال
amazement	حیرانی	remarkable	شاندار۔ غیر معمولی
hustle and bustle	رونق	awakeness	چگانا
unruly	بے ہنگم	urge	اُبھارنا۔ لگن
apparatus	آلات	correspondents	خط و کتابت کرنے والا
inhabitant	باشندہ	manufacture	بنانا
vendor	بیچنے والا	Lesson No. 8	
abundant	باکثرت	dew	شبِ نیم
tenants	کرایہ دار	sought	تلاش کیا
compel	مجبور کرنا	bats	چمگادڑ
Lesson No. 6		guard	حفاظت کرنا
temple	مندر	knees	گھٹنے

fear	خوف	cheery	خوشی / خوش
deep	گہرا	vanish	غائب ہونا
Lesson No. 9		Lesson No. 13	
festival	تہوار	peculiar	خاص
harvest	فصل کاٹنا	spoil	خراب کرنا
lunar	قمری	filthy	گندا۔ گھٹیا
feast	دعوت	absorb	جذب کرنا
incense	اگرہتی / خوشبودار دھواں	evaporate	بخارات میں تبدیل کرنا
opponent	مخالف	dispose of	ضائع کرنا۔ پھینکنا
prosperous	خوشحال	seep	نچنا
Lesson No. 10		garbage	کوڑا کرکٹ
negligence	لا پرواہی	Lesson No. 14	
restoration	بحالی	wasp	بھڑ
Lesson No. 11		hive	مچھتہ
utilitarian	انتہائی فائدے والا	drone	مگس
excell	بازی لے جانا	nectar	میٹھارس
instil	احساس / خیال (دل میں آہستہ آہستہ) پیدا کرنا	hatch	سینا
flexible	چکدار	scramble	ہاتھ لپکانا۔ کوشش کرنا
tolerance	قوت برداشت	scrap off	کھرچنا
dignity	عظمت	clumps	جھنڈ
Lesson No. 12		larva	کیڑے کی انڈے سے نکلنے کے بعد کی صورت
increase	اضافہ کرنا	Lesson No. 15	
bloom	کھلا ہوا پھول	mutilation	مسخ کرنا
exceeding	بہت زیادہ	transmission	ترسیل۔ بھیجنے کا عمل

Lesson No. 16		heritage	ورثہ
parlour	مہمان خانہ۔ گول کمرہ	dominant	غالب
basin	برتن	Lesson No. 20	
alarm	خبردار کرنا	tempt	ترغیب دینا
recollect	یاد کرنا	persuade	مائل کرنا
deceit	دغا۔ دھوکہ	tamarind	املی
shun	پرہیز کرنا	precautions	احتیاطیں
command	تعریف کرنا	commandment	مذہبی حکم
forgive	معاف کرنا	Lesson No. 21	
Lesson No. 18		wander	بے مقصد گھومنا پھرنا
several	کئی	vales	وادیاں
tiny	بہت چھوٹے چھوٹے	host	میزبان / لاتعداد
enormous	بہت بڑا	beneath	نیچے
rivulets	نالہ	beside	قریب
dissolve	حل کرنا	breeze	ہلکی ہلکی ہوا
Lesson No. 19		twinkle	چمکنا
strengthen	مضبوط بنانا	stretched	پھیلا ہوا
beneficial	مفید	margin	کنارہ
zeal	دلولہ	sprightly	چست۔ خوش طبع
alteration	متبادل	jocund	انہٹائی پُرسرت
manifestation	اظہار	gazed	ٹھنکی لگائی
wrath	غصہ	vacant	خالی
torchbearer	مشعل بردار	pensive	اداس۔ سوچوں میں گم
glorious	شاندار	inward eye	باطنی یاد ل کی آنکھ
achievement	نمایاں کامیابی۔ حصول	solitude	تنہائی
ancient	قدیم		



All persons of the home are sitting in a room where as the whole of the house is fully lighted.

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Director (Technical) 9230683
 Director (Humanities) 9230685
 Fax No. 9230679
 E-mail: chairmanptbb@yahoo.com

Jehangir Aziz
 Chairman
 Punjab Textbook Board,
 21-E-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore

