

UNIT 1: ETHICS-CHARACTER BUILDING

Reading Comprehension Exercise 1

Guess the meanings of the words given and check the meanings from the glossary at the end of the book.

ancestors, migrate, aggressive, hypocrites, pagans, harmony, prohibited, alliance, unified, consolidated, astray, beware, superiority, piety, legitimate, equitable, meritocracy, principle.

Words	Guessed Meaning	Meaning from the Glossary
ancestors	forefathers	family members who were before the grandparents
migrate	to move from one place to another	to move from one place to go or live in another place
aggressive	angry	likely to attack
hypocrites	a person with false appearance or beliefs	people who pretend to be what they are not
pagans	someone with no or little religion	people who do not believe in any of the main religions of the world
harmony	peace	understanding and accepting each others' thoughts and feelings
prohibited	something not allowed	did not allow doing something
alliance	friendship	a kind of working relationship
unified	make one single unit	linked people together
consolidated	strengthen	made secure or strong
astray	keep someone away from the right path	away from the correct path or direction
beware	to be aware of something or someone	be careful
superiority	to be superior	to be higher in rank or position
piety	piousness	strictly following the teachings of one's religion
legitimate	to make legal	according to the rules and laws
equitable	equal	fair and justice
meritocracy	according to merit	giving awards and positions to people according to their capability and performance
principle	rule, law	a rule for behaving in a certain way

Reading Comprehension Exercise 2

Choose any ten words from the list and use them in your own sentences.

ancestors, migrate, aggressive, hypocrites, pagans, harmony, prohibited, alliance, unified, consolidated, astray, beware, superiority, piety, legitimate, equitable, meritocracy, principle.

Words	Sentences
ancestors	My ancestors belong to Afghanistan.
aggressive	My little sister is more aggressive than my elder brother.
harmony	They worked in perfect harmony in the textile mill.



prohibited	Eating pork is strictly prohibited in Islam.
alliance	The two countries made an alliance .
beware	Beware of the dog next door.
superiority	No one is superior in the eyes of <u>Allah</u> Almighty.
piety	The saint is known for his piety .
equitable	All the children must have an equitable share in their father's property.
principle	The principle behind it is quite simple.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 5

Read the text and find out whether the statements are right or wrong. Tick the appropriate column.

S. No.	Statements	Right	Wrong
1.	The mission of the Prophet (S.A.W) continued for 23 years.	Yes	
2.	All the Quraish refused to accept Islam.		Yes
3.	The City of Yathrib was less than 320 miles away from Makkah.		Yes
4.	The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) decided to build a mosque at a place outside Yathrib before entering the city.	Yes	
5.	Today, Yathrib is called Madinat-an-Nabi.		Yes
6.	The people of Madina agreed that Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) should settle their disputes.	Yes	
7.	The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) addressed such a large gathering of Muslims for the last time at Arafat.	Yes	
8.	Islam has different laws for the black and for the white people.		Yes
9.	All human beings are children of Adam and dam was created from dust.	Yes	
10.	Only the people who heard the last sermon were supposed to follow it.	Yes	

Reading Comprehension Exercise 6

The table has messages from the Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W). The first part of the sentence is given in column A and the second part is given in column B, in a jumbled order. Read the text, match the part in column A with the correct part in column B and write the answer in column C.

S. No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
1.	Only those people were superior	a) to the people to whom they belong.	1 f
2.	All Muslims were tied to each other	b) that were based on blood and wealth were useless.	2 g

3.	The only thing that made one person better than the other	c) you may get hurt in return.	3 j
4.	No Muslim had a right to things belonging to other Muslims	d) have rights over each other.	4 i
5.	Satan will try to misguide you in small matters	e) as a sacred trust.	5 h
6.	Therefore, all claims to superiority	f) who led a righteous life.	6 b
7.	Return all things kept with you in trust	g) in the bond of brotherhood.	7 a
8.	Both men and women	h) so be careful.	8 d
9.	If you will hurt others	i) unless they gave these of their own free will.	9 c
10.	Consider the life and property of every Muslim	j) was the goodness with which they led their lives.	10 e

Reading Comprehension Exercise 7

Complete the following statements.

1. Most of the Quraish refused to accept Islam because they thought that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was _____.
2. The day the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) entered Yathrib, marks the start of the _____.
3. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) invited the leaders of all the communities living in Madina to discuss _____.
4. The three main points of the Charter of Madina were _____.
5. In order to strengthen the position of the Muslims in Madina, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) took three major steps, which were _____.
6. The farewell pilgrimage of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) is an important event for the Muslims because _____.
7. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) asked the people in the gathering to listen carefully as _____.
8. The Muslims can ensure that all people get their fair share by _____.

Answer:

1. Most of the Quraish refused to accept Islam because they thought that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was **against their gods and their ancestors.**
2. The day the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) entered Yathrib, marks the start of the **beginning of the Islamic calendar.**
3. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) invited the leaders of all the communities living in Madina to discuss **this matter.**
4. The three main points of the Charter of Madina were **the rights and duties of the Muslims and the Jews of Madina, gave freedom of religion, and prohibited any alliance with the outside enemies.**
5. In order to strengthen the position of the Muslims in Madina, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) took three major steps, which were **the unification of different Arab tribes under Islam, carrying out social and religious reforms, and consolidation of administrative developments.**
6. The farewell pilgrimage of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) is an important event for the Muslims because **it was the first and last pilgrimage made by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W).**
7. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) asked the people in the gathering to listen carefully as **they have to take these words to those who could not be present here today.**
8. The Muslims can ensure that all people get their fair share by **following the guiding principle of honesty and justice.**

Language Practice Exercise 1

The following table has some second conditional sentences. The first part is in column A and the second in column B, but in a jumbled order. Find the correct match from column B and write the answer in the answer column.

No.	Column A	No.	Column B	Ans.
1.	If all people in <u>Pakistan</u> became honest	a.	if the students and teachers paid due attention.	1 g
2.	I could easily get an A grade in my exams	b.	if they had an updated map of the area.	2 f
3.	If our driver did not drive so fast	c.	they could visit all their friends.	3 d
4.	The tourists would not be lost	d.	we would not be in hospital right now	4 b
5.	If they had the time	e.	if she presented it well.	5 c
6.	If money grew on trees	f.	if I worked really hard	6 h
7.	Our schools would produce capable leaders	g.	the country would progress very fast.	7 a
8.	Her idea would be accepted	h.	everyone would be rich.	8 e

Language Practice Exercise 2

Complete the following second conditional sentences by using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) If she studied harder, (get)
 b) If you grew multiple crops on your land, (earn)
 c) People would fly, (have)
 d) If I owned a camera, (take)
 e) They might win the match, (work)
 f) If Abdullah lived with his family, (save)
 g) My family would move to the city, (allow)
 h) She could become a good doctor, (get)

Answer:

- a) If she studied harder, **she would be able to get good marks.**
 b) If you grew multiple crops on your land, **you would earn money.**
 c) People would fly if they had an airplane on time.
 d) If I owned a camera, I could take amazing photographs.
 e) They might win the match if they work hard.
 f) If Abdullah lived with his family, he would not save much money.
 g) My family would move to the city if my grandparents allowed it.
 h) She could become a good doctor if she gets admission to **a medical college.]**

Language Practice Exercise 4

Correct the punctuation and capitalization in the following passage.

Forming habits

how does it take to form a new habit i looked for an answer the same way most people do nowadays is asked google the answer i got was 21 days it seemed that if you repeat a behaviour everyday for 21 days you can form a brand-new habit then i asked can one change all types of behaviour in 21 days or just some types i was not able to find an answer all i could find out was that if it was exercise smoking writing a diary or turning cartwheels you could

do it 21 days the important thing was to maintain a chain of 21 days without breaking it

one psychologist mr mohan decided to do some research to find out if all new habits could be formed in just 21 days about 100 people from the multan university participated in the research they were asked to choose a behaviour that they wanted to turn into a habit that had to choose something they didnt already do that could be repeat every day what do you think the result was

the results showed that on average it took 66 days until a habit was formed however this does not mean that people were not able to form new habits in 21 days according to the study findings some habits could be formed in 21 days while some could take as long as 254 days so 21 days to form a habit is probably right as long as all you want to do is drink a glass of water after breakfast anything harder is likely to take longer to become a really strong habit and in the case of some activities much longer

Answer:

Forming habits

How does it take to form a new habit? I looked for an answer. The same way most people do nowadays is asked google, the answer I got was 21 days. It seemed that if you repeat a behaviour everyday for 21 days, you can form a brand-new habit. Then, I asked can one change all types of behaviour in 21 days or just some types? I was not able to find an answer. All I could find out was that if it was exercise, smoking, writing a diary or turning cartwheels, you could do it 21 days. The important thing was to maintain a chain of 21 days without breaking it.

One psychologist Mr. Mohan decided to do some research to find out if all new habits could be formed in just 21 days. About 100 people from the Multan University participated in the research. They were asked to choose a behaviour that they wanted to turn into a habit that had to choose something, they didn't already do that could be repeat every day. What do you think the result was?

The results showed that on average it took 66 days until a habit was formed. However, this does not mean that people weren't able to form new habits in 21 days. According to the study findings, some habits could be formed in 21 days while some could take as long as 254 days. So, 21 days to form a habit is probably right as long as all you want to do is drink a glass of water after breakfast. Anything harder is likely to take longer to become a really strong habit and in the case of some activities much longer.

Writing Exercise 2

Write a descriptive essay of at least four paragraphs on any one of the following topics:

- 1) My village/town/city
- 2) A historical place
- 3) A scenic place
- 4) School playground

Answer:

1) My City

The day, since I opened my eyes in this world, I am in love with my city "Karachi". It is one of the most largest, important and beautiful cities of Pakistan. It is the capital city of Sindh province. It has been given the title of "City of Lights" due to the hustle and bustle of the city people especially at the night time. My city enjoys moderate climate throughout the year due to its proximity to seaside.

Karachi provides residence and shelter to approximately 18.5 million people. This makes it one of the largest populated cities in the world. It is the world's fourth largest metropolitan area. In comparison to other cities of Pakistan, the literacy rate of Karachi is quite high. Karachi is known as "The bride of cities" because of its energy. It is also the city of "Quaid". In this city, the graves of Miss Fatima Jinnah & Shaheed-e-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan are also located.

My city Karachi is the country's prime centre of trade, industry & banking thus, becomes the financial capital, business hub and the main seaport of the country. It is a house of largest corporations all those involved in shipping, entertainment, arts, advertising, fashion, textiles, publishing, medical research, and software development. Karachi is famous for its international airport, beautiful attractions including the Zoo, Sands Pit, Frere Hall, M.A. Jinnah Road, Clifton, Zaib-Un-Nisa Street, Manora, Hawks Bay. My city is also famous for its food such as Sindhi biryani, qorma, daleem, nihari, rabri, sheermall, etc. It has one of the largest fish markets in the country that offer people fresh fish, prawns, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc.

Karachi is one of the impressive, historical and largest business centres of Pakistan that is famous for various reasons such as industry, textile, trade, shipping, entertainment, etc. My city caters the needs and demands of not only its residents but supply manufactured consumer goods to the whole country in bulk. The people of Karachi are hospitable and friendly. I love my city that I never think of leaving my city ever in my life.

2) A Historical Place

Taxila one of the landmarks in the historical and archaeological affluence of Pakistan, is situated in the North-West of Rawalpindi some thirty miles away from the city. It is not only a place rich in its culture and civilization but depicts its importance due to the close association and influence of the great personalities of the past including Alexander and Asoka, one of the greatest and most illustrious figures of the sub-continent.

Taxila Museum is the most worth-seeing attraction for the tourists. It is also one of the oldest museums in Pakistan as it has some of the most valuable Buddhist relics and statues from 2nd century BC to 6th century AD. The articles that are displayed at the museum are very valuable and present the master craftsmanship of the Gandhara art. Tour guides are available at Taxila and the museum too, to give insight and detailed information to the tourists and hence they are the source of quenching people's thirst for gaining historical knowledge.

Right at the entrance of the museum's hall, people are welcomed by a huge silent stupa of Buddha. Apart from this, the hall owns a number of statues enclosed in glass cases. A dark room is there too where people can see expensive, antique jewellery enclosed in beautiful glass cases, the jewellery worn by the queens and princesses of that time. The museum also contains a large collection of coins from the period of the Indo-Greeks to the late Kushans. There are some 4000 objects displayed at the museum, including stone, stucco, terracotta, silver, gold, iron and semiprecious stones. The display consists of objects from the period 600 B.C to 500 AD.

Taxila and the Museum there are one of the oldest historical treasures of the world. Both the historical sites, reflect the time of Buddha, the way people lived, the pots and other stuff used by them, the coins and jewellery of ancient times, etc. Such places must be visited by people to understand and learn about the riches of the past.

3) A Scenic Place

Pakistan is blessed with a great number of beauties, among them Chitral Valley is the most prominent one. Chitral Valley is one of Pakistan's most beautiful places to visit to cherish the beauty of nature at the fullest. One can find and enjoy the landscape of Chitral from icy mountain peaks to rivers to forests.

Chitral is bordered in the east with Gilgit-Baltistan, south-east Swat valley, north, and north-east by China and the Wakhan corridor of Afghanistan, and in the west by the Nuristan and Kunar provinces of Afghanistan. The most prominent language of Chitral is Khowar, apart from it more than ten other languages are spoken here. With respect to food, Chitral has a regional variance in contrast to many other cuisines of Pakistan. Some famous foods include Mantus, Pilaf, Salty buttered tea, green tea, and very bitter black tea, called Troq Chai, are all very popular as well. Honey, cheese and fresh fruits are also a staple part of the Chitrali diet.

Chitral is recognized not only because of its beauty but also due to its most historical cities and a tourist hub. This awesome valley is famous for mountaineering, trekking, fishing and hiking in addition to a number of beautiful tourist spots. If one wants to visit Chitral Valley, it is from July to September because it can get very hot during May and June.

All over the world, Chitral is famous for its polo grounds as the natural and most played sport in Chitral is Polo. One of the worth-seeing place in Chitral the museum that the government has established containing antiques, weapons and other stuff from the old times of monarchies. This museum helps in providing great knowledge about

history and culture of Chitral and Kalash people. Next, to the museum, the other sight-seeing of the valley include Chitral National Park and Shahi Mosque. The people of Chitral are very friendly and hospitable. The valley is safe for the tourists and visitors. One can easily find hotels and guest rooms to have a comfortable, cozy stay at the valley. Hence, Chitral Valley is a scenic place of the Northern areas of Pakistan. We should try to explore our national beauties first rather than exploring the whole world around us.

4) School Playground

School life is the memorable part of one's life. Especially the games and sports being played at the school playground with friends and class fellows. School playground holds significant place in school premises as it is the place where students as well as teachers can relax, chit chat, play games to relieve stress and remain fit and active.

School playground usually has border all around or sometimes a boundary made of red bricks. Most of the school playgrounds are covered with lush green grass. Sometimes school playground is divided into different sections. It may comprise of separate courts for playing badminton and tennis and big area devoted for other sports such as cricket, football, etc. Apart from playing, school playground usually has a row of tall, shady trees underneath which there lay a number of benches for the students to sit, eat their lunch, hold discussions or simply enjoy gossiping. These benches are the best spots in summer but in winter season, students love to sit in the sunshine on the smooth, green grass of the school playground to warm their bodies and gain strength for the rest of the school working hours.

School playground is also a witness of many games and sports competitions and events. Usually, once in a year, schools hold competitions that are being played in the school playground. It is the same school playground that is the best place for organizing science and arts exhibitions and funfair and meena bazaar, too.

In the nutshell, it can be said that school playground offers many benefits to students and teachers with respect to their health and fitness. It gives a chance to students to boost their energy level and release stress by chit chatting and playing games and sports of all kinds. Therefore, all the schools must give utmost importance on providing safe and proper playgrounds for the students and staff for their mental and physical well-being.

Writing Exercise 3

Analyze the letters and discuss the following aspects:

- To which newspaper's editor was these letters written?
- Are these letters addressed to a man or woman?
- What problem has been identified in letter 1 and in letter 2?
- Which of these letters gives reasons for the problem?
- Which of these letters gives suggestions?
- Do we know who wrote both these letters?
- Why is the name of one writer missing?

Answer:

- Letter 1 is written to the editor of Daily Dawn and letter 2 is written to the editor of Express Tribune.
- 1st letter is addressed to a man with salutation 'Dear Sir' and 2nd letter to a woman as it is written 'Dear Madam.'
- In letter 1, the problem of traffic accidents is highlighted whereas in letter 2, it is all about plastic bags, their disadvantages, and the request for banning these bags in Pakistan.
- In both the letters, reasons are clearly identified and discussed in detail regarding the addressed problems.
- Both the letters have suggestions that are to be taken by the government in order to get rid of the identified problems.
- We don't know about the writer of the 1st letter as the name is not mentioned whereas the 2nd one is written by Munir Altaf from Turbat.

g. The name of the writer of 1st letter is missing because the writer wants to keep his identity a secret that's why he has written 'A Concerned Citizen' from Multan.

Writing Exercise 4

Write a letter to the editor complaining about a problem/issue, of the letter given in the textbook.

Answer:

Letter to the Editor:

December 20, 2020.

The Editor,

Express Tribune,

Karachi.

Subject: Banning Plastic Bags

Respected Sir,

Preservation of nature is very important these days, not only because we have already ruined it to a great extent but in order to save the endangered animal and plant species. If we would not play our part in protecting our environment or preserving nature, we would have to pay a big amount in terms of the heavy losses our future generation is going to face.

Plastic bags are the most dangerous element in spoiling nature and causing a number of deadly diseases that are taking lives of millions per year. They start out as fossil fuels and finally end up as deadly waste in landfills and the ocean. One of the basic problems of using plastic bags is that they are made up of such material that takes more than 500 years to breakdown.

Plastic bags are not only hazardous for human health and environment, they are also dangerous for others species as well. It happens that birds often mistakenly eat shredded plastic bags considering them as their food. In this way, the birds eat the toxic debris. When people throw plastic bags in rivers, seas, and oceans, fish and other sea species eat thousands of tons of plastic a year, thus transferring it up the food chain to bigger fish and marine mammals.

Pakistan is facing the problem of plastic bags since long, and it is struggling really hard to cope up with its copious plastic bag trash. Every year, Pakistan consumes tens of billions of single-use bags. It is estimated that plastic bags are causing a garbage ranging from \$5 billion to over 112 billion.

In order to live a healthy life in a safe environment, the government of Pakistan should take necessary measures in this regard. Strict rules and regulations must be developed and followed. At collective level, we must try to avoid the use of plastic bags and especially stop throwing them in water bodies i.e. seas and rivers to save the life of marine mammals. Plastic bags should be replaced with reusable bags or cloth bags that are safer than plastic bags.

X.Y.Z.

Larkana

Study Skills Exercise 1

One of the students wrote a story and gave it to the teacher. The teacher underlined the parts where there were errors and turned it back to the student to correct it and then submit it again.

Read the story. It contains many types of errors, grammatical, punctuation, capitalization, spellings, wrong words and so on. Correct all the underlined errors and rewrite the story.



The Wise King

A rich man was on his death bed. He told her sons to dig the ground under his cot and share the buried wealth, after his death, when he die, the sons start digging. one of them find a vessel full of jewels and parls, another a vessel full of gold and silver coins, the third one a vessel full of bones, and the first a vessel full dust. The last two quarreled with the first three and said that the riches should be shared equally amongst them? the first two did not agree.

Finally, all four decide to put their case before the king. The king listened to their story and decided that the on who got the jewels should keep them and the one who's got the coins should also keep them. The other two brothers felt very sad when they heard this.

Then the king looked at the other two daughters and said that the one who had the vessel full of bones was to be the owner of the cattle left by her father, and the one with the vessel that has dust was to get all the land owned by the rich woman.

This decision by the minister has liked all the brothers. They amazed at the king's wisdom. They were all satisfied and happy with the decision.

Answer:

The Wise King

A rich man was on his death bed. He told his sons to dig the ground under his cot and share the buried wealth, after his death, the sons started digging. One of them found a vessel full of jewels and pearls, another a vessel full of gold and silver coins, the third one a vessel full of bones, and the fourth a vessel full of dust. The last two quarrelled with the first two and said that the riches should be shared equally amongst them. The first two did not agree.

Finally, all four decided to put their case before the king. The king listened to their story and decided that the one who got the jewels should keep them and the one who got the coins should also keep them. The other two brothers felt very sad when they heard this.

Then the king looked at the other two sons and said that the one who had the vessel full of bones was to be the owner of the cattle left by his father, and the one with the vessel that had dust was to get all the land owned by the rich man.

This decision by the king was liked by all the brothers. They were amazed at the king's wisdom. They were all satisfied and happy with the decision.

Study Skills Exercise 2

The following story also has similar errors as the story in exercise 1. Read the story and try to find out the errors in this story. Underlined the potion where the error is and write the correct form.

The Four Seasons

There was a man who had four son, he wanted his sons to learn not to judge things too quickly. So he send each of them, one by one, to go and to look to pear tree that was a great distance away.

The first son went in winter, the second in spring, the third in summer, and the youngest son in autumn. When they had all go and come back, he called them together to describe what they had see. The first son said that the tree was ugly, bent, and twisted the second son said no if was covered with green buds and full of promise. The three son disagreed; he said it was laden with blossoms that smelled so sweet and look so beautiful, it was the most graceful thing he had ever seen. The last son disagreed all of them; he said it was dropping with ripe fruit, full of life and fulfillment.

The man then explained to his son that they were all right because they had each seen but only one season in the tree's life. He tell them that you cannot judge a tree, or a person, by only one season or on the basis of knowledge about only one aspect of his life. So, don't let the pain of one season destroy the joy of all the rest. Don't judge life by one difficult season or people on the basis of one bad example.

Answer:

The Four Seasons

There was a man who had four **sons**, he wanted his sons to learn not to judge things too quickly. So he **sent** them each of them, one by one, to go and to look at a pear tree that was a **great** distance away.

The first son went in winter, the second **in** spring, the third in summer, and the youngest son in autumn. When they had all gone and came back, he called them together to describe what they had seen. The first son said that the tree was ugly, bent, and twisted. The second son said, "No, it was covered with green buds and full of promise." The third son disagreed; he said, "It was laden with blossoms that smelled so sweet and look so beautiful, it was the most graceful thing he had ever seen." The last son disagreed with all of them; he said, "It was dripping with ripe fruit, full of life and fulfillment."

The man then explained to his son that they were all right because they had each seen but only one season in the tree's life. He told them that you cannot judge a tree, or a person, by only one season or on the basis of knowledge about only one aspect of his life. So, don't let the pain of one season destroy the joy of all the rest. Don't judge life by one difficult season or people on the basis of one bad example.

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FOR
MORE!!!**



ABDUR



UNIT 2: ROLE MODEL

Qa) How many aspects of Shah Abdul Latif's life have been covered in the text?

Answer:

Total seven aspects of Shah Abdul Latif's life have been covered in the text.

Qb) List all these aspects as shown below.

The first aspect is about his Background and Family.

The second aspect

The third.....

Answer:

- The first aspect is about his Background and Family.
- The second aspect is about The name Bhitai.
- The third aspect is about his Early Life and Education.
- The fourth aspect is about his Youth.
- The fifth aspect is about his Spiritual Growth.
- The sixth aspect is about his Death and Remembrance.
- The seventh aspect is about Shah Latif's Poetry.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 4

The reading text has seven aspects that relate to Shah Latif.

The following sentences state one key point covered under each aspect. However, these sentences are in a jumbled up order. Read the text and write the aspect number in the blanks provided.

Answer:

- a) He found pleasure in praying, thinking and devotion.
- b) He was married for a short period of time only.
- c) Shah Latif's forefather migrated to Sindh from Afghanistan.
- d) A shrine was built over his grave sometime after his death.
- e) His poetry is mainly about Sindh but off places are also mentioned.
- f) He loved studying and had a command over other languages.
- g) He is called Bhitai because he spent a good part of his life on a mound.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 5

Q.1) Two things done at the time of 'Urs', as mentioned in the text.

Answer:

At the time of Urs, the devotees that are thousand in number gather and listen to the saint's songs sung on the 'Tambooro' and many learned men read papers about Latif's life and his poetry.

Q.2) Two possible reasons why his ancestors migrated to Sindh.

Answer:

His ancestors migrated to Sindh as it was a centre of Muslim culture at that time and they liked it so much. Also, they migrated to Sindh in order to gain spiritual contact with Bilawal.

Q.3) Two other languages that he knew quite well.

Answer:

1. Arabic
2. Persian

Q.4) Two main religious sources that he had knowledge about.

Answer:

1. The Holy Quran
2. The Hadiths

Q.5) Two poets whose works were a part of his poetry.

Answer:

1. Moulana Jalaluddin Rumi
2. Shah Karim

Q.6) Two skills for which he is known.

Answer:

He is known for his spiritual and mystic poetry that carries a message of love. Apart from this, his gentle, sensitive and kind soul become a reason for his popularity among the masses.

Q.7) Two places in Afghanistan mentioned in his poetry.

Answer:

1. Kabul
2. Kandahar

Q.8) Two places in India mentioned in his poetry.

Answer:

1. Delhi
2. Deccan

Q.9) Two languages mentioned in which the 'Risalo' has been translated.

Answer:

1. Urdu
2. English

Reading Comprehension Exercise 6

Qa) How was information about Shah Latif's early life collected? Why was it collected in this manner?

Answer:

The information about Shah Latif's early life was collected from oral traditions. Much of the details had been collected from old people living at that time. These people were the ones who heard these facts from their fathers and grandfathers, some of whom had seen Shah Latif in person and had even spoken to him. It was collected in this manner because nothing was available about his early life in written or textual form.

Qb) Why is Shah Latif called 'the Saint of Bhit?'

Answer:

Shah Latif left his home in 1742 and started living on a mound at some distance from the village. In Sindhi, mound of sand is called 'Bhit.' Shah Latif spend the rest of his life on a mound, this was the reason that Shah Latif came to be known as 'the Saint of Bhit.'

Qc) Why did Shah Latif not marry again after his wife died?

Answer:

Shah Latif did not marry after the death of his wife as his heart turned more and more towards religion and devotion. Due to that, he felt restless and found it really difficult to live a normal domestic life.

Qd) Why did people become Shah Latif's followers?

Answer:

Shah Latif spent most of his time in prayers and deep thinking. His spiritual power grew stronger with prayers and devotion. Due to that, people began to be attracted towards him. People who came to him were greatly impressed by his gentle ways, thus turning them into his followers and they increased day and day.

Qe) What do Shah Latif's poetry and work tell us about his knowledge and skills?

Answer:

Shah Latif has written poetry in Arabic and Persian as well, this shows that he has complete command over these languages. Various references in Shah Jo Risalo indicate that he has in-depth knowledge of the Holy Quran and the Hadiths. His poetic collections also included Masnavi of Moulana Jalaluddin Rumi and Shah Karim's poems.

Qf) Name the places in the text mentioned in Shah Latif's poetry. Why do you think these places have been mentioned by him?

Answer:

The places that are mentioned in Shah Latif's poetry are: Istanbul, China, Samargand, Malabar Coast, Sri Lanka and the island of Java, Rome, Kabul and Kandahar, Delhi, and Deccan. Shah Latif has mentioned these places in his poetry to give an insight into the life and culture of these distant cities.

Qg) Why is Shah Latif's key message in his verses acceptable to everyone?

Answer:

Shah Latif's poetic verses carries message of love, which makes it universal and this is the reason that his verses are acceptable to everyone.

Qh) Can we put his message into practice in today's world. If 'Yes' how, if 'No' why not?

Answer:

Yes, we can put his message into practice in today's world because it carries the message of love that is a universal concept.

Language Practice Exercise 3

Add at least 10 lines in both dialogue A and B.

Dialogue A: Using can/could for ability

Zahra Can you speak Chinese, Najma?

Najma No, but I can speak Persian.

Zahra Wow! What about you Farah?

Farah I can't but I can

Dialogue B: Using can/could/may for permission

Areeb I have completed my work. Can I play now?

Mother Yes, you can, but come back soon.

Areeb May I take my new?

Mother

Bila

Answer:

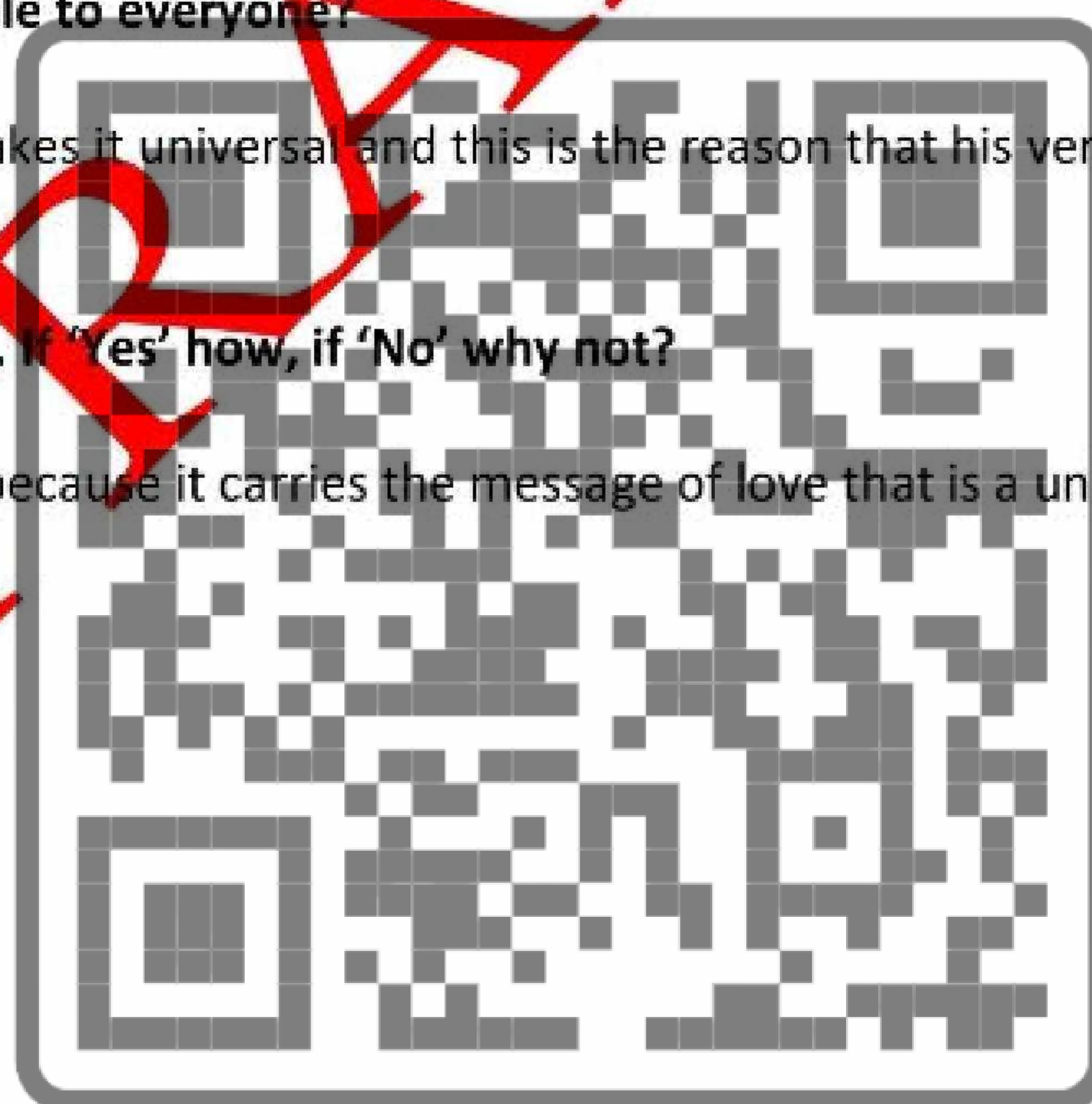
Dialogue A: Using can/could for ability

Zahra Can you speak Chinese, Najma?

Najma No, but I can speak Persian.

Zahra Wow! What about you Farah?

Farah I can't **spea**k Persian but I can **spea**k Balochi very well.



Zahra Oh really! Can you stitch clothes Farah?

Farah No, dear. I can't stitch clothes but can do wonderful embroidery on clothes and shawls. Can you stitch clothes?

Zahra I could stitch clothes two years back but now I can't.

Najma But why you can't stitch clothes now?

Zahra I can't because I have eyesight problem, dear.

Farah Oh! I see. What about swimming? Can you swim?

Zahra Yes, I can swim even in deep water swimming pool. What about you?

Farah It's great! I can't swim dear as I am suffering from hydrophobia.

Najma Same is the problem with me, I too can't swim.

Dialogue B: Using can/could/may for permission

Areeb I have completed my work. Can I play now?

Mother Yes, you can, but come back soon.

Areeb May I take my new bat?

Mother Yes, you can.

Bilal May I also go with Areeb?

Mother You can't as you have not completed your homework.

Areeb Mother, if he completes his task in 20 minutes, then can he join me?

Mother Yes, he can play with you as well.

Bilal Can you please help me in my homework, Areeb?

Areeb Yes, I can.

Mother You can help him Areeb, but first let him solve the math problems himself.

Areeb (After completing his homework in 20 minutes) May I join Bilal and go to the playground now?

Mother Yes, you may go Areeb.

Writing Exercise 1

Qa) Why was the twins' father worried?

Answer:

The twins' father was worried because Tanveer did things without thinking.

Qb) What did he decide to do?

Answer:

He decided to teach Tanveer the importance of thinking before doing anything by setting up a competition between the twins. So, he called Junaid and Tanveer and told them that he would be going to buy the bicycle and the one who would win the competition would get the bicycle.

Qc) Who won the competition? Why did he win?

Answer:

Junaid won the competition because he walked until midday and turn around to return to home as their father told them that they had to walk a distance as much as possible and return by sunset. So, Junaid covered as much distance as he could and returned home by sunset.

Qd) Who lost the competition? Why did he lose?

Answer:

Tanveer lost the competition because he ran far ahead, to the end of the town and further, when he was sure that he had covered enough distance and Junaid would not be able to catch up with him, he decided to turn around to return home. As he had covered a great distance so he felt tired and thus took much time to return home. Therefore, he reached home, long after sunset and found Junaid already present there.



Qe) What lesson do you think Tanveer learnt?

Answer:

I think Tanveer would have learnt the lesson that one should think before doing anything and must understand and follow the instructions for completing any task in time.

Writing Exercise 2

Imagine that you are Tanveer's teacher. You wanted him to win but he was not successful. What do you think he should do/not to do? Write a narrative account.

Answer:

If I would be Tanveer's teacher, I would set a competition for him to change his attitude and behaviour towards life and importance of thinking before doing anything.

It was the last period on the first day of the week, Monday, when I told the class that they would be having an essay writing competition. All the students cheered together as they knew it very well that whenever I held any competition, there would be a prize for that, too. I told them that the one who would write a lengthy, descriptive essay, would win a prize of a wonderful book. But it should be written in less time. I began the competition and gave them 30 minutes to complete the task. I knew that Tanveer was very good at writing essays but he usually took more time in task completion. At that competition, I wanted Tanveer to win so I motivated him at my best. The competition began, everyone started writing the essay. Tanveer also started, in order to write a lengthy essay, he just focused on length, again forgetting about time. Therefore, he lost the competition. I was quite disappointed to see him losing the competition.

At the end, I concluded that as it is a bare fact that Allah Almighty has created every individual with strengths and weaknesses. In my point of view, if Tanveer had the problem of not completing the task in time, he had other strengths or abilities as well. Therefore, one should neglect this weakness of Tanveer and focus more on his abilities. One should try to appreciate and motivate a person on the basis of his abilities rather than criticizing him on his weaknesses.

Writing Exercise 5

Write a summary of the passage given in the textbook regarding Moen-jo-Daro.

Answer:

Summary:

Moen-jo-Daro, in Sindh, was one of the largest cities of the Indus Valley Civilization. This civilization developed around 3000 BC, in areas that today form Pakistan and North India. Moen-jo-Daro, one of the oldest cities in the world was built around 2600 BC. Since 1922, people didn't know much about Moen-jo-Daro. It all started when villagers found old pots and bricks from the place where once the city stood. When Sir John Marshall, had a look at the old pots and bricks, he took the decision to dig up the area to find more about the remains of the old forgotten city. During the digging process, people were shocked to witness that the city had straight roads and well-built houses of large baked bricks. Each house had a bathroom and a servant quarter as well.

The streets made of baked bricks had covered drains. There they found a wide road in the middle on both of which there once stood the shops. The remains of the city reflect that the people of that time were great traders and skilled craftsmen as they made wonderful things by using gold, silver, and ivory. It seemed that the land was fertile, as wheat, rice, and cotton were grown there and cattle were kept by the farmers too. For playing, children had clay dolls and carts. The people of that time lived a contented life, they were wealthy people and traveled far and wide for business or leisure seeking activities. The whole city was clean and designed skillfully. The streets had a proper drainage system for rainwater. Nobody knows well about what had happened to them, there is the possibility that they were raided from the north or they were vanished by some strong earthquake.

Study Skills Exercise

You are the editor of your school magazine. Edit the following passage for the school magazine.

Students have mainly three basic duties. They must obey their parents, teachers, and elders. Students must help their parents with simple home chores. they must not become unresponsive to parents or teachers.

Students must follow the standard discipline. They must establish a routine with studying. They learn and practice good manners and habits. They must focus on their studies. Regular reading should be a part of their daily routine and this reading habit makes them more intelligent and knowledgeable and moreover, it also improves their overall language skills and vocabulary. Besides study, they must exercise daily. They avoid watching too much TV. They must be polite and respectful towards everyone. They must eat healthy food and avoid eating good that is unhealthy.

Answer:

Students have mainly three basic duties. They must obey their parents, teachers, and elders. Students must help their parents with simple home chores. They must not become unresponsive to parents or teachers.

Students must follow the standard discipline. They must establish a routine for studying. They must learn and practice good manners and habits. They must focus on their studies. Regular reading should be a part of their daily routine. This reading habit makes them more intelligent and knowledgeable and moreover, it also improves their overall language skills and vocabulary. Besides study, they must exercise daily. They must avoid watching TV too much. They must be polite and respectful towards everyone. They must eat healthy food and avoid eating food that is unhealthy.

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ABDUR



UNIT 3: EDUCATION AND CAREERS

Reading Comprehension Exercise 1 Education and Careers

Read the text and write the answers to the following questions.

Q.1) How many characters are there in the story?

Answer:

There are total nine characters in the story.

Q.2) Write their names.

Answer:

Their characters in the story are Jameel's father, Jameel's mother, Jameel, Sara, Khalid, Aunt Satori, Uncle Noor Ali, Allah Dino, Jameel's wife.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 2

Read the text and find out who said the following words?

No.	Dialogue	Speaker
1.	You don't seem ok. Let's have dinner then we will talk about it.	Jameel's Father
2.	Only men have to worry about earning for their families.	Jameel
3.	We don't get education only for earning money.	Khalid
4.	We can ask Allah Bachayo to take you to the city in his horse cart.	Jameel's Mother
5.	You people have done so much for me. I think now it's my turn to return the favour.	Aunt Satori
6.	Can I really go and study in the city?	Sara
7.	Jameel can go but Sara should stay here and help her mother.	Jameel's Father
8.	Ok, son, I will follow your advice.	Uncle Noor Ali
9.	No, there are no more patients.	Allah Dino
10.	Come one, let's have lunch.	Jameel's wife

Reading Comprehension Exercise 3

Guess all the meanings and check out your answers from the glossary.

1. The word shabby means _____.
2. the word collapsed means _____.
3. the word reluctantly means _____.
4. The word preoccupied means _____.
5. The word obligatory means _____.
6. The word siblings means _____.
7. The word realize means _____.



8. The word weathered means _____.
9. The word impressive means _____.
10. The word backdrop means _____.
11. The word hosted means _____.
12. The word borne means _____.

Answer:

Words	Guessed Meaning	Meaning from the Glossary
shabby	in bad condition	in poor condition through much use or being badly cared for
collapsed	break down	to sit or lie down and relax, especially after working hard, etc.
reluctantly	unwillingly	unwillingly
preoccupied	in deep thought	not paying attention because thinking or worrying about something about
obligatory	compulsory	mandatory, compulsory
siblings	brothers and sisters	brothers and sisters
realize	notice	to make one's <u>dreams</u> , ideas, plans, etc. happen
weathered	affected by exposure	brown, rough and lined or damaged skin because one has spent a lot of time outside in the sun and wind
impressive	grand	worth admiring
backdrop	in the background	background
hosted	to host something	organized an event
borne	to contain	put up with

Reading Comprehension Exercise 4

Fill the blanks in the following exercise with the words given below.

shabby collapsed reluctantly preoccupied obligatory
siblings realize weathered impressive backdrop hosted borne

The old woman reluctantly got up from her bed. She had _____ many difficulties but now her _____ hands could not lift heavy things. She got up and looked out of the window. As she looked, a smile came to her lips when she saw the big _____, beautiful lawn, with plants and creepers, and mango trees serving as a _____.

She _____ on her bed once again and became _____ with her thoughts. She thought of her _____, old house, her five _____ and how they always used to offer their _____ prayers. She also recalled how her mother always _____ meetings for the village women to teach them various skills. She thought about how she always dreamed of owning a big house with a big garden. Thinking of those times and the life she had now, she thanked God for making it possible for her to _____ her dreams.

Answer:

The old woman **reluctantly** got up from her bed. She had **borne** many difficulties but now her **weathered** hands could not lift heavy things. She got up and looked out of the window. As she looked, a smile came to her lips when she saw the big, **impressive**, beautiful lawn, with plants and creepers, and mango trees serving as a **backdrop**.

She **collapsed** on her bed once again and became **preoccupied** with her thoughts. She thought of her **shabby**, old house, her five **siblings**, and how they always used to offer their obligatory prayers. She also recalled how her mother always hosted meetings for the village women to teach them various skills. She thought about how she always dreamed of owning a big house with a big garden. Thinking of those times and the life she had now, she thanked God for making it possible for her to **realize** her dreams.

Write short answers to the following questions.

Q1) What was Jameel's father doing when he came home?

Answer:

When Jameel came home, his father was having a cup of tea.

Q2) Where did the family have dinner?

Answer:

The family had dinner in the middle of the yard.

Q3) Where did Jameel and Sara go to study?

Answer:

Jameel and Sara went to the city to study medical in the college there.

Q4) Why did they build the hospital?

Answer:

They built a hospital in their village.

Q5) How many children did Sara have?

Answer:

Sara had two children.

Q6) Which vehicle did they travel in?

Answer:

They travelled in a small jeep, driven by Jameel.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 6

Answer the following questions

Q1) Why do you think nobody spoke while eating dinner?

Answer:

While eating dinner nobody spoke because they noticed that Jameel was upset. They cast sidelong looks at him but nobody said anything.

Q2) Why was Jameel upset?

Answer:

Though Jameel achieved a good grade in his examination, he was quite upset. The reason was that he was worried about his future and career. They lived in the village and there was not a single college where he would study medical as he had a dream to become a doctor and open a hospital there to serve his villagers.

Q3) Why do you think Sara tried to hide her feelings?

Answer:

Sara tried to hide her feelings from her father as she didn't want to hurt her father as being a disobedient daughter.

So, she quickly wiped the tear that appeared in her eyes when her father refused to send her to the city to pursue education in the field of medical.

Q4) Both Sara and Jameel had to pass every test in the first go. Why was it so?

Answer:

Both Sara and Jameel had to pass every test in the first go as they were well aware of the fact that their family was bearing their educational expenses by passing through hard times. They had to work really hard to pass all the tests because they could not afford to fail in any subject.

Q5) How did Sara and Jameel, and their family, manage the expenses for their studies?

Answer:

In order to meet their educational expenses, both Sara and Jameel started giving tuitions to the children in the neighbourhood. Their parents never let them know the problems they faced during their studies. In the fourth year, father and Khalid had to sell a big piece of fertile land to pay their college fee. The whole family bore the hardships as they wanted their children to realize their dreams.

Q6) How did life change for Jameel's family and the villagers?

Answer:

After completing their studies, when Sara and Jameel became doctors, they returned to their village to serve their fellow men. Jameel opened up an impressive hospital in the village that stood against the backdrop of lush green fields. The villagers were fortunate enough to have wonderful health facilities at their village just due to the tiresome efforts of Jameel, Sara and their family. The village women got guidance from Sara regarding their personal and family health and hygiene. Due to that, Jameel's family had a nice living as well. Jameel owned a small jeep and their living standards changed too in a much positive way.

Q7) How was Sara educating the village women?

Answer:

Though Sara had her household responsibilities of upbringing two children, she really worked hard with sincerity to educate the village women. She had hosted a successful seminar for the village women and provided guidance to them so they would be able to improve their personal and family health and hygiene.

Q8) What lessons do we get from the story?

Answer:

We get a very good message from the story that if we really want to realize our dreams, we have to work hard with honesty and sincerity. Apart from one's own efforts, family support is of utmost importance in achieving one's goal in life.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 7

Think of what you want to become when you grow up. Develop a plan for realizing your dream by answering the following questions.

Q1) Why do you want to become this?

Answer:

I am going to be a teacher one day. The reason is that my father is an efficient teacher, and he has inspired me to choose the profession of teaching as a career. Being a teacher, I feel I can serve this society and the country in the best possible way. Apart from this, I want to educate the village children or those living in slum areas of my city.



Q2) What will you have to do to realize your dream?

Answer:

At the first place, I have to complete my education till higher classes. I must select any one subject, say Urdu or

English to do Masters in that to become expert in such subjects by knowing and understanding all the aspects of these languages.

Q3) What are some of the factors that can help you in achieving your aim?

Answer:

I think, family support is the biggest factor that would really play its role in achieving my goal. I am fortunate enough to have a supportive parents who always stand by my side under all the circumstances. My father is the biggest support to me as he himself knows very well the importance of being a teacher.

Q4) What are the some of the problems that might come in your way?

Answer:

Being a resident of a small town, I would be facing the problem of attending college for higher studies. For that, I definitely have to move to the city to pursue my studies and achieve my dream. I also have to bear the pain of living away from my loving family. Further, while living in a hostel, I have to take care of all my chores by myself such as shopping, laundry, etc.

Q5) How will you overcome those problems?

Answer:

To overcome such difficulties, first I have to counsel myself and become strong. I have to tell myself that nothing is a piece of cake in this world. One has to bear hardships, to cherish the flavour of his/her dream. Secondly, there might be the possibility that my parents too will move to the city, so I will not have to live in a hostel.

Language Practice Exercise 1

Below is list of sentences. Against each one write what type of sentence it is 'declarative affirmative' or 'interrogative negative.'

1. Sabiha is shivering.
2. Are we going to the football field?
3. The stranger was not calling from the hospital.
4. Will you come in my house tomorrow to study?
5. I like to play cricket.
6. Isn't this your book?
7. Aren't you the girl who won the gold medal?
8. Juman doesn't like to play hockey.

Answer:

1. Declarative affirmative
2. Interrogative affirmative
3. Declarative negative
4. Interrogative affirmative
5. Declarative affirmative
6. Interrogative negative
7. Interrogative negative
8. Declarative negative

Language Practice Exercise 2

Change all the affirmative sentences in exercise 1 into negative and all the negative ones into affirmative.

1. Sabiha is shivering.
2. Are we going to the football field?
3. The stranger was not calling from the hospital.

4. Will you come in my house tomorrow to study?
5. I like to play cricket.
6. Isn't this your book?
7. Aren't you the girl who won the gold medal?
8. Juman doesn't like to play hockey.

Answer:

1. Sabiha is not shivering.
2. Aren't we going to the football field?
3. The stranger was calling from the hospital.
4. Won't you come in my house tomorrow to study?
5. I do not like to play cricket.
6. Is this your book?
7. Are you the girl who won the gold medal?
8. Juman likes to play hockey.

Language Practice Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with the correct articles, where necessary. There are five extra blanks, where an article is not needed.

In _____ poor zoo of Pakistan, _____ lion was very sad as he was given only one kg of meat _____ day. _____ lion thought he was _____ luckiest lion on earth when one day _____ manager of _____ Dubai Zoo visited _____ zoo where _____ lion was and requested _____ zoo management to shift _____ lion to _____ Dubai Zoo. _____ lion was very happy and started _____ thinking of having _____ air-conditioned cage and _____ goat to eat every day.

On its first day, after arrival, _____ lion was offered _____ big bag, sealed very nicely, for breakfast. _____ lion opened it quickly but was shocked to see that _____ bag contained _____ few bananas only. _____ lion thought that since he had recently come from Pakistan, maybe _____ zoo management were worried about upsetting his _____ stomach so they had given him _____ bananas.

_____ next day _____ same thing happened. On _____ third day again when _____ same food bag of bananas was given to him _____ lion stopped _____ delivery boy and shouted at him, "Don't you know I am _____ lion, _____ king of _____ jungle? What's wrong with _____ management of this zoo? What _____ nonsense is this? Why are you delivering bananas to me?"

_____ delivery boy politely said, "Sir, I know you are _____ king of _____ jungle. But ..., you have been brought here on _____ monkey's visa!!!"

_____ moral of _____ story is, better to be _____ lion in your own _____ country than _____ monkey elsewhere.

Answer:

In **a** poor zoo of Pakistan, **a** lion was very sad as he was given only one kg of meat **a** day. **The** lion thought he was **the** luckiest lion on earth when one day **the** manager of **the** Dubai Zoo visited **the** zoo where **the** lion was and requested **the** zoo management to shift **the** lion to **the** Dubai Zoo. **The** lion was very happy and started _____ thinking of having _____ air-conditioned cage and a goat to eat every day.

On its first day, after arrival, the lion was offered a big bag, sealed very nicely, for breakfast. The lion opened it quickly but was shocked to see that the bag contained a few bananas only. The lion thought that since he had recently come from Pakistan, maybe the zoo management was worried about upsetting his _____ stomach so they had given him **the** bananas.

The next day **the** same thing happened. On **the** third day again when **the** same food bag of bananas was given to



him **the** lion stopped **the** delivery boy and shouted at him, "Don't you know I am a lion, **the** king of **the** jungle? What's wrong with **the** management of this zoo? What ____ nonsense is this? Why are you delivering bananas to me?"

The delivery boy politely said, 'Sir, I know you are **the** king of **the** jungle. But ..., you have been brought here on a monkey's visa!!!'

The moral of **the** story is, better to be a lion in your own ____ country than a monkey elsewhere.

Writing Exercise 2

Write an informal email to a friend/class fellow asking/requesting for something that you need.

Answer:

To: saima62@hotmail.com

Cc:

Subject: lending books

Assalam-o-Alaikum.

Dear Saima,

I want to make a request to you for lending me some books you have on General Knowledge. I remembered once you told me that you have a good collection of such books. Actually my father is insisting me to appear in a national quiz competition that will be held in September. As it will be based on general knowledge and current affairs so I really need good books that cover such vast areas. I know this generous act of yours would definitely help me in preparing well for the quiz. I assure you to return the books in the same condition as you would lend me and take good care of them.

Regards

Mumtaz

Writing Exercise 4

Write a compare and contrast essay on any one of the following topics:

1. Summer and Winter
2. Pet and wild animals
3. City and village life
4. Good neighbours and bad neighbours

Answer:

1. Summer and Winter

Allah Almighty has blessed mankind with four different seasons that have their own charm and beauty to offer not only to humans but to other creatures as well. People's activities, moods and habits are largely dependent on seasons and same happens with animals and birds too. There are a few ways how different seasons affect people's daily routine in terms of their food, clothes and activities.

Summer usually starts from the month of May and ends in September. The weather in this season is defined with scorching sun, hot winds, dryness of land, etc. In summer, the nights are short and days are long. Due to this fact, people have plenty of time to perform various activities in day-time. In this season, people wear light and casual clothes, like jeans, t-shirts, shorts, dress and sleeveless tops, etc. to feel cool and comfortable. Light food items are usually taken by the people along with cold drinks, shakes, ice cream, sodas and much more. People, especially children love to play outdoor games and sports in summer season, for instance, cricket, football, badminton, hide

ad seek, etc. Parks and other amusement places usually feel the warmth and witness the hustle bustle of people in the evenings and nights. With respect to shopping and other such activities, people prefer to visit shopping malls in the night to keep themselves safe from the scorching sun and hot winds.

Winter, on the other hand, usually starts from the month of November and ends up in February. In this season, days are short and nights are long. This season is titled to heavy rains, snowfalls, chilly winds, and extremely cold weather. In this people usually feel lazy and lethargic as they do not have much to do. People simply love to enjoy the cozy home-environment, being cuddled up in warm blankets watching movies, munching dry fruits while sitting near the fire place are some of their best free-time activities. In winter, people wear warm clothes such as jackets, sweaters, coats, mufflers, caps, shawls, etc. to feel warm and remain safe from the harsh weather so they cannot catch the cold. Hot and spicy food items are the favourite ones of all the people during winters to keep themselves warm like steamboat, for instance, soups, coffee, green tea. As weather conditions do not lend a supportive hand to kids, so they have to play indoor games to spend their leisure time. They usually involve themselves in such activities like computer games, monopoly, ludo, chess, carom, etc. People usually make outing plans or visit parks in noon when they can enjoy the warm sunshine.

Hence, it can be concluded that every season has its own flavours that must be fully cherished to show gratitude towards Allah Almighty. Summers are hot, with people wearing light clothes and eating and drinking food items that give them a sense of coolness and relaxation from the burning weather conditions. Winters are cool, people are loaded with heavy clothing, love munching dry fruits, drink more and more hot drinks to feel warm. No doubt, food, clothes and activities of people are affected by different seasons. Similar to Autumn and Spring, Summer and Winter, too have their own characteristics. People observe different lifestyles during these two seasons. In short, one can say that people love to enjoy the hottest of summer and the coldest of winter.

2. Pet and Wild Animals

Animals are the best creatures that one may spend wonderful time with. People have categorized animals into two major sections i.e. pet and wild animals. They have done this by focusing on the physical appearance and characteristics, hobbies and activities of the animals. Whether we talk about pet or wild animals, they too have certain rights and we should take care of them. Islam also put great emphasis on the rights of animals.

First talking about pet animals, they are gentle in their behaviour and can be tamed and trained easily by humans. They are fearless creatures that may not hurt or cause any harm to humans. They can be kept at homes, farms, or safe places. Pet animals are usually dependent on humans for their food as they are being kept by them at their homes. Apart from food, people who keep animals as their pets, have to look after their health as well. They are the lucky ones as they receive love and warmth for human beings by living among them.

In contrast to pet animals, wild animals are ferocious and wild in nature. They usually show fierce behaviour towards humans or their opponents and this is the one, big reason why they are unfortunate to receive human love, care and warmth. Wild animals live in open spaces such as mountains, forests, woods and jungles. They are self-sufficient and not dependent on humans as they find their own food from their natural habitats. Most of the wild animals are fast and skilful to catch their prey in time to full their stomachs. It is very difficult to train wild animals and sometimes it took years to train a single elephant or lion.

Both pet and wild animals are the gifts of nature, we should show affectionate and caring attitude towards them. Pet animals are soft and gentle in nature. They are kept at homes thus they are dependent on humans for food and care. They can easily be trained by humans. Looking on the other end of the spectrum, i.e. the life of wild animals, they are wild and aggressive in nature. They are independent and skilful and find their own food by preying on other animals. We should take good care of all the animals and give them their rights as well.

3. City and Village Life

The life we are blessed with is usually spent either in a city or village. Many factors are involved in the type of life people may live. Sometimes people have to live in a city or village due to their professions or sometimes because of their strong bond with the soil and ancestral attachment to the place.

Village life is sometimes harsh and cruel but generally village life is relaxed and carefree. It is a life of simplicity and necessity absent of all the luxuries that often cloud the view of what is truly important. It is a life in the lap of mother earth itself, devoid of all the artificialness found in the cities. The simplicity of village life drives away many unnecessary tensions that plague the city dweller. There is no tension of traffic or latest trends that city dweller must spend their hard earned money on to maintain their social status. There are no threats of robberies and other more dangerous crimes. There is no tension of deadlines and due dates or of overdue bills and errands. However, one cannot say it is a life that is completely tension free because the tension of good crops is always upon the farmer's shoulders. Village life is serene. It is nestled in a natural landscape and the beauty of mother-nature. One can walk barefoot on the morning dew spread across the grass and feel the simple pleasure that mother-nature has to offer. One can watch the animals grazing and understand the true meaning of life and put into perspective all that is important.

In comparison to village life, city is not a very clean and pleasant place to live. Though it has superior localities, but they are often surrounded by shabby slums as well. The heaps of garbage and pools of dirty water that spread diseases and epidemics are seldom removed from the poor quarters of the city. In a city, life is so busy, fast and restless that most of the people have little time for their families. Most of them do not know their next-door neighbors. People in a city do not interact with each other and often become victims of loneliness and depression. Articles of daily use and other educational, medical and recreational facilities available in cities are usually quite expensive and out of the reach of a common man. Noise and air pollution due to traffic and contamination of food and drinking water are common features of city life, which spread contagious diseases. Apart from the negatives, all the necessities and comforts of life are easily available to the city people. There are big shops, stores, and super-markets at every nook and corner of a big city that sell everything, from a needle to a motor car. People in a city have better educational and professional opportunities. There are government offices, private companies, and factories in a city. Medical and recreational facilities are easily available to the city people. Besides, a city offers various kinds of recreation and amusement. The cultural, literary and sports activities continue throughout the year. The malls and stores in the cities provide a better shopping experience.

All in all, city life is more luxurious in comparison to rural life. City life offers better opportunities for recreation and better medical and educational facilities. It also offers better prospects for professional growth. However, the downside of living in a city is that life becomes mechanical. Life in a city is much more convenient, fun, and simulative than life in a village. But one cannot neglect the serene environment, fresh air, beauty of nature that is spread all around, and tension free lives that people can cherish while living in a village. Judging from my experience, I find living in a city more convenient because cities offer better facilities in comparison to villages.

4. Good Neighbours and Bad Neighbours

Being a social animal, man has to live in a society and the closest to him in his vicinity are his neighbours. Just like any other relationship, neighbours, too have rights and duties to perform in order to live in a comfortable knitted environment. Islam lays great stress on the rights of neighbours. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) said, "God lays so much stress on the rights of our neighbours that I almost thought they would get the right of inheritance in our property."

Neighbours can be divided into two major categories i.e. good neighbours and bad neighbours. If you are fortunate enough to have a good neighbour then it is not less than a kind of blessing nowadays. Whereas, bad neighbours always give you tough time to survive.

We can label our neighbours 'good' or 'bad' depending upon various factors. The first thing that we look for or find in our neighbours, for sure, is their behaviour, attitude and acceptance of social norms and values. If they are gentle, trustworthy, caring, cooperative, helpful etc., we can say that we have good neighbours. Good neighbours are the ones with whom we feel comfortable to talk, we love to share our happy moments with them, not only happy ones but we share our problems and worries, too with them as we know that we will be getting a sincere advice or a helping hand from them. Good neighbours reflect good conduct and great moral character, and they like greeting one another with smiling face. Good neighbours usually establish a committee that used to organize meetings on monthly basis to discuss the problems of the residents of the society. Good neighbours share their meals with one another especially in Ramadan, on Eid, etc. and in time of need, they share other stuff as well.



In contrast to good neighbours, there, too live people in our neighbourhood who creates a disturbing environment around us almost 7 days a week. They are the ones who we can often find them peeping from their windows into our homes. These are the kind of people who are a great nuisance, who smash the rule of privacy quite openly. Such neighbours never lend a helping hand to you, they are non-cooperative, reflect immoral conduct and sometimes possesses low moral character as well. Gossiping among neighbours about each other is one of their leisure time activity that is itself an irritating problem for the rest of the neighbours who do not love to involve themselves in such weird and immoral activities.

In the nutshell, one can say that neighbours are the closest ones that cast direct influence on one another. Good neighbours are cooperative, caring, loving, sincere, and trustworthy. On the other hand, bad neighbours are difficult people to live with. They usually are non-cooperative, reflect immoral character and love to interfere in the matters of others. Gossiping and spreading rumours about others is their favourite past time. Being Muslims, it is our utmost responsibility to hold good relationships with our neighbours in order to live a happy, comfortable life together.

Study Skills Exercise 1

Look at the graph in the textbook on page 70 and supply the following information.

1. The percentage of women in the Senior Manager position is _____.
2. The percentage of women in the Middle Manager position is _____.
3. The percentage of men in the Executive Management position is _____.
4. The percentage of men in the Senior Manager position is _____.
5. The percentage of women in the Executive Management position is _____.
6. The percentage of men in the Middle Manager position is _____.

Answer:

1. 56
2. 55
3. 52
4. 50
5. 57
6. 51

Study Skills Exercise 2

Look at the graph in the textbook on page 70 and answer the following questions.

1. In which position are there more men?
2. In which position are there more women?
3. How much difference in percentage is there between men and women at the Senior Manager level?
4. How much difference in percentage is there between men and women at the Executive Management level?
5. How much difference in percentage is there between men and women at the Middle Manager level?
6. At which position do we see the highest number of women?
7. At which position do we see the highest number of men?
8. At which position do we see the lowest number of women?
9. At which position do we see the highest number of men?
10. What does the graph tell us about who is more capable, men or women?

Answer:

1. There are more men in Executive Management positions.
2. There are more women in Executive Management positions.
3. There is a difference of 6% in men and women at the Senior Manager level.

4. There is a difference of 5% in men and women at the Executive Management level.
5. There is a difference of 4% in men and women at the Middle Manager level.
6. The highest number of women can be seen at the Executive Management level.
7. The highest number of men can be seen at the Executive Management level.
8. We see the lowest number of women at the Middle Manager level.
9. We see the lowest number of men at the Senior Manager level.
10. The graph tells us that women are more capable than men as the percentage of women is more at all the three levels.

Study Skills Exercise 3

Look at the graph in the textbook on page 71 and supply the following information.

1. The percentage of unemployed women who are High School graduates is _____.
2. The percentage of unemployed women with a Bachelor's degree or more is _____.
3. The percentage of unemployed men with less than a high school diploma is _____.
4. The percentage of unemployed men who have some college or Associate degree is _____.
5. The percentage of unemployed women who have less than a high school diploma is _____.
6. The percentage of unemployed men who have a Bachelor's degree or more is _____.
7. The percentage of unemployed women who have some college or Associate degree is _____.
8. The percentage of unemployed men who are High School graduates is _____.

Answer:

1. 9.0
2. 4.7
3. 15.0
4. 9.0
5. 14.6
6. 4.8
7. 7.8
8. 11.3

Study Skills Exercise 4

Look at the graph in the textbook on page 71 and answer the following questions.

1. With what level of education are there more unemployed men?
2. With what level of education are there more unemployed women?
3. With what level of education are there less unemployed men?
4. With what level of education are there less unemployed women?
5. How much difference in percentage is there between unemployed men and women at the High School graduates level?
6. How much difference in percentage is there between unemployed men and women at the less than a high school diploma level?
7. How much difference in percentage is there between unemployed men and women at the some college or Associate degree level?
8. How much difference in percentage is there between unemployed men and women at the Bachelor's degree or more level?
9. At which level of education do we see the highest number of unemployed women?
10. At which level of education do we see the highest number of unemployed men?



11. At which level of education do we see the lowest number of unemployed women?
12. At which level of education do we see the lowest number of unemployed men?
13. What does the graph tell us about the connection between the education level and employment?

Answer:

1. There are more unemployed men with the education less than a high school diploma.
2. There are more unemployed women with the education less than a high school diploma.
3. There are less unemployed men with the Bachelor's degree or more.
4. There are less unemployed women with the Bachelor's degree or more.
5. There is a difference of 2.3% between unemployed men and women at the High School Graduates level.
6. There is a difference of 0.4% between unemployed men and women at the less than a high school diploma level.
7. There is a difference of 1.2% between unemployed men and women at the some college or Associate degree level.
8. There is a difference of 0.1% between unemployed men and women at the Bachelor's degree or more level.
9. The highest number of unemployed women can be seen at less than a high school diploma level.
10. The highest number of unemployed men can be seen at less than a high school diploma level.
11. The lowest number of unemployed women can be seen at the Bachelor's degree or more.
12. The lowest number of unemployed men can be seen at the Bachelor's degree or more.
13. The graph tells us that the more a man or woman is educated, the lesser the percentage of unemployment. Similarly, the lesser a man or woman is educated, the higher the percentage of unemployment.

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MORE!!!**



ABDUR



UNIT 4: PAKISTAN AND NATIONAL PRIDE

Reading Comprehension Exercise 2 Pakistan and National Pride

Read the text and find out the names of the students who collected information on the following topics.

- Personality and achievements of the Quaid
- Political acumen and contribution of Allama Iqbal
- The Quaid's aspirations for the Muslims
- Allama Iqbal's aspirations for the Muslims
- Personality and achievements of Allama Iqbal
- Quaid's political acumen and contribution

Answer:

- Tahira
- Tahira
- Huma
- Tahira
- Lubna
- Farheen

Reading Comprehension Exercise 3

Guess the meanings of these words and then check the meanings given in the glossary.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 dynamic | 2 steadfastness | 3 guiding principle | 4 unparalleled |
| 5 undesired | 6 acumen | 7 proponent | 8 polarization |
| 9 aspirations | 10 envisioned | 11 pluralistic | 12 discrimination |
| 13 prevailed | 14 impartiality | 15 transform | 16 implementing |
| 17 versatile | 18 accomplishments | 19 culminating | 20 recall |
| 21 victimization | 22 distinction | 23 homage | 24 quest |

Words

Guessed Meaning

Actual Meaning

dynamic	active	having a lot of energy
steadfastness	firmness	firmly staying on one path
guiding principles	rules made to guide someone	rules that set the direction one takes
unparalleled	unmatched	so great that there is nothing else like it
undesired	unwanted	unacceptable
acumen	awareness	the ability to understand things quickly and clearly
proponent	supporter	a person who supports a cause
polarization	division	separation into two opposite groups



aspirations	desires	strong desires
envisioned	imagine	imagined as a future possibility
pluralistic	being plural	different groups of people of people living together in peace
discrimination	to be bias about something or someone	different treatment for different people
prevailed	extensive	widespread
impartiality	fairness	not favoring anyone person
transform	convert	change into something else
implementing	apply	putting into effect
versatile	someone with many skills or abilities	moving easily from one subject
accomplishments	achievements	achievements
culminating	climax	resulting in achieving what is wanted
recall	remember	remember
victimization	to become a victim	unfair suffering
distinction	contrast	difference
homage	tribute	something said or done to show great respect
quest	search	search

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Reading Comprehension Exercise 5

Tick the correct column for the statements given in the table.

No.	Statement	True	False
1.	Jinnah wanted Muslims to have more rights in Pakistan.		Yes
2.	Zoya and Amber offered to find information about Allama Iqbal.		Yes
3.	Quaid-e-Azam first joined the Congress and then the Muslim League.	Yes	
4.	Both Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal were barristers.	Yes	
5.	Allama Iqbal wrote two letters to Quaid in 1938.		Yes
6.	In his letters he said that Muslims should demand a separate state.		Yes

Reading Comprehension Exercise 6

The following tables have quotes from the speeches of Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal. The first part of each quote is in table A and the second part in table B. Complete the quotes. Write the alphabet in the Answer Column in Table A.

Now find out who said these words. Write 'Q' for Quaid-e-Azam and 'A' for Allama Iqbal in the 'Person' column in Table B.

No.	Quote Part 1	Answer
1.	You are free; you are free to go to your temples,	d
2.	To me he was a friend, guide and philosopher,	f
3.	The Muslim demand to create a Muslim <u>India</u> within India	a
4.	At difficult moments in their history, it is Islam	e
5.	My guiding principle will be	c
6.	I am sure that with your support and cooperation, I can look forward	g
7.	We are all citizens	b

No.	Quote Part 2	Person
a.	is in no way without justice.	A
b.	and equal citizens of one State.	Q
c.	justice and complete impartiality.	Q
d.	you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan.	Q
e.	that has saved Muslims and not Muslims that have saved Islam.	A
f.	and during the darkest moments through which the Muslim League had to go, he stood like a rock.	Q
g.	to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest nations of the world.	Q

Reading Comprehension Exercise 7

Go back to exercise 6 and find out when and where these words spoken. After this write seven complete sentences.

Answer:

1. In August 1947, in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam said these words.

"You are free, you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan."

2. On the death of Allama Iqbal, in 1938, the Quaid-e-Azam said these words to show his respect and praise for the great poet and leader of the Muslims of the sub-continent.

"To me he was a friend, guide and philosopher, and during the darkest moments through which the Muslim League had to go, he stood like a rock."

3. In Allahabad's address, delivered in 1930, Allama Iqbal said these words.

"The Muslim demand to create a Muslim India within India is in no way without justice."

4. In Allahabad address, Allama Iqbal said these words.

"At difficult moments in their history, it is Islam that has saved Muslims and not Muslims that have saved Islam."

5. On August 11, 1947, in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam said these words.
"My guiding principle will be justice and complete impartiality."

6. On August 11, 1947, in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam said these words.
"I am sure that your support and cooperation, I can look forward to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest nations of the world."

7. On August 11, 1947, in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam said these words.
"We are all citizens and equal citizens of one State."

Language Practice Exercise 2

Complete the following news report using the correct form of the passive, using the verbs given in brackets. The northern part of the country was hit (hit) by a massive earthquake this morning. The entire infrastructure _____ (damage) very badly. The roads _____ (break). The telephone lines _____ (destroy), and the mobile services _____ (disrupt). The people _____ (scare) as many aftershocks _____ (expect). Food, water and medical aid _____ (rush) to the area. An appeal _____ (make) by the government asking people not to panic. Work _____ (do) by the army to enable reaching aid to the remote areas. Funds _____ (release) by the government to help people in this hour of grief.

Answer:

The northern part of the country **was hit** (hit) by a massive earthquake this morning. The entire infrastructure **was damaged** (damage) very badly. The roads **were broken** (break). The telephone lines **were destroyed** (destroy), and the mobile services **were disrupted** (disrupt). The people **were scared** (scare) as many aftershocks **were expected** (expect). Food, water and medical aid **were rushed** (rush) to the area. An appeal **was made** (make) by the government asking people not to panic. Work **was done** (do) by the army to enable reaching aid to the remote areas. Funds **were released** (release) by the government to help people in this hour of grief.

Language Practice Exercise 3

Read the following story. Complete Samina's report to the police, using the passive form. Use the verbs from the story. Write the complete report.

Samina hired a new servant. She asked her to submit a copy of her identity card. The servant gave her a copy. She gave her someone else's card. Unfortunately, Samina did not check all the details. After a few days, the servant asked for a loan. Samina refused to give her a loan. The following week, the servant told her a sad story and again asked for some money. She told the servant not to come to work the next day. When Samina went to her room, after a couple of hours, she found it in a mess, with all her things on the floor. The servant had emptied her cupboard. She had taken away all the money and the jewelry.

Answer:

This is what Samina said to the police when they asked her for details:

A new servant **was hired** by me. She **was asked** to submit a copy of her identity card. A copy **was given** by her. I **was given** someone else's card. Unfortunately, the details **were not checked** by me.

After a few days, I **was asked** by the servant for a loan. The loan **was refused** by me. The following week, I was told a sad story by the servant and again I was asked for some money. The servant was told not to come to work from the next day. When I went to my room, after a couple of hours, it was in a mess, with all the things on the floor. The cupboard was emptied by her. All the money and the jewelry had been taken **away** by her.

Writing Exercise 1

Discuss the possible meanings of these words and check these words in the glossary.

longing	supplication	sparkling	attain
elegance	moth	supportive	suffering
Words	Guessed Meaning	Actual Meaning from Glossary	
longing	strong feeling of need	deep felt wish	
supplication	dua, urge	<u>humble</u> request	
sparkling	shining, glittering	shining	
attain	achieve	succeed in getting	
elegance	grace	attractiveness	
moth	an insect just like butterfly	a flying insect that is attracted to light	
supportive	cooperative	giving help	
suffering	pain	people having physical or mental pain	

Writing Exercise 2

Paraphrase each couplet of the following famous poem of Allama Iqbal.

1. Oh Allah! I pray that my life should be like a candle.
2. Through my light should the world's darkness _____ and _____ sparkle with my light.
3. Through me, my _____ just like a _____.
4. I pray that just like _____.
5. I pray that _____ and _____.
6. O God! _____ and _____.

Answer:

1. Oh Allah! I pray that my life should be like a candle.
2. Through my light should the world's darkness **disappear** and **every place** sparkle with my light.
3. Through me, my **homeland attains elegance** just like a **garden full of flowers**.
4. I pray that just like a **moth**, I **love the lamp of knowledge** and **spread it with full zeal and zest**.
5. I pray that **my life becomes supportive to the poor** and **the destitute**.
6. O God! **Protect me from the evil ways** and **show me the path that leads to the good ways**.

Writing Exercise 3

Write the paraphrased poem in the form of a paragraph.

Answer:

Oh Allah! I pray that my life should be like a candle. Through my light should the world's darkness disappear and every place sparkle with my light. Through me, my homeland attains elegance just like a garden full of flowers. I pray that just like a moth, I love the lamp of knowledge and spread it with full zeal and zest. I pray that my life becomes supportive to the poor and the destitute. O God! Protect me from the evil ways and show me the path that leads to the good ways.



Writing Exercise 4

Write a letter to your principal requesting him/her to allow your class to visit the Karachi Museum.

Answer:

Letter to Principal

The Principal

ABC School

Karachi

Respected Sir,

As a representative of class IX, I am writing to you about what I believe to be a great learning opportunity for all the students. Karachi Museum is one of the greatest sight-seeing of the city. An Exhibition and Book Fair are going to be held at the Museum by the end of this month regarding the historical importance of the collection being displayed at the museum. Many of our class fellows are interested in the subject of History and Cultural Studies, and we all are deeply interested in learning more about the treasure of our past. If we will visit the National Museum, Karachi, this will give us a chance to see a wonderful collection of 58,000 old coins (some dating from 74 Al-Hijra), and hundreds of well-preserved sculptures. The Museum has 70,000 publications, books and other reading material of the Archeology and Museums Department that were also shifted to the National Museum so that general public could see them. Seeing all the historical treasures together, it will be a brilliant learning experience for the whole class.

I will highly appreciate if you will support our interest by allowing our class teacher to organize a class-wide visit to the National Museum, Karachi. I am certain that this will be a rich educational experience for all of us, should you send us your patronage. I hope your answer will be positive.

Sincerely,

(Signature)

X.Y.Z.

Student Class IX -A

Study Skills Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer according to the story.

1. Circle the characters of the story.

hare tortoise fox dove stork

2. What was the relationship between the characters? Circle the correct answer.

relatives friends neighbours siblings

3. Who served in the following utensils? Write the names of the characters.

4. Tick the choices that the stork had according to the author.

a) The stork could have invited other animals and served all of them in jugs.

b) The stork could have served in a container suitable for the fox.

c) The stork could have invited other animals too and served them all in containers suitable for each of them.

d) The stork could have served in a bottle that had a broad base.

1. fox and stork

2. friends

3. dish – fox, utensil – stork

4.

b) The stork could have served in a container suitable for the fox.

c) The stork could have invited other animals too and served them all in containers suitable for each of them.

Study Skills Exercise 2

Fill in the required information.

Answer:

Fox

Famous for: being cunning

Invited: Stork

Meal: for dinner

Served what: soup **Served In:** a dish

Result: The stork was unable to have soup due to his long beak as the soup was thinly spread out in the dish

Stork:

Famous for: being kind and gentle

Invited: Fox

Meal: for dinner

Served what: fish **Served In:** a narrow vase

Result: The fox was unable to have fish as it was at the bottom of the narrow vase and he could not reach it.

Study Skills Exercise 3

Write the following incomplete sentences.

1. The stork followed the rule of _____.
2. God tells us to _____.
3. The key message of the article is _____.

Answer:

1. The stork followed the rule of **tit for tat**.
2. God tells us to **replace the bad with the good**.
3. The key message of the article is **we should stop following the tit for tat rule**.



UNIT 5: HEALTHY LIFE STYLE

Reading Comprehension Exercise 3

Guess the meanings of the words and then check them with the glossary.

parasite	transmitted	saliva	clot
chills	constipation	dysfunction	disorientation
transfusion	antibodies	immune	respiratory
stagnant	contagious	nausea	fatal
display	inflammation	intense	pronounced

Words	Guessed Meaning	Actual Meaning from Glossary
parasite	a living thing that lives on other living organisms	an animal or plant that lives on or in another and gets its food from it
transmitted	pass, transfer	to pass something from one person, place or thing to another
saliva	natural watery substance in the mouth	liquid produced in the mouth that helps one swallow and digest food
clot	lump	a lump form in the blood, which stops or disturbs the flow of blood
chills	shivering due to cold	feeling of coldness
constipation	infrequent bowel movements	not able to discharge solid waste from the body
dysfunction	abnormality	problem in the working of some part of the body
disorientation	disturbed mental condition	loss of sense of direction
transfusion	blood transfer	putting of one person's blood into another person's body
antibodies	blood protein	substances in the blood that fight against diseases
immune	resistance	cannot be harmed by a disease because the body has developed the ability to fight it
respiratory	related to breathing	breathing related
stagnant	standing	standing in one place, not flowing or moving
contagious	transmitted disease	a disease that can spread by touch
nausea	vomiting	a feeling of wanting to be sick
fatal	deadly	causing or ending in death

display show

to put up something in a place where people can see it easily

inflammation burning

a condition in which a part of the body is red, swollen and sore

intense severe

very great or severe

pronounced distinct

very noticeable

Reading Comprehension Exercise 4

Use as much words in your own sentences as possible.

parasite transmitted saliva clot
 chills constipation dysfunction disorientation
 transfusion antibodies immune respiratory
 stagnant contagious nausea fatal
 display inflammation intense pronounced

Words**Sentence**

saliva The smell of food causes the **saliva** to flow from the dog's mouth.
 clot The doctors removed a **clot** from his brain.
 transfusion A blood **transfusion** saved my uncle's life.
 immune Corona Virus affects the **immune** system of the body very badly.
 respiratory **Respiratory** diseases can be caused by smoking.
 stagnant Few fish survive in the **stagnant** waters of the lake.
 nausea The side effects of this medicine includes **nausea** and faintness.
 fatal My grandfather suffered a **fatal** heart attack last month.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 6

Read the text and complete the following table.

Disease	Source (s) of Transmission	Organs/Cells Attacked	Symptoms
Malaria	infected mosquitoes	liver/red blood cells	high fever accompanied by chills and sweating constipation, and kidney dysfunction

Dengue	infected mosquito, from one human to another, blood transfusion, organ donation, and from the mother to the child	immune system/white blood cells and antibodies	high fever, severe body pain, pain behind the eyes and decreased urine output
Chikungunya	mosquitoes, from infected person to another	muscle cells, joints, skin, connective tissues, and central nervous system	fever and skin rash, headache, nausea and vomiting, muscle weakness and joint pain

Reading Comprehension Exercise 7

Write down the answers of the following questions.

Q1) What are the most common diseases caused by mosquito bites?

Answer:

The most common diseases caused by mosquito bites are malaria, dengue, and chikungunya.

Q2) Which specific part of the body becomes highly infected in Cerebral Malaria?

Answer:

Brain becomes highly infected in Cerebral Malaria.

Q3) What can lead to severe liver infection when one has malaria?

Answer:

Plasmodium, a single-celled parasite infects the red blood cells of the body until they burst. The newly developed plasmodium from the burst red blood cells spread and infects more red blood cells throughout the body of the infected person, thus killing all the cells. This can lead to severe liver infection when one suffers from malaria.

Q4) How is the immune system affected through dengue?

Answer:

The immune system is affected when one suffers from dengue. The immune system is affected once the virus enters the body, it circulates around the body and attacks the white blood cells and other antibodies.

Q5) How often can one get infected with Chikungunya? Why?

Answer:

One can often get infected with Chikungunya because it can spread from an infected person to others if the mosquito feeds on the infected person first and then bites other people.

Q6) Which two of the three diseases have similar symptoms? What are these?

Answer:

Chikungunya and dengue have similar symptoms. Both of them display the similar symptoms of joint pain, inflammation, low platelet count, high bleeding risk and pain behind the eyes.

Q7) How often does one have fever and chills when one has malaria?

Answer:

When one has malaria, he often have fever and chills every two days.

Q8) How do all these diseases affect our life?

Answer:

All these diseases affect our life to a great extent as one has to take some time to recover from the weakness caused by these diseases and this affects the quality of one's work.

Q9) How can we protect ourselves from these three diseases?**Answer:**

1. We can protect ourselves from these three diseases by following certain suggestions such as:
2. Wearing fully covered clothes.
3. Using net coverings.
4. Living in hygienic conditions.
5. Avoiding stagnant water, both clean or dirty.
6. Applying good quality mosquito repellent.
7. Taking extra precaution from dawn to dusk.
8. Seeking medical help as soon as possible.

Q10) What should we do if we want to recover quickly from these diseases?**Answer:**

If we want to recover quickly from these diseases, we should seek immediate medical assistance because the earlier they are treated the quicker is the recovery process.

Language Practice Exercise 1

Look at the sentences in the table below. Against each sentence put a tick mark in the column that identifies whether it is a simple or a compound sentence.

No.	Sentence	Simple	Compound
1.	This year has started on a positive note for the students.	Yes	
2.	The classrooms smell of fresh paint, as they were painted during the holidays.	Yes	
3.	The students love the newly painted classrooms and they like the newly polished desks.		Yes
4.	Their motivation has increased and their enthusiasm is clearly visible.		Yes
5.	Most of the students come to school regularly now.	Yes	
6.	They actively participate in various class activities.	Yes	
7.	The students enjoy being outdoors, because they all like sports activities.		Yes
8.	They are happy with the new look of the school, but they are not happy with the sports facilities that they have.		Yes
9.	They have requested their principal for better sports and game facilities.		Yes
10.	The students are hopeful that they will have good facilities soon, because their principal has promised that new play grounds will be developed.		Yes

**Language Practice Exercise 2**

Join the two sentences to form a compound sentence, using any conjunction: and, but, for, because, as, so, or, nor, etc.

- a. Najma and Rehana studied very hard. They both got A grades in their exams.
- b. Her father is a pilot. He has flown many different types of planes.
- c. Our car is very old. Its engine is in good condition.
- d. The boys were playing cricket. It was the first day of their summer vacations.
- e. My brother is a good artist. He cannot sing at all.
- f. You may buy only a new dress now. You may buy a new dress and new shoes next month.
- g. The baby cannot walk. The baby can crawl very fast.
- h. I love gardening. I can grow my own fresh vegetables.
- i. The flowers in this pot are very colorful. The flowers in your garden have a lovely fragrance.
- j. This book is very informative. It is also very interesting.

Answer:

- a. Najma and Rehana studied very hard **so** they both got A grades in their exams.
- b. Her father is a pilot **and** he has flown many different types of planes.
- c. Our car is very old **but** its engine is in good condition.
- d. The boys were playing cricket **as** it was the first day of their summer vacations.
- e. My brother is a good artist **but** he cannot sing at all.
- f. You may buy only a new dress now **as** you may buy a new dress and new shoes next month.
- g. The baby cannot walk **but** the baby can crawl very fast.
- h. I love gardening **and** I can grow my own fresh vegetables.
- i. The flowers in this pot are very colorful **but** the flowers in your garden have a lovely fragrance.
- j. This book is very informative **and** it is also very interesting.

Language Practice Exercise 4

Sabiha keeps repeating the same words in her letter to her friend Munira. Help her write a mix of simple and compound sentences to make her writing interesting.
Rewrite the letter. Decide which parts should be simple sentences and which should be compound sentences.

Sabiha's letter to Munira

I have some exciting news for you about my town. There is a 'Housing boom!' in our town. Builders are building new houses. They are planning to build at least 300 new houses. These houses are small. They can easily accommodate single families. The houses will be mainly two storeyed. The people of our town are really excited. The people of our town think that the town needs new people and new business. It will be nice to have new people and new friends.

More people will mean more progress for our town. More people will require more facilities. New roads have to be built. More transport facilities will be required. We will have to build new schools. We will also need to build more colleges. The town will need more shopping areas. The town will also have to provide other facilities. New water and electricity facilities will have to be provided.

Some people are not so happy. They feel that more people will make the town crowded. There will be more electricity problems. There will be more pollution. There will be more garbage in the town. There will be more vehicles and factories. Travelling in the town will take a longer time. There will be more traffic.

The houses will be built soon. The houses are expected to be built within two years. Many people are interested. Many people want to buy a house in our town. The town is being connected to the port through a new highway. The town is near a river. Water can be supplied easily to the town from the river. Many people have already selected their property. There are still properties available. Those interested in buying a house should hurry. All the houses will soon be sold. People can contact the builders. The builder's office can give them more details.

Answer:

I have some exciting news for you about my town. There is a 'Housing boom!' in our town. Builders are building new houses and they are planning to build at least 300 new houses. These houses are small and they can easily accommodate single families. The houses will be mainly two-storeyed. The people of our town are really excited and they think that the town needs new people and new business. It will be nice to have new people and new friends.

More people will mean more progress for our town. More people will require more facilities. New roads have to be built and more transport facilities will be required. We will have to build new schools and more colleges. The town will need more shopping areas and other facilities. New water and electricity facilities will have to be provided.

Some people are not so happy as they feel that more people will make the town crowded. There will be more electrical problems. There will be more pollution and there will be more garbage in the town. There will be more vehicles and factories. Traveling in the town will take a longer time and there will be more traffic.

The houses will be built soon, they are expected to be built within two years. Many people are interested and they want to buy a house in our town. The town is being connected to the port through a new highway as it is near a river. Water can be supplied easily to the town from the river. Many people have already selected their property and there are still properties available. Those interested in buying a house should hurry. All the houses will soon be sold. People can contact the builders so the builder's office can give them more details.

Language Practice Exercise 5

The following exercise has some statements, exclamations, wishes, hopes and promises in direct speech. Change them from direct to indirect speech.

1. "I have many friends and I have to invite all of them tomorrow," said Abid.
2. Reshma said, "I hope I will get admission in the medical college this year."
3. "I wish I had ten hands and a hundred fingers to do all this work," said Feroza.
4. The student said, "I promise I will do my homework regularly from today."
5. "They want to buy a new car," said the lawyer, "but they don't have any money."
6. "We hope we will be able to get permission from our parents," said the children.
7. "I never thought that a son of mine would get such bad marks!" said his father.
8. The blind boy said, "I wish I could see this interesting match on the television."
9. "Next week, we promise, we will clean the whole house," the children said to their parents.
10. "Our team has won the champion's trophy here for the first time!" said the coach.

Answer:

1. Abid said that he had many friends and he had to invite all of them the following day.
2. Reshma hoped she would get admission in the medical college that year.
3. Feroza wished she had ten hands and a hundred fingers to do all that work.
4. The student promised he would do his homework regularly from that day.
5. The lawyer said that they wanted to buy a new car but they didn't have any money.
6. The children hoped they would be able to get permission from their parents.
7. His father said he never thought that a son of his would get such bad marks.
8. The blind boy wished he could see that interesting match on the television.
9. The children promised their parents they would clean the whole house the following week.
10. The coach said that their team had won the champion's trophy there for the first time.



Language Practice Exercise 6

Read the following story and put all the direct speech sentences into indirect speech. The story has statements, exclamations, wishes, promises, and hopes. Make sure you follow the rules related to changing these different types of sentences.

Avoiding Criticism

Nasrudin and his son were travelling with their donkey. Nasrudin preferred to walk while his son rode the donkey. Soon they passed a group of bystanders, and one of them said, "This boy is so selfish. He is riding on a donkey while his poor old father is forced to walk alongside."

"This is so disrespectful," said another man. "What a horrible and spoiled child!"

Nasrudin and his son felt embarrassed, so they changed places – this time Nasrudin rode the donkey while his son walked. "I hope I am doing the right thing now," he said to himself.

Soon they passed another group of people. Seeing them, one of them exclaimed, "The poor young boy has to walk while his selfish father is riding the donkey! He is a heartless parent!"

Nasrudin was upset to hear this. "I wish people would mind their own business," he said.

Since he wanted to avoid any further comments, he decided that both he and his son would ride the donkey at the same time. As they both rode, they passed another group of people. "That man and his son are so cruel," one bystander commented. "They are forcing that poor donkey to bear the weight of two people. They should be put in jail for this act."

Nasrudin heard this and told his son, "The only way we can avoid people's comments is that we both walk."

"I suppose you are right," the son replied.

"I promise, nobody will be able to say anything to us as we are doing the right thing this time," said Nasrudin happily.

So they got off the donkey and continued on foot. But as they passed another group of people, they heard them laughing. "These people are so stupid that both of them are walking in this heat and neither of them is riding the donkey," they said. "What foolish people they are!"

Answer:

Avoiding Criticism

Nasrudin and his son were traveling with their donkey. Nasrudin preferred to walk while his son rode the donkey. Soon they passed a group of bystanders, and one of them said that boy was so selfish. He was riding on a donkey while his poor old father was forced to walk alongside him.

Another man said that was so disrespectful. What a horrible and spoiled child.

Nasrudin and his son felt embarrassed, so they changed places – this time Nasrudin rode the donkey while his son walked. He hoped he was doing the right thing then.

Soon they passed another group of people. Seeing them, one of them exclaimed the poor young boy had to walk while his selfish father was riding the donkey! He was a heartless parent.

Nasrudin was upset to hear this. He wished people would mind their own business.

Since he wanted to avoid any further comments, he decided that both he and his son would ride the donkey at the same time. As they both rode, they passed another group of people. One bystander commented that the man and his son were so cruel. They were forcing that poor donkey to bear the weight of two people. They should be put in jail for that act.

Nasrudin heard this and told his son that the only way they could avoid people's comments was that they both walk.

The son replied that he supposed he was right.

Nasrudin promised nobody would be able to say anything to them as they were doing the right thing that time.

So they got off the donkey and continued on foot. But as they passed another group of people, they heard them laughing. They said those people were so stupid that both of them were walking in that heat and neither of them was riding the donkey. What foolish people they were.

Writing Exercise 1

Write a descriptive essay of at least four paragraphs, on one of the following topics:

1. My favourite Aunt/Uncle
2. A teacher that I remember
3. Our school principal
4. My grandmother/grandfather

Answer:

1. My Favourite Aunt

Allah Almighty has blessed us with a great number of blessings that are uncountable. One of them, is our relatives that surrounds us and has direct influence on our lives. Without such relationships, its really difficult to have a joyous, worthwhile living. I find myself quite lucky that I can enjoy the company of both my maternal and paternal relatives. My paternal relatives live in Islamabad whereas my maternal ones live in Karachi. Though I have close and cordial relations with all my relatives but my favourite aunt is my 'khala' i.e. my mother's sister.

My khala's name is Shazmina. She is the youngest of all her siblings. She is 22 years old and lives with my maternal grandparents 'nano and nana abu.' She has done Masters in Computer Sciences and now looking for a good job. Her nickname is Shazo. I, too called her by this name. She has fair complexion and glowing skin. She is medium heighted and enjoys perfect weight. Her light, brown hair are long, reaching her knees and this always reminds me of Rapunzel. Her almond shaped eyes have a touch of grey. She has a broad forehead, thin nose and rosy cheeks with fine lips. She has nice voice, too.

My aunt is kind and gentle. Since my childhood, I have enjoyed her company. I still remember the warmth of her lap. She used to sing lullaby to me and when I turned two, she used to take me to the nearby park. She is cooperative and helpful. I have never seen her treating anyone harshly or using abusive or bad language with anyone not even with her servants and maid. She likes to wear nice, simple clothes. She is very punctual in her prayers. I have noticed that she always speaks truth and is very honest in all her work. Aunt Shazmina loves painting and creative work. She has made many beautiful paintings that one can see in my grandparents' home. She likes giving gifts to others, I too have many stuff toys, jewellery, and cosmetics given to me by Aunt Shazmina on different occasions.

We should be thankful to God for the relationships we enjoy in our lives. Khala Shazmina is a nice, caring, well-disciplined lady. She gives respect to everyone and takes care of the needs of all especially of her parents. One of the reasons that make her my favourite aunt is because she resembles my mom a lot. I always pray for her health and success.

2. A Teacher that I Remember

A teacher holds an important place in the life of a student. A student has vast experience of tolerating or enjoying the company of different kinds of teachers throughout his study years, some are polite while others are strict; some are young while others are old. A number of teachers taught me from playgroup to grade 04 but one of the teachers I like the best and still remember was Miss Aqsa Kanwal, our English teacher. She had many qualities that made her the favourite teacher of all the students.

Miss Aqsa had a pleasing personality. She was a tall, and smart lady. She had big, brown coloured eyes defined with fine brows. Thin nose and full lips add an extra charm to her beauty. She had flawless, glowing skin with a beautiful small mole on the right side of her chin. I still remember that she used to wear surma or kajal in her eyes and not very fond of too much make up. I was really in love with her simplicity. I didn't know anything about hair colour and style because she always covered her head with dress matching scarves that really suit her. Yes, I remember on asking one day, she told us that she had long, dark brown hair. She used to wear simple but elegant dresses. She had good collection of bags and shoes that she wore according to her dress. Miss Aqsa had long, thin fingers with nicely shaped nails. I had never seen her nails painted with nail polish, instead sometimes she dyed her hand nails with mehndi, especially in summers.

Miss Aqsa's mannerism and attitude were so great that attract everyone towards her. She was a well-disciplined, soft-spoken, gentle-natured person. She never compromised on rules and regulations. She always reached on time as she was a punctual lady. She always loved to help others in time of need especially the students. Once, I forgot to bring my lunch from home, she was the one who shared her lunch with me. Miss Aqsa was an experienced and learned teacher. She was very fond of reading books on different topics that's why she was a sea of knowledge. She had complete command over her subject. She had the quality to understand the problems of her students and always tried to resolve them on priority basis. Her way of teaching was so impressive and her teaching methodology was quite simple that we learn and understand everything in the class and not a single student of her class required any tuitions.

Everyone has different experience at school and with the teachers who teach us in different grades. Teachers cast direct influence on the mind and personality of their students. If one is fortunate to have a teacher just like Miss Aqsa then he can really learn a lot in a fine way and reflects a well-groomed personality as well. All in all, Miss Aqsa was the teacher who had many good qualities that made her an impressive and unique individual. She always remain in my heart as she was not only a teacher for me but a friend and mother too. I always pray to Allah to bless her with good health, success and happiness in life. (Ameen)

3. Our School Principal

School has many pillars that supports it to stand firm. One of the most significant pillars is the principal. He/she is the one who shoulders the responsibility of taking care of not only administrative and management departments, but of training teaching staff for better performance. He by using his rich knowledge and professional experience creates a comfortable and learning based environment for both the teachers and students.

Our school principal's name is Mr. Shamshad Ashraf. He is 42 years of age. He is a highly-educated person possessing the degrees of MBA, Masters in Urdu Literature and M.Ed as well. He has wheatish complexion. A slight touch of grey in his short, nicely trimmed black hair speaks of his learned, knowledgeable personality. Mr. Shamshad is tall and smart. He has black eyes and his face is nicely framed with beard and moustache. He wears glasses especially while reading. He is a well-dressed person. He usually wears light colour pant coat and on Fridays he likes wearing shalwar kameez. His shoes are always polished. Mr. Shamshad has a nice collection of watches. He carries a nice leather bag containing important documents.

Mr. Shamshad joins our school two years back. Since then, our school has witnessed many positive changes and is making progress by leaps and bounds. He is a disciplined and punctual person. Our principal is cooperative and gentle but he never compromises on rules and regulations. He wants all the staff and students to be on time. He is dedicated to his work and perform his duties and responsibilities with utmost sincerity. He encourages teachers and students either verbally or by delivering appreciation certificates by the end of each year. This really boosts the morale of teachers and students and gives them new energy to perform better. Apart from maintaining and raising the educational standard of the school, he considers the mental and physical health of students and teaching staff of greatest importance. For that, as per his orders, our school arranges various extra curricular activities every year including debate competition, drama competition, sports gala, fun fair, science and arts exhibitions. Both teachers and students really wait for that as participating in such events helps them to relax and enjoy with full zeal and zest. He also encourages teachers to attend workshops and seminars regarding teaching methodologies and students handling techniques.

Our school principal really works hard for the betterment of the future generation. He is a visionary person who wants to see the school making progress. Students as well as teaching staff are proud of our principal and we wish that we have him for much longer years. It is a fact that with his presence, we are all very happy. He has been the best principal and we all love him. He is gentle, yet strong, and we all pray for his success throughout his life.



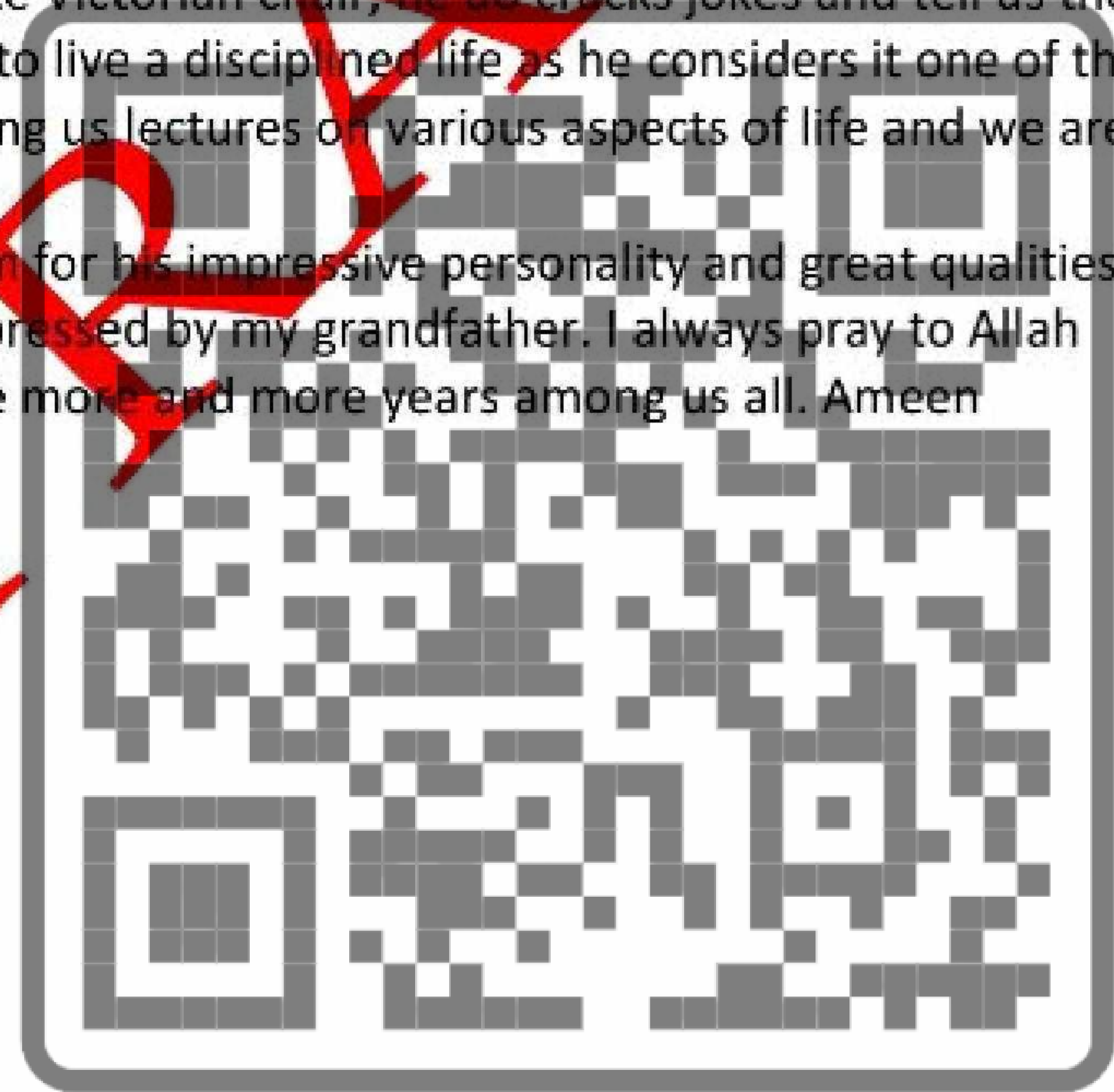
4. My Grandfather

A person can learn a lot from the relationships that are essential for knitting a whole family structure. Grandparents are the foundation stone of a family building. My grandfather is one such person who has the most significant and strongest influence in my life. Throughout my childhood years, I have learned countless lessons and values from him. He is the greatest man I have ever known. I must thank to his influential characteristics and to our close relationship, I was shaped into the individual I am today. He is present throughout my physical, emotional, and spiritual growth.

My grandfather's name is Ashfaq Ahmed. He is the living legend of the whole family. This year, we have celebrated his 80th birthday. Reached this age, still he is quite active and energetic. He was born in Meirut, India in 1940. He is a tall and slim person. His head bears few hair exposing the baldness at the center. The wrinkles of his face and hands have a rich story to tell as they have witnessed both soft and hard times of his life. He has fair complexion and slim face with brown eyes and thin lips. Though he enjoys good health, sometimes his blood pressure rises really high that worries us, as we are not ready to lose him at any point of our life.

Retired from the rank of Brigadier, he has passed his life in a much disciplined and organized manner. He joined army due to his passion to serve his homeland. He is a very dedicated, committed and honest army officer. He is very fond of reading books and not a single day of his is passed without reading book of his choice. He has a great collection of books on different subjects. He is a strict sort of a person but he really enjoys the company of his grandchildren. While sitting by the fire place on his favourite Victorian chair, he do cracks jokes and tell us the stories of his life and adventures. He wants everyone of us to live a disciplined life as he considers it one of the essential elements for leading a successful life. He likes giving us lectures on various aspects of life and we are the lucky ones to get benefit from his advice and suggestions.

My grandfather is an influential person. I always admire him for his impressive personality and great qualities and abilities. It is my passion to join the army too just being impressed by my grandfather. I always pray to Allah Almighty to bless him with a long, healthy, happy life to live more and more years among us all. Ameen



UNIT 6: GENDER EQUITY

Reading Comprehension Exercise 1 Gender Equity

Write the answers to the following questions.

Q1) How many students were there in Sana's group? Write their names.

Answer:

There were six students in Sana's group including Sana. Their names were: Aliya, Ahmad, Sameer, Razia, and Hania.

Q2) How many famous women of Pakistan are mentioned in the text? Write their names in order of appearance in the text.

Answer:

Famous women of Pakistan that are mentioned in the text are as follows in order of appearance in the text:

1. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
2. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan
3. Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
4. Professor Anta Ghulam Ali
5. Bilquis Bano Edhi

Q3) How many students shared their dreams at the end of the presentations? Write their names.

Answer:

Three students shared their dreams at the end of the presentations. Their names were: Maryam, Hira, and Daniyal.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 2

Guess the meanings of these words and check them with the glossary.

Words	Guessed Meaning	Actual Meaning from Glossary
opinions	beliefs	thoughts and ideas
access	approach	be within reach for use
simultaneously	at the same time	at the same time
rehearsed	practise	to practise privately what one is going to say or do
contribution	offering	time, money, effort given for a cause
philanthropist	someone who help others by spending money	a person who supports good causes, especially by giving money
renowned	famous	famous
recognition	acknowledgment	officially recognizing somebody's ability or achievements, often by giving an award
tireless	determined	working without showing any signs of being tired

inspired impressed

to develop a feeling or aim in someone for doing something

enthusiasm passion

a strong feeling of excitement

Reading Comprehension Exercise 4

Read the text and complete the following statements.

I stands for Identity. Here we identify the problem.

D stands for _____ . Here we _____ .

E stands for _____ . Here we _____ .

A stands for _____ . Here we _____ .

L stands for _____ . Here we _____ .

Answer:

I stands for **Identity**. Here we **identify the problem**.

D stands for **Define**. Here we **define the problem**.

E stands for **Explore**. Here we **explore as much as we can to solve the problem**.

A stands for **Action**. Here we **take the best possible action to try and solve it**.

L stands for **Look back**. Here we **look back to see whether the problem has been solved or not**.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 6

Find out two things or achievements about each of the following women. Write the two things/achievements of each of these women.

1. Fatima Jinnah
2. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan
3. Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz
4. Professor Anita Ghulam Ali
5. Bilquis Edhi

Answer:

1. Fatima Jinnah

For 28 years, Fatima Jinnah really struggled hard along with her brother Muhammad Ali Jinnah for the establishment of Pakistan. She was titled as 'Mother of the Nation' by the nation for her selfless efforts for the creation of Pakistan.

2. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan

Begum Ra'ana was the one who organized the Muslim voluntary service and also women's National Guards, comprising of three battalions. She also founded the All Pakistan Women Association (APWA).

3. Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz

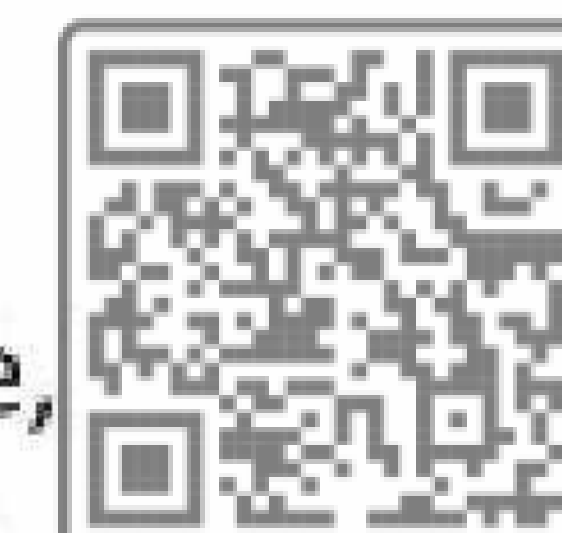
Begum Jahan Ara was the one who represented the Muslim women at the three Round Table Conferences. She was also the first woman who was honoured to deliver a speech in London's Guild Hall.

4. Professor Anita Ghulam Ali

Professor Anita Ghulam Ali served twice as the Sindh Minister of Education. She also served as Minister of Culture, Science and Technology and Youth and Sports. For her sincere and tireless efforts for the promotion of education, she was awarded the Pride of Performance and Sitara-e-Imtiaz.

5. Bilquis Edhi

After the death of her husband, Abdul Sattar Edhi, she is now the head of Edhi foundation which is providing



nationwide support and care to the public, including shelter homes and ambulance services. Bilquis Edhi received Hilal-e-Imtiaz from the Government of Pakistan for her vigorous social work for the welfare and betterment of the society.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 7

Read the text and fill in the following table. First fill in the years of birth and death and then put the chronological order. Finally, write their main contribution.

Name	Year of birth	Year of death
Fatima Jinnah	1893	1969
Bilquis Bano Edhi	1947	
Anita Ghulam	1934	2014
Begum Jahan Ara Ali Ara Shahnawaz	1896	1979
Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan	1905	1990

Name	Chronological Order by Year of Birth
Fatima Jinnah	1893
Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz	1896
Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan	1905
Professor Anita Ghulam Ali	1934
Bilquis Bano Edhi	1947

Name	Chronological Order by Year of Death
Fatima Jinnah	1969
Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz	1979
Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan	1990
Professor Anita Ghulam Ali	2014
Bilquis Bano Edhi	—



Name	Main Contribution
Fatima Jinnah	Due to her sincere efforts, and support the Muslim women of the sub-continent were able to interview Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan	She arranged meetings of the Muslim League women with the wife and daughter of Viceroy. She also organized the Muslim voluntary service and the women's National guards and also founded All Pakistan Women Association.
Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz	She represented the Muslim women at the three Round Table Conferences held in London. She also explained to the people of other countries, the need for a separate nation for the Muslims of <u>India</u> .
Professor Anita Ghulam Ali	She was the founding manager of the Sindh Education Foundation. This foundation played a remarkable role in promoting quality education in rural areas of Sindh. She also wrote several articles and books.
Bilquis Bano Edhi	She is serving the nation by being a social worker. She is heading Edhi Foundation which is providing nationwide support and care to the public.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 8

Complete the following statements by giving reasons.

1. Sana was worried because _____.
2. Aliya suggested that they use the IDEAL tool because _____.
3. The Muslim women benefitted from Fatima Jinnah's support because _____.
4. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan worked as a secretary because _____.
5. Begum Jahan Ara could explain Muslims' point of view to people in many counties because _____.
6. Professor Anita Ghulam Ali was awarded the Pride of Performance and Sitara-e-Imtiaz because _____.
7. Bilquis Edhi has received the Hilal-e-Imtiaz award because _____.
8. Maryam said that she wanted to be an educationist because _____.
9. Daniyal said that he wanted to be like Abdul Sattar Edhi because _____.

Answer:

1. Sana was worried because **she did not have a computer for gathering information.**
2. Aliya suggested that they use the IDEAL tool because **it's a tool for solving all kinds of problems and for planning too.**
3. The Muslim women benefitted from Fatima Jinnah's support because **they were able to interview Mohammad Ali Jinnah and seek his guidance.**
4. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan worked as a secretary because **at that time the Muslim League could not afford the salary of a secretary.**
5. Begum Jahan Ara could explain Muslims' point of view to people in many counties because **she travelled widely.**
6. Professor Anita Ghulam Ali was awarded the Pride of Performance and Sitara-e-Imtiaz because **of her tremendous contribution to the cause of education.**
7. Bilquis Edhi has received the Hilal-e-Imtiaz award because **of her tireless efforts for the betterment of the society.**
8. Maryam said that she wanted to be an educationist because **she wished to work for the improvement of female education.**
9. Daniyal said that he wanted to be like Abdul Sattar Edhi because **he would like to help all human beings in trouble.**

Language Practice Exercise 3

Four words in the following set of five words are synonyms; one word is different. Circle/Select the word that you think is different.

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| a) | friendly | agreeable | pleasant | decent | amicable |
| b) | option | nice | choice | possibility | alternative |
| c) | reasonable | rude | impolite | cheeky | disrespectful |
| d) | severe | serious | harsh | stable | stern |
| e) | huge | large | enormous | mammoth | many |
| f) | rubbish | garbage | garden | trash | refuse |
| g) | polite | intelligent | smart | clever | bright |
| h) | position | vacancy | opening | clean | post |
| i) | mistake | correct | error | inaccuracy | slip |
| j) | disease | ailment | wound | illness | disorder |

Language Practice Exercise 4

Select any six groups from the table. Next, pick two synonyms from each of the selected group and use both these synonyms in your own sentences.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| a) | friendly | agreeable | pleasant | decent | amicable |
| b) | option | nice | choice | possibility | alternative |
| c) | reasonable | rude | impolite | cheeky | disrespectful |
| d) | severe | serious | harsh | stable | stern |
| e) | huge | large | enormous | mammoth | many |
| f) | rubbish | garbage | garden | trash | refuse |
| g) | polite | intelligent | smart | clever | bright |
| h) | position | vacancy | opening | clean | post |
| i) | mistake | correct | error | inaccuracy | slip |
| j) | disease | ailment | wound | illness | disorder |

Answer:

Selected groups:

a, e, f, g, i, j

Selected Synonyms:

a: friendly, amicable

e: huge, enormous

f: rubbish, garbage

g: intelligent, clever

i: mistake, error
j: disease, illness

No.	Selected synonyms	Meaning	Sentence
a	friendly	amicably	We had a friendly match with them. The couple lived together amicably for several years.
e	huge	enormous	There was a huge hole in the road. My uncle earned enormous sums of money.
f	rubbish	garbage	They throw rubbish in the rivers, too. The smell of the garbage overpowered me.
g	intelligent	clever	My cousin is a very intelligent boy. He is as clever as a fox.
i	mistake	error	Anyone can make a mistake in his life. There is an error in your calculation.
j	disease	illness	My friend's mother suffered from a deadly disease . He is confined to bed by illness .

Language Practice Exercise 5

Use 'since' or 'for' in the blanks.

My father is a remarkable man. He has been working _____ he was 15 years old. He has been working _____ he was at school. He used to work _____ four hours every day and on weekends. He has now worked in the same factory _____ 25 years. _____ he started working at the factory, he has been promoted many times. He was initially hired _____ a period of three months but he has been working there ever _____. He was hired as a peon with the responsibility of making tea and delivering parcels and documents as required. He started working _____ Rs. 25/- a day. If he fell ill or if he was absent he did not get paid _____ that day. But my father was a good and committed worker. He only took off _____ serious emergencies, like illness and death. In fact, there were periods when he didn't take a single holiday _____ many months at a time. He soon earned the respect of his co-workers and boss, and _____ then, he has risen higher and higher. He has now worked for the same factory _____ 25 years. He was offered retirement when he completed 25 years, but he said that he would like to work _____ a few more years. He hopes he will save enough to start a small manufacturing unit of his own, in a few years' time.

Answer:

My father is a remarkable man. He has been working **since** he was 15 years old. He has been working **since** he was at school. He used to work **for** four hours every day and on weekends. He has now worked in the same factory **for** 25 years. **Since** he started working at the factory, he has been promoted many times. He was initially hired **for** a period of three months but he has been working there ever **since**. He was hired as a peon with the responsibility of making tea and delivering parcels and documents as required. He started working **for** Rs. 25/- a day. If he fell ill or if he was absent he did not get paid **for** that day. But my father was a good and committed worker. He only took off **for** serious emergencies, like illness and death. In fact, there were periods when he didn't take a single holiday **for** many months at a time. He soon earned the respect of his co-workers and boss, and **since** then, he has risen higher and higher. He has now worked for the same factory **for** 25 years. He was offered retirement when he completed 25 years, but he said that he would like to work **for** a few more years. He hopes he will save enough to start a small manufacturing unit of his own, in a few years' time.

Language Practice Exercise 6

Write a paragraph explaining what your three favourite hobbies or free time activities are/were. Use 'for' and 'since' in your sentences.

Answer:

Since my childhood, I am interested in calligraphy. One of the major reasons for my interest in calligraphy is that my father is an awesome calligrapher, too. I am doing calligraphy **for** the last eight years. **For** the past two years, I have been taking professional calligraphy classes. I hope I can continue this hobby **for** the rest of my life as it relaxes me and gives me pleasure too. Apart from calligraphy, my second hobby that I love to do is reading books. I have been reading books **since** I was six years old. I like to read books both in Urdu and English. Whenever I get some free time, I still prefer reading books. Last but not least, my third hobby is gardening. I became passionate for gardening **since** we moved to our own home. We have a big garden, where my mother and grandmother used to grow plants, and vegetables. Now, I am in so much love with my plants in the garden that I can carry on this activity **for** my whole life.

Writing Exercise 1

Write a narrative essay, imagine you are reporters for a newspaper. An important event has taken place in your area and you have to write a report and submit it for publication.

Answer:

On December 23, at 10:30 p.m., it was reported that people of Gulistan-e-Jouhar, Scheme VI, have heard a loud noise. No one exactly knew what had happened so all the people came out in the street and quickly rushed towards the house that was on fire. A huge crowd gathered outside the house and some of them were shouting 'Fire! Fire!'

Rather than waiting for fire brigade or rescue teams to arrive at the spot, people started extinguishing the fire on self-help basis. The people tried their best to help those who were trapped in the house by throwing water, sand and dust. Pails of water and sand were thrown on the fire but all in vain as the flames were getting higher and higher. The red hot flames were creating a terrible scene to witness.

After much struggle, people of the area were quite successful in saving three individuals except a little 4 years old child who was left behind in the house. Someone told that the life of that child was saved by a young boy who bravely jumped into the flames without thinking about threat to his own life. People who were present there, all praised the courageous act of that young boy. Someone might have called a fire brigade that arrived there after 10 minutes. The fire fighters valiantly fought with the rising flames. They threw water on the house through large hose and were able to control the fire after a long-tiring effort of two and a half hours. The whole house turned into ashes including the walls and furniture but fortunately there was no loss of life.

When investigation was carried out, it came out that it all happened when the 4 year kid threw few papers in the heater being attached to a cylinder. That caused the cylinder to burst with a loud bang. Just in few seconds time, the whole house caught horrible fire. From the incident, we all should learn a lesson that we should not let little children come near such dangerous, life-threatening cylinders. People should also avoid using cylinder heaters as they can cause huge damage to life and property.

Writing Exercise 3

Write the summary of the passage Helen Keller.

Answer:

Summary:

Most people are very lucky as they can see all things around them. But some people cannot see or hear. However, there are also those unfortunate ones who could once see and hear but are now blind and deaf. Some such people are brave and they take this as a challenge. One such person was Helen Keller.

In 1880, Helen Keller was born in the United States of America. She was a perfect baby till the age of two, but later in February 1882, she became sick and that disease turned her blind and deaf. Her parents became worried, but never lost heart.

At the age of seven, Helen's father found a teacher for her, named Miss Sullivan. Once, she became blind but was fortunate enough to regain her sight. In order to show her gratitude towards God, she decided to help other blind

people. On Helen's father request, she agreed to teach her.

Miss Sullivan asked Helen to write water in the sand. By repeating that activity many times, Helen learnt to spell the word water. That brought a ray of hope in Helen's life. The whole process of learning was steady and tough, but with the help of Miss Sullivan Helen not only learnt about mountains, rivers, history and geography, but also counting and solving mathematical calculations.

Helen attended the school for blind children at the age of eight. She knew how to speak but she forgot that all. Her teacher put extra efforts to let Helen speak again. After doing several exercises, Helen was able to speak again at the age of ten.

Helen started reading books with the help of special language books printed for blind people i.e. Braille. In that system, the words were not printed rather they were written with raised points, Helen read by touching them. Helen passed all the examinations without much effort, attended college, and graduated from the Harvard University. She proved to be a brilliant student, much better than others.

Helen Keller made a visit to Pakistan in 1956. At the age of seventy six, she was quite energetic. She came to help other deaf and blind people in Pakistan. In Karachi, she visited a school for deaf, dumb, and blind. She encouraged them and said that they should be joyful and must never lose hope. She motivated them by saying that they can do everything. She also appreciated the volunteers for their enthusiasm.

Study Skills Exercise 1

Write an essay about K2 by following the steps given in the textbook.

Answer:

Pakistan is a country, which has a rich cultural heritage and natural beauty. Pakistan is a land of beauty with exotic resorts for excursion and sightseeing. From beautiful green valleys to the snow-covered highest peaks of the world and four seasons a year, the different regions of Pakistan offer natural beauty, making it a great traveling destination for the tourists. It is a land of five major deserts and rivers i.e. Thar desert, Thar desert, Katpana desert, Thal desert and Cholistan Desert, five rivers are named as Indus, Ravi, Jhelum, Chenab, and Sutlej. Gilgit is filled with the wealth of natural scenery and other places include Parachinar, Dir, Kaghan, Swat, Kalam, Malamjabba, and lakes, such as Saif-ul-Malook, Lalusar, etc. The K-2 peak is one of the major attractions for the mountaineers who visit Pakistan almost every year to climb K-2.

K-2 is located on Pakistan-China border, between Gilgit, in Gilgit-Baltistan (Pakistan) and the Tashkurgan Tajik Autonomous Country of Xinjiang (China). It enjoys the height of 28,253 feet (8,612 meters). K-2 lies in the mountain range of Karakorum. With respect to world ranking, it is the second highest mountain in the world. Whereas, it is the highest in Pakistan.

K-2 has many different names. It is being named by British surveyor T.G. Montgomerie, in 1852. The reason for giving this name is that "K" stands for Karakoram Range and "2" for being the second highest peak in the world. It gets another famous name Mount Godwin-Austen, after Haversham Godwin-Austen, who was a British surveyor and explorer. Apart from these two popular names, its local name is Chogori, driven from Balti words chhogori, which means "large mountain". Due to its location on Pakistan-China border, it has its Chinese name as well i.e. Qogir which means "Great Mountain" with a local name of Kechu. Just like humans, it too has a nickname i.e. "Savage Mountain" due to its severe weather and high death rate.

Being the well-known and highest mountain peak of the world, various attempts have been made by a number of climbers belonging to different countries to climb K-2. The first ever attempt was being made in 1902, by two British climbers Aleister Crowley and Oscar Eckenstein. They were successful in reaching the height of 18600 feet (5,670 meters). K-2 was first ascended by two Italian climbers named Achille Compagnoni and Lino Lacedelli, on July 31, 1954. Pakistani climbers, too have made several attempts to climb K-2. Ashraf Aman was the first Pakistani climber who reached K-2 on August 9, 1977. Later, on July 26, 2014, first team of Pakistani climbers became successful in reaching the summit of K-2.

K-2 remains snow-capped almost the whole year. Due to its severe weather conditions, not a single attempt is ever being made by the climbers in winter season. Therefore, the best time for climbing K-2 is June, July, or August. It has

been recorded that till 2014, over 335 climbers reached K-2 's summit. 82 have lost their lives during the attempt. Hence, the death rate is 27%.

Pakistan is a blessed nation with K-2 as the highest mountain peak. It is a great attraction for foreign as well as local climbers. It's weather condition is quite severe that takes the lives of many climbers during the attempt. It has been climbed by many climbers since the first attempt being made in 1902. It has received many names in different languages and has a nickname as well. If anyone has a desire to climb K-2 then the best months for climbing are June, July and August, so one should try to make attempt only in these months.

Study Skills Exercise 2

Write an essay on Nanga Parbat.

Answer:

Pakistan is one of the beautiful countries of the world. It is blessed with all the natural beauty and natural resources are available in bulk in the country. It has snow-capped mountain peaks, sparkling rivers, scorching deserts, radiant seas and oceans, and freshwater lakes. Every province of the country has its beauty to cherish such as Northern areas are famous for mountain, forests, waterfalls and lakes. On the other hand, Punjab is famous for its rivers and deserts, Sindh for Arabian Sea and Baluchistan for stunning coastline, Gadani i.e. famous for its ship-breaking industry and Sonmiani, a white sand beach which has excellent bird-watching facilities. Hence, one cannot deny that Pakistan is a land enjoying all the natural beauty with four seasons, rich culture and heritage. It is also famous for its mountain ranges and peaks such as K-2 and Nanga Parbat. Nanga Parbat is not much explored or climbed beauty of the country.

Nanga Parbat is located in the Northern areas of Pakistan, between Chillas and Astore in Diamer. It is 8,126 meters (26,660 feet) in height. It lies in Himalayas mountain range. According to world ranking, it is the ninth highest mountain in the world, and in Pakistan it is the second one after K-2.

Nanga Parbat's literal meaning is "Naked Mountain." It, too has local name Diamer or Deo Mir, that means "Huge Mountain." Just like K-2, it has a nickname as well i.e. "Killer Mountain." It gets this name because 31 people died trying to climb it before its first ascent.

Various attempts have been made by climbers to climb Nanga Parbat. The first attempt was made by Albert F. Mummery and team in 1895, reaching almost 6,100 meters (20,000 feet) of Nanga Parbat. It was first ascended by Austrian climber Hermann Buhl on July 3, 1953. With respect to Pakistani climbers, not a single name is known who has tried to climb Nanga Parbat till today.

In comparison to K-2, Nanga Parbat is suitable for climbing both in summer and winter. The first successful attempt made in winter was by Ali Sadpara, Alex Txikon, and Simone Moro on February 26, 2016. It has been observed and recorded that till 2012, at least 68 climbers died, with the death rate of 22.3%.

Nanga Parbat being the ninth highest mountain peak is climbed by many climbers from different countries. It has common name and nickname, too. It was first ascended by Austrian climber in 1953. It invites climbers in summer as well in winter. During attempts, 68 people have lost their lives. Both K-2 and Nanga Parbat are the treasures of Pakistan. Hence, the government should provide maximum facilities to climbers who wish to climb these highest mountain peaks.



UNIT 7: LIFE SKILLS

Q1) Did the king find his answers?

Answer:

Yes, the king found his answers.

Q2) Who gave him the answers?

Answer:

The wise saint who lived in the jungle all alone gave him the answers.

Guess the meanings of these words and check the meanings in the glossary.

discover	evaded	disappointed	consult	pondered
destitute	frequently	determined	glanced	straight away
hospitality	break of day	bitter	grief	count on me
departed				

Words	Guessed Meaning	Meaning from the Glossary
discover	Explore	find out
evaded	avoid	did not come within reach
disappointed	upset	disheartened
consult	to take advice from someone	go to someone for advice
pondered	thinking about something	think carefully for a long time before deciding
destitute	poor	very poor
frequently	often	very often
determined	passionate	not changing a decision once made
glanced	to look at something hurriedly	gave a quick look
straightaway	without delay	immediately
hospitality	friendly and generous attitude especially towards guests	treating guests in a generous and welcoming manner
break of day	dawn	dawn
bitter	harsh	feeling great dislike
grief	sadness	deep sadness
count on me	to depend on someone	depend on
departed	someone who has died	left

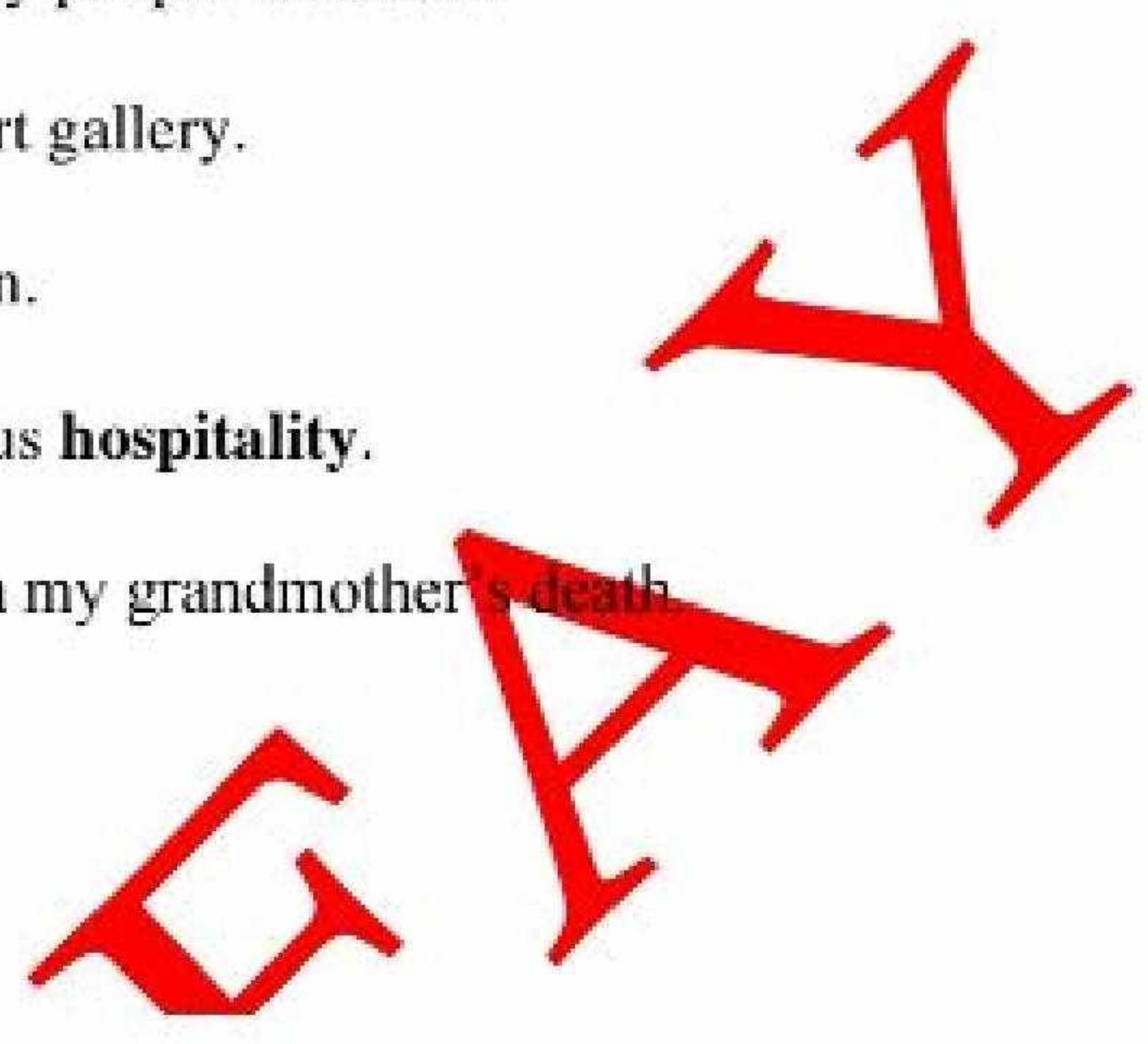
Use the following words in your own sentences. (any ten)

discover	evaded	disappointed	consult	pondered
destitute	frequently	determined	glanced	straight away
hospitality	break of day	bitter	grief	count on me
departed				

Words

Sentences

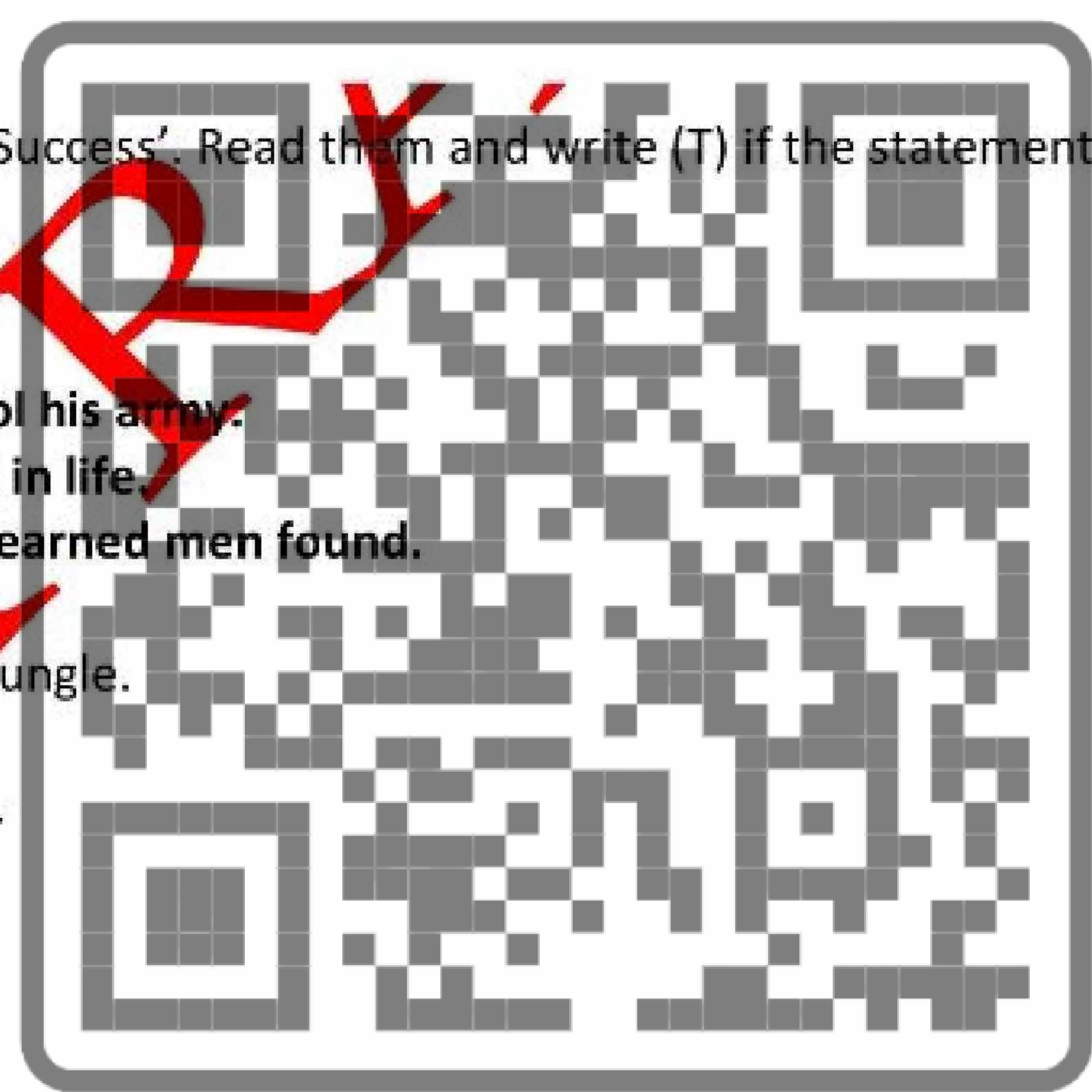
discover	The police are trying to discover the identity of the murderer.
disappointed	The decision of his parents left him very disappointed .
consult	If the pain persists, one should consult a doctor.
destitute	The recent floods in <u>Pakistan</u> left many people destitute .
frequently	My sister frequently exhibits at the art gallery.
determined	Ghulam Ali is a very determined man.
hospitality	We will always remember his generous hospitality .
grief	My heart has been filled with grief on my grandmother's death.
bitter	A good medicine tastes bitter .
departed	We departed for Lahore at 10 am.



Reading Comprehension Exercise 5

The following are statements about the story 'the Secret of Success'. Read them and write (T) if the statement is true and (F) if the statement is false, in the blanks provided.

- a. The King wanted to find answers to 5 questions.
- b. The answers were important for him to be able to control his army.
- c. The king was looking for the answers in order to succeed in life.
- d. The king was happy with the answers that the group of learned men found.
- e. The saint was living in the jungle with his family.
- f. The king accepted the saint's invitation to visit him in the jungle.
- g. The bearded man wanted to kill the king.
- h. The bearded man had been injured by the king's servants.
- i. The saint asked the king to look after the bearded man.
- j. The bearded man became the king's loyal citizen.



Answer:

- a. The King wanted to find answers to 5 questions.
- b. The answers were important for him to be able to control his army.
- c. The king was looking for the answers in order to succeed in life.
- d. The king was happy with the answers that the group of learned men found.
- e. The saint was living in the jungle with his family.
- f. The king accepted the saint's invitation to visit him in the jungle.
- g. The bearded man wanted to kill the king.
- h. The bearded man had been injured by the king's servants.
- i. The saint asked the king to look after the bearded man.
- j. The bearded man became the king's loyal citizen.

- F
- F
- T
- F
- F
- F
- T
- T
- F
- T



Reading Comprehension Exercise 7

Read the text and complete the following sentences.

- a. The king wanted to find the answers to the three questions because
- b. The wise and learned men were unable to give the answers because

- c. The king dressed in rags to meet the saint because
 d. the king told his servants not to go with him because
 e. The king realized the saint's tired easily because
 f. Although the saint did not answer his questions the king waited because
 g. The bearded man was running towards the king because
 h. The bearded man fainted when he reached the king because
 i. The king agreed to stay the night in the saint's hut because
 j. The bearded man became the king's loyal servant because

Answer:

- a. The king wanted to find the answers to the three questions because **he wanted to find the secret of success.**
 b. The wise and learned men were unable to give the answers because **they could not see eye to eye with each other and ended up arguing amongst themselves.**
 c. The king dressed in rags to meet the saint because **the saint did not like meeting wealthy people.**
 d. The king told his servants not to go with him because **he wanted to appear poor and destitute.**
 e. The king realized the saint's tired easily because **he was old and weak.**
 f. Although the saint did not answer his questions the king waited **because he was hopeful that he would find the answers to his questions.**
 g. The bearded man was running towards the king because **he wanted to kill the king.**
 h. The bearded man fainted when he reached the king because **he was badly wounded by the king's servants.**
 i. The king agreed to stay the night in the saint's hut because **he was too tired to return.**
 j. The bearded man became the king's loyal servant because **if the king had not cared for him, he would have died.**

Language Practice Exercise 1

Translate the following sentences into Urdu/Sindhi.

1. The train left the station at 7 o'clock.
2. I can train you to become a good cricketer.
3. There is plenty of light in this room.
4. Please, light all the candles on the cake.
5. Jamal offered to book our seats on the bus.
6. Have you seen my new book?
7. The principal asked the students to state their reasons for being late.
8. The state should ensure that all people follow the rules.
9. This is exactly my point that we should leave early.
10. Don't point at people when you are speaking about them.
11. My brother got the first rank in his final tests.
12. The rank of a soldier depends on many factors.

Answer:

Translation:

ریل گاڑی 7 بجے اسٹیشن سے نکلی۔ 2. میں آپ کو ایک اچھا کرکٹر بننے کی تربیت دے سکتا ہوں۔ 3. اس کمرے میں روشنی کی کافی مقدار ہے۔ 4. براہ کرم ایک پر تمام موم تیاں روشن کریں۔ 5. جمال نے بس میں ہماری سیٹیں بک کروانے کی پیش کش کی۔ 6. کیا آپ نے میری نئی کتاب دیکھی ہے؟ 7. پرنسپل نے طلبہ سے کہا کہ وہ دیر سے آنے کی وجوہ بیان کریں۔ 8. ریاست کو یقینی بنانا چاہئے کہ تمام لوگ قواعد پر عمل کریں۔ 9. یہ میری بات کے عین مطابق ہے کہ ہمیں جلدی نکلنا چاہئے۔ 10. جب آپ لوگوں کے بارے میں بات کر رہے ہو تو ان کی طرف اشارہ نہ کریں۔ 11. میرے بھائی نے اپنے حتمی ٹیسٹوں میں پہلا درجہ حاصل کیا۔ 12. ایک فوجی کا درجہ بہت سے عوامل پر منحصر ہے

Language Practice Exercise 2

Translate the following sentences into Urdu/Sindhi, such that you bring out their real meaning.

1. The sun peaked happily from behind the clouds.
2. The trees danced back and forth in the wind.
3. It was time to go home but the bell refused to ring.
4. The angry sky roared and threw lightning around.
5. The delicious smell of pudding pulled me to the kitchen.
6. I can see that news travels quickly.

7. I wish you weren't always such a chicken.
8. The kids at that school are all brains.
9. You are my guardian angel.
10. I've been on cloud nine all day.

Answer:

Translation:

- 1۔ ناراضگی کے بہت دنوں بعد اس کا موڈ خوشگوار ہوا۔ 2۔ تیز ہوا کے باعث درخت بھرپور حرکت میں تھے۔ 3۔ گھر جانے کا وقت آگیا تھا مگر اس سے کچھ خاص شناسانہ ہو سکا۔ 4۔ وہ بہت غصے میں تھا اور وہ چیخے چلانے لگا۔ 5۔ میں بہت زیادہ بھوکا تھا اس لئے میں نے باورچی خانے کا رخ کیا۔ 6۔ مجھے یقین تھا کہ یہ خبر جلدی پھیل جائے گی۔ 7۔ میری خواہش ہے کہ تم کبھی بھی اتنے ڈرپوک نہ ہوتے۔ 8۔ اس سکول کے تمام طلباء وہیں نہیں ہیں۔ 9۔ آپ میرے محافظ ہیں۔ 10۔ میں سارا دن بہت خوش رہی۔

Writing Exercise 1

Write a compare and contrast essay on an one of the following topics:

Reading story books and reading course books

What happens when a school has a good principal or a bad one

Answer:

Reading Story Books and Reading Course Books

Books are one of the best companions of mankind throughout history and will remain the same till the end of this world due to its literary effect on the mind of the people. Reading books can not only help the individual to improve grammar, vocabulary, ability to focus, concentration, social and communication skills but also takes the reader into another world of imagination and fascination where he meet various characters, learn the hidden truths of scientific inventions, gain insight into the world of animal species and so on and so forth.

Stories are one of the oldest form of entertainment for children and adults. In the past, stories were told by grandparents and storytellers, as the time passes story books become popular among the masses. Reading story books must be started at an early age as this plays a vital role in the growth and development of the reader. The books people read and the characters they get to know just become their friends. One of the biggest charm of reading story books is that they are written in an interesting way by using pictures and illustrations that grab reader's attention. Story books can be fictional or non-fictional whatever the case maybe, they are helpful for the reader to develop their own life experience and it shows them how diverse the world is and that some peoples' lives are vastly different to theirs. Reading story books has another benefit that if read at bedtime, allows reader to forget the stresses and strains of the day and indulge in fantasy for a while. Reading story books help to develop a new sense of imagination by introducing new ideas into their world, ideas about fantastical worlds, other planets, different points in time and unique characters. The beauty of reading story books is that they can be super realistic or incredibly fantastical. It has been observed that people usually like reading story books once they have developed love for that.

Reading course books, on the other hand, cast influence on the minds of the reader in another way. It is a fact that course books require extra efforts to be liked by pupil as they are usually been read to pass exams, against the purpose of entertainment or fun. They are usually written in a plain, hard, and complex language that does not arouse much interest in the readers. Pupils have to read course books as it is compulsory for them otherwise they would not be able to move to another grade. Apart from this, course books do offer certain benefits to the readers, for instance, while reading course books one can achieve greater tranquility, improved analytical thinking, increased vocabulary, improved memory, improved writing skills, and helps prioritize goals.

In the nutshell, one can say that there is a sharp contrast between reading story books and course books, but one cannot deny the fact that both of them are essential for the cognitive and mental development of the readers. On one side, reading story books transport the reader to another level of fascination and imagination. They evoke interest and excitement among the readers through their unique writing style and interesting plots. In comparison, reading course books is important as this help to increase memory and improve analytical thinking. They provide exact facts and figures and factual information to the pupil about the world they are living in, with respect to scientific discoveries, solving mathematical calculations, historical events, etc. Hence, one cannot overshadow the significance of other in terms of learning, cognitive and personality development.

What Happens when a School has a Good Principal or a Bad One

School holds an important place in the life of an individual. One can have wonderful experience at school whereas other

have difficult times, this all depends on various factors. Among all, one of the major one is the head or principal of the school. He/she is the one who is responsible for taking care of all the activities related to administration, management, education and teachers' training. Huge differences can be seen if a school is being run by a good principal and the one by a bad one. Let's have a look at both of them.

Principal is the head of the organization, therefore he/she must possess certain qualities and abilities that makes him the perfect one to shoulder the responsibility of educating young generation as well as training the educators in the best possible way. If a school is fortunate to have a good principal, then it runs on smooth grounds. The school with a good principal owns a good administrative system, where equal opportunities are provided to all, extra curricular activities are of much importance, weak students are motivated, and teachers are being trained regarding latest teaching methodologies. A school with a good principal give utmost importance to punctuality and discipline. A good principal is usually a long-term planner who can visualize and foresee the future prospects of the school and then plan accordingly. He/she arranges educational trips for the learning of the students. A school having a good principal is the best example of cleanliness and discipline.

In comparison to a school with a good principal, a school with a bad principal creates unhealthy environment at the school premises. It is difficult for the staff to spend the time of 7 hours at that school and hence, they cannot give their best under harsh circumstances. A bad principal maybe arrogant, aggressive, uncaring, and inattentive to the needs of his administrative and teaching staff. Due to this fact, the school is likely to lose best and trained teachers on and off. Change in teachers cast negative impact on the mind and studies of the students as they take a lot of time to get adjusted to the new teacher and his/her teaching style and methodologies. Ultimately this change is reflected by the poor grades and low performance of the students. The characteristics of a bad principal obstruct the development of support among teachers, parents, and community. Finally, not only the school often faces teachers turn down but the strength of students also reduce due to unhealthy school environment and poor administration of a bad principal. This also lead to create a bad name for the school among the masses.

On the whole, a good principal is gentle, kind, caring, and cooperative towards his teaching and administrative staff. The principal's attitude and behaviour help teachers work in a healthy, positive and tension-free environment. The school with a good principal excel by leaps and bounds and maintain a good status in the community as well. Bad principal is aggressive, non-cooperative and harsh in his behaviour. This attitude of his is responsible for teachers turn down and reduced school strength. Once the school gets a bad name just due to a bad principal, people avoid sending their children to such a school and thus, the school never runs on smooth, prospering grounds.

Writing Exercise 4

Write an informal email to a class fellow on any one of the following.

1. Requesting for help with some school work that you are finding difficult
2. Suggesting that you do something together during your free time

Answer:

1.

To: sarim62@hotmail.com

Cc:

Subject: science project

Dear Sarim,

I am trying really hard to complete science project before hand but I do not have much hope. As you know we have to submit the project on coming Friday, I need your help so I would be able to submit it on time. You know my elder brother has also returned to his hostel otherwise he would be a great help to me. I have collected all the details and related stuff that is required for the project. We can work at my home or yours as per your convenience. I am hoping to receive a positive reply from you soon.

Regards

Abdul Shakoor

2.

To: sabiha@gmail.com

Cc: nazia67@ukmail.com; mehreen.aijaz@hotmail.com

Subject: free time activity

Dear all,

As you know our winter break is approaching, that's why I want to put forward a suggestion regarding spending some of our free time together during holidays. I think both of you should come to my place for an hour so we will get a chance to chit chat and will learn stitching from my mother as well. You know that she is perfect in the art of stitching clothes. I have talked to her and she has agreed to that. In this way, we will not only spend time together but also learn something constructive that will be helpful throughout our lives. Please let me know if you agree to my proposal.

Samina

Study Skills Exercise 2

Find the rhyming words from the poem and fill them in the first two columns in the following table. Then, think of two other words that rhyme with the words from the poem and write them in the next two columns.

S. No.	Rhyming Words from the Poem	Additional Rhyming Words
1.	increase	peace cheese geese
2.	room	bloom broom groom
3.	gold	bold old sold
4.	said	head lead bed
5.	accord	Lord sword deplored
6.	so	low bow tow
7.	then	men hen den
8.	night	light bright tight
9.	bless'd	rest test best



UNIT 8: PEOPLE AND PLACES

Reading Comprehension Exercise 1

Read the diary entries quickly and find out information for filling the following table. One entry is narrative and the other is descriptive.

Item	Day	Date	Topic	Place Mentioned	No. of Paragraphs	Type of Text
Entry 1	Wednesday	10th February, 2015	Village Life	Village	7	narrative
Entry 2	Friday	4th August, 2017	We need to store rain water	Guddu Barrage	8	descriptive

Reading Comprehension Exercise 3

Write two paragraphs. Use at least five words from Entry 1 to write one paragraph and five words from Entry 2 to write the second paragraph.

Entry 1: desperately, siblings, commuting, credit, distanced, gossips, devices, compromised, access, replaced

Entry 2: devastation, havoc, capture, retain, tamed, structures, releases, irrigation, self-sufficient, surplus

Answer:

Paragraph 1:

We, all three **siblings** sit together after a week to share family news and **gossips**. We are **desperately** waiting for this moment as all three of us are living in hostels for completing our higher education. Though, we are in constant touch with one another because of the **access** to modern technology such as internet, whatsapp, face book, etc. but I must say that **devices** are no alternate to the wonderful moments people spend together in the flesh and blood.

Paragraph 2:

Last year, the agricultural lands of Pakistan got **sufficient** water for **irrigation**. The country received crops and vegetables in **surplus** quantity. But, the country faced a major crisis that affected not only the farmers and agriculturists but the whole country. As there was no barrage to **retain** rain water in the area, an unexpected flood came and created **havoc** for the farmers.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 4

The following sentences are summary of each paragraph of the two entries. Read the text and in the blanks provided, write the number of the paragraph to which each sentence is related.

Answer:

Entry 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. There were no roads and no vehicles. | 4 |
| b. The modern lifestyle has affected our health and our relationships. | 7 |
| c. I miss the simple village life. | 1 |
| d. Men met and discussed things at the Otaq and women at the village well. | 6 |
| e. Three families lived in three rooms. | 2 |
| f. The houses were not made of cement. | 3 |
| g. People bought things from small shops. | 5 |

Entry 2

- One of the barrages in Pakistan is the Guddu Barrage.
- Construction of more barrages is an important need of Pakistan today.
- The Guddu Barrage irrigates land in two provinces.
- Rivers has always been important for travel and for growing crops.
- The flow of water is controlled through gates in a barrage.
- Many different people worked to complete the Guddu Barrage.
- A way was found to store extra water for later use.
- Rains cause rivers to overflow, leading to flood.

5
8
6
2
4
7
3
1

Reading Comprehension Exercise 5

How was the village life of the past different from the city life of today, as given in the text? Complete the table to show the difference.

S. No.	Items	Village life 60 years ago	City life today
1.	Houses	made of wood, straw and mud	made of cement, painted with beautiful colours having tiled floors
2.	Roads/Streets	narrow mud lanes	smooth roads and paved streets
3.	Mode of travel	walk	cars, buses, motorbikes
4.	Atmosphere	pollution free	polluted
5.	Shops/Markets	small shops	big shops and supermarkets
6.	Buying from shops	get goods on credit	money or credit cards
7.	Sources of news	village men and women themselves share news and issues	television
8.	Information about people	village men and women themselves share information about one another while meeting at Otaq	face book
9.	Sources of entertainment	folk songs sung to the tune of the ghaghar and tamboora	You Tube
10.	Communicating with people	in the flesh and blood (meaning direct communication without using any device like mobile, etc.)	via devices

Reading Comprehension Exercise 6

Complete the following sentences.

- Very few people had knee problems in the village because
- The people in the village did not need vehicles because.....
- People could buy things from the shops without money as
- When the men met at the Otaq in the evening they
- The writer wanted a time machine so that
- Rivers have always been important for two reasons
- The main purpose of barrages is
- The Guddu Barrage has made a difference in this region by
- Pakistan needs more barrages to
- Through proper water management we can

Answer:

- Very few people had knee problems in the village because **people of all ages comfortably sat on the floor, which exercised their knees.**

- b. The people in the village did not need vehicles because **they just walked**.
- c. People could buy things from the shops without money as **the village shopkeepers knew everyone by name and were usually willing to give goods on credit**.
- d. When the men met at the Otaq in the evening they **spent their free time, shared news and gossips, laughed at shared jokes, talked about the weather, their crops**, and village issues, and enjoyed folk songs sung to the tune of the Ghaghra and tamboura.
- e. The writer wanted a time machine so that he would be taken back to his simple life, simple people, simple interests, and simply wants and needs.
- f. Rivers have always been important for two reasons, for growing crops and for traveling from one place to another.
- g. The main purpose of barrages is to capture and retain the rainwater for later use and prevent it **from flooding**.
- h. The Guddu Barrage has made a difference in this region **by taming the river and putting an end to the damage caused by floods**.
- i. Pakistan needs more barrages to **control flooding during the rainy season and to supply water throughout the year for irrigating more land**.
- j. Through proper water management **we can grow surplus food items, which we can then export and earn foreign exchange**.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 7

Read the text and answer the following questions.

Q1) What are the things that the writer was missing?

Answer:

The writer was missing his village; the simple, mud house where he lived, the simple toys of his childhood that gave him pleasure in a true sense, and the simple carefree people of the village with whom he had spent his memorable childhood.

Q2) Why did the lanes in the village become slippery in the rainy season?

Answer:

The lanes in the village became slippery in the rainy season because they were made of mud.

Q3) Is the writer happy with his present life? Why? Why not?

Answer:

The writer is not much happy and satisfied with his present life because the luxuries of life have compromised people's health, the access to various devices especially internet, Facebook, Skype, etc. has distanced people from one another, and technology has replaced the human touch.

Q4) Why do most parts of Pakistan have flood problem in summer?

Answer:

Most parts of Pakistan have flood problem in summer because rivers flood and there are no barrages to control and retain that overflowing rain water.

Q5) Why did people start building barrages?

Answer:

People started building barrages in order to capture and retain the rain water for later use that prevented it from flooding.

Q6) Do you agree/think that we should build bridges? Why? Why not?

Answer:

Yes, we should build barrages so to control the flow of water in the flood season and to store and release water for irrigation, through the canals, throughout the year. By building barrages, we can become self-sufficient in meeting the needs and demands of grains, fruits, and vegetables of local people as well as earn foreign exchange by exporting them.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 8

By looking at the mind map in the textbook, use the hints to provide information about the Guddu Barrage.

Answer:

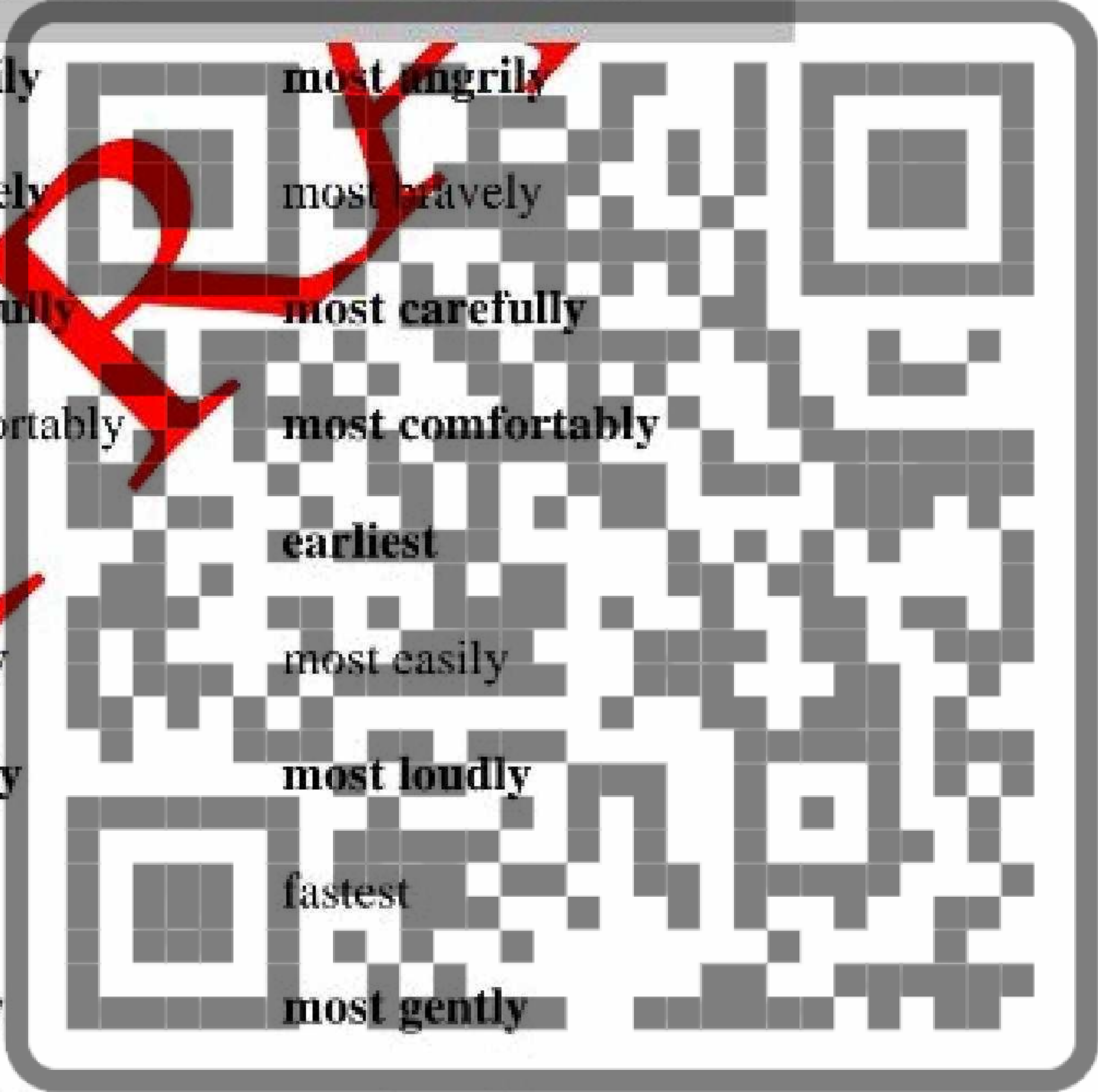
Guddu Barrage

- 1. Built on:** The River Indus
- 2. Breadth of river at Guddu:** fourteen kilometres in width
- 3. Breadth of barrage:** one kilometre
- 4. Length of barrage:** 1355 kilometres
- 5. Amount of flood water that can flow through it:** 1.2 million cusecs
- 6. Number of main canals:** three
- 7. Names of right and left bank canals:** The Begari Sindh Feeder and the Desert Pat Feeder (right bank canal) and Ghotki Feeder (left bank canal)
- 8. Total area to be irrigated:** 2.7 million acres
- 9. Names of districts irrigated:** Sukkur and Jacobabad districts of Sindh and Kalat division of the Baluchistan
- 10. Number and kind of people involved in construction:** More than 5000 people involving engineers, technicians and labourers
- 11. Started working on:** 4th February, 1962

Language Practice Exercise 1

Complete the following table by adding the missing degree of adverbs.

No.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	angrily	more angrily	most angrily
2.	bravely	more bravely	most bravely
3.	carefully	more carefully	most carefully
4.	comfortably	more comfortably	most comfortably
5.	early	earlier	earliest
6.	easily	more easily	most easily
7.	loudly	more loudly	most loudly
8.	fast	faster	fastest
9.	gently	more gently	most gently
10.	happily	more happily	most happily
11.	hard	harder	hardest
12.	probably	more probably	most probably
13.	long	longer	longest
14.	far	farther	farthest
15.	noisily	more noisily	most noisily
16.	high	higher	highest
17.	quickly	more quickly	most quickly
18.	skilfully	more skilfully	most skilfully
19.	truthfully	more truthfully	most truthfully
20.	well	better	best



Language Practice Exercise 2

Fill the following blanks with the correct degree of adverb. Select an adverb from the list in Exercise 1.

1. My uncle went the _____ from his home during the recent flood.
2. Let's see who runs the _____ in the race.
3. The workers protested _____ at getting low salaries, as compared to long working hours and shorter breaks.
4. The Bolan Express is the _____ train you can take, the rest leave after 10 o'clock.
5. The drivers from Germany drove their cars _____ than those from Japan.
6. Salim climbed _____ than Fazal but Hanif climbed the _____.
7. As compared to the soldiers in the first and middle rows, the soldiers in the last row fought the enemy _____.
8. Saima answered _____ than her friends.
9. Newborn babies should be handled _____ than all other age groups.
10. My father was sitting _____ in his chair and enjoying the talk show on TV.

Answer:

1. My uncle went the **farthest** from his home during the recent flood.
2. Let's see who runs the **fastest** in the race.
3. The workers protested **angrily** at getting low salaries, as compared to long working hours and shorter breaks.
4. The Bolan Express is the **earliest** train you can take, the rest leave after 10 o'clock.
5. The drivers from Germany drove their cars **more skilfully** than those from Japan.
6. Salim climbed **higher** than Fazal but Hanif climbed the **highest**.
7. As compared to the soldiers in the first and middle rows, the soldiers in the last row fought the enemy **most bravely**.
8. Saima answered **more quickly** than her friends.
9. Newborn babies should be handled **more carefully** than all other age groups.
10. My father was sitting **comfortably** in his chair and enjoying the talk show on TV.

Language Practice Exercise 3

Complete the following passage using the correct degree of the adverbs given below.

well probably easily loudly happily quickly
long hard carefully noisily

The teacher had to shout _____ the second time before the students settled down. The reason why the students were working _____ was that they wanted more time to do the work. The teacher said that the student who finishes _____ would get two extra marks. Salim wanted to perform _____ than his friends because he wanted to get the scholarship. He had worked _____ for his English paper and wanted to be able to do the paper _____ than he had been able to do in the previous test. He read each section _____ to avoid silly mistakes. He knew that he would _____ finish well in time to be able to edit his work. He worked the _____ on the writing section because he wanted to write a good essay. He submitted his paper _____ when the teacher announced that the time was up.

Answer:

The teacher had to shout **more loudly** the second time before the students settled down. The reason why the students were working **noisily** was that they wanted more time to do the work. The teacher said that the student who finishes **quickly** would get two extra marks. Salim wanted to perform **better** than his friends because he wanted to get the scholarship. He had worked **hard** for his English paper and wanted to be able to do the paper **more easily** than he had been able to do in the previous test. He read each section **carefully** to avoid silly mistakes. He knew that he would **probably** finish well in time to be able to edit his work. He worked the **longest** on the writing section because he wanted to write a good essay. He submitted his paper **happily** when the teacher announced that the time was up.

Language Practice Exercise 4

In the following exercise, the quotation marks are missing. Write down these sentences by putting the quotation marks.

1. We are going to be late for school, Amjad, said his sister.
2. The students stood up and said, Good morning, teacher.
3. The cleaner said, I have cleaned your yard, and then he went away.
4. The small child was crying, and kept saying, Where is my mother?
5. Come on in, children, said the gatekeeper, I am going to close the gate.

6. All the people were shouting, Pakistan Zindabad! We have won the match!
7. I have lost my car keys, said the old man. How can I start my car now?
8. Be careful! There are many bees flying here. They may bite you, said Zahra.

Answer:

1. "We are going to be late for school, Amjad," said his sister.
2. "The students stood up and said, "Good morning, teacher."
3. The cleaner said, "I have cleaned your yard, and then he went away."
4. The small child was crying, and kept saying, "Where is my mother?"
5. "Come on in, children," said the gatekeeper, "I am going to close the gate."
6. All the people were shouting, "Pakistan Zindabad! We have won the match!"
7. "I have lost my car keys," said the old man. "How can I start my car now?"
8. "Be careful! There are many bees flying here. They may bite you," said Zahra.

Language Practice Exercise 5

Insert quotation marks, capital letters, full stops and commas in the following story, where required.

Frogs

1. Once upon a time there was a bunch of tiny frogs who arranged a running competition. The goal was to reach the top of a very high tower. A big crowd had gathered around the tower to see the race and cheer on the contestants.
2. the race began no one in the crowd really believed that the tiny frogs would reach the top of the tower one person said oh way too difficult!
3. another one said they will never make it to the top
4. not a chance that they will succeed said an old man the tower is too high!
5. the tiny frog began collapsing one by one however some of them kept their spirits high and continued climbing higher and higher the crowd continued to yell it is too difficult! no one will make it!
6. more tiny frogs got tired and gave up but one frog continued to climb higher and higher and higher this one wouldn't give up.
7. at the end everyone else had given up climbing the tower except for the one tiny frog who after a big effort was the only one who reached the top then all of the other tiny frogs asked each other how did this one frog manage to do it
8. a contestant asked the tiny frog how did you find the strength to reach the goal
9. it turned out that the winner was deaf!
10. the wisdom of this story is: never listen to other people when they are being negative or pessimistic because they take away your most wonderful dreams from you
11. always remember that words have power and everything you hear and read will affect your actions therefore always be positive friends and listen only to positive people above all be deaf when people tell you what you can do and what you cannot do believe in yourself and always say with God's help I can do this

Answer:

Frogs

1. Once upon a time, there was a bunch of tiny frogs who arranged a running competition. The goal was to reach the top of a very high tower. A big crowd had gathered around the tower to see the race and cheer on the contestants.
2. The race began. No one in the crowd really believed that the tiny frogs would reach the top of the tower. One person said, "Oh! Way too difficult!"

3. Another one said, "They will never make it to the top."
4. "Not a chance that they will succeed," said an old man, "The tower is too high!"
5. The tiny frog began collapsing one by one. However, some of them kept their spirits high and continued climbing higher and higher. The crowd continued to yell, "It is too difficult! No one will make it!"
6. More tiny frogs got tired and gave up but one frog continued to climb higher and higher and higher. This one wouldn't give up.
7. At the end, everyone else had given up climbing the tower except for the one tiny frog who after a big effort was the only one who reached the top then all of the other. Tiny frogs asked each other, "How did this one frog manage to do it?"
8. A contestant asked the tiny frog, "How did you find the strength to reach the goal?"
9. It turned out that the winner was deaf!
10. The wisdom of this story is: never listen to other people when they are being negative or pessimistic because they take away your most wonderful dreams from you.
11. Always remember that words have power and everything you hear and read will affect your actions. Therefore, always be positive friends and listen only to positive people. Above all be deaf when people tell you what you can do and what you cannot do. Believe in yourself and always say, "With God's help I can do this!"

Writing Exercise 1

Write a job application for the profession you want to choose.

Answer:

Application:

December 02, 2020

Mr. Kareem

HR Manager

University of Karachi

Karachi

Subject: Application for the Post of a Professor of English Literature

Respected Sir,

In response to your advertisement appeared in Sunday newspaper on November 29, 2020, about the vacant post of professor of English Literature at your respective organization. I, therefore, writing this application to apply for the post by providing you all the relevant details of my qualification, abilities, and experiences.

I have passed my Masters in English Literature from Jinnah University for Women in 2013. Right after that, I was fortunate to join Defence Authority Degree College For Women as English teacher where I served for more than four years. Then, I was promoted as Assistant Professor at the same college. During the tenure of seven years of my career, my job responsibilities include teaching students about the structure and content of the English language, including proper grammar, spelling, and sentence structure, also plan, evaluate, and revise curricula, course content, and course materials and methods of instruction. I have taught students about different literary styles. Apart from that, I have to create positive educational climate for students to learn in. I have also attended workshop on latest teaching methodologies. I do have good computer skills along with effectual communication style.

I am an energetic and passionate person and if I would be given an opportunity I will prove myself to be the best candidate. Based on my experience and job requirements, I consider myself suitable for the post. I am available for the interview on any day of the week as per your convenience.

Along with my application, I have enclosed my CV and attested copies of educational documents and professional experience.

Should you be kind enough to appoint me, I shall try my level best to render entire satisfaction to you.

Thanking You.
Yours Sincerely,
X.Y.Z.
Karachi

Writing Exercise 2

There are three positions vacant in your school. Your brother/sister wants to apply for one of these positions. The positions are as follows:

1. Subject teacher
2. Laboratory Assistant
3. Secretary

Answer:

1. Application for Subject Teacher

October 23, 2020

Miss Armina

HR Manager

Jinnah University for Women

Karachi

Subject: Application for the Post of Subject Teacher

Respected Madam,

In response to your advertisement appeared in Sunday newspaper on October 11, 2020, about the vacant post of Subject Teacher at your respective organization. I, therefore, writing this application to apply for the post by providing you all the relevant details of my qualification, abilities, and experiences.

I have passed my Masters in English Literature from Defence Authority Degree College For Women in 2018. Then, I joined Government College for Girls, Gulistan-e-Jouhar as English teacher. There I served for two years. During the tenure of my career, my job responsibilities include planning, preparing, and delivering lectures, helping students improve their listening, speaking, reading and writing skills through individual and group sessions, checking and assessing students' work and organizing and running specialist courses. Furthermore, I have taught students about different literary styles. I have also attended workshop on latest teaching methodologies. I do have good computer skills along with effective communication style.

I am an energetic and determined person and if I would be given an opportunity I will prove myself to be the best candidate. Based on my experience and job requirements, I consider myself suitable for the post. I am available for the interview on any day of the week as per your convenience.

Along with my application, I have enclosed my CV and attested copies of educational documents and professional experience.

If I would be given a chance to serve as English Teacher at your organization, I shall try my level best to render entire satisfaction to you.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely,

X.Y.Z.

Karachi

2. Application for Laboratory Assistant

February 09, 2020

Mr. Shahzad

HR Manager

Agha Khan Laboratory

Karachi

Subject: Application for the Post of Laboratory Assistant

Respected Sir,

In response to your advertisement appeared in Sunday newspaper on January 20, 2020, about the vacant post of laboratory assistant at your respective laboratory. I, therefore, writing this application to apply for the post by providing you all the relevant details of my qualification, abilities, and experiences.

I have passed my Bachelors in Biogenetics from Allama Iqbal University in 2019. I performed the job of laboratory assistant at Chughtai Lab for a period of one year. During the tenure of my career, my job responsibilities include performing laboratory tests, preparing samples/specimens, performing daily quality control checks, preparing reports with reliable data, use of latest methodologies and best practices, and adhering to correct procedures and policies, and finally documenting all activities. I have excellent computer skills along with effective communication style.

I am an energetic and passionate individual and if I would be given an opportunity I will prove myself to be the best candidate. Based on my experience and job requirements, I consider myself suitable for the post. I am available for the interview on any day of the week as per your convenience.

Along with my application, I have enclosed my CV and attested copies of educational documents and job experience.

If I would be given a chance, I shall try my level best to render entire satisfaction to you.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely,

X.Y.Z.

Karachi

3. Application for Secretary

April 13, 2020

Mr. Saleem

HR Manager

Ministry of Finance

Hyderabad

Subject: Application for the Post of Secretary

Respected Sir,

In response to your advertisement appeared in Sunday newspaper on April 06, 2020, about the vacant post of secretary at your respective organization, I, therefore, writing this application to apply for the post by providing you all the relevant details of my qualification, abilities, and experiences.

I have passed my Bachelors in Computer Science from Government College for Boys in 2017. Right after that, I was lucky enough to take a job of personal secretary at one of the leading firms of the city. During the tenure of three years of my career, I was responsible for answering calls, taking messages and handling correspondence, maintaining diaries and arranging appointments with the clients, typing and preparing reports, filing, organizing and servicing meetings (producing agendas and taking minutes), managing databases and prioritizing workloads. I have excellent computer skills along with effectual communication style.

I am an enthusiastic and determined person and if I would be given an opportunity I will prove myself to be the best candidate. Based on my experience and job requirements, I consider myself suitable for the post. I am available for the interview on any day of the week as per your convenience.

Along with my application, I have enclosed my CV and attested copies of educational documents and professional experience.

If I would be given a chance to serve as secretary at your organization, I shall try my level best to render entire satisfaction to you.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely,

X.Y.Z.

Hyderabad

Writing Exercise 4

Write the summary of the poem.

Answer:

Summary:

The miller of the Dee and King Hal are the speakers in the poem, 'The Miller of the Dee' by Charles Mackay. Once there lived a miller near river Dee. He used to work from morning to night. While being busy in his work, he used to sing. One day, he was singing about the happy days of his life when neither had he envied anybody nor anybody envied him. At that very moment, old king Hal happened to pass by him, the king saw him singing happily in a light mood. He stopped and asked the miller what was wrong.

Moreover, in spite of being a wealthy and powerful man, the king was not happy, and his life was filled with worries and anxieties, so he could not believe how a miller's life could be carefree. The miller replied in a polite tone that he earned his bread, loved his friend, wife and three children, and he owed not a single penny that he had to pay. That was the reason

for his happiness and carefree life. The miller said that he was thankful to river Dee as it helped him in grinding the corn in his mill. The Miller was the happier of the two because he had limited desires, and he remained content with whatever he had. The King, on the other hand, remained dissatisfied with his life, in spite of having authority and fortune. At the end, the King said to the miller that his mealy cap was worthy of the King's crown and his mill was more precious than his kingdom. He also appreciated the miller by saying that men like him are the pride of England.

Exercise Task 3 (The Healthy Living)

Talk to your parents, teacher, community members and if you have access to library or internet, use those sources as well to collect information on the following:

- What are the main sources of drinking water in your residence area/neighbourhood?
- How does water get contaminated?
- Are there any visible signs of water contamination or unhygienic practices near the source of drinking water? List them down.
- What are the common ways of purifying or cleaning water?

Answer:

– There are two main sources of drinking water in our neighbourhood, one is private mineral water plant and the other one is the filter plant run by the society. Private mineral water plant charge Rs. 2/liter whereas the water obtained from the society filter plant is free of cost. Both the filter plants have their fixed timings. Private mineral water plant is open for 24 hours day. On the other hand, society filter plant is open for four hours in the morning i.e. 6-10 and then for four hours in the evening i.e. 4-8.

– Water get contaminated through various means. For instance, industrial waste, chemical rich water discharged by factories into water bodies such as lakes, rivers, and streams, polythene bags and other stuff being dumped into seas and oceans by humans, accidental oil leakage from ships, chemical fertilizers and pesticides and human wastes from sewage system.

– No, there are no such visible signs of water contamination or unhygienic practices near the source of drinking water in our neighbourhood.

– Water needs to be cleaned and purified to live a healthy life because contaminated or dirty water causes a number of diseases. One of the simplest and easiest way to purify water is boiling it for a good amount of time. After that, comes the water purifiers that are easily available in the market nowadays. Only few drops of such water purifiers are required to purify litres of water. Water can also be purified by using latest scientific methods on a large scale such as Reverse Osmosis, water chlorination, distillation, solar purification, iodine addition, etc. These types of water purification are quite expensive.

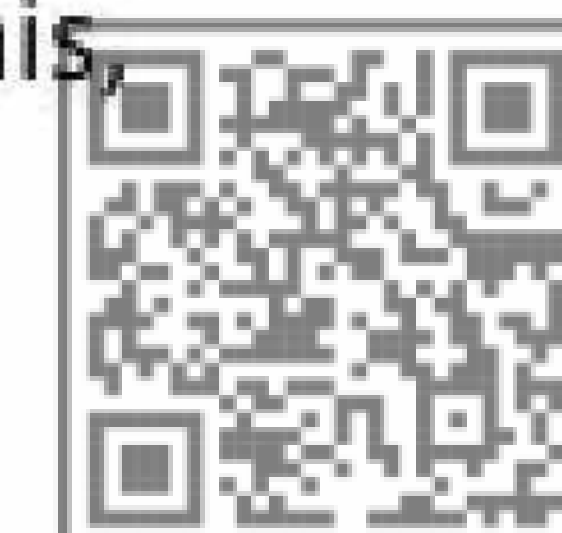
Exercise Task 1 (You are what you eat)

Explore the effects of stunting on young children by using resources available to you including local medical staff or doctor, internet, science textbook or other reading materials.

Answer:

Stunting is the disorder that is caused in early stages of childhood due to malnutrition. It is the impaired growth and development that children experience from poor nutrition, repeated infection, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation. The damage that is caused by stunting to the health of the children is irreversible.

Stunting causes adverse effects on the health of the children. It not only affects a child's health, making them more receptive to disease and infection, but also impairs their mental and physical development. This means that children who suffer from stunting are less likely to achieve their full height and cognitive potentials as adults. Apart from this, stunting also leads to poor school performance, which can result in future income reduction.



Kinds of Prepositions

Definition

"A word or phrase that determines times, position, direction and relation, is known as preposition."

OR

A word or group of words, such as **in, from, to,**

Out of and **on behalf of**, used before a

Noun or pronoun to show place,

Position, time or method.

(Oxford advanced dictionary)

OR

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation

the person or thing denoted by

It stands in regards to

Something else.

OR

Preposition is a combination of two words "Pre" means

"before" and "Position" Means "place" or position.

It means a word that comes before position.

place, time, or direction.

For Instances

- He studies **at** university.
- She plays tennis **at** night.
- They have been seeking job **since** morning.
- The plane is **above** the clouds.
- The letter is **from** Chicago.
- She is discussing **with** them.

Preposition may be divided into three kinds.

01) Simple Prepositions

At, by, to, with, from, since, for, after, off, on, till, up, of, out, etc

02) Compound Preparation

When two prepositions are joint together and give simple sense is normally known compound prepositions, Such as

In + to → into

up + side → upon

out + side → outside

With + in → within

with + out → without

in + side → inside

Among between, beside, behind

03) Phrase Preposition

Prepositional phrase or phrase preposition are found in phrases, such as

According to, along with, for the sake of, in order to, with regard to,

With reference to, in front of, in addition to instead of..... etc

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

01) It is used with surrounding, closet or inside. Such as

- He is in the room.
- Sara is in the office.
- Your Cake is in the fridge.
- The bird is in the cage.
- She is in the class.
- My book is in bag.
- His Mobile is in drawer.

Other Phrases

- In the phone box
- work in the garden
- In the kitchen
- swim in the pool
- in the car
- in the store

02) In is used with cities, countries, provinces, states and continents such as

- They lived in Islamabad.
- There is an international exhibition in New York.
- She has job in France.
- Pakistan, India and Kashmir are situated in the South Asia.

03) *In* is used with seasons, weathers and winds

- I like to drive in rainy days.
- He cannot travel in dusty weather.
- They stay at their village in winter.
- Matches can not conducted in monsoon.



Seasons	Summer, Winter, Spring, Autumn
Weather	Windy, Stormy, Cloudy, Dusty, Rainy Sunny, Snowy, Cool, Hot

04) ***In* is used with week, month, year, century etc such as**

- Pakistan won the cricked world cup in 1992
- He will participate in the next week.
- School will conduct / held speech competition in August.

Other Phrases

→ In vacation → in the next week → in the 21st century → in time

05) ***In* is used with period of time or with the part of the day such as**

- in the morning → in the evening → in/at right → in afternoon
- She recites the Holy Quran early in the morning.

06) ***In* is used with direction**

- in the east, in the west, in the south, etc
- The sun rises in the east.
- The sun sets in the west.

07) ***In* is used with departments and professions**

- in Police, in Army, in Wapda, in PTCL, etc
- in Teaching, in I.T, in engineering, in commerce, in business etc
- There is always a perfect discipline in Army.
- My brother is manager in PCB.
- He does not want to stay in business field.
- There is a huge corruption in cricket.

08) ***In* is used with different sorts of time**

- in the present, in the middle, in the past, in the future,
- in the beginning
- This product will be vary costly in the future.
- He always visit Dubai in the middle of month.

09) ***In* is used with some particular phrases, such as**

- in the sky,
- in a newspaper in a lesson
- In a dictionary, in a book,
- in prison
- In a picture, in examination.
- in a line/row/queue
- In annul paper in the street, in final term.
- In apartment, in early days.

- The birds fly in the sky.
- I believe in Allah.

- Every one was standing in the queue.
- He does not find any difficulty in this lesson.
- You may find this idiom in dictionary.
- He liked two before one year, now he is in prison.

ON

- 01) *On* is used with all days and date.
- on 14 August, on Sunday, on weekend, on 24 July, on Tuesday, on Eid Day.
 - He will come on 25th December.
 - He does not do any office work on Sunday.
 - Children feel much happiness on Eid day.
- 02) *On* is used with surface.
- on the table, on floor, on sand, on grass, on road, on bike, on chair
 - I have put your book on the table.
 - She likes to walk on the grass.
 - There was an accident on the road.
- 03) *On* is used with some particular expression on phrases
- on the tv, on channel, on the corner of university, on the right, on the left, on the telephone, on foot.
 - He goes to school on foot.
 - She is talking on the phone
 - You can see me in the evening on the corner of this street.
 - He can be at home on Friday morning.
 - One should walk on payment rather than on the road.
 - There is dust on the carpet.
 - You can do this question on page 26.
 - I enjoy to play football on the beach.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

In time or On time

In time	On time
"In time" means "early enough"	"On time" means "at the right time"
e.g: The plane took off in time (means before)	e.g: The plane took off on time (means exactly at all right time)



AT

01) *at* is used with specific time.

- The class will start at 8:30.
- The meeting is going to be end at 12 O. clock
- He will come at your home at 11 O clock.

02) *at* is used with some particular places.

- At station, at school, at museum, at airport, at university, at hotel, at bus stop, at home, at cinema, at stadium, at academy etc.
- *Whenever he goes to London, he stays at rather than at this cousin's home.*
- There was a demonstration at airport.
- Right now, you cannot find him at his home.

03) *at* is used with

- at party, at function, at seminar, at exhibition, at musical concert.
- Last time, I did not see my boss at party.
- The Prime Minister will come at seminar.
- He will not participate at function .

04) *at* is used with speed

- The train was going at the speed of 160 per hour.
- You should drive at the speed of 120 on main road.

05) *at* is used with festivals

- *My sister will give a beautiful gift at Eid-ul-Fitr*
- At Basant, people enjoy by flying kites, playing games and eating fast food.
- The Hindus throw different colors on each other at Dewali.



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN

At night or In night

<i>At night</i>	<i>In night</i>
➤ He cannot sleep at night (Part of night)	➤ He cannot sleep in night (Whole night)



WITH

- 01) ***with* is used with instruments**
- He shot the bird **with** gun.
 - Cut it **with** a knife.
 - Police man was beating the culprit **with** stick.
 - He busted the balloon **with** a pin.
- 02) ***with* is used with person /someone / company**
- He plays tennis **with** his brother.
 - She goes to college **with** her brother.
 - He lives **with** his parents in Paris.
- 03) **Used to say what gills, covers etc**
- The bag was stuffed with dirty clothes.
 - Sprinkle the dish with salt.
- 04) **In opposition**
- He fights **with** them.
 - German had war **with** France in the past.
 - I had an argument **with** my boss.
- 05) **Despite something**
- **With** all his faults I still love him.
 - I accept my employees **with** all their weaknesses.

TO

- 01) **It is used for direction**
- He is going **to** market.
 - My first visit **to** Africa.
 - **To** the right of the railway is a post office.
 - He walked **to** the office.
- 02) **It is used with senior, junior, inferior, superior**
- Mr. Faisal is junior **to** me in this profession (not than)
 - She is junior **to** them in teaching . (not than)
- 03) **It is used with marriage**
- She got marriage **to** a doctor. (not than)
 - Sara married **to** an engineer. (not than)
- 04) **From something to something**
- He watched the programs from beginning **to** end.
 - His expression changed from a amazement **to** joy.

- The meadows lead down to the river.

05) It is used for relation

- Who is he to you?
- Who is Sara to them?

06) It is used to show the person or thing that receives

- He gave it to his sister.
- He will explain to you.
- She is deeply grateful to her parents.

07) It is used to show that two things are attached or connected.

- Attach this rope to the front of the car.

BY

01) It is used with passive structure.

- This essay is composed by Ali.
- It was written in 2004 by Sara.

02) It is used with root or way

- He usually comes by air.
- He entered the room by the back door.
- She will go by road.

03) Nears sb / Sth beside sb /

Sth

- The telephone is by the window
- My house is situated by the river.

04) It is used for showing how or in what way is doing

- May I pay by cheque?
- This house is heated by gas.
- He will contact you by letter.
- Switch it on by pressing this button.
- To travel by road / bus / car / plane / sea.

05) To say that happens as a result of something

- They met me by chance.
- He did it by mistake.

06) It is used to show the degree or amount of

- The bullet missed him **by** two inches.
- House price went up **by** 10%

07) According to something

- **By** law, you are a child until you are 18.
- It is two o'clock **by** my watch.
- He can tell you **by** the look on her face that something terrible had happened.

08) It is used in the sense of "seize" or "touch" or "hold"

- The police caught the culprit **by** hair.
- Pick it up **by** the handle.

09) It is used with buying, selling and measurement

- They are paid **by** hour.
- We only sell it **by** the metre.
- Oranges are sold **by** 50 dozens.
- We rented the car **by** the day.

10) It is used to state the rate at which happens

- Pakistan is developing day **by** day.
- We will do it bit **by** bit.

11) It is used for giving more information about where sb comes from, what sb does etc.

- He is French **by** birth.
- She is polite **by** nature.
- They are both doctors **by** professions.

FROM

01) It is used for point of time in all tenses

- He will start his job **from** 1st August.
- He will work here **from** Monday to Friday.
- Academy will be closed **from** 17th May to 30th.
- Classes will be conducted **from** 7 to 9.

02) It is used to show who sent or received sb

- She got letter **from** her brother
- The man **from** the insurance company.

03) It is used to show that the origin of sb

- He is **from** Italy.
- She is **from** Bombay.
- These are documents **from** sixteenth century.
- It is very good quotation **from** Shakespeare play.

04) It is used to show sb's position or point of view

- You can see the island **from** here.
- It is an incomplete project **from** a financial point of view.

05) It is used to show that sb is prevented

- He saved the child **from** drowning.
- The police protected him **from** killing.

FOR

01) It is used for period of time.

- She has been living here **for** two years.
- They have been working in this company **for** 20 years.

02) It is used to show who is intended to have or use sb or where sb is intended to be.

- There is a letter **for** you.
- It is an interesting novel **for** children .
- They bought a new table **for** the dining room.

03) In order to help sb

- What can I do **for** you?
- Can you translate this letter **for** them?
- Soldiers are fighting **for** their country.

04) Employed by

- They are working **for** state bank.

05) It is used to show a reason or cause

- This town is famous **for** its greenery / dirty roads etc.
- He is famous **for** his humorous attitude.
- He got an award **for** bravery.

06) In order to obtain sb

- He came to me **for** advice.
- Call this number **for** more information.
- There were over fifty applications **for** the job.

NOTE: ANY IMPROVEMENT AND SUGGESTION WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATEABLE AT (say2rafay@gmail.com)

07) In exchange of sb

- Books are available **for** the jobs.

08) It is used to show where sb is going

- This is the bus **for** Paris.

Since

01) It is used for point of time and starting time.

- She has been reading since evening.
- We have lived here since 1999.
- He has not since breakfast.

Among ↔ Between

- ✓ Both the preposition have the same meaning but "between" is used for only two objects while "among" is used for more than two objects.

- Kashmir is situated between Pakistan and India.
- The farmer distributed his property among his four sons.
- This is a secret between you and me.
-

Besides ↔ Beside

- ✓ Besides is a conjunction, it is used for addition while beside is a preposition and is used in the sense of next

- He is an intelligent boy besides obedient.
- The PIA office is beside the Mehran hotel.
- He lives beside my house.
- He has nothing besides this money.
- She was standing beside the post office.

In ↔ Within

- ✓ Within is used in a given time but not after while in is used in a given time but it might be after the time.

- You must return my book in a week. (after a week)
- You must return my book within a week. (before a week)

In ↔ Into

- ✓ In is used in rest position while into in movement.

- Ahmed was swimming in the river.
- He jumped into the river.
- She cut the cake into two pieces.
- The river flows into the sea.
- The tiger tore the deer into two parts.
- Students are sitting in the class.

Than ↔ Then

- ✓ Both are conjunction, but then is used as preposition too. Than is used for comparison while then is used in addition sense.



- He is more intelligent than his brother.
- Ali is improving his language skills more than anybody in the class.
- He takes dinner then he walks 100 steps.

Above ↔ Over

- ✓ Above and Over can both be used to describe a position higher than something.

- They constructed a new room above / over garage.

01) Over is used with numbers, ages, money and time.

- She is over 35
- The price of this product is over thousand dollars.
- He waited for you over half an hour.
- She stayed in New York for over a month.

02) Partly or completely covering sb

- Mother put a blanket over the sleeping child.
- He wore a coat over his suit.

03) To a position higher than but not touching

- The birds were flying over the tree.
- They held a large umbrella over the old lady.

04) In sense of "all".

- Snow is falling all over the country.
- She has traveled all over the world.

05) It is used for authority, ruling etc.

- The English people ruled hundred years over the sub-continent.

06) Above is used in relation to a minimum level.

- Temperature will not rise above zero tonight.

07) To a higher place or position.

- The water came above our knees.
- They were flying kites above the clouds.

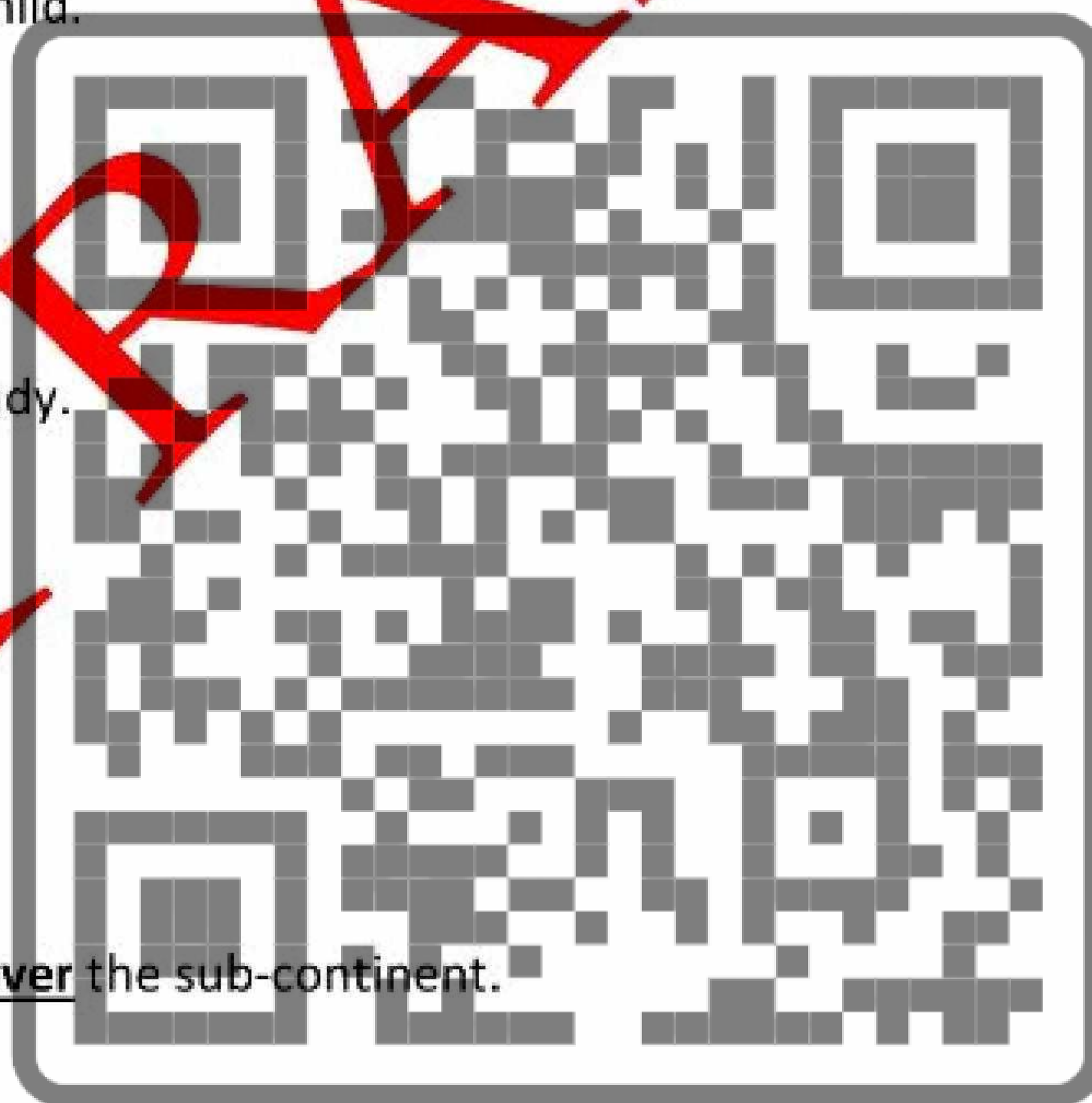
08) More than

- Inflation is Over 6%

Of ↔ Off

01) Belonging to sb ; relating to sb

- He is a friend of mine.
- The love of a mother for her child.
- The role of a teacher.



02) With some adjective and verbs like.

- Afraid of, blind of, careful of, consist of, die of, found of, full of, proud of, sick of
- I am sick of your negligence and laziness.
- He is fond of shopping.
- He died of cancer.
- This book consists of ten chapters.
- One should be careful of his / her mistakes.
- He is blind of one eye.
- She is afraid of snake.

03) With certain phrases

- The director of the company.
- A member of the team.
- The result of the debate.
- The people of Africa.
- A map of France.
- A story of passion.
- A photo of her.

04) Off is used down or away from a place

- I fell off the horse / ladder.

05) Away from work or duty.

- She has twenty days off college.
- The labors have one week off factory.

06) Not connected or functioning (order position)

- Today the T.V is off.
- For two days water and electricity are off.

OnUpon

- Upon is formal usage and on especially in British English.
- The decision was based upon consideration.

Exercise – “A”

- He combs _____ taxi / cab.
- I am lived _____ working.
- His mother has to be taken _____ the hospital.
- People are standing _____ bus stop.
- Once we decided to take a trip in our car _____.
- The city _____ the beach.
- He has been in this business _____ ages. (since+ for, from)



- He has not seem him _____ his childhood.
- They are going to cut _____ smoking. (off, of from)
- He died _____ a heart attack.
- The crow flew _____ search _____ water _____ one place _____ another.
- He jumped _____ the river.

Exercise – “B”

(between + among + beside + besides)

- This is the only problem _____ you and me.
- He is sitting _____ me.
- _____ this book. I have many others.
- The sun can be seen _____ two hills.
- She is an intelligent student _____ her four friends.
- My office is situated _____ the Wapda office.
- He is hypocrite _____ selfish.
- The grand mother distributed her property _____ five children.
- There is a series of harsh dialogue _____ Pakistan and India.
- The competition is very tough _____ Sara and her cousin.
- You can find my home it is _____ PIA office.

Exercise – “C”

(On + in + at)

- The birds are flying _____ the sky.
- She has strong _____ in Allah.
- You may not find this phrase _____ the dictionary.
- They will play football _____ the beach.
- I can not come at your home _____ Saturday.
- There is leave _____ 25 November.
- He usually goes to college _____ foot.
- He will contact you _____ the phone.
- There was a demonstration _____ airport.
- The class will be conducted _____ of o'clock.
- The president will deliver speech _____ the seminar.
- He is _____ holiday.
- A lot of people were _____ the bus stop.
- He was lying _____ the bed / Sofa / Grass.
- I think they must have gone _____ a trip / tour / journey.
- She can find answer of this question _____ book / magazine.
- They enjoyed _____ the party / seminar / function.
- She is _____ a diet.

- The house is fire.
- He looked / glanced / gazed _____ them.
- The police was involved _____ there plot / murder / robbery.
- She is good _____ English.
- He listen news _____ the radio.
- He was surprised / shocked / amazed / astonished _____ the head lines.
- One should not depend _____ others.

Exercise – “C”

(to, with, by)

- This is novel is written _____ a famous doctor.
- He will pay the bill _____ cheque / cash / credit card.
- They can write _____ pencil / pen.
- Our team will win the match _____ good margin.
- I take tea _____ cake.
- She cuts her hair _____ a pair of scissors.
- They are not familiar _____ me.
- Hard working is the key _____ success.
- They are not familiar _____ me.
- He is known _____ me.
- Smoking is dangerous _____ health.
- She is very nice / polite / good / rude / friendly / attention _____ me.
- Sara is pleased / disappointed / upset / bored _____ guests.
- Police will not explain everything _____ you.
- She must apologized _____ her father.

Exercise – “D”

(Since, for, from)

- She is eager _____ learning. (Keen on learning)
- We have been living here _____ 20 years.
- She has been talking to me _____ evening.
- He is suffering _____ fever / heart disease.
- They must translate it _____ French into English.
- She thanked _____ helping.
- London is famous _____ its weather.
- He is different _____ you.
- I cannot wait _____ you for long.
- He has been searching job _____ 2006.
- They have been watching for evening.

Exercise – “D”

(Of, Off)

(Since, for, from)

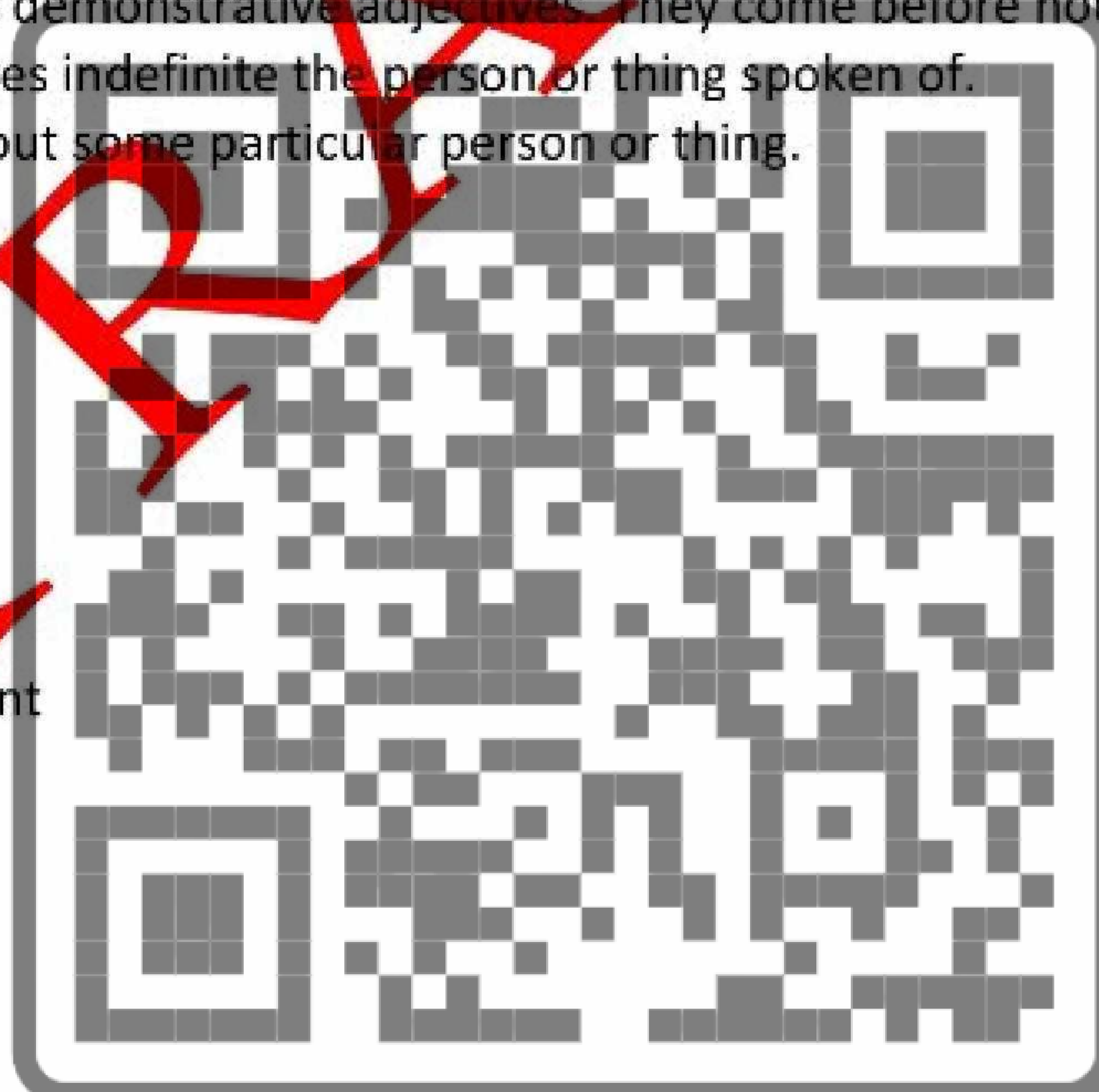
- He is greedy _____ money.
- He is afraid / scared / frightened / terrified _____ snakes.
- I am proud _____ them.
- He fell _____ the horse.
- They have ten days _____ College.
- I do not know why T.V is today.
- He is fond / ashamed / envious / jealous / critical _____ them.
- He is guilty / suspected / ignorant _____ the crime.

ARTICLES

The words “a” or “an” and “The” are called articles. They are demonstrative adjectives. They come before nouns. A or An is called the Indefinite Article, because it usually leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of. The is called the Definite Article, because it normally points out some particular person or thing.

The

- 1) With the name of river, sea, ocean, lake, canal, etc
- 2) Titular names and designation.
e.g. the Quaid-e-Azam, the Allama Iqbal, the President
- 3) With the name of season, weather, wind
e.g. the winter, the summer
- 4) With the name of direction
e.g. the east, the west
- 5) With the names of Holy Book, Magazine, newspaper etc
e.g. the morning, the evening, the night etc
- 6) With the object of nature
e.g. the sun, the moon, the star, the earth
- 7) With all the superlative degrees of objective
e.g. The most intelligent, the bravest, the biggest
- 8) With the periods of times
e.g. The morning, the evening, the night etc
- 9) When a sentence starts with comparative degree
e.g. The more you speak, the less you understand.
- 10) With some countries like
e.g. The United States, the United Kingdom



- 11) When the **same noun is repeated** within sentence
e.g. I wrote a poem, The poem was in English

OR

When we know which person or thing, writer is talking about?

- e.g. would you like to see a **show**? We do not know which show.
- e.g. would you like to see **the show**? The show is already mentioned.

- 12) When **common, abstract, and material nouns** are used in **specific sense** not in usual sense.
e.g. The bravery of Tipu Sultan, the generosity of Hatam Tai.

- 13) A phrase with **"of"** usually takes the.

e.g. a book on Irish history —→ a book on the history of Ireland.

- 14) With the names of **musical instruments**.

e.g. The piano, the violin

- 15) With **some adjective to make plural**

e.g. The poor, the rich, the young, etc.

- 16) With the names of the **nationalities, sects, communities, etc.**

e.g. The Muslims, the French, the Sikhs

- 17) Before plural **surnames of families**.

e.g. The sheikh, the Nawabs, the Williams etc.

- 18) With **ordinal numbers**.

e.g. The first, the top, the next, the fourth

- 19) With the names of **ships, trains, airplane, etc**

e.g. The titanic, the kara kara



OMISSION OF ARTICLES

- 1) **With material nouns**

- He is drinking water (not the water)
- This chair is made of wood (not the wood)

- 2) **With the names of languages** (until the world language is used)

- He can understand but cannot speak French.

- 3) **With the proper noun**

- William Shakespeare, Karachi

- 4) **With the names of games and diseases**

- He plays cricket and football (not The cricket and the football)



5) With the names of food like breakfast, lunch, dinner

- We do not take breakfast (*not the breakfast)

6) With the name of subjects and professions

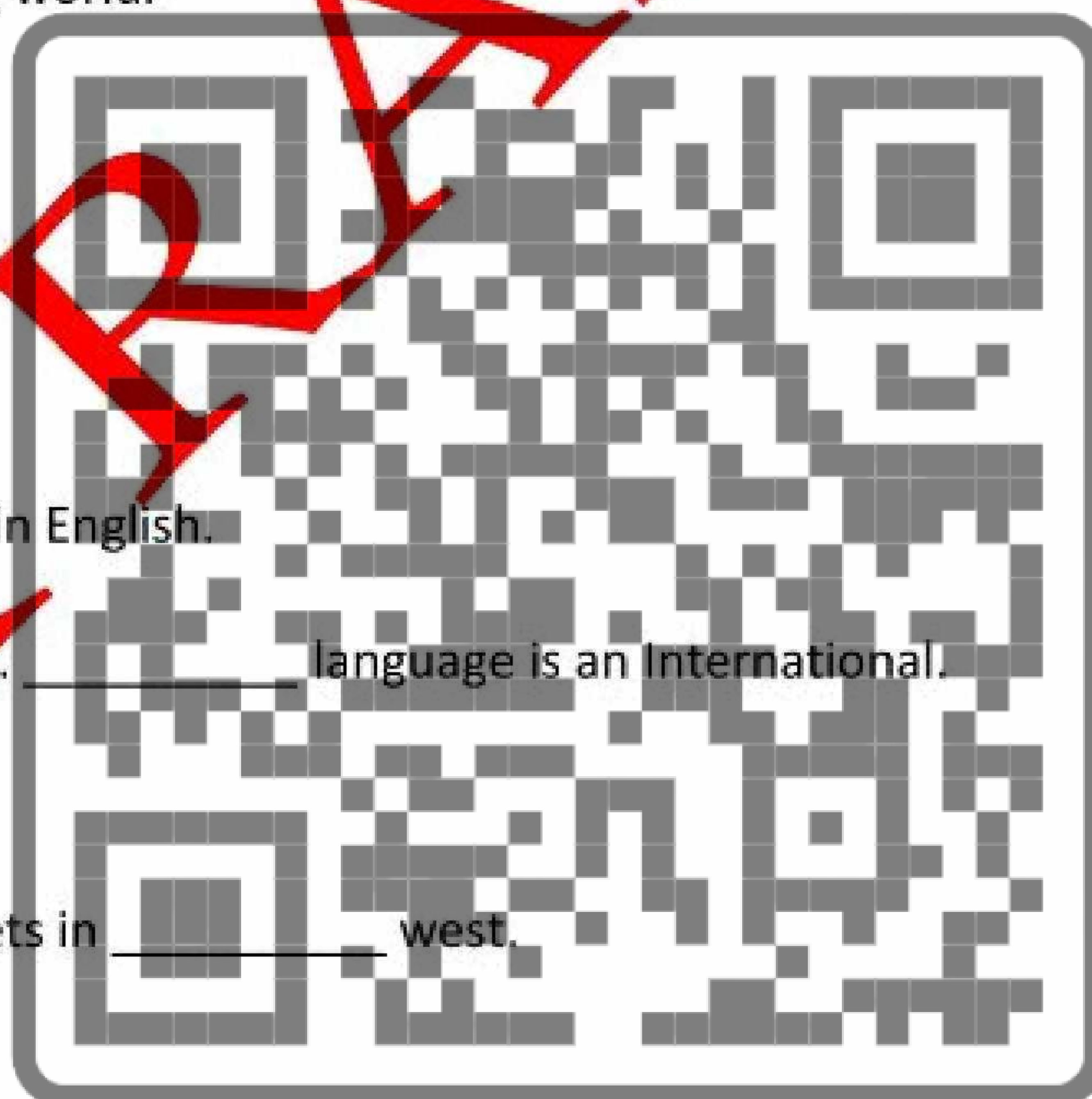
- She is very weak in mathematics (not the mathematics)
- My brother willing to join PTCL after his graduation (not the PTCL)

7) With abstract nouns, like honesty, bravery, pain etc

- Honesty is the best policy (not the honesty)

EXERCISE

- _____ Holy Quran is sacred book of _____ Muslims.
- For me _____ hardest subject is _____ mathematics.
- _____ s _____ man is never happy in _____ world.
- Karachi is _____ biggest city in Pakistan.
- He is _____ M.B.A in marketing.
- He is not _____ European.
- I wrote _____ poem _____ poem is in English.
- _____ Urdu is not only spoken in Pakistan. _____ language is an International.
- _____ gold is precious metal.
- _____ Sun rises in _____ east and sets in _____ west.
- Which is _____ largest river in Pakistan .
- I read _____ "Nawa-i-Waqt" and _____ young world magazine with great interest.
- _____ vegetable are food for _____ health.
- I want _____ milk but only _____ glass of milk.
- His family is in _____ Middle East but he studies _____ U.S.A.
- Take _____ umbrella with you to _____ office.
- I dislike town but I love _____ country side.
- She is _____ honest woman.



NARRATION

DIRECT SPEECH

If we mention someone's words without any changes
in inverted commas the sentence is called
"Direct Speech".

INDIRECT SPEECH

If we mention someone's words by using
Certain rules the sentence is called
"Indirect Speech".

→ He says "I am good boy"



Narration has some specific rules which must be considered during speaking & writing.

RULE # 01

"Remove inverted commas and put that"

→ He says to us "They are making a noise".

He says to us that they are making a noise.

→ She will say to me "she will visit India".

She will say to me that she will visit India.

→ They say "They are watching drama".

They say that they are watching drama.

RULE # 02**"Tenses are changed according to condition"**

→ Present Indefinite	→	into Past Indefinite
→ Present Simple	→	into Past Simple
→ Present Continuous	→	into Past Continuous
→ Present Perfect	→	into Past Perfect
→ Present Perfect Continuous	→	into Past Perfect Continuous
→ Past Indefinite	→	into Past Perfect
→ Past Continuous	→	into Past Perfect Continuous

Note: If reporting verb is in present or future then tense will remain unchanged.

For instances

- He said "He is at home".
He said that he was at home.
- She said "she plays badminton at night".
She said that she played badminton at night.
- They said "they have done their work".
They said that they had done their work.
- You said to me "you were working at night".
You said to me that I had been working at night.
- She said "she was reading magazine".
She said that she had been reading magazine.

**RULE # 03**

**"If the reporting verb is in present tense or future tense then tense of the reported **
speech will remain unchanged."

For instance

- She says "she is a teacher".
She says that she is a teacher.



→ They say "they play tennis".

They say that they play tennis.

RULE # 04

"Universal or permanent truth in reported speech will remain unchanged."

For instance

→ He said "ALLAH is one".

He said that ALLAH is one.

→ They said "the earth is round"

They said that the earth is round.

→ She said "God helps those who help themselves".

She said that God helps those who help themselves.

→ She said to me "Honesty is the best policy".

She said to me that honesty is the best policy.

RULE # 05

Pronouns in reported speech are changed as under

a) **First person pronoun is changed with the subject of the reporting speech**

I – me – my – mine – myself

We – us – our – ours

"I respect my elders"

"He respects his elders"

"She respects her elders"

"They respect their elders"

"You respect your elders"

→ You said to us "I respect my elders"

You said to us that you respected your elders.

→ She said "I respect my elders".

She said that she respected her elders.

b) Second person pronoun is changed with the object of the reporting speech.

You – you – your – yours – yourself

→ We said to him “ you are wasting your time”

We said to him that he was wasting his time.

→ She said to me “you are wasting your time”.

She said to me that I was wasting my time.

c) Third person pronoun always remains unchanged.

He – him – his

She – her – hers

They – them – their – theirs

→ You said to us “he does not cheat his friend”.

You said to us that he did not cheat his friend.

Note: if there is second person pronoun in reporting speech and there is no object in reporting speech in this condition pronoun is changed according to first person.

→ He said “you are deceiving me”

He said that I was deceiving him.

→ She said “you are going well”

She said that I was going well.

RULE # 06

“If the reporting verb is in past tense then the words expressing nearness in the reported speech will be changed into the words expressing distance.”

a) This – That
These – Those

Here – There

Come – Go

Now – Then

Hence – Thence

Ago – Before

Shall – Should

Can – Could

May – Might

Might – Might

Must – Had to

Have to – Had to

Ought to – Ought to

Today – That day

Tonight – That night



Should – Should / Should + have

Yesterday – The previous day /

The day before

Will – Would

Tomorrow – The next day /

The falling day

→ He said to us “I am glad to be here among you this evening”

He said to us that he was glad to be there among us that evening.

b) The words like Sir and Madam are converted into respectfully.

→ He said to me “Sir I have headache now”

He said to me respectfully that he had headache then.

c) The words like Yes, No, Hello, Well, and All right are neglected.

→ She said to him “no you cannot solve this problem”.

She said to him that he could not solve that problem.

d) Good morning, Good evening and Good afternoon are changed into greeted while Good bye, Good night remains unchanged.

→ I said “Good morning kamran”

I greeted kamran.

→ I said “Good night to kamran”

I said Good night to kamran.

→ She said to me “All right I shall manage”.

She told me that she would manage.

RULE # 07**Imperative sentences are changed as under****a) The reporting verb “said” is changed into**

asked → urged → ordered → directed → told → instructed → encouraged →

forbade → advised → requested → suggested → applauded → prohibited →

commanded (as may suit the sense)

b) “That” is not used in imperative sentence.**c) Imperative sentence is changed into Assertive.**

d) The words like please, kindly are neglected and put request in place of them.

e) "Donot" and "never" are changed into forbade, prohibited.

For instances

→ He said to me "please keep quite"

He requested to me to keep quite.

→ My father said to me "never tell a lie"

My father forbade me to tell a lie.

→ My teacher said to me "offer namaz five times a day"

My teacher advised / instructed me to offer namaz five times a day.

→ Ali said to me "work hard to get position"

Ali encouraged / directed / suggested me to work hard to get position.

→ The doctor said to her "donot take oily dishes"

The doctor forbade her to take oily dishes

Or

The doctor advised her not to take oily dishes.

→ She said to servant "fetch me a glass of water"

She ordered to servant to fetch her a glass of water.

→ We said to them "keep quite over there"

We directed them to keep quite over there.

RULE # 08

Interrogative sentences are changed as under

a) Interrogative sentence is changed into assertive sentence.

b) The reporting verb "said" is changed into asked / inquired of & "that" is not used.

c) That gives place to if / whether.

d) If / whether are not used if there is informative question with W.H words

(Part A) : Confirmative questions which start from helping / auxiliary verbs

→ They said to us "will you come tomorrow?"

They asked us if / whether we should go the next day.

→ You said to me "have you done your works?"



You asked me if / whether I had done my work.

→ They said to us "does she watch tv?"

They asked us if / whether she watched tv.

→ He said to me "did he perform well?"

He asked me if / whether he had performed well.

(Part B) : W.H questions or informative question

→ I said to him "when do you get up?"

I inquired of him when he got up

→ She said "where are you going now?"

She inquired of where I was going then.

→ I said to him "what did you eat yesterday?"

I asked him what he had eaten the previous day

→ She said to him "why did you fail in papers?"

She asked him why he had failed in papers.

RULE # 09

Exclamatory sentence

a) The reporting verb "said" is changed into exclaimed with joy / pleasure / happiness.

Sorrow / Grief

Admired / Applauded / Praised

Prayed / Wished

Wonder / Surprise / Amaze

As suit the sentence.

b) The words like "How" and "what" are changed into "very" to make assertive sentence.

c) Sign of exclamation is left out

→ He said "Alas my friend has died in an accident today"

He exclaimed with great grief / sorrow that his friend had died in an accident that day.

→ She said "Hurrah! I have won the first prize"

She exclaimed with great joy that she had won the first prize.

→ They said "how heavily it was raining yesterday"

They exclaimed with surprise / wonder / amaze that it had been raining very heavily the previous day.

→ The old man said "Oh! God save me from these cruel men"



The old man exclaimed with pray to God to save him from these cruel men.

RULE # 10

Optative sentence

→ A sentence that displays pray or wish is called optative sentence

→ Optative sentences are changed as under

- a) The reporting verb "said" is changed into prayed and wished
- b) Preposition "to" is changed into "for"
- c) Would that is left out
- d) Optative sentences are changed into assertive sentences

→ We said to him "would that you spoke the truth"

We wished to him that he would have been spoken the truth

→ Mother said to me "would that your father would be here"

Mother wished to me that my father had been there.

→ He said to them "may you catch the train today"

He prayed for them that they might catch the train that they.

→ She said "may my son pass the examination"

She prayed that her son might pass the examination.

→ He said to me "may you get first position"

He wished / prayed I might get first position.



PUNCTUATION RULES

➤ Using of Full Stop(.)

We put a full stop at the end of a sentence. Some people also put full stops after abbreviations. Many adult native-speakers are not sure when to use a full stop

A:- When people speak, they do not always use complete sentences. When we write down their conversation, we put a full stop after each statement even when it is not a sentence.

Susan: Look at this postcard.

Paul: Who's it from ?

Susan: Mary. She's in Europe.

Paul: Very nice. Nice stamps on it too.

➤ Using Commas(,)

Study the following sentences carefully. Each of them shows a different use of the commas

A:- Before and/or after the name of a person spoken to

Susan, what are you doing ?

Where are you going, Peter ?

It seems to me, Mary, that you are quite right.

B:- Between items in a list.

He collects stamps, foreign coins, shells and other things.

C:- After a verb which introduces direct speech.

She said, 'Hurry up or we'll miss the bus.'

D:- After direct speech if it is followed by a noun or pronoun and a speech verb.

'Hurry up or we'll miss the bus', She said.

E:- To make the meaning of a sentence clear to a reader.

'John chased Peter, and Frank ran after Paul.'

F:- To set off an expression which describes a preceding word. (This may be an expression in apposition or a non-defining clause)

Mrs Johnson, the owner of the company, is very successful designer.

G:- To mark off words such as 'indeed', 'however' and 'therefore' when they are inserted in a sentence.

Her plan looks good. Some people however, claim that it is too expensive.

➤ Using a Question Mark(?)

We use a question mark after a direct question but not after an indirect one.

Direct: "What do you want?" She asked me

Indirect: She asked me what I wanted.

It is a common mistake to put a question mark after an indirect question.

➤ Using an Exclamation mark(!)

Exclamations such as 'Oh!' and 'Ow!' are used to show strong feeling. (They are also called interjections). Here are some examples. Notice that we use an exclamation mark after them.

Showing pain: Ow! Oh! Ouch!

Showing surprise: Oh! Ah!

Showing amusement: Ha! Ha!

Showing dislike or disgust: Ugh!

Lack of understanding: Eh! really?

Showing annoyance: Bah! Drat!

Help! Help!

You naughty boy!

Stop! Don't move!

You liar !

Isn't She tall !

Look out !

Be careful !

Ouch !

Be quiet !

Ow

How kind of you!

Hey! Hey !

Ow!

Ooooooh!

Tut! Tut!

➤ **Inverted commas (Speech marks, quotation marks) (“”)**

We can use double inverted commas (“...”) or single ones (‘...’) sometimes double inverted commas are more useful because they cannot be confused with an apostrophe.

Notice how the punctuation of direct speech is different when a speech verb interrupts a sentence as

(a) below.

“Uncle will come this evening,” Father said, “Unless it rains heavily.”

Sometime speech occurs within speech.

(b) Susan said, “What did Mary say when you gave her the letter?” Jane replied, “As far as I can remember, she said, ‘That’s good’ or something like that.”

When you write down dialogue, remember that each new speaker starts a new paragraph.

➤ **Using an apostrophe(‘)**

We can use an apostrophe to show that one or more letters is/are missing. didn’t, can’t, o’clock, won’t, etc

When an apostrophe is used to show possession, you can follow these guidelines.

- Add ‘s to a singular noun: Mary’s key, the women’s car Add ‘s to plural noun which does not end in ‘s’ the women’s voices, a children’s playground, the fishermen’s boats.

➤ **Using of colon(:)**

A colon can give details of a word before it.

- Vimala has three hobbies: Running, playing games and singing.
- Mary had many things to do: Sweep the floor, wash the clothes, wash the dishes and put them away.

➤ **Using a semicolon(;))**

The main use of a semicolon is to replace a full stop between sentences when we feel that the two sentences are closely connected. Many writers rarely use a semicolon.

- It began to grow dark, and a chilly breeze swept in from the sea, we knew it was time to go home.
- Peter got out of bed and looked out of the window; he wondered what kind of a day lay ahead of him.

➤ **Using a dash(-)**

A single dash marks a break in a sentence. The writer wants the reader to pause for a moment before reading the rest of the sentence.

- Saturday was a day Pauline would always remember—a day which brought her everlasting joy.

➤ **Using Capital Letters (A,B,C)**

The word “I” is always written with a capital letter. Newspaper often uses capital letters for all the words in a headline on the front of the page. In addition, we use capital letters at the beginning of the following.

- The first word in a sentence
- The first word of direct speech (dialogue)
- When introducing a quotation
- A title or rank. (Major Johnson)

Exercise # 1

- (i) he said to me do you get up early in the morning
- (ii) no she is not going to help me
- (iii) what a pity
- (iv) he worked hard however he did not succeed
- (v) vow we have won the game
- (vi) what do you want to see first asked zubair
- (vii) i told arif that i was not going to london next month
- (viii) its plain to see said she there are too many buts in that sentence
- (ix) our exams begin on wednesday april 24
- (x) hurry we are getting late.

Exercise # 2

- (i) i saw anam ifra susan and kanwal at the wedding last Saturday
- (ii) money is all they are concerned with it is very important to them



- (iii) mr qamar is an engineer he works in a factory however he is also a very good painter
- (iv) nabeel is a very pleasant and helpful boy not a bit like his father i quite like him
- (v) my grandmother likes to read quietly that is why she prefers to live by herself
- (vi) i started to get out of bed then i remembered that it was a holiday
- (vii) the sky grew darker and darker the wind increased in strength blowing all the papers off the table
- (viii) the need for coats is limited in this area for the winter is not very cold as it is elsewhere
- (ix) my sister hopes to be a social worker when she is older she wants to go to a university
- (x) after the operation shazia could not eat or sleep very well a short walk made him feel faint so she often had to rest.

ANSWER KEY

Exercise # 1

- (i) He said to me, "Do you get up early in the morning ?"
- (ii) No, she is not going to help me.
- (iii) What a pity ?
- (iv) He worked hard, however, he did not succeed.
- (v) Vow ! We have won the game.
- (vi) "What do you want to see first ?", asked Zubair.
- (vii) I told Arif that I was not going to London next month.
- (viii) "It's plain to see," said she, "there are two many buts in that sentence."
- (ix) Our exams begin on Wednesday, April 24.
- (x) Hurry ! We are getting late.

Exercise # 2

- (i) I saw Anam, Ifra, Susan and Kanwal at the wedding last Saturday.
- (ii) Money is all they are concerned with, it is very important to them.
- (iii) Mr. Qamar is an engineer, he works in a factory, however, he is also a very good painter.
- (iv) Nabeel is a very pleasant and helpful boy, not a bit like his father, I quite like him.
- (v) My grandmother likes to read quietly that is why she prefers to live by herself.
- (vi) I started to get out of bed, then I remembered that it was a holiday.
- (vii) The sky grew darker and darker, the wind increased in strength blowing all the papers off the table.
- (viii) The need for coats is limited in this area, for the winter is not very cold as it is elsewhere.
- (ix) My sister hopes to be a social worker, when she is older she wants to go to a university.
- (x) After the operation Shazia could not eat or sleep very well, a short walk made him feel faint so she often had to rest.



VOICES

9 BASIC RULES TO CONVERT ACTIVE INTO PASSIVE VOICE.

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Subject	Object
Object	Subject
V1, v2, v3 & v4	V3
I	Me
We	Us
He	Him
She	Her
They	Them
	Use by before object

Exercise # 1

- (xi) I drink milk at night.
- (xii) We watch TV for an hour daily.
- (xiii) You do not write good poems.
- (xiv) He does not do it.
- (xv) What do you call it ?
- (xvi) Who teaches you ?
- (xvii) My friend speak English.
- (xviii) Does it hurt you ?
- (xix) Why do you waste time ?
- (xx) How do you drive the car ?

Exercise # 2

- (i) I am waiting for you
- (ii) We are solving sums.
- (iii) You are not taking interest in Maths.
- (iv) Is she checking copies ?
- (v) Are they buying a new car ?
- (vi) What is causing the disease ?
- (vii) Who is making mischief ?
- (viii) Yasmin is wearing red clothes ?
- (ix) Is it hurting you ?
- (x) Why are you opening the tin ?

Exercise # 3

- (i) I have won a prize.
- (ii) We have not met her.
- (iii) Have you taken the medicine ?
- (iv) What has broken it ?
- (v) Who has done it ?
- (vi) Her brother has sold the car.
- (vii) Why have you torn up the letter ?
- (viii) They have wasted money.
- (ix) Ali and Hasan have joined the army.
- (x) My sister has made tea.

Exercise # 4

- (i) I learnt Arabic in two years.

- (ii) We did not break the rules.
- (iii) Our neighbor shouted at the children.
- (iv) She saw a horrible dream.
- (v) What angered you ?
- (vi) Who opened the door ?
- (vii) Did you not attend the party ?
- (viii) Did you get a haircut yesterday ?
- (ix) We had lunch at 2 pm
- (x) My parents loved her very much

Exercise # 5

- (i) Zenab was playing with dolls.
- (ii) They were not following me.
- (iii) Where you sending presents to your cousins ?
- (iv) How was he eating mangoes ?
- (v) It was worrying me.
- (vi) Was Shaheen doing a job ?
- (vii) Who was talking to you ?
- (viii) They were changing the tyres of their car ?
- (ix) She was punishing him.
- (x) Were you ringing the bills ?

Exercise # 6

- (i) He had take these photographs.
- (ii) Had you caught the thief ?
- (iii) Why had you not informed me of the change of plan ?
- (iv) Who had seen it ?
- (v) Our team had lost the match.
- (vi) She had put on weight.
- (vii) What had struck you ?
- (viii) Had you met her mother ?
- (ix) Had you forgotten me ?
- (x) They had lost the way.

Exercise # 7

- (i) We will grow more plants.
- (ii) Who will do it ?
- (iii) Will you write poems ?
- (iv) What will change him ?
- (v) I will not teach her.
- (vi) Why will you not teach her ?
- (vii) Will Pakistan make progress ?
- (viii) I will paint it.
- (ix) Students will pass the test easily.
- (x) The rains will increase the yield of our crops.

Exercise # 8

- (i) I will have done it y the.
- (ii) We will have seen this movie four times after this.
- (iii) Will you have bought a new cycle in two weeks ?
- (iv) Why will you have thrown it away ?
- (v) They will have changed all the rules shortly.
- (vi) They will have made great progress by 2010
- (vii) We will have visited many countries by next year.
- (viii) Why will you have changed your profession ?
- (ix) Will he have caught a serious disease in some years ?
- (x) I will have learnt German by 2009.



Exercise # 9

- (i) I could speak English at five.
- (ii) We might lose the way.
- (iii) You must help her.
- (iv) He may help him.
- (v) She would take science at college.
- (vi) It will delay you.
- (vii) You have to take exercise daily.
- (viii) This medicine will cure you.
- (ix) We should make some changes in our programme
- (x) You can take my pen.

Exercise # 10

- (i) She gave me a watch.
- (ii) My father teaches her English.
- (iii) They send them gifts.
- (iv) They will show him your photos.
- (v) They took her to hospital.
- (vi) He wrote her many letters.
- (vii) He read me two stories.
- (viii) Her father showed me the right path.
- (ix) I can do you this favor.
- (x) An ambulance took him to hospital.

Exercise # 11

- (i) Help the poor.
- (ii) Don't hurt your mother.
- (iii) Take it home.
- (iv) Do the exercise again.
- (v) Don't waste your time.
- (vi) Learn the new words.
- (vii) Obey your parents.
- (viii) Don't throw it away.
- (ix) Fill in the blanks.
- (x) Don't make mistakes.

Exercise # 12

- (i) Who did it ?
- (ii) My friend loves flowers.
- (iii) We have changed our sofa.
- (iv) They can find the driver.
- (v) I send her good wishes at Eid.
- (vi) Raza is taking photographs.
- (vii) Saima was washing clothes.
- (viii) He had not signed the cheques.
- (ix) They will disagree with him.
- (x) Does it worry up ?

ANSWER KEY**Exercise # 1**

- (i) Milk is drunk at night by me.
- (ii) TV is watched for an hour daily by us.
- (iii) Good poems are not written by you.
- (iv) It is not done by him.
- (v) What is it called by you ?
- (vi) Who are you taught by ? OR By whom are you taught ?
- (vii) English is spoken by my friends.
- (viii) Are you hurt by it ?
- (ix) Why is time wasted by you ?



- (x) How is the car driven by you ?

Exercise # 2

- (i) You are being waited by me.
- (ii) Sums are being done by us.
- (iii) Interest in Maths is not being taken by you.
- (iv) Are copies being checked by you ?
- (v) Is a new car being bought by them ?
- (vi) What is the disease being caused by ?
- (vii) Who are mischiefs being made by ? OR By whome are mischiefs being made ?
- (viii) Red clothes are being worn by Yasmin.
- (ix) Are you being hurt by it ?
- (x) Why is the tin being opened by you ?

Exercise # 3

- (i) A prize has been won by me.
- (ii) She has not been met by us.
- (iii) Has the medicine been taken by you ?
- (iv) What has It been broken by ?
- (v) Who has it been done by ?
- (vi) The car has been sold by her mother.
- (vii) Why has the letter been torn up by you ?
- (viii) Money has been wasted by them.
- (ix) The army has been joined by Ali and Hasan.
- (x) Tea has been made by my sister.

Exercise # 4

- (i) Arabic was learnt in two years by me.
- (ii) The rules were not broken by us
- (iii) The children were shouted at by our neighbor.
- (iv) A horrible dream was seen by her.
- (v) What were you angered by ?
- (vi) Who was the door opened by ?
- (vii) Was the party not attended by you ?
- (viii) Was a haircut got yesterday by you ?
- (ix) Lunch was had at 2 p.m by us.
- (x) She was loved very much by my parents.

Exercise # 5

- (i) Dolls were being played with by Zenab
- (ii) I was not being followed by them
- (iii) Were resents being sent to your cousins by you ?
- (iv) How were mangoes being eaten by him ?
- (v) I was being worried by it.
- (vi) Was a job being done by Shaheen ?
- (vii) Who were you being talked to by ?
- (viii) The tyres of their cars were being changed by them
- (ix) He was being punished by here.
- (x) Were the bills being signed by you ?

Exercise # 6

- (i) These photographs had been taken by him.
- (ii) Had the thief been caught by you ?
- (iii) Why had I not been informed of the change of plan by you ?
- (iv) Who had it been seen by ?
- (v) The match had been lost by our team.
- (vi) Weight had been put on by her.

- (vii) What had you been struck by ?
- (viii) Had her mother been met by you ?
- (ix) Had I been forgotten by you ?
- (x) The way had been lost by them.

Exercise # 7

- (i) More plants will be grown by us.
- (ii) Who will it be done by ?
- (iii) Will poems be written by you.
- (iv) What will he be changed by ?
- (v) She will not be taught by me.
- (vi) Why will she not be taught by you ?
- (vii) Will progress be made by Pakistan ?
- (viii) It will be painted by me.
- (ix) Will progress be made by Pakistan.
- (x) The yield of our crops will be increased by the rains.

Exercise # 8

- (i) It will have been done by them by me ?
- (ii) This movie will have been seen four times after this by us.
- (iii) Will a new cycle have been bought in two weeks by you ?
- (iv) Why will it have been thrown away by you ?
- (v) All the rules will have been changed shortly by them
- (vi) Great progress will have been made by 2010 by the,
- (vii) Many countries will have been visited by next year by us.
- (viii) Why will your profession have been changed by you ?
- (ix) Will a serious disease have been caught by you ?
- (x) German will have been learnt by 2009 by me.

Exercise # 9

- (i) English could be spoken at five by me.
- (ii) The way might be lost by us.
- (iii) She must be helped by you.
- (iv) They may be helped by him.
- (v) Science would be taken at college by her.
- (vi) You will be delayed by it.
- (vii) Exercise has to be taken daily by you.
- (viii) You ought to be cured by this medicine.
- (ix) Some changes should be made in our program (by us)
- (x) My pen can be taken by you.

Exercise # 10

- (i) I was given a watch by her.
- (ii) She is taught English by my father.
- (iii) They are sent gifts by them.
- (iv) He will be shown your photos by them.
- (v) She was taken to hospital by them.
- (vi) She was written many letters by him.
- (vii) I was read tow stories by him.
- (viii) I was shown the right path by her father.
- (ix) You can be done this favour by me OR This favour can be done to you by me.
- (x) He was taken to hospital by an ambulance.

Exercise # 11

- (i) Let the poor be helped.
- (ii) Let you mother not be hurt.

- (iii) Let it be taken home.
- (iv) Let the exercise be done again.
- (v) Let your time not be wasted.
- (vi) Let the new words be learnt.
- (vii) Let your parents be obeyed.
- (viii) Let it not be thrown away.
- (ix) Let the blanks be filled in
- (x) Let mistakes not be made.

Exercise # 12

- (i) Who was it done by ?
- (ii) Flowers are love loved by my friend.
- (iii) Our sofa has been change (by us)
- (iv) The driver can be fined (by them)
- (v) Good wishes are sent to her at Eid by me.
- (vi) Photographs are being taken by Raza.
- (vii) Clothes were being washed by Saima.
- (viii) The cheques had not been signed by him.
- (ix) He will be disagreed with by them.
- (x) Are you worried by it ?

JOIN FOR MORE!!!
IMPORTANT ESSAYS
SCIENCE IS BLESSING OR CURSE

Just about 6000 years ago, men lived in a cave. He dressed himself in skins. He fed himself by hunting and fishing. He had to do everything with his own hands. His world was narrow, dark, difficult and dangerous. Modern man lives a vastly different life. He is comfortably and elegantly housed, fed and clothed. His world is broad, bright, easy and reasonably safe. Old-time physical exertion is no longer necessary for him.

It is science that has brought about this "brave new world". It is blessing. Let us first look at the bright side of the medal.

Science has made wonderful machines. It has discovered marvellous energies which run these machines. Man need no longer toil and moil with his hands and legs. The dream of a push-button existence has come true for him.

Distance has been annihilated. Modern transport and communication have made the world shrink almost to nothing. Men and things and news and views can griddle the globe with lightning speed.

Our lives have become healthier. Modern hygiene, sanitation, medicine and surgery are conquering more and more physical and mental ills day by day. No disease is beyond cure now.

The production of food has increased. Industry has been revolutionised. Starvation has been controlled. In short, the scientific progress is amazing.

It is an establishment fact that science has made valuable contribution to the development of human intellect. But the moral development of man or moral values has been totally neglected. Science has provided us

knowledge but unfortunately it is not being put to right use. We have more knowledge and skills but less of character and self-control. This scientific development has out-stripped our moral or spiritual progress and made us selfish, greedy and cruel. It has made our thinking materialistic.

The existing condition without a balance will make our lives miserable with a horrible future. As it is said that knowledge has come but wisdom lingers.

STUDENT LIFE

OR

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GOOD STUDENT

JOIN

FOR

MORE!!!

Student life is a temporary period of man's life but it is of vital importance. It is the time when the seed of future prosperity and happiness is to be sown. As he will sow at this stage of life, so will he reap in his later life. The first duty of an ideal student is to study. The students constitute a class by themselves. Great responsibilities lie on them.

An ideal student does not waste his time and energy on trash. He seeks the teacher's guidance. He has faith in the superior knowledge of his teachers. An ideal student is not a book-worm. He is keen but not blind. He selects his reading wisely. He has well defined tastes and he develops them with patience and care.

Constant and unbroken reading makes a person dull. It also affects one's health. So an ideal student is interested in games and sports. He may not be an excellent player of any game, but he at least participates as a spectator. He also participates in as many general activities as possible. He picks and chooses according to his taste.

Many students look upon discipline as a check on their freedom. An ideal student regards discipline with respect and understanding. With him discipline is not an external force. He disciplines himself. He is well-behaved and he respects his teachers, parents and elders. He is grateful, helpful and co-operative. In his personal appearance he is neat and clean and simple. He is not impudent.

An ideal student takes interest in politics but in a limited way. He tries his best to understand what is happening in the country and in the world. But he keeps his mind open.

An intelligent interest in studies, wide but systematic reading, interest in extra-curricular activities, general knowledge, simplicity and grace, these are some of the most important qualities of an ideal student.



VALUE OF DISCIPLINE IN HUMAN LIFE

By the term discipline is meant according to rules. The term discipline, therefore, means that all our actions should be done in perfect accordance with certain principles or rules laid down for guiding us in the right path. So discipline leads to harmony or order whereas in discipline leads to confusion or disorder.

Discipline is the key tone of the wordly order, means the universe rests on discipline. The planets do not collide with one another but move along their orbits according to rules; there are food tide and ebbtide in the sea; the air blows, the river flows, the flower blooms, the fruits ripen and fall all according to rules. If there were no observance of rules, the world would have been a veritable hell of chaos and confusion.

Discipline should be maintain in every walk of life. A house, where there is no discipline, is just like a hell. So discipline should be enforced on children at home. The home, infact, is the first place to teach the value of discipline.

The discipline instilled into child's character at home is furthers improved in the educational institution. No life is worth living and is of any value which is not orderly and disciplined.

Coming out of their educational institutions they enter the world of practical life. Those who obey rules are happy but those who violet are unhappy and suffer. Discipline works every where. It controls our physical movements and activities; it controls our morals and even our religion. There is no sphere in heaven and earth where discipline does not dominate.

FEMALE EDUCATION

The history of progress of the human race is the history of education. Hence it is necessary for every person, man and woman to be educated. Women should be educated like men, otherwise there can be no peace or no progress.

Napoleon was once asked what the greatest need of France was. He answered,

"Motherland's National progress is impossible without trained and educated mothers".

If the women in any country are not educated, about half of people in that country will be ignorant. The result is that such a country will not be able to go along with other nations in development and progress.

There is a controversy in Pakistan whether women should receive higher education or not. If the women are mentally fit to receive higher education, so we should allow them to have it.

A perfect woman has to play three distinct parts in the course of her life in each of which certain duties are expected of her. It is only by the help of education that she can do them satisfactorily.

The first duty of a woman is to be a good daughter. The second is to be a good wife and the third is to be a good mother. Education teacher a woman what she should be. It also teaches her how she should do it to be a good daughter, a good wife and a good mother. There is a saying in English,

"The hands that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Thus education will enable women to make their parents, husbands and children true happy. Consequently it is very important that women should be educated.

CAUSES OR DISADVANTAGES OF POLLUTION

The word "Pollute" means to destroy the purity of things. To make every dirty pollution, today, has become a grave problem which is destroying the purity of the air, the seas and the land, threatens the survival of living things.

Atmospheric pollution as a result of emissions of carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides and hydrocarbons has become the subject of growing concern and has led to increasing pressure for restrictions of the burning fossils fuels. It is estimated that currently more than 20 billion tons of carbon dioxide are being released in the atmosphere in this way every year. The discharge of these air pollutants is infecting rivers lakes and oceans.

Pakistan has a high rate of population growth. More mouths to feed compel increase in production and result in more and more industrialization. All the factories give off smokes and gases as part of their normal operation and have a harmful effect on the health of the people living in the surroundings.

Very often these chemical poisons are carried for miles in the air and pollute the atmosphere. If pollution is not checked, the solid and liquid waste discharged in the rivers and canals would endanger marine, animal and human life.

This factor is of grave concern because Pakistan depends on its waterways for the fulfilment of so many of its needs.

Auto rickshaws, buses and trucks leaving dark trails of carbon monoxide are a common sight in the big cities of the country. Unfortunately, we have no noise abatement society or agency to curb such pollution.

MY AIM IN LIFE

Every person a man or woman has one or the other ambition in life. It is always a good thing to have an ambition in one's life. A man or woman without an ambition is really unfortunate person. As it does not have any set destination, it will reach nowhere. Without any set aim a person can achieve nothing in his life. An ambition is very essential in one's life.

My ambition in life is to become a teacher. I do not want wealth. I do not want to lead the glamorous life of an actor. But I want to serve my country in a very humble capacity. Nearly 70% of the Pakistanis are illiterate. I want to educate my countrymen. I really feel that I can serve my fellowmen best by becoming a teacher. This is in spite of the fact that teachers in our country are ill-paid. But money is not my main motto in life.

A teacher is a real friend, philosopher and guide of the students. He serves the cause of education. According to Plato education is the turning of the inner eye towards light. The teacher removes the ignorance from the minds of his students. I want to realize the same ideals in my life as a teacher for which great men like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle had worked throughout their life.

A realized that if we are able to remove ignorance, illiteracy and superstitions from our country, we can develop it into a great country. I possess the zeal of a missionary for this profession and I know that if I join it, the ambition of my life will be fulfilled greatly. I shall not only teach my students the theoretical education but I would try my best to develop their character.

IMPORTANT OF GAME

The ideal of a good and perfect life is to have a sound mind in a sound body. Body and mind should work at their best. Such as the best way to keep the limbs fit is to exercise them in sports and games of physical skill and strength.

This indeed is the importance of games, and there is no society which has not its own special kinds of games. The proper end of games is bodily health and physical fitness.

Sports and games have now come to stay in our civilization as an essential feature of human activity, and their object is not merely fun, they also instil the spirit of discipline and team-work. This is no doubt true. The discipline that is gained in playing up games is invaluable in later life.

Our young men and women should take active part in sports and games. The habit of taking part in games and sports is good and it makes us strong, healthy and fit, it teaches us how to use our energy in the right way.

But all good things sometimes become bad. This is a strange but the true fact about human activities. Sports and games should be so organised that they will not interfere with studies of our youth. Life is not all sports. They are only a part, though a very important part.

MUSLIM UNITY

OR

UNITY OF THE MUSLIM WORLD

Muslim Unity is a term that refers to establishing a good and peaceful relations among the various Islamic dominations and usually refers to political unity in the form of a caliphate some sort of federalism between Muslim nations. Muslim unity is very simple. In Islam, Muslims are united five times a day, in the form of Namaz. In mosques there are Muslims of all areas some are Arabic, Sindhi, Pathan speaking different languages, but

when they emerge they forget all their differences and are brothers among themselves. And when they go to offer their prayers at the mosque, they usually discuss their problem with each other, or the problems of their country or nation, or they even make friends.

Another way of Muslim unity is fraternity. It means brother hood. In Islam all the Muslims are brother to one another, they do not betray their brother Muslims now become a source of trouble for them. They expand love by giving gifts to each other. In this way fraternity is the second way of Muslim unity.

The most important is only one way to achieve the unity of Muslim Ummah and that way is the way of Muhammad (S.A.W.). This way was used by the companions of Allah's messenger and the Muslim scholars during the 13 centuries of Muslim rule of this world.

Muslims must think as one nation and must overcome the linguistic, geographical, regional and ethnic differences. Muslims must leave linguistic and regional nationalism behind and become one body. If any part of the body feels pain the entire body should feel it and find the cure for it.

“May Allah keep us on the right path, the path of SALEHEEN and keep us with the SALEHEEN (AMEEN).”

THE ROLE OF MEDIA

Here is no denying the fact that Media means some organizations which are engaged in providing and focusing the day to day activities and the literary patterns or sequences on any affairs as a tentative flow of the world through their publications virtually. They act like the mirrors which reflects the news and views through their cosmopolitan outlook.

There are two kinds of media, one is print media which consists of radio, television, internet or cable net, cable T.V. networks and satellite transmission.

Electronic media is the second kind, it is a big mass of communication. It provides the direct effect on common people. It is the great source to provide entertainment to people. Electronic media give information, news and current affairs in a second through out the world. Through satellite transmission and cable T.V. network people get satellite transmission and cable T.V. directly influence on the life of people.

The media like Television, Radio, Newspaper, Internets play a vital role in a country in the field of economics, trade and commerce, literature, science and technology, religion, sociology and other related affairs for development further. Internet for email is basically for mail transmission electronically among people. Only the difference is the simplicity and speed in the information transmission via computer and internet. There are offcourse other communication devices like phone, fax, telex, but often those are too costly. Among all the media of information transmission, internet email is the best as it is the cheapest and also the fastest.

The conclusion is that the role of media cannot be denied, it is very important in our modern world. As it is a source of direct relation with common people so should also realise our duty to maintain the moral values of our society.

PROBLEMS OF KARACHI CITY

City life has many problems traffic problem, water problem, housing problem, electric problem etc. Karachi is the heart of Pakistan. It is the biggest city of our country. There are so many problems, infact a host of problems surround the Karachites at every step. If one problem is solved, another problem lies in wait for them.

First in that all around the proper city, we find suburban localities are sprouting without an end. Next is the problem of transport. There are number of buses and mini-buses in which the majority of people travel but because of the increasing population the number is still very small. Again the traffic in Karachi is now beyond control. Traffic rules are openly violated.

On the other hand, the supply of power is inadequate and far from satisfactory. Power breakdown is quite frequently in almost all the areas of the city. The work in factories, hospitals, offices suffers because of frequent breakdown for hours. Water supply is also posing a big problem for the people. What ever projects of greater water supply in the city are completed the increase in population always out-distances them.

Housing problem is yet another problem, the bulk of population is poor, so people are worst effected by the shortage of houses. Again, the shortage of good schools badly affects the education of children.

There are also more problems in which adulteration corruption and bribery in offices, lack of medical faculties, crimes of thefts and violence, plagning the lives of the Karachites. It is very unfortunate that even after sixty two years of our independence, we have not been able to overcome any of the fore mentioned problems.

DO AS DIRECTED

Karachi Board 2004

- (xxi) He obeys his mother .
- (xxii) I have written an essay
- (xxiii) I was scolded by my mother.
- (xxiv) The old man lives from hand to mouth.
- (xxv) I liked the way he welcomed me.
- (xxvi) Who called you intelligent ?
- (xxvii) The sun rises in the east.
- (xxviii) He said, " I am sorry to be late"
- (xxix) He is wasting his time.
- (xxx) It is raining since morning.
- (xxxi) Ahmed said, "I missed the train yesterday."
- (xxxii) is Islamabad the capital of pakistan
- (xxxiii) He is known _____ every body.
- (xxxiv) I committed a mistake.
- (xxxv) Did he learn his lesson properly ?

- (Change the negative form)
- (Change the voice)
- (Change the voice)
- (Change into past continuous tense)
- (Change into negative form)
- (Change the voice)
- (Change into Interrogative form)
- (Change into direct narration)
- (Change into past perfect tense)
- (Correct the sentence)
- (Change into direct form)
- (Punctuate the sentence)
- (Insert preposition)
- (Change into negative form)
- (Change into an assertive sentence)

Karachi Board 2005

- (i) What are you doing ?
- (ii) I gave him a book
- (iii) She said to him, "I met your uncle yesterday"
- (iv) The man is mortal.
- (v) _____ Pujab is _____ fertile province of Pakistan.
- (vi) His brother is _____ honest man.
- (vii) God helps those _____ help themselves.

- Change into passive voice)
- (Change the voice)
- (Change into indirect narration)
- (correct the sentence)
- (Insert article)
- (Insert article)
- (Insert a pronoun)



- (viii) We played a hockey match
- (ix) He spoke a lie.
- (x) He worked hard because he wanted to win a prize.
- (xi) I run fast.
- (xii) The sun rises from the east.
- (xiii) She did not make a noise.
- (xiv) He does not like it.
- (xv) He said to them, "May you succeed."

- (Change into negative form)
- (Correct the sentence)
- (Change into present indefinite tense)
- (Change into interrogative sentence)
- (Correct the sentence)
- (Change into affirmative)
- (Change into future tense)
- (Change into indirect speech)

Karachi Board 2006

- (i) he is an mba
- (ii) i get up in the morning take a bath have breakfast and go to school
- (iii) Trust _____ God and do the right.
- (iv) She died _____ smallpox
- (v) Lal Latif _____ (die) in 1752.
- (vi) She _____ (forbid) us to go home.
- (vii) Do you see the picture?
- (viii) The villagers refused to pay the tax.
- (ix) She prays five times a day.
- (x) God created us
- (xi) Where was hockey being played by you ?
- (xii) When will she have finished the work ?
- (xiii) The general said, "Advance, my men"
- (xiv) She proposed that we should go for a walk.
- (xv) They said, "Oh! That is non-sense"

- (Punctuate it)
- (Punctuate it)
- (Insert preposition)
- (Insert preposition)
- (Correct form of verb)
- (Correct form of verb)
- (Change into affirmative)
- (Change into negative)
- (Change into past indefinite tense)
- (Change into past perfect tense)
- (Change into voice)
- (Change into voice)
- (Change into narration)
- (Change into narration)
- (Change into narration)

Karachi Board 2007

- (i) aslam left from multan on Monday the 3rd april 2007
- (ii) as days passed latif's love of god grew more and more
- (iii) He is blind _____ one eye.
- (iv) My son is suffering _____ fever
- (v) The patient _____ (die) before the doctor came.
- (vi) She _____ (say) her prayers every morning.
- (vii) Did he do the home work ?
- (viii) He put out the lamp.
- (ix) He will speak the truth.
- (x) He does his home work daily.
- (xi) Don't post these letters.
- (xii) The soldier was ordered by the officer to follow the orders.
- (xiii) He said to me, "I don't like this book"
- (xiv) The father said to his son, "Work hard if you wasn't to succeed in life"
- (xv) He asked me why I was going to Karachi.

- (Punctuate it)
- (Punctuate it)
- (Insert preposition)
- (Insert preposition)
- (Correct form of verb)
- (Correct form of verb)
- (Change into affirmative)
- (Change into negative)
- (Change into simple present tense)
- (Change into interrogative)
- (Change into voice)
- (Change into voice)
- (Change into narration)
- (Change into narration)
- (Change into narration)

Karachi Board 2008

- (i) Ahmed took the S.S.C examination.
- (ii) He spit on the floor.
- (iii) He does not make a mistake.
- (iv) He recommended a better book to his brother.
- (v) He bears all the troubles gladly.
- (vi) Who broke the chair ?
- (vii) I have been surprised by your result.
- (viii) The father said to his son, "Work hard if you want to succeed in life"

- (Change into present indefinite tense)
- (Change into an interrogative)
- (Change into an affirmative)
- (Change into a negative)
- (Change into voice)
- (Change into voice)
- (Change into voice)
- (Change into narration)



- | | | |
|--------|--|---------------------------|
| (ix) | He said to me, "Where do you live" | (Change into narration) |
| (x) | He says that he recites the Holy Quran daily. | (Change into narration) |
| (xi) | This book is free ____ mistakes. | (preposition) |
| (xii) | She has no control ____ her children. | (preposition) |
| (xiii) | I ____ (stay) here until he comes back. | (correct form of verb) |
| (xiv) | She ____ (recite) the Holy Quran for the last two hours. | (correct form of verb) |
| (xv) | She met me ____ day before yesterday. | (insert suitable article) |

ANSWER KEY

Karachi Board 2004

- (i) He does not obey his mother.
- (ii) An essay has been written by me.
- (iii) My mother scolded me.
- (iv) The old man was living from hand to mouth.
- (v) I did not like the way he welcomed me.
- (vi) By whom were you called intelligent ? OR Who were you called intelligent by ?
- (vii) Does the sun rise in the east ?
- (viii) He said that he was sorry to be late.
- (ix) He had wasted his time.
- (x) It has been raining since morning.
- (xi) Ahmed said that he had missed the train the previous day.
- (xii) Is Islamabad the capital of Pakistan ?
- (xiii) To
- (xiv) Did i commit a mistake ?
- (xv) He learned his lesson properly.

Karachi Board 2005

- (i) What is being done by you ?
- (ii) A book was given you him by me . OR He was given a book by me.
- (iii) She told him that she had met his uncle the day before.
- (iv) Man is mortal
- (v) The, a
- (vi) An
- (vii) Who
- (viii) We did not play a hockey match.
- (ix) He told a lie.
- (x) He works hard because he wants to win a prize.
- (xi) Do I run fast ?
- (xii) The sun rises in the east.
- (xiii) She made a noise.
- (xiv) He will not like it.
- (xv) He wished them success.

Karachi Board 2006

- (i) He is an MBA.
- (ii) I get up in the morning, take a bath, have breakfast and go to school.
- (iii) In
- (iv) Of
- (v) Lal Latif died in 1752
- (vi) She forbade us to go home
- (vii) You see the picture.
- (viii) The villagers did not refuse to pay the tax.
- (ix) She prayed five times a day.
- (x) God had created us.
- (xi) Where were you playing hockey ?

- (xii) When will the work have been finished by here ?
- (xiii) The General ordered his men to advance.
- (xiv) She said, "Let's go for a walk"
- (xv) She exclaimed that that was no-sense.

Karachi Board 2007

- (i) Aslam left for Multan on Monday, the 3rd April, 2007.
- (ii) As days passed, Latif's love of God grew more and more.
- (iii) Of
- (iv) From
- (v) The patient had died before the doctor came.
- (vi) She says her prayers every morning.
- (vii) He did his homework.
- (viii) He did not put out the lamp.
- (ix) He speaks the truth.
- (x) Does he do his homework daily ?
- (xi) Let these letters not be posted.
- (xii) The officer ordered the soldier to follow the orders.
- (xiii) He told me that he did not like that book.
- (xiv) The father advised his son to work hard if he wanted to succeed in life.
- (xv) He said to me, "Why are you going to Karachi?"

Karachi Board 2008

- (i) Ahmed takes the S.S.C Examination.
- (ii) Did he spit on the floor ?
- (iii) She makes a mistake.
- (iv) He did not recommend a better book to his brother.
- (v) All the troubles are borne gladly by him.
- (vi) Who was the chair broken by ? OR By whom was the chair broken ?
- (vii) Your result has surprised me.
- (viii) The father advised his son to work hard if he wanted to succeed in life.
- (ix) He asked me where i lived.
- (x) He says, "I recite the Holy Quran daily"
- (xi) From
- (xii) Over
- (xiii) Will stay
- (xiv) Has been reciting
- (xv) The



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Practice Grammar

TENSES MCQS

1. Choose the correct Active Voice:
Many prizes were won by her.
 - a. She wins many prizes
 - b. She won many prizes
 - c. She is winning many prizes
 - d. She will win many prizes
2. Choose the correct Past Perfect Tense:
I drank a glass of orange juice.
 - a. I am drinking a glass of orange juice
 - b. I have drunk a glass of orange juice
 - c. I Will drink a glass of orange juice
 - d. I had drunk a glass of orange juice
3. Choose a proper degree of the Adjective.
Faiza is the ----- student of the class.
 - a. Best
 - b. Good
 - c. Very good
 - d. Better
4. Choose the correct preposition
His heart was soon filled ----- the love of God
 - a. With
 - b. Of
 - c. To
 - d. In
5. Choose the correct Affirmative from:
Salma does not make noise:
 - a. Salma does makes a noise
 - b. Salma makes a noise
 - c. Salma make a noise
 - d. Salma made a noise
6. Choose the correct Answer:
Our Holy Prophet (S.A.W) performed Hajj in the ----
--- year of hijra.
 - a. 9th
 - b. 10th
 - c. 11th
 - d. 12th
7. Choose the correct form of Direct Narration:
Ahmed said that he was sleeping in that room.
 - a. Ahmed said, "He was sleeping in that room."
 - b. Ahmed said, "I am sleeping in this room."
 - c. Ahmed said, "He is sleeping in this room."
 - d. Ahmed said, "He was sleeping in this room."
8. The poem "Miller of the Dee" is written by:
 - a. Robert Frost
 - b. J.H. Leigh Hunt
 - c. Charles Mackay
 - d. William Words Worth
9. The opposite of 'ancient' is:
 - a. Modern
 - b. New
 - c. Old
 - d. Aged
10. Choose the correct Article:
My uncle is ----- honest man.
 - a. A
 - b. The
 - c. An
 - d. None of these
11. Choose the correct Negative Form:
She speaks English very well.
 - a. She does not speak English very well.
 - b. She does not speak English very well.
 - c. She is not speaking English very well.
 - d. She will not speak English very well.
12. Choose the correct Interrogative Form:
I committed a mistake.
 - a. Do I commit a mistake?
 - b. Do I commit a mistake?
 - c. Have I committed a mistake?
 - d. Did I commit a mistake?
13. Select the Correct Passive Voice:
A dog has bitten the boy.
 - a. The boy was bitten by a dog.
 - b. The boy had been bitten by a dog.
 - c. The boy was bit by a dog.
 - d. The boy has been bitten by a dog.
14. Select the Correct Assertive From:
Do they attend their classes?
 - a. They do not attend their classes.
 - b. They did not attend their classes.
 - c. They attend their classes.
 - d. Did they attend their classes?
15. Select the Correct Direct Narration:
She told me that she did not like the pizza.
 - a. She told me, "I did not like the pizza."
 - b. She said to me, "I have not liked the pizza."
 - c. She said to me, "I do not like the pizza."
 - d. She told me, "I will not like the pizza."
16. Choose the correct Articles:
I take -----Eggs in the morning daily.
 - a. A
 - b. An
 - c. The
 - d. None of these
17. Pick out the correct Preposition:
Swat is famous..... Its natural beauty.
 - a. With
 - b. At
 - c. Of
 - d. For
18. Choose the correct Negative sentence:
You do your work.
 - a. You do not your work.
 - b. You did not do your work.
 - c. You do not do your work.
 - d. You do not do your work.
19. Choose the correct Passive Voice from:
Boil the milk.

- a. Milk is boiled.
b. Let the milk boiled.
c. Let the milk be boiled.
d. Let the milk boil.
20. Choose the correct Active Form:
Toys were bought by parents.
a. Parents were bought toys.
b. Parents have bought toys.
c. Parent had bought toys.
d. Parents bought toys.
21. Choose the correct Affirmative from:
We should not ask the question.
a. We should ask the question
b. We shall ask the question
c. We ask the question
d. We would ask the question
22. Pick out the most appropriate word:
As hard as.....
a. Copper
b. Iron
c. Gold
d. Silver
23. Fill in the blank:
A man who entertains guest is called a.....
a. Host
b. Hostess
c. Musician
d. Singer
24. Select proper degree of the adjective:
Bilal is the boy in the class.
a. Tall
b. Very tall
c. Tallest
d. Taller
25. Choose the correct structure of sentence:
Went for friends my all a picnic.
a. My all friends went for a picnic
b. My friend all went for a picnic
c. All my friends went for a picnic
d. My friends went all for a picnic
26. **Helen Keller visited Pakistan in:**
a. 1955
b. 1956
c. 1957
d. 1958
27. **Abu Ben Adhem was a:**
a. Villager
b. Writer
c. Saint
d. King
28. Change the Narration.
Mother asked me if I wasted my time.
a. Mother said to me, "Did you waste your time?"
b. Mother said to me, "Do you waste your time?"
c. Mother said to me, "You wasted your time?"
d. Mother said to me, "Did I waste his time?"
29. Select the correct word:
Main drink of a village is:

- a. Coke
b. Tea
c. Lassie
d. Juice
30. Choose the correct form of Indirect Narration:
Ayesha forbade to pluck the flowers.
a. Ayesha said, "Do not pluck the flowers?"
b. Ayesha said, "Pluck the flowers."
c. Ayesha said, "You should not pluck the flowers."
d. Ayesha said, "Not pluck the flowers."
31. Pick out the correct Interrogative from:
Noman bet on the final cricket match last Sunday.
a. Do Noman bet on the final cricket match last Sunday?
b. Does Noman bet on the final cricket match last Sunday?
c. Had Noman bet on the final cricket match last Sunday?
d. Was Noman bet on the cricket match last Sunday?
32. Select the correct Negative form:
I had to buy a pen.
a. I do not have to buy a pen.
b. I did not have to buy a pen.
c. I had not to buy a pen.
d. I had to do not buy a pen.
33. Choose the correct Assertive form:
Will you have been studying the history?
a. You will have being study the history.
b. You will have been study the history.
c. You will have been studying the history.
d. You will study the history.
34. Pick out the correct passive voice:
Who wrote the story?
a. By whom was this story written?
b. By whom this story was written?
c. This story is written by whom?
d. This story was written by whom?
35. Select the correct Active Voice:
Lame excuses are made by her
a. She made Lame excuses
b. She is making Lame excuses
c. She makes Lame excuses
d. She will make La me excuses
36. Choose the correct Indirect Narration:
He said to me, "How is your health now?"
a. He asked me how his health was then.
b. He asked me how my health is then.
c. HE asked me how my health was then.
d. He said to me how my health is now.
37. Select the correct Direct Narration:
My mother advised me to get up early in the morning.
a. My mother said to me, "Give up early in the morning."
b. My mother said me, "to get up early in the morning."
c. My mother said, "you get up early in the morning."

- d. My mother said to me, "Get up your early in the morning."
38. Choose the correct Punctuated sentence.
She said to raja what do you want
a. She said to raja, what do you want?
b. She said to Raja, "What do you want?"
c. She said to Raja, "What do you want?"
d. She said to Raja, "What do you want?"
39. Pick out the correct meaning:
In the poem "Children" the word "Tender"
means:
a. Hard
b. Delicate
c. Slow
d. Fit
40. Choose the correct date:
All Pakistan Educational Conference was held in Karachi on-----1947.
a. 25th December
b. 14th August
c. 27th November
d. 23rd March
41. Choose the correct word.
"To feed my babies and me"
a. Nurse
b. The Miler
c. Babes
d. Baby
42. Choose the correct Article:
This is -----girl who stood first in the school.
a. A
b. An
c. The
d. None of these
43. Pick out the correct Preposition:
Let me glance-----the headlines.
a. On
b. At
c. Over
d. None of these
44. Select the simple past tense:
They will leave for London.
a. They leave for London.
b. They had left for London.
c. They have left for London
d. They left for London.
45. Choose the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:
She has sold her car.
a. She will have been selling her car.
b. She has been selling her car.
c. She is selling her car.
d. She had been selling her car.
46. Choose the correct Interrogatives From:
She bought books.
a. Did she buy books?
b. Did she buy books?
c. Does she buy books?
d. Did she bring books?
47. Choose the correct preposition:

Mother told to divide the ice cream ----- my five friends among
a. Among
b. With
c. Between
d. Over

48. Choose the correct present continuous tense:
All the children ----- to pass the examination.
a. Tried
b. Were trying
c. Are trying
d. Had tried
49. Choose the correct present perfect tense:
I ----- this way many times before.
a. Am traveling
b. Traveled
c. Have traveled
d. Had traveled
50. Choose the correct name of the poet:
The poem "stopping by woods" is written by.
a. Henry Longfellow
b. James Henry Leigh Hunt
c. William Words Worth
d. Robert Frost
51. Choose the correct Negative Form:
She walks very fast.
a. She does not walk very fast
b. She did not walk very fast
c. She do not walks very fast
d. She do not walk very fast
52. Choose the correct year:
Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in.
a. 1948
b. 1965
c. 1956
d. 1971
53. Choose the correct Active Voice:
A book was read by me.
a. I had read a book
b. I will read a book
c. I read a book
d. I am reading a book
54. Choose the correct Passive Voice:
A dog has bitten the boy.
a. The boy was bitten by a dog.
b. The boy had been bitten by a dog.
c. The boy has been bitten by a dog.
d. The boy was bit by a dog.
55. Choose the correct Direct Narration:
She asked if I had found my passport.
a. She said, "Did you found your passport?"
b. She said, "Have you found your passport?"
c. She said, "Had you find your passport?"
d. She said, "Is the passport found?"
56. Choose the correct Article:
Ali is----- only son of this family.
a. The
b. An
c. A
d. None of these

57. Choose the correct Indirect Narration:
He said, "I am going to the market to get some vegetables."
 a. He said that he is going to the market to get some vegetables.
 b. He said that he was going to the market to get some vegetable.
 c. He said that I went to the market to get some vegetables.
 d. He said that he had gone to the market to get some Vegetables.
58. Choose the suitable Word:
There are very ----- students who are willing to help.
 a. A few
 b. Little
 c. few
 d. Many
59. Choose the cover Year:
Helen Keller was born in
 a. 1908
 b. 1880
 c. 1882
 d. 1890
60. Select the correct Passive From:
He discovered the fact:
 a. The fact was discovered by him.
 b. The fact is discovered by him.
 c. The fact has been discovered by him.
 d. The fact is being discovered by him.
61. Choose the correct "Article for the given sentence:
-----English are Traditional people:
 a. A
 b. An
 c. The
 d. None of these
62. Choose the correct present Indefinite tense:
He and I will take tea:
 a. He and I take tea.
 b. He and I took tea.
 c. He and I take tea.
 d. He and I taking tea.
63. Select the proper degree of the Adjective:
Rahila is a ----- girl.
 a. Best
 b. Better
 c. Good
 d. None of these
64. Select the correct Preposition:
We must be loyal and patriotic-----our country.
 a. With
 b. From
 c. To
 d. Of
65. Choose the correct from of Indirect Narration:
He said,"Whose book is this?"
 a. He asked whose book was that.
 b. He asked whose book that was.
 c. He asked whose is this book.
 d. He asked whose book this was.
66. Choose the correct from of Direct Narration:
I told them that they did not stick to what they said.
 a. I said to them, "You do not stick to what you say."
 b. I said to them, "I do not stick to what you say."
 c. I said to them, "You did not stick to what you say."
 d. I said to them, "You do not stick to what you said."
67. **The poem 'Children' has been composed by:**
 a. Henry Longfellow
 b. Robert Frost
 c. Mrs. Else Kazi
 d. Leigh Hunt
68. **Major Aziz Bhatti was in Hong Kong in:**
 a. 1938
 b. 1948
 c. 1928
 d. 1920
69. **This is the meeting place for men in villages:**
 a. Hotel
 b. Farm House
 c. The village well
 d. Oag
70. Choose the correct Affirmative From:
She did not make a delicious cake.
 a. She makes a delicious cake.
 b. She made a delicious cake.
 c. She had a delicious cake.
 d. She did make a delicious cake.
71. Choose the correct Negative From:
Ali gets good grades.
 a. Ali does not get good grades
 b. Ali did not get good grades
 c. Ali does not gets good grades
 d. Ali has not got good grades
72. Choose the correct Interrogative Form:
I take exercise in the morning
 a. Did I take exercise in the morning?
 b. Do I take exercise in the morning?
 c. Am I taking exercise in the morning?
 d. Do I take exercise in the morning?
73. Select the correct Passive Voice:
Don't open the door to strangers.
 a. The door not opened to strangers.
 b. Let the door not opened to strangers.
 c. Let the door don't open to strangers.
 d. Let the door not be opened to strangers.
74. Choose the correct Active from:
What is this disease caused by?
 a. What causes this disease?
 b. What caused this disease?
 c. What does cause this disease?
 d. What is this disease caused?
75. Choose the correct "Article for the given sentence:
----- Tea without sugar is yours.
 a. The
 b. A

- c. An
d. None of these
76. Choose the correct past perfect tense:
Zahid sings a song.
a. Zahid has sung a song
b. Zahid sang a song
c. Zahid had sung a song
d. Zahid will sing a song
77. Select the correct Passive Voice:
He will not catch a ball.
a. A ball had not been caught by him
b. A ball will not be caught by him
c. A ball will not have caught by him
d. A ball was not being caught by him
78. Choose the correct Active form:
Two cars were sold by her.
a. She was sold two cars.
b. She has sold two cars.
c. She sold two cars.
d. She had sold two cars.
79. Choose the correct Passive form:
Nomads are pitching tents.
a. Tents are being pitched by Nomads.
b. Tents were pitched by Nomads.
c. Tents were pitched by Nomads.
d. Tents were being pitched by Nomads
80. Choose the correct form of Indirect Narration:
I said to my friend, "Will you come tomorrow?"
a. I asked my friend if you would come the next day.
b. I asked my friend if he would come the next day.
c. I asked my friend if he will come the next day.
d. I asked my friend if you will come the next day.
81. Choose the correct form of Indirect Narration:
You forbade me to go there.
a. You said to me, "Go there."
b. You said to me, "Don't go there."
c. You said to me, "Do you go there?"
d. You said to me, "You can go there."
82. Choose the correct meaning of the following phrase:
"With flying colors"
a. With many colors
b. With colorful articles.
c. With good result
d. With colorful birds.
83. **Mrs. Elsa Kazi wrote poetry in English & ----- languages**
a. German
b. French
c. Sindhi
d. Spanish
84. **The poem "The miller of the Dee" has been composed by.....**
a. Charles Mackay
b. Henry Longfellow
c. Robert Forst
d. Mrs. Elsa Kazi
85. Choose the correct Affirmative Form:

She does not speak English:

- a. She speak English
b. She spoke English
c. She speaks English
d. She does speak English
86. Choose the correct Negative form:
He respects his elders.
a. He did not respect his elders
b. He cannot respect his elders
c. He will not respect his elders
d. He does not respect his elders.
87. Choose the correct Interrogative Form:
The burglar breaks into the house?
a. Does burglar break into the house?
b. Does the burglar break into the house?
c. Did the burglar break into the house?
d. Did the burglar broke into the house?
88. Select the proper degree of the adjective:
He is tallest boy in the class.
a. An
b. A
c. The
d. None of these
89. Select the correct Preposition:
We write a pen.
a. Of
b. Off
c. With
d. From
90. Choose the correct form of the direct narration:
She said to her mother that when she reached home, she had not found her there,
a. She said her mother, "When she reached home, she did not find you there."
b. She said to her mother, "When I reached home, I did not find you there."
c. She is saying to her mother, "When she reaches home, she does not find her mother there."
d. She says to her mother, "When I reach home, I did not find you there."
91. **The poet/poetess of the poem 'daffodils' is:**
a. Anonymous
b. Mrs. Elsa Kazi
c. William Wordsworth
d. Henry Longfellow
92. Choose the correct affirmative form:
Will you not pay for us?
a. Would you pay for us?
b. Will you be praying for us?
c. Would you have prayed for us?
d. Will you pray for us?
93. Choose the correct affirmative form:
We do not make a noise.
a. We does make a noise
b. We made a noise
c. We make a noise
d. We are making a noise
94. Choose the most suitable article for the sentence:
Honest men speak truth.

- a. An
b. The
c. A
d. None of these
95. Choose the correct form of the indirect narration:
He says, "I am weak in English."
a. He says that he is weak in English.
b. He says that he was weak in English.
c. He says that I am weak in English.
d. He said that he is weak in English.
96. Choose the correct Interrogative form:
I am learning my lesson
a. Am I learning my lesson?
b. Did I learn my lesson?
c. Was I learning my lesson?
d. Do I learn my lesson?
97. Choose the correct meaning of the given phrase:
A rainy day
a. A day of the rainy season.
b. A good time
c. A difficult time
d. High time
98. Select proper degree of the adjective for the sentence:
Ali is the Student in the class.
a. Good
b. Very good
c. Better
d. Best
99. Choose the correct active form:
The Holy Quran is recited by me.
a. I recited the Holy Quran
b. I have recited the Holy Quran
c. I am reciting the Holy Quran
d. I recite the Holy Quran
100. Choose the correct passive voice
He was planting a tree in the garden.
a. In the garden a tree was planted by him.
b. A tree was being planted by him in the garden.
c. A tree had planted in the garden by him.
d. A tree has been planted by him in the garden.
101. **Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon him), the Prophet of Islam, was born in A.D:**
a. 570
b. 571
c. 572
d. 671
102. Complete the given phrase:
As brave as.....
a. A dog
b. A donkey
c. A monkey
d. A loin
103. Choose the most suitable preposition for the given sentence:
Trust..... God and hope for the best.
a. In
b. For
c. At
d. Into

104. **Helen Keller visited Pakistan in A.D:**

- a. 1965
b. 1956
c. 1958
d. 1957

105. Choose the correct Affirmative form:

The Dog did not bark at the strangers.

- a. The dog barks at the strangers
b. The dog did bark at the strangers
c. The dog barked at the strangers
d. The dog does bark at the strangers

106. **The headmaster looked ----- the matter.**

- a. After
b. On
c. At
d. Into

107. Choose the correct Past perfect Tense

Zahida sings a song.

- a. Zahida sang a song
b. Zahida sang a song
c. Zahida has sung a song
d. Zahida had sang a song

108. Choose the correct Negative form:

You play hockey

- a. You has not played hockey
b. You did not play hockey
c. You do not play hockey
d. You have not played hockey

109. Choose the correct Article

Zahida is ----- most obedient child.

- a. The
b. An
c. A
d. None of these

110. **'Otaq' is the meeting place for:**

- a. Women
b. Girls
c. Men
d. Boys

111. Choose the correct Interrogative form:

I committed a mistake

- a. Do I commit a mistake?
b. Did I commit a mistake?
c. Do I committed a mistake?
d. Did I committed a mistake?

112. Change into Active Voice.

The cow has been milked by the lady

- a. The lady milked the cow
b. The lady has milked the cow
c. The lady had milked the cow
d. The lady have milked cow.

113. **Abou Ben Adhem was a:**

- a. Poet
b. Saint
c. Writer
d. King

114. **Daffodils is written by:**

- a. Mrs. Elsa Kazi
b. Henry Leigh Hunt
c. William Wordsworth

- d. Charles Mackey
115. Choose the correct form of Indirect Narration:
Ahmad said, "He is sleeping in this room".
a. Ahmad said that he was sleeping in that room.
b. Ahmad told that he was sleeping in this room.
c. Ahmad said that he is sleeping in that room.
d. Ahmad said that he is sleeping in this room.
116. Choose the correct Present Continuous Tense:
The girls play in the ground
a. The girls are playing in the ground
b. The girls were playing in the ground
c. The girls playing in the ground.
d. The girls have been playing in the ground.
117. Choose the correct preposition:
The nurse looks ----- the patient.
a. Before
b. Into
c. After
d. Up
118. Change into Passive Voice:
The speeding car overtook the cycle.
a. The cycle was overtook by speeding car.
b. The cycle was overtake by the speeding car.
c. The cycle is overtaken by the speeding car
d. The cycle was overtaken by the speeding car.
119. Choose the correct name of the city:
'MelaChiragan' is held every year in
a. Lahore
b. Quetta
c. Peshawar
d. Karachi
120. Choose the correct Article:
We take ----- apples in the breakfast.
a. The
b. An
c. A
d. None of these
121. **Thomas Moore has written the poem:**
a. Casablanca
b. The Minstrel Boy
c. Little Things
d. From a Railway Carriage
122. Choose the correct Preposition:
He gets up early ----- the morning:
a. Of
b. In
c. With
d. None of these
123. Choose the correct Active Voice:
A cow had been bought by him.
a. He has bought a cow.
b. He had bought a cow
c. He bought a cow
d. He buys a cow.
124. Choose the correct Passive Form:
We are playing Hockey.
a. Hockey is being played by us
b. Hockey was being played by us.
c. Hockey is played by us.
d. Hockey was played by us.
125. Choose the correct Indirect Narration:
He said to me, "Where do you study"
a. He asked me where you studied
b. He told me where I studied.
c. He asked me where you study.
d. He asked me where I studied.
126. Choose the correct Negative Form:
He sets out for Japan
a. He does not set out for Japan.
b. He don not set out for Japan
c. He not set out for Japan.
d. He did not set out for Japan.
127. Choose the correct Past Perfect Tense:
She will bring a cup of tea for me.
a. She had brought a cup of tea for me.
b. She had been brought a cup of tea for me
c. She has been brought a cup of tea for me.
d. She has brought a cup of tea for me.
128. Choose the correct Interrogative Form:
Barking dogs seldom bite.
a. Does barking dogs seldom bite?
b. Do barking dogs seldom bite?
c. Did barking dogs seldom bite?
d. Was barking dogs seldom bite?
129. Choose the correct Simple Future Tense:
My mother has ironed the clothes.
a. My mother will ironed the clothes.
b. My mother will iron the clothes.
c. My mother is ironed the clothes
d. My mother will be ironed the clothes.
130. Choose the correct word:
Success begins with fellows:
a. Power
b. Thrill
c. Will
d. Mill
131. Choose the correct Answer:
We travel to Afghanistan through:
a. Bolan pass
b. Khyber pass
c. Trochees pass
d. Highway
132. Choose the correct punctuated sentence:
give me one kilo please
a. "Give me one kilo, please."
b. "Give me one kilo, please."
c. "Give me" one kilo, please.
d. "Give me one kilo please"
133. Choose the correct Affirmative Form:
She did not do her homework
a. She does her homework
b. She did her homework
c. She is doing her homework
d. She will do her homework
134. Choose the correct form of verb:
He did as he.....
a. Promise
b. Promises

- c. Promised
d. Will promise
135. Select the correct interrogative from:
She plays football
a. Did she play football?
b. Will she play football?
c. Does she plays footballs?
d. Does she play football?
136. Select the correct preposition:
The dog sat His master.
a. Beside
b. Besides
c. With
d. After
137. Select the correct article:
What Clever boy he is!
a. A
b. An
c. The
d. None of these
138. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.
Iqbal the famous poet of Pakistan died at Lahore
a. Iqbal the famous poet of Pakistan died at Lahore
b. Iqbal, the famous poet of Pakistan, died at Lahore
c. Iqbal the famous poet of Pakistan, died at Lahore
d. Iqbal, the famous poet of Pakistan died at Lahore
139. **This poem has been written by Thomas Moore.**
a. The uses of Adversity
b. The Minstrel Boy
c. Casabianca
d. Speak Gently
140. Select the correct meaning:
Make our word an Eden, in this line word 'Eden'
means:
a. Pak
b. Beautiful
c. Peaceful
d. Garden of paradise
141. Choose the correct answer:
The famous Mela Chiraghan is held in every year
a. Multan
b. Karachi
c. Pak Pattan
d. Lahore
142. Select the correct Negative form:
They drink tea every day.
a. They do not drink tea every day.
b. They did not drink tea every day.
c. They have not drunk tea every day.
d. They will not drink tea every day.
143. Select the correct Assertive form:
Did we see her in the garden yesterday?
a. We see her in the garden yesterday.
b. We saw her in the garden yesterday
c. We have seen her in the garden yesterday
d. We had seen her in the garden yesterday.
144. Select correct opposite from/ Antonym of 'Attack'
a. Defense
b. Defeat
c. Defend
d. Descend
145. Choose the correct in direct narration:
Ahmad said to me, "Let us go for a walk".
a. Ahmad said to me that we should go for a walk.
b. Ahmad advised me to go for a walk with him.
c. Ahmad proposed to me that we should go for a walk
d. Ahmad requested to me to go for a walk with him.
146. Select the correct Direct Narration:
He told me that he had done his work.
a. He said to me, "I have done my work".
b. He said to me, "I have done your work".
c. He said to me, "He had done his work".
d. He said to me, "He has done his works"
147. Choose the correct Passive Voice:
I gave him a book.
a. A book is given him by me.
b. He was given a book by me.
c. He has given a book by me.
d. A book has been given him by me.
148. Choose the correct Active Voice:
A novel was not read by them.
a. They did not read a novel.
b. They do not read a novel
c. They have not read a novel
d. They were not reading a novel.
149. Choose the correct Present Indefinite Tense:
He has been getting up early in the morning.
a. He got up early in the morning.
b. He gets up early in the morning.
c. He was getting up early in the morning.
d. He is getting up early in the morning.
150. Select the correct from of verb:
Each of us ----- to go aboard
a. Want
b. Wants
c. Have
d. Have wanted
151. Choose the correctly re-arranged sentence:
The boys a lunch delicious gave MR. Hassan
a. The boys gave delicious a lunch Mr. Hassan.
b. Mr. Hassan gave the boys a delicious lunch
c. Mr. Hassan the boys gave a delicious lunch.
d. A delicious lunch gave Mr. Hassan to boys.
152. Select the correct Interrogative from:
I saw a man standing beside a tree
a. Do I see a man standing beside a tree?
b. Does I saw a man standing beside a tree?
c. Did I see a man standing beside a tree?
d. Did I saw a man standing beside a tree?
153. Choose the correct Negative from:
It will have been raining since morning
a. It will not have been raining since morning

- b. It will have not have been raining since morning
c. It will have been not raining since morning
d. It not will have been raining since morning
154. Select the correct Active Voice:
A song is being sung by her:
a. She was singing a song
b. She is singing a song
c. She has singing a song
d. She was singing a song
155. Choose the correct Passive Voice:
He has kept pigeons
a. Pigeons were kept by him
b. Pigeons had been kept by him
c. Pigeons have been kept by him
d. Pigeons have been kept by him
156. Select the correct Direct Narration:
Raza asked me if I could give him a pen.
a. Raza said to me, "Can you give a pen?"
b. Raza said to me, "Can I give you a pen?"
c. Raza said to me, "Could you give him a pen?"
d. Raza said to me, "You can give me a pen?"
157. Choose the correct Indirect Narration:
Nadia said to him, "I did not ask you the way."
a. Nadia said to him that she did not ask him the way.
b. Nadia told him that that she had not asked him the way.
c. Nadia asked him that I had not asked him the way
d. Nadia told him that she had not asked him the way.
158. Pick out the correct Article:
It is such ----- fine day.
a. The
b. An
c. A
d. None of these
159. Select the correct Preposition:
Let us go ----- the garden.
a. In
b. Into
c. On
d. None of these
160. Choose the correctly Punctuated sentence:
Mujahid said I met Tahir ashraf and noman
a. Mujahid said I met Tahir Ashraf and Noman.
b. Mujahid said, "I met Tahir, Ashraf and Noman."
c. Mujahid said, "I met tahir, Ashraf and Noman."
d. Mujhaid said,"I met tahir, ashraf, and noman."
161. Select the correct Word:
"I dwell among the people".
In this line the word 'I' is used for:
a. The poet
b. An angle
c. God
d. None of these
162. Choose the correct Word:
Robert Louis Stevenson was ----- poet
a. An English
b. An American
c. A Scottish
d. None of these
163. Select the correct Meaning of this idiom:
By fits and starts
a. Continuously
b. Punctuality
c. Not regularly
d. None of these
164. Choose the correct appropriate Preposition.
What is the time ----- your watch?
a. At
b. By
c. In
d. On
165. Choose the correct Article:
He is ----- university student
a. A
b. An
c. The
d. None of these
166. Choose the correct Passive Voice:
She is reciting the Holy Quran
a. The Holy Quran is being recited by her
b. The Holy Quran is recited by her.
c. The Holy Quran was being recited by her.
d. The Holy Quran was recited by her.
167. Choose the correct Active Voice:
Let me not be disturbed
a. Disturb me not
b. Don't you disturb me?
c. Do not disturbed me?
d. Let me disturbed
168. Choose the correct meaning of the Idiom:
To over a deaf ear to.
a. To be deaf of one ear
b. To turn over a new leaf
c. To blame someone
d. To pay no attention to
169. The poem, "The Man Who Wins" is written by:
a. Thomas Moore
b. F.D Hemans
c. Charles Mackey
d. Anonymous
170. Choose the correct Indirect Narration:
The teacher said to us, "Don't go out now"
a. The teacher forbade us to go out then
b. The teacher told us not to go out now.
c. The teacher ordered us to go out then
d. The teacher told us that do not go out now.
171. Choose the correct Direct Narration
I asked him if he was feeling well that day.
a. I said to him, "Are you feeling well today?"
b. I said to him, I am not feeling well today?

- c. I said to him, "If he is feeling well today?"
d. I said to him that you are feeling well today?
172. Choose the correct Punctuated sentence:
is the sweeper not a human being asked mrenayat
a. Is the sweeper not a human being? "Asked Mr.Enayat"
b. Is the sweeper not a human being asked "asked Mr.Enayat?"
c. "Is the sweeper not a human being asked Mr.Enayat?"
d. "Is the sweeper not a human being?" asked Mr.Enayat
173. **The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) himself practiced what he:**
a. Sought
b. Believed
c. Thought
d. Preached
174. **The juggler juggled with:**
a. Five balls
b. Six balls
c. Seven balls
d. Eight balls
175. Choose the correct Present Perfect Tense:
They will go to school by bus.
a. They will have gone to school by bus
b. They have gone to school by bus
c. They had gone to school by bus
d. They has gone to school by bus
176. Choose the correct Past Continuous Tense:
He will attend the meeting
a. He will attend the meeting
b. He is attending the meeting
c. HE will be attending the meeting
d. He was attending the meeting
177. Choose the correct Assertive from:
Does she write English daily?
a. She writes English daily
b. She wrote English daily
c. She writes English daily
d. She does write English daily.
178. Choose the correct Negative from:
He had a nice pen.
a. He did not have a nice pen
b. He does not have a nice pen
c. He had not a nice pen
d. He not have a nice pen
179. Select the correct Active Voice:
Let your mother be loved
a. Your mother be loved
b. Love your mother
c. Your mother be loved
d. You love your mother
180. Choose the correct Direct Narration:
She said to me that, "Are you busy today?"
a. She said to me "you are busy today"
b. She said to me "you were busy today"
c. She said to me "she was busy today"
181. Select the correct from of Indirect narration:
He said to his servant "give me this inkpot"
a. He ordered his servant to give him that inkpot
b. He requested his servant to give him that inkpot
c. He said his servant that he give him that inkpot
d. He said to his servant that he gave him that inkpot
182. Choose the correct Assertive from:
Hina does not make a noise
a. Hina makes a noise
b. Hina make a nise
c. Hian is making a noise
d. Hina has made a noise
183. **The poem "Casabianca" is written by:**
a. Anonymous
b. Charles Mackay
c. Thomas Moore
d. Felicia Dorothea.
184. Choose the correct Antonym of 'Majority':
a. Minority
b. More than half
c. Equality
d. Dense
185. Choose the correct Present Perfect Tense:
We arrived at the station.
a. We have arrived at the station
b. We shall arrive at the station
c. We has arrived at the station
d. We had arrived at the station
186. Choose the correct Negative form:
You wrote a letter
a. Did you write a letter
b. You not wrote letter
c. You did not write a letter
d. You do not write a letter
187. Choose the correct from of verb:
Najma ----- a prize yesterday.
a. Will win
b. Won
c. Wining
d. Win
188. Choose the correct Interrogative from:
I play cricket
a. Did play cricket
b. Do I play cricket?
c. Does I play cricket?
d. AM I play Cricket?
189. Choose the correct preposition:
The plane took ----- at 10 O'clock
a. On
b. Off
c. A
d. None of these
190. Choose the appropriate Article:
Faisal was ----- hour late.
a. The
b. An
c. A
d. None of these
191. Choose the correct Present Continuous Tense:
The boys play hockey

- a. The boys are playing hockey
b. The boys have played hockey
c. The boys played hockey
d. The boys were playing hockey
192. Choose the correct noun of Wise.
a. Wisdom
b. Wiser
c. Wisest
d. Wisely
193. Select the correct Passive Voice
Moazzam fed and looked after the cow.
a. The cow was fed and looked after by Moazzam
b. The cow was being fed and looked after by Moazzam
c. The cow had been fed and looked after by Moazzam
d. The cow will be fed and looked after by Moazzam
194. Choose the most appropriate Article:
Wisdom is ----- gift of Allah
a. An
b. A
c. The
d. None of these
195. Choose the correct Proposition:
He is not fit ----- this post
a. From
b. On
c. For
d. At
196. Choose the correct form of verb:
Bano ----- first in the class last year.
a. Stand
b. Stood
c. Standing
d. Was stood
197. Choose the correct Interrogative from:
He broke the jug yesterday.
a. Does he break the jug yesterday?
b. Will he break the jug yesterday?
c. Did he break the jug yesterday?
d. Had he broken the jug yesterday?
198. Choose the correct Assertive from:
It does not rain much in Karachi
a. It has rained much in Karachi
b. It Is rained much in Karachi
c. It rains much in Karachi
d. It is raining much in Karachi
199. Choose the correct Negative from:
You do your home work
a. You did not your home work
b. You do not do your home work
c. You are not doing your home work
d. You have not doing your home work.
200. Choose the correct Future Indefinite Tense:
He has arrived at the airport
a. He will have arrived at the airport
b. He will arrive at the airport
c. He would arrive at the airport
d. He arrives at the airport
201. Choose the correct Past Perfect Tense:
He sells seconds-hand books.
a. He is selling second-hand books.
b. He was selling second-hand books.
c. He has sold second-hand books
d. He had sold second-hand books
202. Select the correct Passive Voice:
She is writing a letter.
a. A letter are being written by her
b. A letter was being written a letter
c. She is being written a letter
d. A letter is being written by her.
203. Select the correct Active Voice:
Lets your country be loved.
a. Your country be loved
b. Love your country
c. You love your country
d. Your country is love
204. Choose the correct Direct Narration:
He told me that I was late that day.
a. He told me, "You are late that day."
b. He said to me, "You are late today."
c. He said to me, "She was late today."
d. He said to, "He was late today."
205. Select the correct form of Indirect Narration:
He said to his servant, "Polish my shoes."
a. He ordered his servant if he polish his shoes.
b. He told his servant that he polish his shoes.
c. He said his servant that he polish his shoes.
d. He ordered his servant to polish his shoes.
206. The poem "Speak Gently" is written by:
a. Robert Louis Stevenson
b. Thomas Moore
c. Felicia Dorothea Hemans
d. Anonymous
207. Manuscript means:
a. Typed work
b. Printed work
c. Document Written by hand
d. None of them
208. Select the correctly punctuated sentence:
He said to me don't do it.
a. He said to me, "do not do it."
b. He said to me do not do it.
c. He said o me, "don't do it."
d. He said "To me don't do it."
209. Choose the correct assertive from:
Did the police catch the thief?
a. The police catch the thief.
b. The police caught the thief.
c. The police will catch the thief.
d. The police has caught the thief.
210. Convert the interrogative from into assertive from:
Does he fly a kite?
a. He flown a kite.
b. He did fly a kite
c. He flies a kite
d. He flew a kite.
211. Choose the correct future indefinite from:

They caught butterflies

- a. They will have caught butterflies.
- b. They will catch butterflies.
- c. They shall catch butterflies.
- d. They would catch butterflies.

212. Choose the correct negative from:

You ought to work hard.

- a. You do not ought to work hard
- b. You ought not to work hard
- c. You have ought not to work hard
- d. You did not ought to work hard.

213. Choose the correct interrogative:

You came by bus

- a. Did you come by busy?
- b. Do you come by bus?
- c. Had you come by bus?
- d. Have you come by bus

214. Choose the correct from of the verb:

He ----- all the books last year.

- a. Is sold
- b. Sells
- c. Sold
- d. Selling

215. Choose the correct preposition for the sentences:

Are you looking ----- the lost mobile phone.

- a. Into
- b. After
- c. In
- d. For

216. Choose the most appropriate articles for the sentences:

Is he ----- European?

- a. An
- b. The
- c. A
- d. None of above

217. Select the correct passive from of the sentence:

Pay this bill today

- a. This bill was paid today
- b. This bill is paid today
- c. Let this bill be paid today
- d. This bill has been paid today

218. Select the correct active from:

By whom was this blanket bought?

- a. Who bought this blanket?
- b. Who had bought this blanket?
- c. Who buys this blanket?
- d. Who was buying this blanket?

219. Select the correct from of direct narration.

The mother said to me "Don' go out in the sun".

- a. The mother said to me not to go out in the sun.
- b. The mother says to me not to go out in the sun.
- c. The mother told me that not go out in the sun.
- d. The mother forbade me not to go out in the sun.

220. Choose the correct of direct narration:

Bilal asked Mr. Hassan respectfully if he got bigger crops that way.

- a. Bilal said, "Sir do you get bigger crops this way?"

- b. Bilal said to Mr. Hassan respectfully, "You got bigger crops this way."
- c. Bilal said, "Sir, did you get bigger crop this way?"
- d. Bilal asked, "Will you get bigger crops this way."

221. Choose the correct meaning of the phrase:

To make most of

- a. To get something
- b. To handle with care
- c. To take advantage of circumstances
- d. To take the fullest advantage of the circumstance

222. The poem "Casabianca" has been written by:

- a. Robert Louise Stevenson
- b. Thomas Moore
- c. Felicia Dorothea Hemans
- d. Anonymous

223. Select the correctly punctuated sentences:

Maria said to her teacher miss I have made a mistake please forgive me.

- a. Maria said to her teacher, "Miss I have made a mistake. Please forgive me."
- b. Maria said to her teacher, "Miss I have made a mistake, Please forgive me."



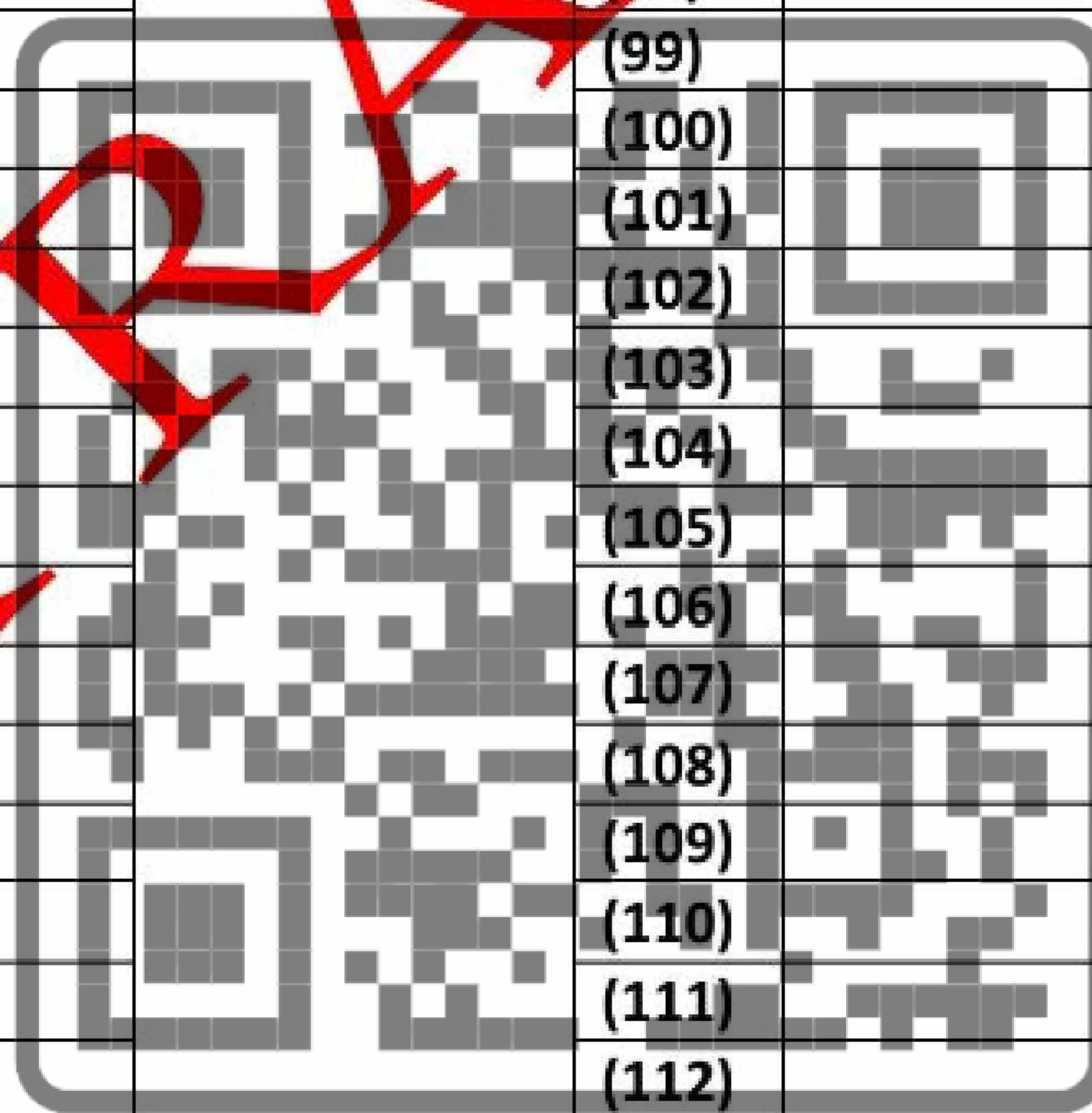
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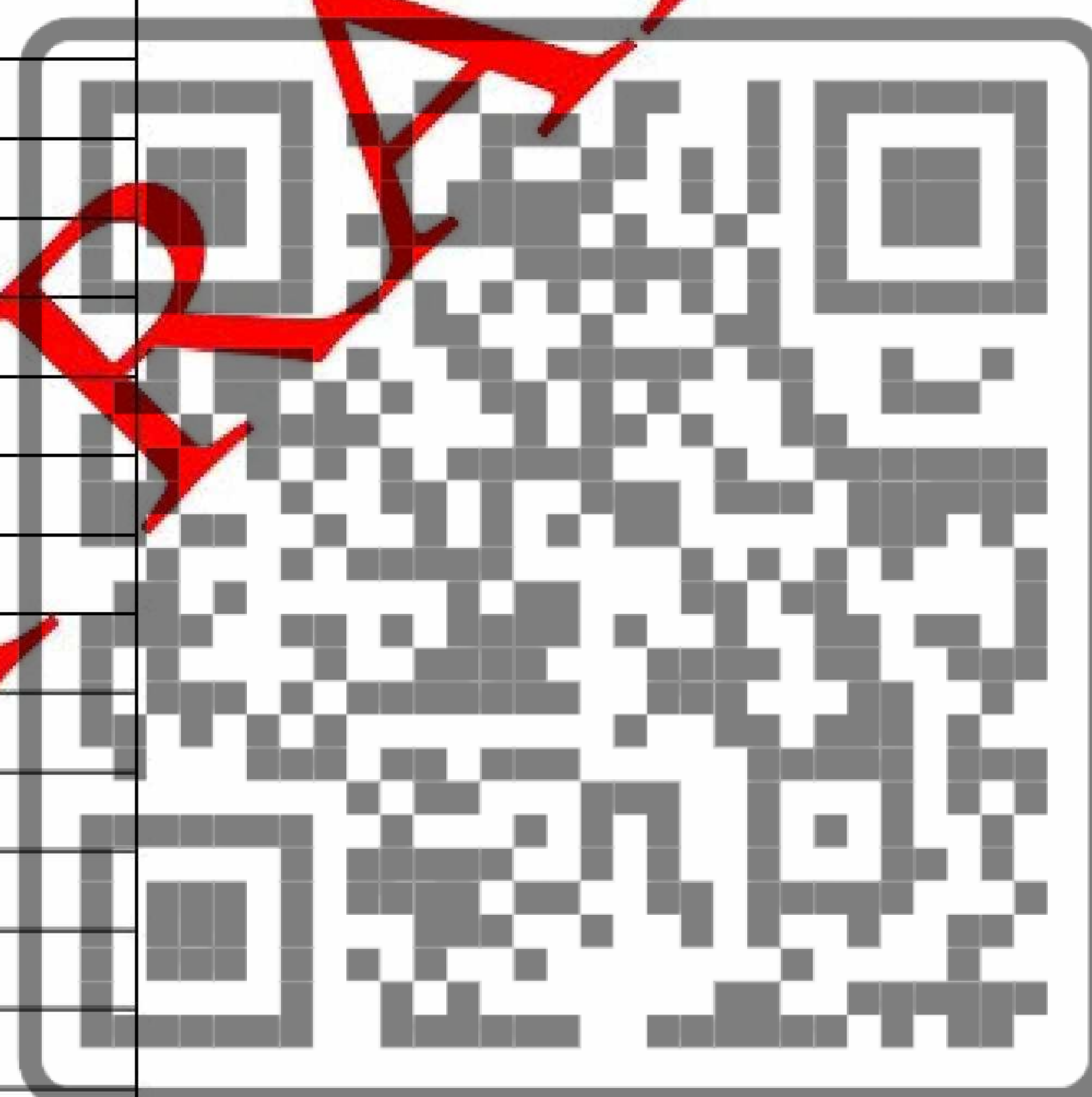


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CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

Q1. I working all afternoon and have just finished the assignment.

- A .have been
- B .had been
- C .shall be
- D .am

Q2. Rohan the movie before he read the review.

- A .watches
- B .have watched
- C .had watched
- D .was watching

Q3. He in the States but he still does not have a command over the English language.

- A .have been living
- B .has been living
- C .have lived
- D .living

Q4. By the next month, we shall the project.

- A .has completed
- B .completing
- C .completed
- D .have completed

Q5. Every boy and girl in the class today.

- A .are present
- B .is present
- C .have present
- D .had present

Q6. He daily for a year now.

- A .exercises
- B .was exercising
- C .has been exercising
- D .have been exercising

Q7. I this book since morning.

- A .had been reading
- B .has been reading
- C .have had read
- D .shall be reading

Q8. Which tense is used to express general truths and facts?

- A .Present continuous tense
- B .Present perfect tense
- C .Past perfect tense
- D .Present indefinite tense

Q9. According to the prevailing rate, two dozen rupees one hundred.

- A .costs
- B .cost
- C .costing
- D .costed

Q10. The Council made its decision.

- A .have
- B .have had
- C .has
- D .having

Q11. What do tenses as the form of a verb help to determine?

- A .The time of the action
- B .The state of the action
- C .Both (A) and (B)
- D .The number of action

Q12. Which tense is used to show the completion of an action by a certain time in the future?

- A .Future perfect tense
- B .Present indefinite tense
- C .Future perfect continuous tense
- D .Both (A) and (C)

Q13. Identify the tense used in the following sentence. "When I reached the bookstore, all the copies had already been sold."

- A .Past perfect tense
- B .Past indefinite tense
- C .Present perfect tense
- D .Present indefinite tense

Q14. The wise leader and politician assassinated.

- A .are
- B .has been
- C .have been
- D .have had been

Q15. Neither of the paintings sold.

- A .have been
- B .were
- C .are
- D .was

Q16. Sita or her brothers to be blamed.

- A .is
- B .has
- C .are
- D .was

Q17. The Chief guest, with his wife, .

- A .has left
- B .are leaving
- C .have left
- D .left

Q18. The quality of products over time.

- A .are degrading
- B .have been degrading
- C .have degrading
- D .were degraded

Q19. The news not updated timely.

- A .were
- B .have
- C .is
- D .are

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Q20. They _____ into their cars and drove away.

- A. has got
- B. have got
- C. gets
- D. got

Q21. Choose the sentence with the future perfect tense.

- A. They shall have arrived by then.
- B. They shall be arriving by then.
- C. They shall arrive by then.
- D. They shall have been arriving by then.

Q22. Identify the tense used in the following sentence.

"We are going to reach the destination as scheduled."

- A. Present continuous tense
- B. Future perfect continuous tense
- C. Future continuous tense
- D. Present perfect continuous tense

Q23. Which tense is used to express an action going at some point in the past?

- A. Past indefinite tense
- B. Past perfect continuous tense
- C. Past continuous tense
- D. Past perfect continuous tense

Q24. Each of the four army soldiers _____ for the mission.

- A. were ready
- B. are ready
- C. was ready
- D. have been ready

Q25. The thief and the eye-witness _____.

- A. has escaped
- B. has been escaping
- C. was escaping
- D. have escaped

Q26. Back in my native place, I _____ a smartphone.

- A. did not have
- B. do not have
- C. did not had
- D. do not had

Q27. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. When I woke up, he has already eaten breakfast.
- B. When I woke up, he had already eaten breakfast.
- C. When I had woken up, he had already ate breakfast.
- D. When I had woken up, he has already ate breakfast.

Q28. I _____ the medicine as prescribed by the doctor for a week now.

- A. takes
- B. have been taking
- C. would have taken
- D. have had been taking

Q29. You and I _____ the obligations.

- A. am fulfilled
- B. has been fulfilling
- C. have fulfilled
- D. has fulfilled

Q30. Identify the tense used in the sentence. "Her brother will walk her down the aisle."

- A. Future indefinite tense

- B. Future perfect tense
- C. Present indefinite tense
- D. Present perfect tense

Q31. Choose the past perfect continuous tense form of the sentence. "The children played in the park throughout the evening."

- A. The children played in the park throughout the evening.
- B. The children have been playing in the park throughout the evening.
- C. The children had played in the park throughout the evening.
- D. The children had been playing in the park throughout the evening.

Q32. Identify the tense used in the sentence. "Here comes the soon-to-be bride!"

- A. Present continuous tense
- B. Present indefinite tense
- C. Future indefinite tense
- D. Present perfect tense

Q33. Identify the tense used in the underlined phrase.

"The weatherman forecasted that it's going to rain."

- A. Present indefinite tense
- B. Future indefinite tense
- C. Future perfect continuous tense
- D. Present continuous tense

Q34. Two-thirds of the food supply _____ for the month.

- A. has been used
- B. were used
- C. have been using
- D. has been using

Q35. The technique of paraphrasing _____.

- A. are practiced
- B. has to be practiced
- C. have to be practiced
- D. is practicing

Q36. "Shyam and his brothers" _____ a famous sweet shop in our neighbourhood.

- A. are
- B. have been
- C. is
- D. have

Q37. Which tense is used to express that an action started in the past and is continuing till now?

- A. Present perfect tense
- B. Past perfect continuous tense
- C. Past continuous tense
- D. Present perfect continuous tense

Q38. Identify the tense used in the sentence. "While he was in the military, he still regularly wrote to me."

- A. Past indefinite tense
- B. Past perfect tense
- C. Present indefinite
- D. Past perfect continuous tense

Q39. Identify the tense used in the underlined phrase. "He is always found reading the newspaper."

- A. Present indefinite tense

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- B. Present perfect continuous tense
- C. Present continuous tense
- D. Present perfect tense

Q40. Fill in the blank with the present perfect tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "James _____ to visit her grandmother." (go)

- A. have been going
- B. had gone
- C. has gone
- D. has been going

Q41. Fill in the blank with the future perfect continuous tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "We _____ for an hour now." (wait)

- A. shall have been waiting
- B. have been waiting
- C. shall be waiting
- D. had been waiting

Q42. Choose the present indefinite tense form of the sentence. "He had been sleeping."

- A. He has been sleeping.
- B. He had slept.
- C. He has slept.
- D. He sleeps.

Q43. Identify the tense used in the underlined phrase. "He joined the cooking school late but only in a few months had mastered the recipes."

- A. Past indefinite tense
- B. Past perfect tense
- C. Present perfect tense
- D. Present indefinite tense

Q44. By the time she was fifteen, she _____ a beautiful singer.

- A. shall become
- B. become
- C. had become
- D. has becoming

Q45. Fill in the blank with the present perfect continuous tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "Adam _____ a health regime everyday." (follow)

- A. follows
- B. have been following
- C. has been following
- D. has followed

Q46. Neither she nor I _____ at home.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. has been
- D. be

Q47. My friends and I _____ stuck there.

- A. had been
- B. was
- C. has been
- D. have had been

Q48. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. Sam have gone to buy some groceries.
- B. Sam had going to buy some groceries.
- C. Sam be going to buy some groceries.

D. Sam is going to buy some groceries.

Q49. Which tense is used to express an action taking place in the future?

- A. Future perfect tense
- B. Future perfect continuous tense
- C. Future indefinite tense
- D. Future continuous tense

Q50. Chris _____ to attend the programme.

- A. did not wanted
- B. did not want
- C. do not wanted
- D. does not wanted

Q51. Meera _____ for the charitable cause.

- A. came to contribute
- B. come to contributed
- C. came to contributed
- D. comes to contributed

Q52. Fill in the blank with the past continuous tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "Monica _____ since last week." (plan)

- A. did plan
- B. has been planning
- C. had been planning
- D. was planning

Q53. The crowd that _____ due to the quarrel has dispersed now.

- A. have gathered
- B. has been gathered
- C. had gathered
- D. has been gathering

Q54. Identify the tense used in the sentence. "Nick has purchased a new laptop."

- A. Present perfect tense
- B. Past indefinite tense
- C. Past perfect tense
- D. Present indefinite tense

Q55. The stars _____ bright at night.

- A. shines
- B. shine
- C. has shine
- D. shining

Q56. Identify the tense used in the sentence. "When shall our application be approved?"

- A. Future perfect tense
- B. Present indefinite tense
- C. Past perfect tense
- D. Future indefinite tense

Q57. Which tense is used to express an action completed in the immediate past?

- A. Past indefinite tense
- B. Present indefinite tense
- C. Present perfect tense
- D. Past perfect tense

Q58. Choose the past perfect continuous tense form of the sentence. "George travels around the world."

- A. George has been travelling around the world.
- B. George had been travelling around the world.
- C. George shall have been travelling around the world.

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D. George was travelling around the world.

Q59. You should not _____ back with your teacher.

- A. talk
- B. talks
- C. had talked
- D. talked

Q60. Pentagon _____ five sides.

- A. have had
- B. had
- C. has
- D. have

Q61. Identify the tense used in the given sentence. "My father's shop has been sold out."

- A. Past perfect tense
- B. Present perfect tense
- C. Past indefinite tense
- D. Present indefinite tense

Q62. Identify the tense used in the given sentence. "I am visiting her now."

- A. Present indefinite tense
- B. Future perfect continuous tense
- C. Future perfect tense
- D. Present continuous tense

Q63. Fill in the blank with the future perfect tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "Peter _____ had it been possible." (adjust)

- A. would adjust
- B. would have adjusted
- C. has adjusted
- D. had adjusted

Q64. Choose the future perfect tense form of the given sentence. "He has a lot of experience."

- A. He had a lot of experience.
- B. He will have a lot of experience.
- C. He will have had a lot of experience.
- D. He will be having a lot of experience.

Q65. I probably _____ left.

- A. should have
- B. will
- C. has
- D. having

Q66. Fill in the blank with the present perfect tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "I _____ here for a month now." (be)

- A. had been
- B. would have been
- C. have been
- D. have had been

Q67. Identify the tense used in the underlined phrase. "By the time I was informed, the registrations had been closed."

- A. Past perfect tense
- B. Present perfect tense
- C. Past indefinite tense
- D. Present indefinite tense

Q68. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. Harry inviting me to his farmhouse once.

B. Harry shall invited me to his farmhouse once.

C. Harry had invited me to his farmhouse once.

D. Harry has been inviting me to his farmhouse once.

Q69. Has the itinerary _____ yet?

- A. been deciding
- B. been decided
- C. decided
- D. be decided

Q70. It is a tradition that _____ ever since.

- A. have been celebrated
- B. had been celebrated
- C. has been celebrated
- D. has been celebrating

Q71. Jackson and Kate _____ all this time.

- A. have been collaborating
- B. have to collaborate
- C. collaborate
- D. collaborates

Q72. Identify the tense used in the given sentence. "Welcome to the ceremony."

- A. Present perfect tense
- B. Present indefinite tense
- C. Past indefinite tense
- D. Past perfect tense

Q73. Fill in the blank with the past perfect continuous tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "The area _____ from an earthquake." (recover)

- A. is recovering
- B. has been recovering
- C. had been recovering
- D. has recovered

Q74. Choose the present perfect tense form of the given sentence. "The manager shall be on leave."

- A. The manager is on a leave.
- B. The manager had been on leave.
- C. The manager was on leave.
- D. The manager has been on leave.

Q75. Mathematics _____ difficult by many students.

- A. is found
- B. has found
- C. has been founding
- D. are found

Q76. I _____ you my last year's books.

- A. have had lend
- B. shall lend
- C. lends
- D. lending

Q77. Identify the tense used in the underlined phrase.

"As soon as I was ready to leave, it started to pour."

- A. Present perfect tense
- B. Past perfect tense
- C. Past indefinite tense
- D. Present indefinite tense

Q78. Identify the tense used in the given sentence.

"Someone picked my pocket."

- A. Present indefinite tense
- B. Past indefinite tense

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- C. Past perfect tense
- D. Present perfect tense

Q79. Choose the future perfect tense form of the given sentence. "Charlie is the headboy of our school."

- A. Charlie will be the headboy of our school.
- B. Charlie has been the headboy of our school.
- C. Charlie have had been the headboy of our school.
- D. Charlie would have been the headboy of our school.

Q80. Which tense is used to express a person's habitual or regular activities?

- A. Present perfect tense
- B. Present perfect continuous tense
- C. Present indefinite tense
- D. Present continuous tense

Q81. Joey _____ from the vacation just now.

- A. has returned
- B. had returned
- C. had been returning
- D. returns

Q82. You should not _____ the worst.

- A. assumed
- B. assuming
- C. assume
- D. assumes

Q83. Choose the future indefinite tense form of the given sentence. "The parcel has been delivered."

- A. The parcel had been delivered.
- B. The parcel will be delivered.
- C. The parcel was delivered.
- D. The parcel would have been delivered.

Q84. Fill in the blank with the present perfect continuous tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "Workers _____ day and night." (work)

- A. had been working
- B. have been working
- C. has been working
- D. are working

Q85. Fill in the blank with the past perfect tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "Vikram _____ his job." (do)

- A. did
- B. was doing
- C. had done
- D. had been doing

Q86. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. I did not accompanied them.
- B. I do not accompanied them.
- C. I does not accompany them.
- D. I do not accompany them.

Q87. Identify the tense used in the given sentence. "Sasha scolds and asks her to go away."

- A. Past indefinite tense
- B. Past perfect tense
- C. Present indefinite tense
- D. Present perfect tense

Q88. Identify the tense used in the given sentence. "John met the officer in the evening."

- A. Past continuous tense

- B. Past perfect continuous tense
- C. Past perfect tense
- D. Past indefinite tense

Q89. The whole family _____ for the ceremony.

- A. has been invited
- B. have been invited
- C. invites
- D. invited

Q90. Fill in the blank with the past indefinite tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "After a long day at work, Rachel _____ tired." (be)

- A. is
- B. are
- C. had been
- D. has been

Q91. Which tense is used to express an action that is taking place at the time of speaking?

- A. Present perfect continuous tense
- B. Present indefinite tense
- C. Present continuous tense
- D. Present perfect tense

Q92. Identify the tense used in the underlined phrase. "She has decided to distribute the duties after everyone completes their work."

- A. Past perfect tense
- B. Present perfect tense
- C. Present indefinite tense
- D. Past indefinite tense

Q93. Identify the tense used in the given sentence. "Everyone shall be reaching by tomorrow."

- A. Future indefinite tense
- B. Present continuous tense
- C. Future perfect continuous tense
- D. Future continuous tense

Q94. Joseph _____ by everyone after he won the competition.

- A. was congratulated
- B. congratulate
- C. shall be congratulated
- D. have been congratulated

Q95. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. He visit the temple frequently.
- B. He visits the temple frequently.
- C. He had visiting the temple frequently.
- D. He have had visited the temple frequently.

Q96. Fill in the blank with the future perfect tense form of the verb given in the bracket. "Mary _____ seats for us." (save)

- A. ought to save
- B. should save
- C. would have saved
- D. would save

Q97. Identify the tense used in the underlined phrase. "She speaks less but has strong opinions."

- A. Present indefinite tense
- B. Present perfect tense
- C. Past perfect tense
- D. Past indefinite tense



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Q98. Identify the tense used in the given sentence.

"You are always working on your laptop."

- A. Present indefinite tense
- B. Present perfect tense
- C. Present continuous tense
- D. Present perfect continuous tense

Q99. Jack and John _____ helpful.

- A. be
- B. have been

C. was

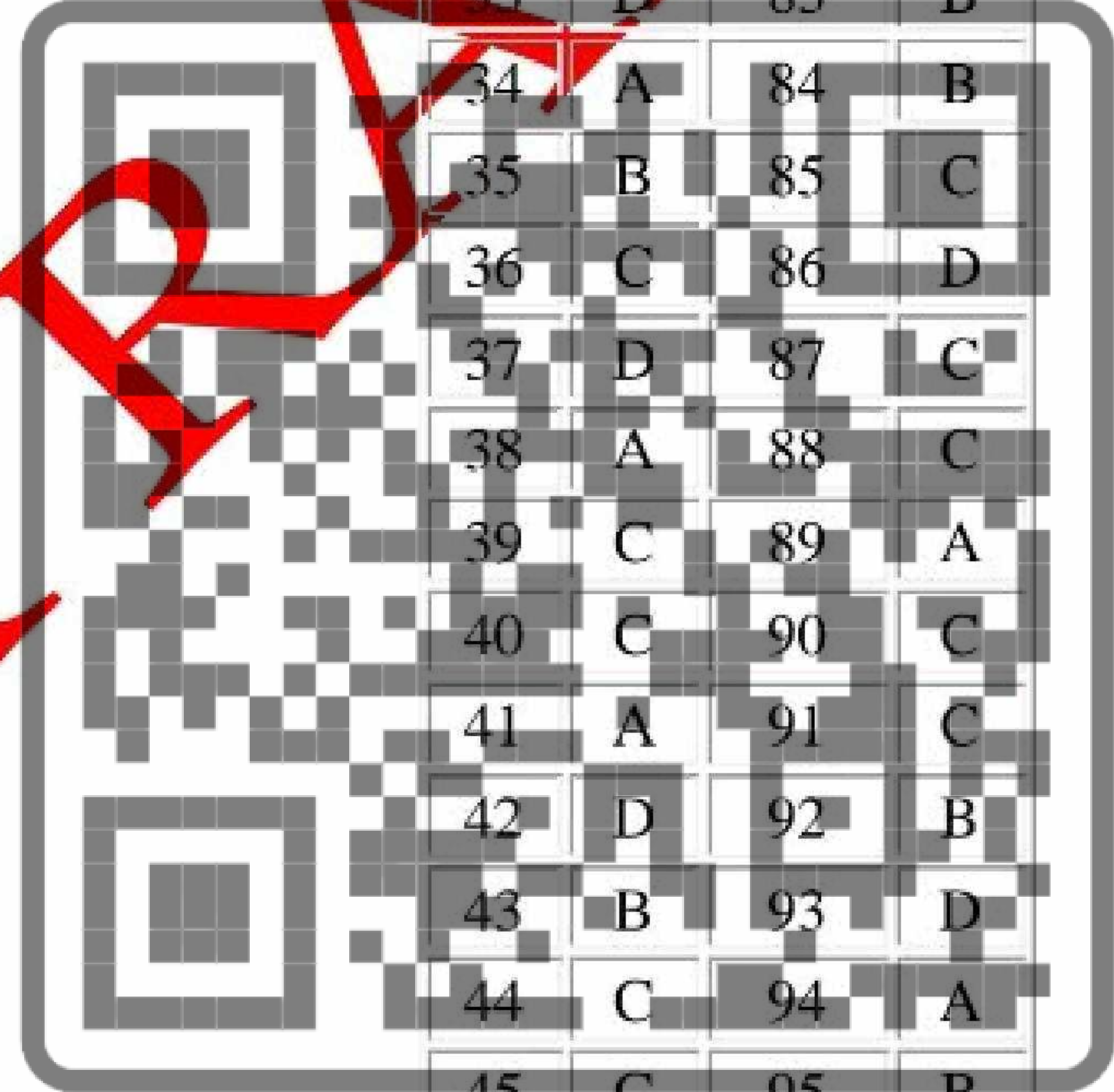
D. had been

Q100. Which tense is used to express an action that began in the past before some point and continued up to that point?

- A. Past indefinite tense
- B. Past perfect tense
- C. Past perfect continuous tense
- D. Past continuous tense

. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.
1	B	51	A
2	C	52	D
3	B	53	C
4	D	54	A
5	B	55	B
6	C	56	D
7	A	57	D
8	D	58	B
9	B	59	A
10	C	60	C
11	C	61	B
12	C	62	D
13	A	63	B
14	B	64	C
15	D	65	A
16	C	66	C
17	A	67	A
18	B	68	C
19	C	69	B
20	D	70	C
21	A	71	A
22	A	72	B
23	C	73	C
24	C	74	D

25	D	75	A
26	A	76	B
27	B	77	C
28	B	78	B
29	C	79	D
30	A	80	C
31	D	81	A
32	B	82	C
33	D	83	B
34	A	84	B
35	B	85	C
36	C	86	D
37	D	87	C
38	A	88	C
39	C	89	A
40	C	90	C
41	A	91	C
42	D	92	B
43	B	93	D
44	C	94	A
45	C	95	B
46	B	96	C
47	A	97	A
48	D	98	C
49	C	99	D
50	B	100	C



MCQS (VOICES)

Q 1 - They drew a circle.

- A - A circle was being drawn by them.
- B - A circle was drawn by them.
- C - A circle have been drawn by them.
- D - A circle has been drawing since morning.

Q 2 - I ... to become successful.

- A - Have always wanted
- B - Am always wanted
- C - Was always wanted
- D - Am always wanting

Q 3 - They are not meeting us.

- A - We have not being met by them.
- B - We are not being met by them.
- C - We are being not met by them.
- D - We have being not met by them.

Q 4 - Priyanka has solved the issue.

- A - The issue have been solved by Priyanka.
- B - The issue is solved by Priyanka.
- C - The issue has been solved by Priyanka.
- D - The issue had been solved by Priyanka.

Q 5 - Sudesh spoke the truth.

- A - The truth was spoke by Sudesh.
- B - The truth spoken by Sudesh.
- C - Lie was spoken by Sudesh.
- D - The truth was spoken by Sudesh.

Q 6 - The gymnasts had not done their pushups.

- A - Their pushups had not been done.
- B - Their pushups had been not done.
- C - Their pushups have not been done.
- D - Their pushups have been not done.

Q 7 - You must help him.

- A - He must helped by you.
- B - He must helped you.
- C - He must get help from you.
- D - He must be helped by you.

Q 8 - The grocer displayed the prices.

- A - The prices displayed by the grocer.
- B - The prices were displayed by the grocer.
- C - The prices was displayed by the grocer.
- D - The grocer got down the prices.

Q 9 - The students must have obeyed their teachers.

- A - Their teachers might have obeyed.
- B - Their teachers might have been obeyed.
- C - Their teachers must have been obeyed.
- D - Their teachers must have obeyed.

Q 10 - We have launched a massive tribal welfare program.

- A - A massive tribal welfare program is launched by us.
- B - A massive tribal welfare program has been launched by us.
- C - We has launched a massive tribal welfare program.
- D - We have launched a massive tribal welfare program.

Q 11 - We waste much time on trifles.

- A- Much time was wasted on trifles.
- B-Much time will be wasted on trifles.'
- C-Much time is wasted by us on trifle's.
- D-Much time is wasted on trifles.

Q 12 - You don't need to wind this watch.

- A- This watch need not be wound.
- B-This watch does not wind.
- C-This watch need not be wounded.
- D-This watch need not be winded up.

Q 13 - The task would have been completed by that time tomorrow.

- A-will complete the task by that time tomorrow.
- B-will be completing the task by that time tomorrow.
- C-would have completed the task by that time tomorrow.
- D-will have completed the task by that time tomorrow.

Q 14 - We have already done the exercise.

- A-Already the exercise has been done by us.
- B-The exercise has already been done by us.
- C-The exercise had been already done by us.
- D-The exercise is already done by us.

Q 15 - One should not give unsolicited advice.

- A- Unsolicited advice is not to be given.
- B-Unsolicited advice can't be given.
- C-Unsolicited advice may not be given.
- D-Unsolicited advice should not be given.

Q 16 - The boys elected Mohan captain.

- A- The boys were elected captain by Mohan.
- B-Mohan is elected captain by the boys.
- C-Mohan was. elected captain by the boys.
- D-Mohan and the boys elected the captain.

Q 17 - The pilot landed the plane safely.

- A-The plane had been landed safely by the pilot.
- B-The plane was landed safely by the pilot.
- C-The plane has been landed safely by the pilot.
- D-The plane was to be landed safely by the pilot.

Q 18 - The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.

- A-The smouldering fire was fanned by the rising gale.
- B-The smouldering fire is fanned by the rising gale.
- C-The fan was smouldered by the rising gale.
- D-The smouldered fire was fanned by the rising gale.

Q 19 - The old lady touched and patted the cow.

- A-The cow patted and touched the old lady.
- B-The cow was touched by the old lady patting her
- C-The cow was touched and patted by the old lady.
- D-The patted cow touched the old lady.

Q 20 - The money was stolen by an employee of the bank.

- A-An employee of the bank had stolen the money.
- B-An employee of the bank steal the money.
- C-An employee of the bank stole the money.
- D-The money can be stolen by an employee of the bank.

Q 21 - I expect you to complete this work before sunset.

- A-I expect you to be completed this work before sunset.



B-I am expected you to complete this work before sunset.

C-You are expected to complete this work before sunset.

D-You are expected to be completed this work before sunset

Q 22-Look They have painted the door.

A-Look I The door's being painted.

B-Look The door had been painted.

C-Look f The door has been painted.

D-Look I The door was painted.

Q 23-Leo Tolstoy wrote 'War and Peace'.

A-'War and Peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy.

B-'War and Peace' is written by Leo Tolstoy.

C-'War and Peace' will be written by Leo Tolstoy.

D-'War and Peace' was being written by Leo Tolstoy.

Q 24-He could have done that work.

A- That work could had been done by him.

B-That work could have been done.

C-That work could have been done by him.

D-That work could be done by him.

Q 25-Mohan gave the beggar an old shirt.

A-An old shirt was given to Mohan by the beggar.

B-An old shirt was given to the beggar by Mohan.

C-The beggar was gave an old shirt by Mohan.

D-An old shirt was gave to the beggar by Mohan.

Q 26-Somebody told me that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

A-I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall

B- I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall.

C-I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.

D-I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

Q 27-This box contains twelve coins.

A-Twelve coins are contained by this box.

B-Twelve coins are contained in this box.

C-Twelve coins have been contained by this box.

D-Twelve coins are in this box.

Q 28-The smugglers did not realise that their conversation was being recorded ..

A-The smugglers did not realise that someone was recording their conversation.

B-Someone did not realise that the smugglers were recording their conversation

C-Conversation was recorded when the smugglers did not realise

D-The smugglers recorded their conversation without realizing

Q 29-You are to write it in ink.

A-It is to be written in ink.

B-It is written in ink by you.

C-It has to be written in ink.

D-It should be written in ink.

Q 30-Were the clothes dried in the lawn by mother?

A-Did the mother dry the clothes in the lawn?

B-Did the mother dried the clothes in the lawn?

C-Did his mother dry the clothes in the lawn?

D-Had the mother dried the clothes in the lawn?

Q 31-The doctor bandaged the arm of the Injured man.

A-The arm of the injured man was bandaged by the doctor.

B-The injured man bandaged his arm.

C-The injured man made the doctor injure his arm.

D-The doctor injured and bandaged the arm of a man

Q 32-I shall write a letter.

A-A letter is written by me.

B-A letter will be written by me.

C-A letter has written to me.

D-A letter has been written by me.

Q 33-All his Mends laughed at him.

A-He was laughed at by all his friends

B-He was laughed by all his friends

C-He was being laughed by all his friends

D-He was being laughed at by all his friends

Q 34-It Is being read by us.

A-We are reading It.

B-"It will be read by us.

C-We can read it.

D-We have to read it.

Q 35-The convict was found guilty by the jury.

A-The jury found that the convict was guilty.

B-The jury convicted him.

C-The jury found the convict guilty.

D-The jury finds the convict guilty.

Q 36-The Greeks expected to win the international trophy.

A-It was expected that the Greeks would win the international trophy.

B-The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks.

C-It was expected that the Greeks will win the international trophy.

D-It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.

Q 37-The agent had disclosed the secret before it was evening.

A-The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening.

B-The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.

C-The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.

D-The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.

Q 38-This shirt cannot be worn by me any longer.

A-I cannot wear this shirt any longer.

B-Wearing of this shirt any longer is not possible.

C-This shirt is too worn out to be worn any longer.

D-This worn out shirt cannot be worn any longer.

Q 39-A fresh batch of eggs was collected by the farmer's wife.

A-The farmer's wife had collected a fresh batch of eggs.

B-The farmer's wife will be collecting a fresh batch of eggs.

C-The farmer's wife was collecting a fresh batch of eggs.

D-The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs.

Q 40-How was it managed by you?

A-How have you managed it?

B-Did you manage it ?

C-How did you manage it ?

D-Was it managed by you ?

Q 41-Why had you not deposited the school fees?

A-Why had the school fees not been deposited by you?

B-Why the school fees had not been deposited by you?

C-Why had the school fees been deposited by you?

D-Why the school fees had been not deposited by you?

Q 42-The noise of the traffic kept me awake.

A-I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic

B- The traffic kept me awake by the noise

C- I kept myself awake due to the noise of the traffic

D-I remained awake by the noise of the traffic

Q 43-We will have selected a new team by Monday

A-By Monday a new team will have been selected by us.

B-A new team will have been selected by us by Monday.

C-A new team will have selected by us by Monday.

D-A new team will have been selected by us.

Q 44-He was caught by the police for littering up the streets.

A-The police was catching him littering up the street.

B-The police caught him for littering up the street.

C-The police catches him littering up the street.

D-The police has caught him littering up the street.

Q 45-Deforestation has reduced rainfall in the tropical lands.

A-Reduced rainfall deforested the tropical lands.

B-Rainfall has been reduced due to deforestation in tropical lands.

C-Tropical lands have been reduced by rainfall.

D-Rainfall has been reduced and caused deforestation.

Q 46-The students are decorating the stage for the annual day celebrations.

A-The stage had been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.

B-The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.

C-The stage was decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.

D-The stage has been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.

Q 47-Let not his insulting words be minded.

A-Don't be insulted his words.

B-Don't mind his insulting words.

C-Don't insult him with his words.

D-Do mind his insulting words.

Q 48-How many questions were attempted?

A-How many questions did you attempted?

B-How many questions did he attempt?

C-How many questions did you attempt?

D-How many questions have you attempt?

Q 49-My parents have done this to help you in your financial crisis.

A-This have been done by my parents to help you in your financial crisis.

B-This is been done by my parents to help you in your financial crisis.

C-This has been done by my parents to help you in your financial crisis.

D-This is to be done by my parents to help you in your financial crisis.

Q 50-We have approached the police

A-The police have been approached by us.

B-The police had been approached by us.

C-The police has been approaching by us.

D-The police is been approached by us.

Q 51-Why was the thief being chased by the boy?

A-By the boy why was the thief being chased?

B-Why did the boy chase the thief?

C-Why the boy was chasing the thief?

D-Why was the boy chasing the thief?

Q 52-He was disgusted with the flattery of his assistant.

A-The flattery of his assistant disgusted him.

B- His assistant's flattery had disgusted him.

C-He was disgusted with his assistant for his flattery.

D-The flattery of his assistant will disgust him.

Q 53-Please inform them about the changed schedule

A-Let them been informed about the changed schedule

B-You are requested to inform them about the changed schedule.

C-To inform them is requested.

D-You are requested to please inform them about the changed schedule

Q 54-The goal keeper saved the goal in the last minute.

A-The goal was saved in the last minute by the goal keeper.

B-The goal was saved by the goal keeper.

C-The goal is saved in the last minute by the goal keeper.

D-The goal was saved in the last minute.

Q 55-Why does she teach the slum children free?

A-Why are slum children taught by her?

B-Why are slum children taught free?

C-Why are slum children taught freely by her?

D-Why are slum children taught free by her?

Q 56-Lie face-down; stretch your arms in front.

A-You are face down, arms are to be outstretched

B-You should be lying face down, with arms outstretched.

C-You should be lying face down; let arms stretch out.

D-Let face be down; let arms be stretched out.

Q 57-The students have been punished by the teacher for negligence of duty.

A-The teacher has punished the students for negligence of duty.

B-The teacher had punished the students for negligence of duty.



C-The teacher punished the students for negligence of duty.
D-The teacher have punished the students for negligence of duty.

Q 58-The Greeks expected to win the international trophy.

A-It was expected that the Greeks would win the international trophy.
B-The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks.
C-It was expected that the Greeks will win the international trophy.
D-It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the International trophy.

Q 59-We will not allow them to runaway.

A-They will not be allowed to run away by us.
B-They would not be allowed to run away.
C-They are not allowed to run away.
D-They were not allowed to run away.

Q 60-She is reading the book everyday.

A-The book is being read by her every day.
B-The book is read by her every day.
C-The book was read by her every day.
D-The book was being read by her every day

Q 61-A great man acknowledged me as a flatterer to him.

A-I was acknowledged by a great man to be a flatterer.
B-I was acknowledged by a great man to have been a flatterer.
C-I am acknowledged as a flatterer by a great man.
D-I was acknowledged as a flatterer to a great man.

Q 62-Who gave you the money?

A-By whom was you given the money?
B-By whom were you given the money?
C-Who gave the money to you?
D-Who was given money by you?

Q 63-Aditya saw Dinesh shopping at the mall.

A-Dinesh is seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
B-Dinesh was seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
C-Dinesh was being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
D-Dinesh is being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.

Q 64-Look at the poll results-do they inspire hope ?

A-Let the poll results be looked-is hope inspired by them ?
B-Let the poll results be looked at-has hope been inspired by them ?
C-Let the poll results be looked at-is hope being inspired by them ?
D-Let the poll results be looked at-is hope inspired by them ?

Q 65-His friends accused him of theft.

A-He can be accused of theft by his friends.
B-He is being accused of theft by his friends.
C-He had been accused of theft by his friends.
D-He was accused of theft by his friends.

Q 66-People call him a fool.

A-He has been called a fool.

B-He is called a fool.

C-He was called a fool.

D-All people have called him a fool.

Q 67-They proposed to hold a meeting.

A-A meeting had to be proposed to be held by them.
B-It was proposed by them to hold a meeting.
C-A meeting should be proposed to be held.
D-It was proposed to hold a meeting.

Q 68-Let the window be opened.

A-Open the window.
B-Leave the window open.
C-Don't close the window.
D-Window be opened.

Q 69-The class at Pinnacle will have been begun by the time we get there.

A-The class at Pinnacle will be begun by the time we get there.
B-The class at Pinnacle will have begun by the time we get there.

C-By the time we get there the class at Pinnacle will have begun.

D-They will have begun the class at Pinnacle by the time we get there.

Q 70-He has been called a master of chess.

B-He is called a master of chess by the people.
C-The people have been calling him a master of chess.
D-All the people have called him a master of chess.

Q 71-The government has not approved the new drug for sale.

A-The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given.

B-The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government.

C-For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval.

D-The new drug was not approved by the government.

Q 72-Abha sent me a card.

A-A card will be send to me by Abha.

B-A card was sent to me by Abha.

C-A card will be sent to me by Abha.

D-A card is sent to me by Abha.

Q 73-The child upset the salt over everything.

A-The salt is upsetted by the child over everything.
B-The child is upset about the salt over everything.
C-The salt was upset over everything by the child.
D-The salt is upset over everything by the child.

Q 74-The boys killed the snake with a stick.

A-The snake was killed by the boys with a stick.
B-A stick was killed by the boys with a snake.
C-A snake with a stick was killed by the boys.
D-A snake is killed by the boys with a stick.

Q 75-Everyone must read this book.

A-This book should be read by everyone.
B-This book has to be read by everyone.
C-This book is to be read by everyone.
D-This book must be read by everyone.



Q 76-My father gave me a hundred rupee note yesterday.

A-A hundred rupee note was given to me by my father yesterday.

B-A hundred rupee note was being given to me by my father.

C-A hundred rupee note had been given to me by my father.

D-Yesterday, my father was given a hundred rupee note by me.

Q 77-Are you not revising your lessons?

A-Are your lessons not be revised by you ?

B-Are your lessons not being revised by you?

C-Are not your lessons revised by you ?

D-Are you not being revising your lessons?

Q 78-What do you want to pay for this used and old car?

A-What is to be paid by you for this used and old car?

B-What is wanted to be paid by you for this used car?

C-What is wanted to be paid by you for this used and old car?

D-What is want to pay for this old and used car by you?

Q 79-Do you understand what I mean ?

A-What I mean. is that understood by you

B-Was what I mean understood by you ?

C-Is what I mean understood by you ?

D-What I mean Is understood by you ?

Q 80-We are reaching the end of this exercise.

A-This exercise is ended by us.

B-The end of this exercise is being reached by us.

C-This is our end to the exercise.

D-The exercise has reached its end by us.

Q 81-Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.

A-They told the passengers to be ready to quit the ship.

B-To be ready to quit the ship the passengers were told.

C-Be ready to quit the ship the passengers were told.

D-To quit the ship the passengers were to be ready.

Q 82-We should not encourage indiscipline.

A-Indiscipline should have not encouraged by us.

B-Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us.

C-Indiscipline should not being encouraged.

D-Indiscipline should not been encouraged.

Q 83-I donated all my old clothes and some cash to charity.

A-All my old clothes and some cash was donated to charity by me.

B-All my old clothes and some cash were donated to charity by me.

C-All my old clothes and some cash is donated to charity by me.

D-All my old clothes and some cash has been donated to charity by me.

Q 84-Where do you keep the current magazines ?

A-Where were the current magazines kept ?

B-Where have the current magazines been kept ?

C-Where are the current magazines being kept ?

D-Where are the current magazines kept by you ?

Q 85-We have warned you.

A-You have been warned.

B-We have you warned.

C-Warned you have been.

D-Have you been warned?

Q 86-Surely the lost child must have been found by now.

A-Surely must have found the lost child by now.

B-Surely someone must have found the lost child by now.

C-Surely now must have found the lost child.

D-Now must have found the lost child surely.

Q 87-Nobody has answered my question.

A-My question has been answered by somebody.

B-My question has not been answered by anybody.

C-My question was not answered.

D-My question remains unanswered.

Q 88-He has sent me a present.

A-I have been sent to him a present.

B-A present have been sent to me.

C-A present has been sent to me by him.

D-A present will be sent to me by him.

Q 89-The people elected him Mayor.

A-Him was elected Mayor the people.

B-He was elected Mayor by the people.

C-Mayor is elected by the people.

D-He is elected by the people Mayor.

Q 90-He is writing a letter.

A-A letter is being written by him.

B-A letter is written by him.

C-A letter has been written by him.

D-Let a letter be written by him.

Q 91-The reporter was interviewing the political leaders.

A-The political leaders were being interviewed by the reporter.

B-The political leaders was being interviewed by the reporter.

C-The political leaders are being interviewed by the reporter.

D-The political leader is being interviewed by the reporter.

Q 92-I was constantly being asked for money

A-I was constantly asking for money

B-They constantly asked for money.

C-I constantly asked them for money

D-They were constantly asking me for money

Q 93-Ratan is performing an experiment.

A-Experiments were performed by Ratan.

B-An experiment was performed by Ratan.

C-An experiment is performed by Ratan.

D-An experiment is being performed by Ratan.

Q 94-Cigarette smoking causes two million deaths annually in the industrial states.

A-Cigarette smoking has been causing two million deaths annually in the industrial states.



GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

B-Two million deaths are caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.

C-Two million deaths are being caused by cigarette smoking annually in the industrial states.

D-Two million deaths have been caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states

Q 95-They should shoot the traitors dead.

A-The traitor should be shot at by them.

B-The traitor should be shot them.

C-The traitors should be shot dead by them.

D-The traitor is shot by them.

Q 96-Had mother treated the guests well at home?

A-Had the guests been treated well at home?

B-Have the guests been treated well at home by mother?

C-Had the guests been treated well at home by mother?

D-Had the guests treated well at home by mother?

Q 97-People use computers for various purposes.

A-Computers are being used by people for various purposes.

B-Computers have been used by people for various purposes.

C-Computers are used by people for various purposes.

D-Computers will be used by people for various purposes.

Q 98-Some people were helping the wounded woman.

A-The wounded woman Is being helped by some people.

B-The wounded woman was being helped by some people.

C-The wounded is helped by some people.

D-The wounded woman was helped by some people.

99-Who gave you ice-cream ?

A-Who has given you ice-cream?

B-By whom were you given ice-cream ?

C-By whom was you given ice-cream ?

D-Who had given you ice-cream?

Q 100-Why didn't you invite him for the party?

A-Why he not invited by you for the party?

B-Why couldn't he be invited by you for the party?

C-Why didn't he invited by you for the party?

D-Why was he not invited by you for the party?

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FOR
MORE!!!



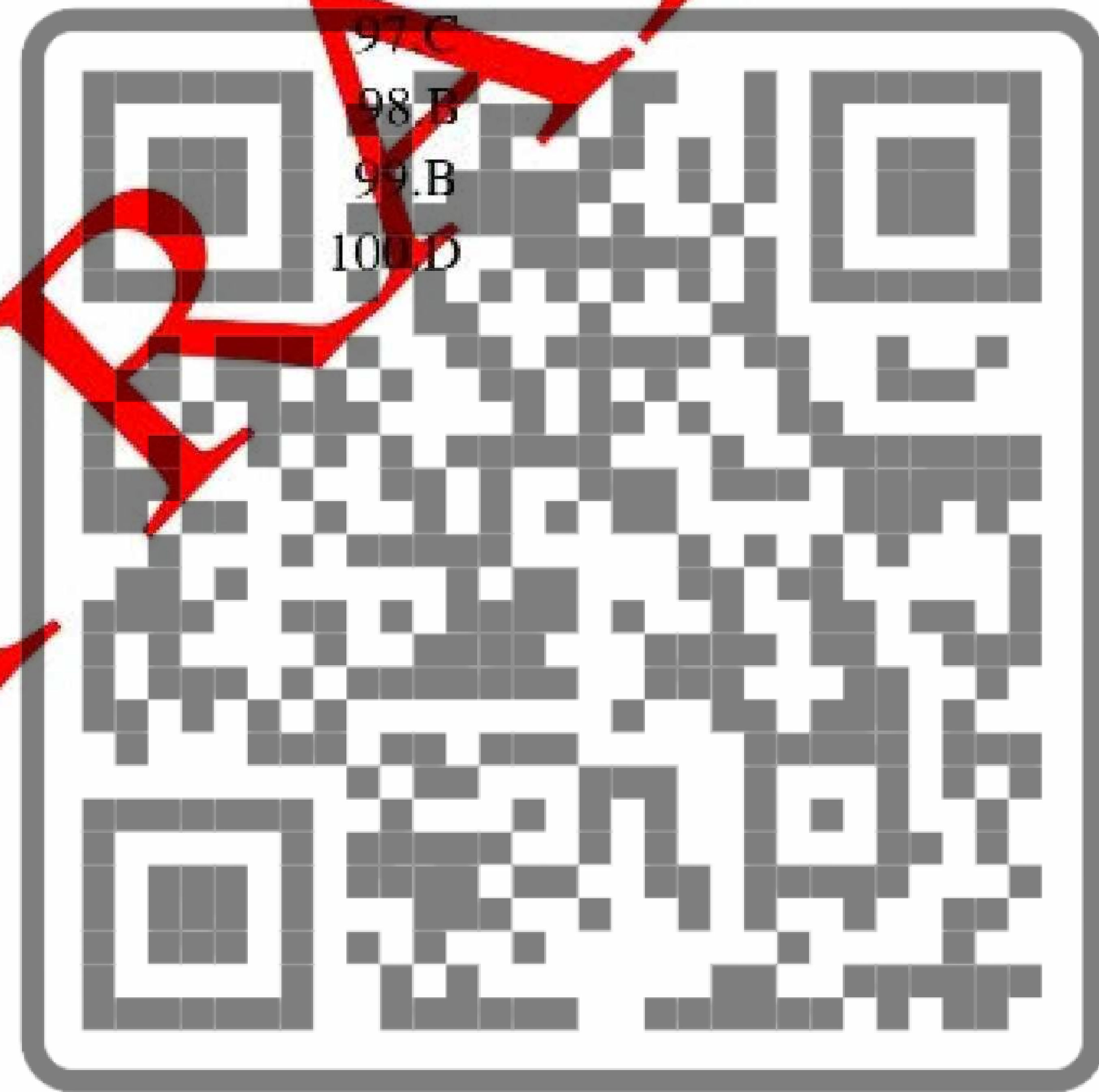
ANSWERS SHEET OF NARRATIONS

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

41. A
42. A
43. B
44. B
45. B
46. B
47. B
48. C
49. C
50. A
51. D
52. A
53. B
54. A
55. D
56. D
57. A
58. D
59. A
60. A
61. D
62. B
63. B
64. D
65. D
66. B
67. B
68. A
69. D
70. B
71. B
72. B
73. C
74. A
75. D
76. A
77. B
78. C
79. C
80. B

81. A
82. B
83. B
84. D
85. A
86. B
87. B
88. C
89. B
90. A
91. A
92. D
93. D
94. B
95. C
96. C
97. C
98. B
99. B
100. D

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FOR
MORE!!!**



MCQS NARRATIONS

1. She said angrily, "Only they can take my things."

- a. She spoke angrily that only you could take my things.
- b. She spoke angrily that only they could taken my things.
- c. She said angrily that only you could taken my things.
- d. She spoke angrily that only they could take her things.

2. I said, "I had been teaching in school for 9 years."

- a. I said that I have been teaching in school for 9 years.
- b. I said that I had been teaching in school for 9 years.
- c. I told that she had been teaching in school for 9 years.
- d. I told that I am being teaching in school for 9 years.

3. Father says, "You must guide your class fellow".

- a. Father says that we must guide our class fellows.
- b. Father says that we must guided our class fellows.
- c. Father says that you must be guided your class fellows.
- d. Father says that we must be guided our class fellows.

4. He said to her, "You are the best player that I have ever seen."

- a. He praised to her that she was the best player that he had ever seen.
- b. He said to her that I was the best player that he have even seen.
- c. He said to her that you were the best player that I had ever seen.
- d. He praised to her that I am the best player that he had ever seen.

5. She said, "If you work hard, you will take good marks."

- a. My teacher advised if I work hard I could take good marks.
- b. My teacher advises if you work hard you will take good marks.
- c. My teacher advises if I work hard I will take good marks.
- d. My teacher advised that I worked hard I would take good marks.

6. Principal says, "Is the librarian present today?"

- a. Principal said that if the librarian was present that day.
- b. Principal asks if the librarian is present that day.
- c. Principal asks if the librarian was present that day.
- d. Principal is asked if the librarian present that day.

7. I said to her, "I think, you are tired."

- a. I said to her that she thought she is tired.
- b. I said to her that I think you are tired.
- c. I said to her that I thought she was tired.
- d. I said to her that she thought you are tired.

8. He said, "Do not be upset, I will help you."

- a. He said that did not upset I would help you.
- b. He said not to be upset he would help me.
- c. He asked not to been upset he will be helped me.
- d. He has said not to be upset he will have helped me.

9. He says, "I shall help you even though I am not rich."

- a. He says that he would help me even though he was not rich.

- b. He says that he shall help me even though he is not rich.
- c. He says that I shall help you even though I am not rich.
- d. He say that he will be helped me even though he is not rich.

10. A doctor said, "You take rest."

- a. A doctor advised me to take rest.
- b. A doctor was advised me to take rest.
- c. A doctor advised me to took rest.
- d. A doctor said me to you had taken rest.

11. He said to the teacher, "May I ask a question?"

- a. He said to the teacher that he may ask a question.
- b. He asks to the teacher that may he ask question.
- c. He asked the teacher that he might ask a question.
- d. He asked to the teacher that he might be ask a question.

12. A nurse said, "He is sleeping, please do not disturb him."

- a. A nurse informed that he was sleeping requested not to disturb him.
- b. A nurse said that he slept requested do not disturb him.
- c. A nurse informed that he had sleeping requested did not disturb him.
- d. A nurse said that he is sleeping requested do not disturb him.

13. She said, "I was sleeping when you came."

- a. She said that she has been sleeping when he has come.
- b. She said that she was sleeping when he came.
- c. She said that she had been sleeping when he had come.
- d. She said that she had slept when he came.

14. Student said to the teacher, "Please give me one day leave, I have a fever."

- a. Student requested to the teacher to give him one day leave he had a fever.
- b. Student request to the teacher to gave him one day leave he had a fever.
- c. Student requested to the teacher to give me one day leave I have a fever.
- d. Students asks to the teacher to give me one day leave i had a fever.

15. One woman said to me, "You should consult a doctor. Do not delay."

- a. One woman said me that I should be consult a doctor. Did not delay.
- b. One woman told me that I should consulted a doctor. Did not delay.
- c. One woman suggested me that I should consult a doctor. Do not delay.
- d. One woman requested me that I should been consult a doctor. Do not delay.

16. She says, "I did not finish my work."

- a. She says that she had not finish her homework.
- b. She says that she did not finish her homework.
- c. She says that she was not finished her homework.
- d. She says that she had not been finish her homework.

17. I said, "I do work hard to achieve my dreams".

- a. I said that I did work hard to achieve my dreams.
- b. I said that I do work hard to achieve my dreams.
- c. I said that I had to work hard to achieve my dreams.
- d. I said that I have to work hard to achieve my dream

18. He said, "Would that my father was alive today to see my great success!"

- a. He wished that his father had been lived that day to see his great success.
- b. He wishes that his father has been lived that day to see great success.
- c. He wished that his father had lived that day to see his great success.
- d. He wished that his father alive that day to see his great success.

19. He said to me, "What you have mentioned to make a story interesting".

- a. He said me what I mentioned to make a story interesting.
- b. He asked me what I had mentioned to make a story interesting.
- c. He asked me what I have mentioned to make a story interesting.
- d. He asked what I had been mentioned to make a story interesting.

20. He is saying, "I have seen many precious paintings in the Art Gallery".

- a. He is saying the he had seen many precious printings in the Art Gallery.
- b. He is saying that he has seen many precious paintings in the Art Gallery.
- c. He is saying that he had been seen many precious paintings in the Art Gallery.
- d. He said that he has seen many precious paintings in the Art Gallery.

21. He said to us, "Is he an intelligent boy?"

- a. He asked us if he was an intelligent boy.
- b. He asked us if he is an intelligent boy.
- c. He asked us if am I an intelligent boy.
- d. He asked us if was he an intelligent boy.

22. He says to me, "I trust you and have high expectations."

- a. He says to me that I trust you and have high expectations.
- b. He says to me that he has trust me and have high expectations.
- c. He says to me that he having trust me and having high expectations.
- d. He says me that he trusts me and have high expectations.

23. We said to them, "congratulations!"

- a. We said them congratulations.
- b. We congratulated them.
- c. We said them congratulations.
- d. We have said them congratulations.

24. A boy said to him, "May I take your camera, I need it for my trip".

a. A boy said him if he may take his camera. He need if for his trip.

b. A boy asked him if I may take your came. I need it for my trip.

c. A boy asked him if he might take his camera. He needed it for his trip.

d. A boy asked him if I might be taken his camera. He needed for his trip.

25. She said to them, "Will you attend my birthday party? I shall wait for you".

a. She is informed us we would attend her birthday party. She would wait for us.

b. She inquired of us whether we would attend her birthday party. She would wait for us.

c. he inquires of us whether we would be attended her birthday party. She would be waited for us.

d. She is inquired of us whether we would be attend her birthday party. She will be waiting for us.

26. A student said to the teacher, "I shall be regular from tomorrow."

a. A student said to the teacher that he should regular from the next day.

b. A student said to the teacher he will be regular from the next day.

c. A student said to the teacher that he would be regular from the next day.

d. A student said to the teacher that he shall be regular from the next day.

27. They said, "The Sun rises in the East."

a. They said that the Sun rises in the East.

b. They say that the Sun rose in the East.

c. They said that the sun rise in the East.

d. They said that the Sun is raised in the East.

28. I asked the stranger, "What can I do for you?"

a. I asked the stranger what I can do for him.

b. I asked the stranger what I could do for him.

c. I asked the stranger what I could be done for him.

d. I asked the stranger what could I do for you.

29. I did not know the address. Did you?" She asked.

a. She say that she did not know the address and said him if he did.

b. She asked that she has not known the address and asked him he did.

c. She asked that she does not know the address and asked him if he does.

d. She asked that she had not known the address and asked him if he did.

30. He said to me, "Do not disturb me and get out of my room now."

a. He forbade me to disturb him and ordered to get out of his room then.

b. He asked me not disturb and get out of his room then.

c. He forbade me to disturb him and ordered to got out of my room now.

d. He said to me not to disturb me and orders to get out of my room then.

31. A waitress said to me, "Would you like to have a cup of tea?"

- a. A waitress said me what I will like to have a cup of tea.
- b. A waitress asked me will you like have a cup of tea.
- c. A waitress asked me if I would like to have a cup of tea.
- d. A waitress asked me if I will like to have a cup of tea.

32. She said to him, "Where were you last week?"

- a. She asked him where he had been the week before.
- b. She asked him where he was the week before.
- c. She asked him where he had the week before.
- d. She asked him where have you been the week before.

33. "Can't you help me to take this heavy box?" I asked to him.

- a. I asked him could he not help me to take that heavy box.
- b. I asked him he could not help me to take that heavy box.
- c. I asked him if he could not help me to take that heavy box.
- d. I said to him can't he help me to take that heavy box.

34. "It is hot today", "Isn't AC working?" I said.

- a. I said that it is hot today and asked if AC is working.
- b. I said that it hot today and is AC working.
- c. I said that it was hot today and asking was AC working.
- d. I said that it was hot that day and asked if AC was working.

35. My husband said to me, "I am tired thus want coffee now"

- a. My husband asked me that he was tired so wanted coffee.
- b. My husband asks me that he is tired thus wants coffee now.
- c. My husband asked me that he is tired so want coffee now.
- d. My husband said me that he is tired so wants coffee then.

36. He said to them, "How beautifully she sings!"

- a. He says that she sings very beautifully.
- b. He exclaimed with wonder that she sings very beautifully.
- c. He was exclaimed with wonder that she had sung very beautifully.
- d. He exclaimed with wonder that she sang very beautifully.

37. She said to him, "Do you know where Sana is?"

- a. She said to him whether he knows where Sana is.
- b. She says to him whether he known where Sana is.
- c. She asked to him whether he knew where Sana is.
- d. She asked to him whether he know where Sana is.

38. She said, "Are you willing to go with us?"

- a. she asked if you were willing to go with us
- b. She asked if you are willing to go with us.
- c. She said if you have been willing to go with us.
- d. She asked if I was willing to go with them

39. he people said, "A snatcher, capture the snatcher."

- a. The people loudly called out to capture the snatcher.
- b. The people called out to capture the snatcher.
- c. The people said to capture the snatcher.
- d. The people called to capture the snatcher.

40. I said, "I want to see you soon, when you come back, we will have great time.

- a. I wish to see him soon, when he come back, we will have great time
- b. I wished to see you soon, when you come back we would had a great time.
- c. I wished to see him soon, when he come back we would have a great time.
- d. I was wished to see him soon, when he come back, we will be a great time.

41. They said to me, "Will you join us in the party".

- a. The said to me would you join us in party.
- b. They asked me if I would join them in a party.
- c. They asked me will you join us in a party.
- d. They asked me would I joined them in a party.

42. I said to him, "I do not believe you."

- a. I said to him that I do not believe you.
- b. I said to him that I did not believe him.
- c. I said to him that I do not believe him.
- d. I said to him that I am not believe him.

43. The officer said to the office boy, "Bring a cup of tea".

- a. The officer ordered to the boy to bring a cup of tea.
- b. The officer ordered to the boy to brought a cup of tea.
- c. The officer said to the boy to bring a cup of tea.
- d. The officer order to the boy to bring a cup of tea.

44. he said, "I wish I were rich."

- a. She expressed a wish that she had been a rich.
- b. She said that she had a rich.
- c. She expresses that she had a rich.
- d. She expressed that she has been a rich.

45. He said, "I do not agree with you."

- a. He said that he does not agreed with me.
- b. He said that I did not agree with you.
- c. He said that he had not agree with me.
- d. He said that he did not agree with me.

46. The teacher said to the student, "Respect your parents."

- a. The teacher advised to the students to respect their parents.
- b. The teacher advises to the students to respect their parents.
- c. The teacher advised students respected their parents.
- d. The teacher is advised to the students to respect their parents.

47. She said, "I hope, I will not late".

- a. She said that she would not late.
- b. She wished that she will not late.
- c. She has wished that she will not late.
- d. She wished that she would not late.

48. I said to her, "Why did he deceive you?"

- a. I asked her why he deceived you.
- b. I asked her why he had been deceived you.
- c. I asked her why he has deceived you.
- d. I asked her why he had deceived you.

49. I said to her, "Is your mother at home"?

- a. I said to her that Is her mother at home.



- b. I asked to her was her mother at home.
- c. I asked her that is your mother at home.
- d. I asked her if her mother was at home.

50. I said, "He was in the class, when I entered it".

- a. I said that he had in the class, when I entered it.
- b. I said that he had been in the class, when I entered it.
- c. I said that he was in the class, when I entered it.
- d. I said that he has been in the class, when I entered it.

51. I said to her, "Are you ill today?"

- a. I asked her if she was ill that day.
- b. I asked her if she is ill today.
- c. I asked her if she ill today.
- d. I ask her if she been ill today.

52. The driver said to the boy, "Please do not smoke in the van."

- a. The driver requests to the boy not to smoke in the van.
- b. The driver requested to the boy not to smoke into the van.
- c. The driver requested to the boy not to smoking in the van.
- d. The driver asks to the boy not to smoke in the van.

53. They said to him, "We do not believe you because you never keep your promises".

- a. They said to him that they do not believe him because he never keeps his promises.
- b. They said to him that they did not believe him because he never kept his promises.
- c. They said to him that they had not believed him because he never kept his promises.
- d. They said to him that they have not believed him because he never keeps his promises.

54. Mother said to me, "Can you solve this question?" "Yes, mom" Said I.

- a. Mother said me could I solve the question. I said that I could.
- b. Mother said me can you solve the question. I replied yes I could.
- c. Mother asked me could I solve that question. I said that I can.
- d. Mother asked me if I could solve that question. I replied respectfully that I could.

55. "Where does she live?" asked the boy.

- a. The boy asked where is she lived?
- b. The boy asked where does she live?
- c. The boy enquired where she lived.
- d. The boy enquired where did she live.

56. You will say, "I want to speak to you".

- a. You would say that you wanted to speak to me.
- b. You will say that you want to speak to me.
- c. You will say that you wanted to speak to me.
- d. You will be saying that you want to speak to me.

57. The clerk said to the Sir, "May I come in?"

- a. The clerk asked the sir may he come in.
- b. The clerk ask the sir might he come in.
- c. The clerk asked the sir respectfully, if he might come in.
- d. The clerk asked the sir he might come in.

58. She said to him, "Do not tell a lie".

- a. She asked him to not told a lie.
- b. She forbade him to told a lie.
- c. She forbade him to telling a lie.
- d. She forbade him to tell a lie.

59. They said, "Let us watch TV."

- a. They propose to watch TV.
- b. They proposed to watched TV.
- c. They was proposed to watch TV.
- d. They proposed to watch TV.

60. They said to the boy, "What is your name?"

- a. They asked the boy what was your name.
- b. They asked the boy what his name was.
- c. They asked the boy what is his name.
- d. They asked the boy what is your name.

61. We said, "How clever she is!"

- a. We exclaimed that she was very clever.
- b. We said that she is clever.
- c. We said that she was clever.
- d. We exclaimed that she is very clever.

62. They said to me, "Good-bye"

- a. They said good- bye to me.
- b. They say good- bye to me.
- c. They bade good-bye to me.
- d. They bided good-bye to me.

63. Father said to the son, "Where have you been all night?"

- a. Father asked to the son where was he all night.
- b. Father asked to the son where he had been all night.
- c. Father said to the son where has he all night.
- d. Father ask to the son where he been all night.

64. They said to me, "When will you go back?"

- a. They asked me when I will go back.
- b. They asked me when you will go back.
- c. They asked to me when would you go back.
- d. They asked me when I will be go back.

65. They said, "We can not live without oxygen".

- a. They said that we can not live without oxygen.
- b. They said that they can not live without oxygen.
- c. They said that they would not live without oxygen.
- d. They says that they can not live without oxygen.

66. Robert will say to me, "I am your classmate".

- a. Robert will tell me that he is my classmate.
- b. Robert will tell me that he was my classmate.
- c. Robert will tell me that he will be my classmate.
- d. Robert said me that he is my classmate.

67. He said to me, "I shall be writing an essay".

- a. He told me that he would have been writing an essay.
- b. He told me that he would be writing an essay.
- c. He told me that he will be writing an essay.
- d. He told me that he shall be writing an essay.

68. Rohan said to Rahul, "You are a good player of cricket".

- a. Rohan told Rahul that he was a good player of cricket.
- b. Rohan told Rahul that he were a good player of cricket.
- c. Rohan told Rahul that he would a good player of cricket.
- d. Rohan told Rahul that he could be a good player of cricket.

69. He said to you, "You may go out".

- a. He told you that you might be go out.
- b. He said you that you might be go out.
- c. He told you that you may go out.
- d. He told you that you might go out.

70. She said, "You were missing from the picnic".

- a. She told me that I had been missing from the picnic.
- b. She told me that I has been missing from the picnic.
- c. She told me that I were missing from the picnic.
- d. She told me that I had been missed from the picnic.

71. He has just said, "My son will be back on Friday."

- a. He has just said that his son will be back on Friday.
- b. He has just said that his son shall be back on Friday.
- c. He has just said that his son would have been back next Friday.
- d. He has just said that my son will be back on Friday.

72. He said, "She had been weeping for an hour."

- a. He said that she was weeping for an hour.
- b. He said that she has been weeping for an hour.
- c. He said that she had been weeping for an hour.
- d. He says that she was weeping for an hour.

73. The teacher said to the boys, "Can you sit still and do you work?"

- a. The teacher asked the boys can't they sit still and do their work.
- b. The teacher requested the boys to sit still.
- c. The teacher asked the boys if they could sit still and do their work.
- d. The teacher told the boys whether they could sit still and do their work.

74. You said to me, 'I warn you of the coming danger.'

- a. You told me of the coming danger.
- b. You advised me of the coming danger.
- c. You warned me of the coming danger.
- d. You warned him of the coming danger.

75. He said to him, 'Do not go there.'

- a. He told him to not go there.
- b. He told him not to go there.
- c. He forbade him not to go there.
- d. He told him to go there.

76. He said to his friend, 'Please lend me your book.'

- a. He requested his friend to lend him his book
- b. He ordered his friend to lend him his book
- c. He asked his friend to lend him his book
- d. He advised his friend to please lend me his book

77. He accused said to the magistrate, 'Pardon me this time, sir.'

- a. The accused told the magistrate to pardon me that time
- b. The accused ordered the magistrate to pardon him that time
- c. The accused begged the magistrate to pardon him that time
- d. The accused advised the magistrate to pardon him that time

78. He said, 'Yes, I am at fault.'

- a. He forbade that he was at fault
- b. He asked that he is at fault

c. He admitted that he is at fault

d. He admitted that he was at fault

79. I said to him, 'Look at this picture.'

- a. I advised him to look at this picture
- b. I asked him to look at that picture
- c. I ordered him to look at this picture
- d. I requested him to look at this picture

80. She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a PowerPoint presentation."

- a. She said she would have a computer to prepare a PowerPoint presentation.
- b. She said she could have a computer to prepare a PowerPoint presentation.
- c. She said she should have a computer to prepare a power point presentation.
- d. She said she had to have a computer to prepare a PowerPoint presentation.

81. Hey said, 'We've lived here for a longtime.'

- a. They said they had lived there for a long time.
- b. They said they have lived for a long time.
- c. They said they lived here for a longtime.
- d. They said they have lived there for a long time.

82. The boy said, "Bravo You have done well."

- a. The boy applauded him saying that he had done well.
- b. The boy said bravo he had done well.
- c. The boy exclaimed that he had done well.
- d. The boy said that he had done well.

83. She asked me if I was going to college.

- a. She asked me "Will you go to college?"
- b. She asked to me "Was I going to college?"
- c. She said to me "Are you going to college?"
- d. She said "Am I going to college?"

84. The poor examinee said, "O God, take pity on me."

- a. The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him.
- b. The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him
- c. The poor examinee invoking God implored him to take pity on him.
- d. The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him.

85. I asked my brother if he had returned the money to his friend.

- a. I said to my brother "Have you returned the money to your friend?"
- b. Do you return the money to his friend.
- c. I said to my brother "Have you return the money to his friend?"
- d. Had you returned the money to my friend

86. "Be careful the steps are very slippery", I warned him.

- a. I warned him to be careful and steps were very slippery.
- b. I told him to be careful and the steps are very slippery.
- c. I warned him to be careful as the steps are very slippery.
- d. I warned him to be careful as the steps were very slippery.

87. May you live long and prosper, said the old lady to her son.

- a. The old lady prayed for her son and said that he might live long and prosper.
- b. The old lady blessed her son and prayed for his long life and prosperity.
- c. The old lady prayed for her son's long life and prosperity.
- d. The old lady blessed her son with long life and wished him prosperity.

88. "How long does the Journey take" my co passenger asked me.

- a. My co passenger wanted to know how long the journey would take.
- b. My co passenger asked me how long the journey did take.
- c. I asked my co passenger how long the journey would take.
- d. My co passenger asked me how long does the journey take?

89. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."

- a. He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire.
- b. He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire
- c. He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire.
- d. He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire.

90. Iaiba said that she might go home the next day with her sister.

- a. Iaiba said "I can go home tomorrow with my sister."
- b. Iaiba said "I will go home tomorrow with my sister."
- c. Iaiba said "I may just go home tomorrow with my sister."
- d. Iaiba said "I could go home tomorrow with my sister."

91. He requested the boss to let him go on with his project.

- a. He said to the boss "Let me go on with my project please".
- b. He told the boss "Go on with my project please"
- c. He told the boss "Please go on with my project".
- d. He said to the boss "You better let me go on with my project".

92. He said, "It used to be a lovely, quiet street."

- a. He said that there used to be a lovely quiet street.
- b. He inquired whether there was a lovely quiet street.
- c. He pointed out that it had used to be a lovely quiet street.
- d. He said that it used to be a lovely quiet street.

93. He said, "I was doing it."

- a. He said that he has done It.
- b. He said that he did it.
- c. He said that he had done it.
- d. He said that he had been doing it.

94. The police said to the thief, "Don't move."

- a. The police told the thief that r he did not move.
- b. The police ordered to the thief to not move.
- c. The police ordered the thief that he should not move.
- d. The police ordered the thief not to move.

95. He says that he is very sorry.

- a. He said 'He is very sorry'.
- b. He told me 'I felt sorry'.
- c. He says 'I am very sorry'
- d. He said 'He was very sorry'

96. "You are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume," he said.

- a. He said that he presumed me as one of Pinkerton's men.
- b. He said that he presumes that I am one of Pinkerton's men.
- c. He said that he presumed that I was one of Pinkerton's men.
- d. He said that he presumed me one of Pinkerton's men.

97. "Doctor", the patient cried, please tell me how much time I have."

- a. The patient pleaded with the doctor to tell her how much time she had.
- b. The patient cried to the doctor that how much time had she
- c. The patient exclaimed to the doctor that how much time she had.
- d. The patient pleaded the doctor how much time she will have.

98. The man said, "All the boys are playing in the street."

- a. The man told us that all the boys play in the street.
- b. The man told us that all the boys in the street are playing.
- c. The man told us that all the boys were playing in the street.
- d. The man told us that all the boys had been playing in the street.

99. The Chief Minister said, "What a disaster the earthquake is"

- a. The Chief Minister exclaimed with sorrow that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
- b. The Chief Minister told in pain that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
- c. The Chief Minister expressed with surprise that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
- d. The Chief Minister cried that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.

100. He exclaimed with joy that their team had won the tournament.

- a. He exclaimed "Hurrah Our team has won the tournament"
- b. He said "Our team won the tournament."
- c. He said "Wow Our team won the tournament."
- d. He said "Our team has won the tournament."



ANSWERS SHEET OF NARRATIONS

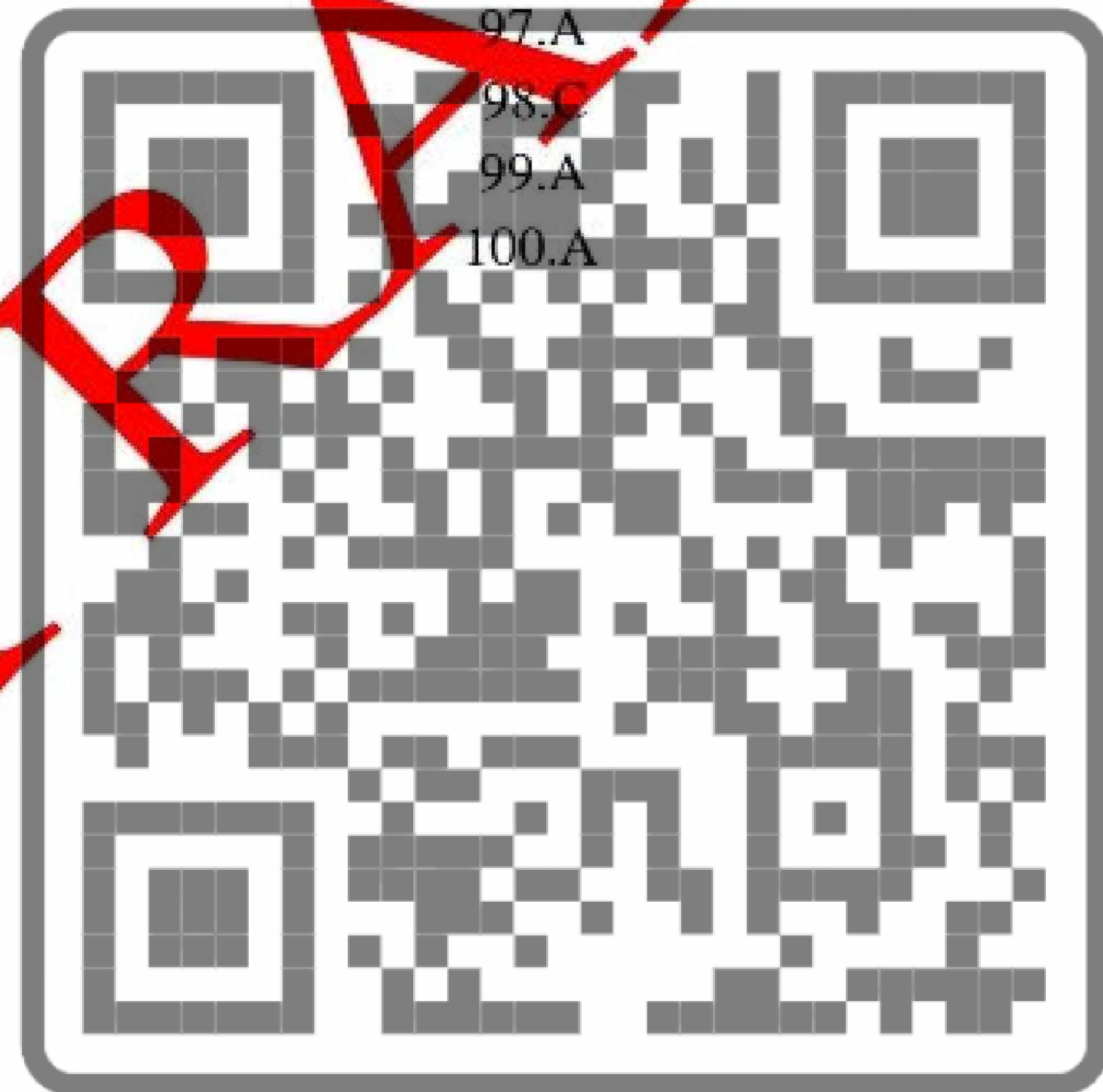
1. D
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. C
12. A
13. C
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. B
20. B
21. A
22. D
23. B
24. C
25. B
26. C
27. A
28. B
29. D
30. A
31. C
32. A
33. C
34. D
35. A
36. D
37. C
38. D
39. A
40. C

41. B
42. B
43. A
44. A
45. D
46. A
47. D
48. D
49. D
50. B
51. A
52. B
53. B
54. D
55. C
56. B
57. C
58. D
59. D
60. B
61. A
62. C
63. B
64. C
65. A
66. A
67. B
68. A
69. D
70. A
71. A
72. C
73. C
74. C
75. B
76. A
77. C
78. D
79. B
80. C

81. A
82. A
83. C
84. D
85. A
86. D
87. A
88. A
89. C
90. C
91. A
92. D

93. D
94. D
95. C
96. A
97. A
98. C
99. A
100. A

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FILL THE MCQS WITH PREPOSITION

1- Children are school.

A- At B-In C- of D-On

2-My brother works a bank.

A- At B-On C-With D-From

3-The Mishra family live 14 links road, BBSR.

A- in B-At C-on D- From

4- Candidates have to write their names the top of the page.

A- in B-on C-At D-With

5-Father hung a calendar the fireplace.

A- on B-over C-under D-at

6- The lady curried her handbag her arm.

A- in B-over C-ON D-Under

7-Children the age of five can't be admitted to this school.

A- under B-AT C-In D-With

8-The girl had her face bedclothes.

A-in B-AT C-Under D-From

9-There is a temple the house.

A-Over B-Above C-on D-Across

10-The old man was sitting the corner of the room.

A-at B-in C-on D-across

11-You can find the phone booth the corner of the street.

A-at B-above C-in D-along

12-The girl is leaning the wall.

A-on B-above C-With D-against

13-Draw a line the page

A-on B-across C-above D-along

14-He walked the road.

A-on B-with C-over D-along

15-The Mahanadi flows Odisha

A-in B-along C-on D-through

16-The children leave beds daybreak.

A-on B-at C-in D-from

17-Come to my house half-past ten.

A-in B-On C-at D-over

18- The Muslims attend prayers in the mosque Friday.

A-at B-in C-on D-from

19-You can see the doctor 8 am and 12 noon.

A- At B-in C-between D-on

20-The old man is walking a stick.

A-in B-of C-with D-by

21-We saw the live cricket the T.V

A- at B-on C-with D-above

22-We pay the bills cash

A-in B-at C-by D-with

23-The girl goes to her school bicycle.

A-on B-By C-with D-in

24-Mother has been ill last month.

A-from B-on C-in D-since

25-He dug the pit a shovel.

A-with B-by C-in D-from

26-The house is fire.

A-in B-at C-on D-by

27-The apples are sold 100 rupees a kilo.

A-by B-at C-in D-with

28- Radios work electricity.

A-with B-By C-at D-with

29-Come and sit me.

A-with B-by C-at D-in

30-London is the Thames.

A-by B-at C-on D-Above

31-I saw a girl golden hair.

A-in B-by C-with D-of

32-The ring is made gold.

A-from B-with C-of D-in

33-The teacher all agreed the date of examination.

A- for B-on C-at D-in

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

34-The old man died—overeating.

A- of B-with C-from D-in

35-Hari agreed —me on this point.

A-with B-for C-about D-at

36-They reminded me of — the meeting.

A-from B-on C-about D-of

37-The poet compared the girl's face— the moon.

A-of B-to C-with D-about

38- You are eligible — the post.

A-for B-about C-at D-in

39- I was shocked — her behavior.

A-at B-by C-with D-in

40- I am not short—funds.

A-of B-with C-from D-by

41- The girl is round —her knowledge.

A-in B-with C-of D-by

42- I have a good relationship— my neighbors.

A-in B-with C-of D-from

43- You shouldn't be rude— them.

A- with B-at C-to D-for

44- I assure you—my help.

A-with B-in C-to D-for

45-I believe—ghost.

A-of B-on C-at D-in

46-He warmed me— danger.

A-about B-of C-in D-from

48-Concentrate —your studies.

A-with B-in C-on D-about

49- The boy is ill — fever.

A- with B-at C-in D-about

50-The garden is full —flowers.

A- of B-about C-with D-in

51- The situation is —control.

A-in B-above C-under D-with

52-Bats travel —night.

A-in B-by C-at D-for

53-I love all the batsmen, Yuvraj— particular.

A-at B-with C-about D-in

54- Be polite—your juniors.

A-to B-form C-to D-against

55-The house owner complained —the police.

A-with B-from C-to D-against

56-The girl was absent—school yesterday.

A-in B-at C-from D-for

57-We congratulated the team—winning the match.

A-for B-from C-Of D-on

58-He invited me— his house.

A-with B-to C-into D-from

59- The Children went— a picnic.

A- in B-on C-for D-with

60- He warned me—swimming in the sea.

A-for B-against C-from D-in

61- It rained—days together.

A-in B-for C-of D-from

62-The children were free— the danger.

A-of B-from C-with D-in

63-The girl was dressed—silk.

A-of B-in C-from D-at

64-I fed up —the work.

A-in B-with C-at D-from

65-What do you mean —democracy?

A-in B-from C-by D-at

66- Birbal was famous —his uncommon wit.

A- at B-on C-for D-with

67- Mother filled the bucket—water.

A-for B-with C-in D-by

68-India lost—Pakistan in the finals.

A-from B-in C-TO D-with

69-The girl gazed—the sight.

A-with B-in C-by D-at

70- Man doesn't live—bread only.

A-in B-on C-with D-by

71-The Boy was sad —heart.

A- for B-in C-at D-by

72-When the sun sets, it goes—the horizon.

A-above B-Down C-below D-in

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

73- The old man died—over eating.

A-by B-for C-from D-all

74- There is a bridge —the river.

A-over B-on C-across D-to

75- A beggar is standing—the corner of the road.

A-on B-by C-at D-for

76- India, Pakistan, and China have border problems—them.

A-among B-between C-in D-non

77- I reached—the airport in time.

A-at B-in C-on D-for

78- Make your payment—cash.

A-by B-for C-in D-at

79- Children remain—school between ten and four.

A-to B-at C-in D-from

80- Keep—the barbed wires.

A-next to B-up to C-on to D-away from

81- Come and sit—me.

A-all over B-along with C-in between
D-away from

82- His whole life is —him.

A-on front of B-in from of C-in between
D-up front of

83- Take your books—you.

A-as far as B-along with C-all over
D-in front of

84- In there a good reason — all this noise?

A- of B-for C-from D-with

85- I'm still fond—my teddy bear.

A-of B-to C-for D-at

86- I am not used — large meals.

A-of B-to C-for D-with

87- The meeting starts—two O'clock.

A-at B-on C-in D-over

88- Our company remains closed—Sundays.

A-in B-at C-on D-during

89- We visited Kashmir—the summer vacations.

A-in B-during C-after D-on

90- Sally never sleeps—midnight as she has some sleeping problem.

A-at B-during C-after D-Before

91- I have not seen him —last Sunday.

A-since B-Before C-from D-about

92- Mother is —home.

A-at B-in C-on D-of

93- I was talking —my friend.

A-for B-to C-of D-from

94- She is proud —her beauty.

A-to B-for C-from D-of

95- I warned him —his learning.

A-of B-from C-for D-from

96- He is famous —his learning.

A-of B-from C-for D-with

97- I am no good — dancing.

A-on B-to C-in D-at

98- Could I borrow your book—a week next month?

A-after B-around C-at D-during

99- He is sitting—the park.

A-in B-on C-at D-after

100- The keys fell—the pool of water.

A-in B-into C-on D-to

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

ANSWER KEY OF PREPOSITION

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------|
| 1. at | 49.in | 97.for |
| 2. in | 50.to | 98.at |
| 3. at | 51.to | 99.in |
| 4. at | 52.from 100.on | |
| 5. over | 53.on | |
| 6. under | 54.to | |
| 7. under | 55.on | |
| 8. under | 56.against | |
| 9. above | 57.for | |
| 10. in | 58.from | |
| 11. at | 59.with | |
| 12. against | 60.by | |
| 13. across | 61.for | |
| 14. along | 62.it | |
| 15. through | 63.to | |
| 16. at | 64.at | |
| 17. at | 65.on | |
| 18. on | 66.at | |
| 19. between | 67.on | |
| 20. with | 68.at | |
| 21. on | 69.against | |
| 22. in | 70.on | |
| 23. by | 71.for | |
| 24. since | 72.from | |
| 25. with | 73.above | |
| 26. on | 74.in | |
| 27. at | 75.at | |
| 28. by | 76.on | |
| 29. by | 77.above | |
| 30. on | 78.against | |
| 31. with | 79.on | |
| 32. of | 80.to | |
| 33. on | 81.to | |
| 34. from | 82.for | |
| 35. with | 83.from | |
| 36. of | 84.into | |
| 37. to | 85.by | |
| 38. for | 86.by | |
| 39. by | 87.to | |
| 40. of | 88.from | |
| 41. of | 89.for | |
| 42. with | 90.to | |
| 43. to | 91.form | |
| 44. of | 92.on | |
| 45. in | 93.at | |
| 46. of | 94.in | |
| 47. under | 95.for | |
| 48. by | 96.from | |

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FILL THE FOLLOWING MCQS WITH ARTICLES.

1. He was wounded in _____ arm.

- a) An (b) The (c) A (d) None of these

2. _____ boy in _____ blue shirt is my class mate.

- a) A , an (b) An , the (c) The , the (d) A , a

3. _____ Mobile phone is _____ gift of science.

- a) An , a (b) An , the (c) The , a (d) The , the

4. I hate _____ Mobile.

- a) A (b) An (c) The (d) None of these

5. He sent _____ message on _____ mobile phone.

- a) An , a (b) A , a (c) A , the (d) The , a

6. He likes _____ beauty of Kashmir.

- a) A (b) An (c) The (d) None of these

7. Tarun is _____ tallest boy in _____ college.

- a) A , an (b) The , a (c) A , the (d) The , the

8. _____ harder you get , _____ more you will be paid.

- a) The , a (b) A , an (c) An , a (d) The , the

9. Come to _____ point.

- a) A (b) An (c) The (d) None of these

10. It is a world where _____ rich hate _____ poor.

- a) A , an (b) An , the (c) The , the (d) A , the

11. _____ cat is _____ animal.

- a) A , an (b) The , a (c) An , a (d) The , the

12. He became _____ rich man.

- a) A (b) Am (c) The (d) None of these

13. She is _____ untidy lady.

- a) A (b) An (c) The (d) None of these

14. Do not make _____ noise.

- a) A (b) An (c) The (d) None of these

15. Dubai is _____ very dear place to live in.

- a) A (b) An (c) The (d) None of these

16. Jhangir was _____ noblest king.

- a) A (b) A (c) The (d) None of these

17. Once _____ boy had _____ strange goose.

- a) A , an (b) The , a (c) An , a (d) A

18. _____ cow is _____ useful animal.

- a) A , an (b) A , the (c) The , an (d) The , a

19. When we joined _____ Navy , he was too young.

- a) A (b) An (c) The (d) None of these

20. He is _____ unable man but not _____ richest.

- a) An , the (b) A , an (c) An , a (d) The , an

21. _____ man is mortal.

- a) A (b) The (c) None of these

22. I am _____ university student.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

23. She goes to the temple in _____ mornings.

- a) a (b) the (c) None of these

24. Kiran is _____ best student in the class.

- a) a (b) the (c) None of these

25. camel _____ is the ship of the desert.

- a) A (b) The (c) None of these

26. This book has won _____ Booker prize.

- a) a (b) the (c) None of these

27. Harish chandra was _____ honest king.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

28. I am fond of _____ classical music.

- a) a (b) the (c) None of these

29. I met boy in _____ store.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

30. Gold is _____ precious metal.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

31. I bought pair _____ of shoes.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

32. I saw movie _____ last night.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

33. Baby gorillas have _____ I best moms in world.

- a) a (b) an (c) the , the

34. His wife is _____ European.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

35. _____ earth moves round the sun.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

36. He waited for _____ hour.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

37. Man is _____ social animal.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

38. Both _____ boys are intelligent.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

39. _____ water in this pond is dirty.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

40. I saw _____ one-eyed man.

- a) a (b) an (c) the

41. There was a theft _____ Mohan's house.

- a) an (b) a (c) None of these

42. There is a clocktower in _____ park.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

43. Tomorrow we will go to _____ circus.

- a) the (b) an (c) a

44. I have lost _____ ten-rupee note.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

45. Yesterday we saw _____ Taj Mahal.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

46. He takes _____ apple daily.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

47. What _____ beautiful flower !

- a) an (b) a (c) the

48. _____ dog is barking in the street.

- a) An (b) A (c) the

49. Lata Mangeshkar was _____ best singer of India.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

50. She is _____ pious woman.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

51. Do you know _____ Maha ?

- a) an these b) a c) none of

52. Yes, I know her. She is _____ monitor.

- a) an the b) a (c)

53. Please tell me _____ time.

- a) an these b) the (c) none of

54. There are many parks at _____ dam.

- a) an the b) a (c)

55. _____ girls' playground is behind the school.

- a) an b) a (c) the

56. An ice-cream seller was walking in _____ street.

- a) the b) an (c) a

57. I have _____ new pen.

- a) an b) a (c) the

58. She has _____ old pen.

- a) an b) a (c) the

59. Maha is _____ tall girl.

- a) an b) a (c) the

60. Balbir is _____ honest boy.

- a) an the b) a (c)

61. I want _____ inkpot.

- a) a none b) an (c)

62. Mr. Kumar is _____ inspector.

- a) an b) a (c) the

63. The fruit-seller gave me _____ banana.

- a) an b) a (c) the

64. Arjun bought white _____ shirt.

- a) an b) a (c) the

65. Which is bigger _____ owl or a sparrow?

- a) an b) a (c) the

66. Mithu was _____ milkman.

- a) an the b) a (c)

67. There is _____ table in that room.

- a) an the b) a (c)

68. Hardwar stands on _____ Ganga.

- a) an b) a (c) the

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

69..... higher you go, the cooler it is.

- a)an (b) A (c) The

70. Whatlovely building!

- a) an (b) a (c) the

71. Aslam is..... middle-aged man.

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

72. Has..... postman come?

- a) an. (b) a (c) the

73. Light travels instraight line.

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

74. This isinteresting story.

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

75. Ranjit Singh was..... brave king.

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

76. Agra ishistorical city.

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

77. He crossedYamuna river.

- a)an (b) a (c) the

78. Himalayas are in the north.

- a) An (b) A (c) the

79..... apple a day, keeps the doctor away.

- a) An (b) A (c) the

80. He told me..... interesting story.

- a)an (b) a (c) the

81 climate of this place is hot.

- a) An (b) A (c)

The

82. Sardar Patel was..... great leader.

- a)an (b) a (c) the

83. sun is shining.

- a)An (b) A (c)

The

84. There is..... egg on the table.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

85. He isrich man.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

86. I waited for him for..... hour.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

87. girl who is tall is my sister.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

88..... ox is a useful animal.

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

89..... guest came last night.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

90. A thief came during night.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

91..... Indian boy became chess champion.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

92. Shri Ashok Kumar isM.P.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

93. Please give me..... cup of tea.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

94. He is..... honourable man.

- a) an (b) a (c) the

95. Can you have..... cup of coffee?

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

96. I live in village.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

97. This isexpensive pen.

- a) an (b) a (c)

the

98. December is..... coldest month.

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

99. What..... six.

- a)an (b) a (c)

the

100. Sun set inwest.

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GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

ANSWER SHEET OF ARTICLES

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| 1. b | 51.c |
| 2. c | 52.c |
| 3. c | 53.b |
| 4. c | 54.c |
| 5. c | 55.c |
| 6. c | 56.a |
| 7. d | 57.b |
| 8. d | 58.a |
| 9. c | 59.b |
| 10. c | 60.a |
| 11. a | 61.b |
| 12. a | 62.a |
| 13. b | 63.b |
| 14. a | 64.b |
| 15. a | 65.a |
| 16. c | 66.a |
| 17. a | 67.b |
| 18. d | 68.c |
| 19. c | 69.c |
| 20. a | 70.b |
| 21. c | 71.b |
| 22. a | 72.c |
| 23. b | 73.b |
| 24. b | 74.a |
| 25. b | 75.b |
| 26. b | 76.b |
| 27. b | 77.c |
| 28. c | 78.c |
| 29. a | 79.a |
| 30. a | 80.a |
| 31. a | 81.c |
| 32. a | 82.b |
| 33. c | 83.c |
| 34. b | 84.a |
| 35. c | 85.b |
| 36. b | 86.a |
| 37. b | 87.c |
| 38. c | 88.a |
| 39. c | 89.b |
| 40. b | 90.c |
| 41. c | 91.a |
| 42. c | 92.c |
| 43. a | 93.b |
| 44. b | 94.a |
| 45. c | 95.b |
| 46. a | 96.b |
| 47. b | 97.a |
| 48. b | 98.c |
| 49. c | 99.b |
| 50. b | 100.c |

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**



Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions.

Exercise - 1

One day a wolf felt very hungry. He wandered here and there in search of food but he could not find anything to eat. At last, he saw a flock of sheep in a pasture. He wanted to eat one but they were guarded by a hound. The shepherd's son was also tending the flock vigilantly. The wolf found himself helpless. At last he hit upon a plan. He hid himself in the skin of a sheep and safely went into the flock. The hound could not find out the wolf in disguise. He killed a sheep and ate it without being caught. In this way he ate up many sheep and their number began to fall every day. The shepherd was greatly worried but could not find out the thief.

Questions:

1. Why did the wolf wander about?
2. Did he find anything to eat?
3. Why was the wolf helpless?
4. How did he get into the flock?
5. Why was the shepherd worried?
6. Did he find out the thief?

Exercise - 2

On a hot summer day a fox felt very thirsty. He went about in search of water but could find water nowhere. At last he reached a well. He peeped into it. Unfortunately, he slipped and fell into the well. A goat happened to pass by the well and looked into it. She said to fox, "What are you doing here uncle?" The cunning fox replied, "Dear niece, I am enjoying a swim down here. It is very pleasant. Come down and enjoy yourself too?" The goat was also thirsty, she jumped into the well.

Questions:

1. What happened to the thirsty fox?
2. Who passed by the well just then?
3. What did the goat do?
4. What did the goat say to the fox?
5. What did the fox say in reply?
6. Why did the goat jump into the well?

Exercise - 3

King Robert Bruce ruled over Scotland. He had been defeated many times by the English. He ran for his life and hid himself in a cave. He had lost all hope to win. As he lay there thinking if he should give up his struggle or not, he saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb in the ceiling of the cave. It fell down again and again but did not give up its attempt. At last the little insect reached its home in its ninth attempt. This gave courage to King Bruce. He made up his mind to fight and this time he won the battle.

Questions:

1. By whom had Robert Bruce been defeated many times?
2. Where did he hide himself?
3. What did he see in the cave?
4. After how many attempts did the spider succeed?
5. What lesson King Bruce learn from the spider?

Exercise - 4

We see a kind of milk in tins. It is powdered milk. All the water in this milk has evaporated. When fresh milk stays in a dish for a little time, the thick part of milk comes to the top. It is the cream of the milk. From this cream people make

butter. If milk with the cream on it is made it powder, it is called Full Cream Milk Powder. When something floating is taken off the top of a liquid we say it is skimmed. When the cream is skimmed from the milk, the thin milk that stays is called 'Skim Milk'. Skim milk is a good milk but it has no fat in it. It is not good for very young babies.

Questions:

1. Is the milk in tins powdered or liquid?
2. What becomes of the water in the milk?
3. What comes to the top of the fresh milk when it stays a little in a dish?
4. What does the thick part of the milk have in it?
5. What is cream?
6. What do people make from cream?

Exercise – 5

Khalid was extremely kind-hearted and just to the people. His army had strict orders not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians. "They are the real strength of society," he said, "They should always be treated with kindness and respect." This was something new for the conquered people, who felt very happy now. The Iranian and Byzantine officers were very hard on them. Khalid's treatment won their hearts so much that they began to hate their cruel old masters.

Questions:

1. How Khalid treat the people?
2. What were the orders given to the Army?
3. What did he say about the farmers and civilians?
4. How had their former masters treated them?
5. How did Khalid win the hearts of the conquered people?
6. Why did the people hate their old masters?

Exercise – 6

Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind. In olden days a man's world consisted of his own village and one or two neighbouring villages. It was difficult for him to know what was going on in the other parts of the country. But today the press assisted by rapid means of communications brings us news from the farthest corner of the globe. The press is also responsible for educating public opinion. The laws of a nation are really shaped by its press. In fact the public receives guidance from the newspapers. Thus their power in modern times is really great.

Questions:

1. What good do the newspapers do for us?
2. Why in olden days man could not know what was going on in far off places?
3. What is the responsibility of the press today?
4. How are the laws of a country shaped now days?
5. What is your opinion about the power of press?

Exercise - 7

About sixty years ago the question of choosing a profession was not taken up seriously. A son generally followed the trade of his father. But nowadays one can take up a trade one likes. The students who make the right choice of profession are always successful. For the right choice of a profession there should be some definite aim. The students who do not have any definite aim and suffer a lot in the end as they have also a difficulty in finding an employment. In choosing a profession the teacher and the parents play a very important part. The teacher keeps an eye on his pupils. He studies their habits. So he can put his pupils on the right path of life.

Questions:

1. What were the conditions about the choice of a profession sixty years ago?
2. Why did the people not choose the profession seriously?
3. Can a student of the present times choose his profession freely?
4. What is the advantage of a right choice of a profession?
5. How can a student choose his profession rightly?



6. What will be the difficulty of a student who is reading without a definite aim?

Exercise - 8

Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called "throwing". The thrower is a very skilful workman. But there is another method of shaping articles out of clay, "moulding". A plaster mould is made and the clay is pressed into it. This is a quicker and less difficult way and must be used to make things like handles; but all the most beautiful pottery is thrown. When a piece of pottery is taken off the wheel, it is put aside to dry, after which a design may be painted on it with special colors that will stand great heat; it is then ready to be fired. This is done in a large oven or kiln. The pieces of pottery are placed in earthenware tubs called 'saggers' so that the flames cannot touch the pottery.

Questions:

1. What is throwing?
2. What is the other method of shaping articles?
3. What is the advantage of moulding?
4. How does the potter make designs on the pieces of pottery?
5. How is pottery baked in fire?

Exercise - 9

Early rising is a good habit as it gives us a early start of our day's work. We gain time while the late risers are asleep. The early risers have another advantage also and that is that they enjoy good and sound health. Those who are out of bed early have plenty of time to do their work carefully, steadily and completely. They do not have to put off anything to the next day. The early riser is always happy, fresh and smart. He enjoys his work while those who get up late find their duty dull and dry and do it unwillingly. Early rising is, therefore, a key to success in life.

Questions:

1. What kind of habit is "early rising"?
2. Why can an early riser do more work than the late riser?
3. Why does an early riser enjoy good health?
4. Why does a late riser find his work dull and dry?
5. What is the key to success in life?

Exercise - 10

Some ants are social insects. It means that they live in societies, cooperate with one another and do only the work assigned to them. They go out in search of food in an orderly fashion, marching in lines and columns like soldiers. Different groups of social ants have different jobs to do. They manage their affairs through division of labour. Some ants guard and protect their community. They fight the other insects who attack them or raid their colony. They are called soldier ants. Another group gathers food for the whole community. The social ants have not learnt this division of labour. They have inherited it.

Questions:

1. What do we mean by social insects?
2. Why are some ants called social insects?
3. How do the ants cooperate with one another?
4. What principle do they follow while doing their work?
5. Why are the members of a certain group called soldier ants?
6. How have the ants learnt the principle of division of labour?

Exercise - 11

Iqbal is not only the greatest poet of our age, but also one of the greatest poets of all times. There are not many poets who wrote so many great poems as he did. He did not write poetry for poetry's sake. He was in fact much more than a poet. He was a great scholar. He was a great philosopher. He was a political leader of great importance. But more than anything he was a Muslim who had great love for Allah and His Prophet (SAW). He wrote poetry to express the great and ever lasting truths of philosophy, history and Islam. He wrote poetry to awaken the Muslims of the whole world from the deep sleep. He asked the Muslims of the whole world to unite.

Questions:

1. Why is Iqbal considered to be one of the greatest poets of all times?
2. Did he write poetry for poetry's sake?
3. How can you say that Iqbal was much more than a poet?
4. What kind of Muslim was Iqbal?
5. With what aim did he write poetry?
6. What was Iqbal's call to the Muslims of the whole world?

Exercise – 12

There was once a man whose doctor gave him medicine which was quite black. His servant who was illiterate made mistake and poured out a dose of ink in place of the drug. He gave it to his master who drank it. After the patient had taken the dose of ink the servant somehow realized his mistake. He ran back to his master and said, "Sir, I have given you a dose of ink instead of the medicine as both were equally black. What should be done now?" The master replied softly, "Now give me a piece of blotting paper to swallow".

Questions:

1. What was the colour of the medicine?
2. What did the servant give to his master?
3. When did the servant come to know of his mistake?
4. What did the servant do?
5. What did the master say to his servant?

Exercise – 13

There is a monkey lived in a forest. One day he was going about in search of food as he was very hungry. At last he entered the house of a farmer. There was nobody in the house. The monkey found a hard vessel with a narrow opening. He put his hand into it. It had grains in it. He took a handful of the grains and tried to pull his hand out but he could not do so with this closed fist. After some time the owner of the house came up. His dog was also with him. The dog fell upon the monkey and tore him into pieces. Thus the monkey met his fate due to his greed.

Questions:

1. Where did the monkey live?
2. Why did he enter the house of a farmer?
3. What did he find there?
4. What was in the vessel?
5. What did the monkey do?
6. Why could he not pull his hand out of the vessel?
7. How did the monkey meet his fate?

Exercise – 14

A tailor ran a shop in a bazaar. An elephant use to go to the river through that bazaar. The tailor gave him a bun every day. One day the tailor picked a needle into the trunk of the elephant. The elephant became angry but went away. On return he filled his trunk with muddy water. On reaching the shop of the tailor, he put his trunk into it and squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor. All the fine and new dresses of his customers were spoiled. He was very sorry for annoying the elephant but it was no use of crying over spilt milk.

Questions:

1. Where did the elephant go every day?
2. What did the tailor give him?
3. What mistake did the tailor make one day?
4. What did the elephant do after drinking water?
5. How did the elephant punish the tailor for his mistake?
6. What is the moral of the story?

Exercise – 15

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

A professional player is quite different from an amateur. His aim is to make money. He plays the game to earn money or to win a name. On the other hand the amateur player has no such aim. He plays because he gets pleasure in playing. Games not only give him recreation but also physical exercise. He enjoys good health and sound physique. He plays the game as he should. He observes all the rules and regulations of games. The amateur player plays honestly. He becomes a disciplined gentleman and a responsible citizen. He accepts defeat but does not resort to cheating or other unfair means to win. If he wins a game, he feels happy but he is not sad at losing one.

Questions:

1. What is meant by professional player?
2. With what aim does he play games?
3. What makes an amateur player a responsible citizen?
4. How does an amateur player differ from a professional player?
5. How does the amateur player take his defeat?
6. Who lays the game for the sake of game?

Exercise - 16

Once a stag was drinking at a stream. He happened to see his reflection in the water. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns, but when he saw his thin legs he felt sad as he thought they were ugly. Suddenly he saw a pack of hounds at a distance. He ran as fast as his legs could help him. Soon he left the hounds far behind. He had to pass through a thick forest of bushes. His horns were caught up in a bush. He tried hard to pull his horns out of it but all in vain. By now the hounds had come up. They fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

Questions:

1. What was the stag doing?
2. What did he see in the water?
3. Why was he pleased?
4. What made him sad?
5. Why did he run?
6. How did his legs help him?

Exercise - 17

The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity. We have harnessed and introduced it into the service of man. The electric telegraph bears our message and brings us news from all quarters of the world. Submarine cable does its own work all right. Who is not familiar with the electric bell? Who has not used telephone? Who is not enjoying electric light? Electric motors, wireless telegraphy, electric railways, electric modes of constructions and destruction all attest to the great power of electricity. Electricity has developed modern industry and has created many new industries. It has enabled man to conquer land, the sea, and the air.

Questions:

1. Why do we call the present age the age of electricity?
2. Which age has yielded place to the age of electricity?
3. How do we send and receive messages?
4. State some important uses of electricity?
5. What do you think is the future of electricity?

Exercise - 18

The Sultan sent agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts, and bring them back to Cordova. His men were constantly searching the bookseller's shops at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes for his library. When the book was not to be bought at any price, he would have it copied; and sometimes even hear of a book which was only in the author's brain, and send him a handsome present, and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova. By such means he gathered no fewer than four hundred thousand books and this at a time when printing was unknown, and every copy had to be painfully copied, in the fine clear hand of the professional copyist.

Questions:

1. What for did Sultan send his agents to all parts of the East?
2. Where and what for they sent searching the bookseller's shops?

3. What would he do when any book was not to be bought at any price?
4. What would he do when the author had not yet written the book?
5. How many books had he gathered?
6. Why was it difficult to bring forth books in those days?

Exercise -19

In December, 1930 Dr. Muhammad Iqbal was invited to preside over the annual meeting of All India Muslim League at Allahabad. In his address he openly opposed the idea of welding together of Hindus and Muslims into one nation. He declared that the move to apply one constitution to both the Hindus and Muslims would result in a civil war. He wanted to see the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the KPK, a single State for the Muslims, so that they should live according to the teachings of Islam. We can say that Allama Iqbal was the first thinker to give us the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India i.e. partition of the Subcontinent into two sovereign states. The Muslims soon realized the importance of the demand for two separate states. It was then adopted as the Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

Questions:

1. Where was annual meeting of the All India Muslim League held in 1930?
2. Who was invited to preside over the session?
3. What idea did Allama Iqbal oppose?
4. Which province did he want to be included in the Muslim State?
5. On what grounds did he demand a separate state for the Muslims of India?
6. When was the Pakistan Resolution moved?

Exercise – 20

One day the girl found a coin. It rolled away before her broom when she was sweeping the yard, and fell with a little clatter against the wall. She ran and picked it up. Someone had dropped it while crossing the yard and perhaps had not even troubled to look for it. It was worth little. But it seemed a whole fortune to her, who never had anything of her own before. She rubbed it, cleaned on the sleeve of her blue cotton jacket and put it into her pocket.

Questions:

1. What did the girl find?
2. When did she find it?
3. How had the coin been there?
4. Why was it a whole fortune for her?
5. How did she clean it?
6. What did she do after cleaning it?

TRANSLATE INTO URDU

PARAGRAPH # 1

In the ups and downs of life, such movements come when man feels quite hopeless. He looks darkness all around him. This is against the dignity of man. All the progress the world has made is the result of the determination and spirit that Allah has bestowed upon man. Man should never lose hope. Surely, Allah will bless him with success one day.

PARAGRAPH # 2

It was a winter night. We were asleep. All of a sudden, someone knocked at the door. My father and I woke up. We thought that he might be a thief. Therefore, we took the gun and reached the door. My father asked, "Who is at the door?" There came the reply, "I am a poor hungry man." We opened the door. We took him inside and gave him something to eat. He thanked us and went away.

PARAGRAPH # 3

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

PARAGRAPH # 4

There is a garden in front of my house. There are many plants and trees in it. Flowers of different colors bloom in spring season. Their fragrance spreads all around. In the evening, the garden filled with men , women and childrens. People walk around and enjoy themselves. I also go to the garden for a walk daily in the evening.

PARAGRAPH # 5

Health is a great blessing but man does not value it as long as is healthy. When he catches a minor disease, he realizes its worth. If there is a pain in any part of the body, the whole body feels its presence. If a man is healthy, he enjoys eating, drinking, walking and working. If health is broken, everything becomes tasteless. The people who are often ill, their life become troublesome for themselves and for their relatives.

PARAGRAPH # 6

Knowledge is a great power. In our religion, getting knowledge is obligatory for everyone. This is the thing that cannot be stolen. Without knowledge, no man can recognize himself and is unaware of his objective throughout his life. Having the knowledge, a man can bring about the betterment of himself, his society, and his nation.

PARAGRAPH # 7

Pakistan is a peace-loving country. We always want to keep friendly relations with our neighbors. But that doesn't mean that we ignore our defense. We need to keep an eye on our surroundings. We should be strong enough that no can think of harming us. In the present age, a strong defense is the assurance of peace.

PARAGRAPH # 8

Games and sports have great significance in our life. they are the source of entertainment, heal, and happiness for man. The real happiness does not exist in this world. Man is often entangled in worries. In this situation, games and sports work as an antidote. His worries disappear temporarily. Games and sports are the real sources of keeping healthy.

PARAGRAPH # 9

Punjabi is an old language but this is not only spoken in Punjab but also spoken and understood in other provinces of Pakistan. In addition to this, there is hardly any country in the world where the Punjabi speaking community does not exist. Punjabi resembles Urdu to a great extent. Both languages are written in the same script. Punjabi folk tales are famous all around the world.

PARAGRAPH # 10

In these days, the importance of forests is great. They make the atmosphere pleasant. They reduce the severity of the weather. They stop windstorms, floods, salinity and waterlogging. They cause rainfall and stop snow from melting soon. They enhance the fertility of the soil. Forest play an important role in the economic progress of a country.

PARAGRAPH # 11

Allama Iqbal is our national poet. He was born in Sialkot and got his early education from there as well. He came to Lahore then. He did his masters in Philosophy. He remained a professor at Government College for some time and went to England later on. On his return from England, he started practicing law but he did not like it much. His major interest was in poetry and national issues. He has expressed his emotions in his verses.

PARAGRAPH # 12

Once upon a time, a jackal lived near the bank of a river. There were many fields of melons on the other side of the river. The river was deep and wide. The jackal wanted to eat his fill. He could not cross the river. One day, he said to his friend, a camel, "I shall be very thankful to you if you take me to the other bank of the river." The camel agreed. The jackal jumped onto the back of the camel. The camel waded across the river and reached the other bank. The jackal went into the fields of melons and began to eat melons with relish.

PARAGRAPH # 13

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

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

PARAGRAPH # 14

Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was born in Makkah. His father's name was Abdullah. His grandfather brought him up. When he was twenty five years old, he married Hazrat Khadeeja (RA). When he was forty years old, he said, "I am a prophet of Allah." Listen to me. Allah is one. Worship Him.

PARAGRAPH # 15

I study in class 10. The school in which I study is a famous school of the city. Four teachers teach my class. They all are able teachers. But I like Mr. Zaid the most. He teaches us English and Mathematics. His method of teaching is so good that what he teaches we learn it then and there. Therefore, his class shows hundred percent results.

PARAGRAPH # 16

It is our moral duty to respect our parents. They take much care of us. They give us food. They give us clothes. They provide us with all the things that we need. They send us to school so that we may serve them after getting education. It will bring us comfort.

PARAGRAPH # 17

Atomic energy can be used for the benefit of man. It can also be used to destroy the world. Atomic energy can produce electricity for us. There is a power station in Karachi. Now-a-days, there are chances that the electricity produced by atomic energy would be cheap. We should use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes.

PARAGRAPH # 18

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

PARAGRAPH # 19

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

PARAGRAPH # 20

Lahore is an old and historical city. It stands on the bank of the River Ravi. It is the capital of the province, the Punjab. There are many historical buildings in this city. Badshahi Masjid is one of the greatest mosques of the world. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is also situated near Shahi Masjid. The Resolution of Pakistan was passed in Lahore.



THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET (P.B.U.H)

1. Hazrat Muhammad(P.B.U.H) the Prophet of Islam, was born in AD:
a) 570 b) 571 c) 572 d) 671
2. Hazrat Muhammad(P.B.U.H) was born at:
a) Hijaz b) Riyadh c) Madina d) Makkah
3. Hazrat Muhammad(P.B.U.H) asked the Quraish not to worship their false:
a) Gods b) idols c) Beliefs d) Priests
4. Due to bitter opposition of Quraish, the Holy Prophet(P.B.U.H) asked his believers to migrate to:
a) Madina b) Jeddah c) Riyadh d) Makkah
5. This event of migration to Madina is known as:
a) Hijra b) Bait c) Sulah-e-Hudaibiyah d) Migration
6. The migration to Madina took place in:
a) 610 A.D b) 622 A.D c) 620 A.D d) 624 A.D
7. The Holy Prophet(P.B.U.H) performed Hajj in the year of Hijra:
a) 10th b) 11th c) 9th d) 12th
8. The Holy Prophet(P.B.U.H) had given his last sermon on:
a) Mount Hira b) Mount Arafat c) Mount Rehmat d) Mount Toor
9. A person can be superior by his:
a) Goodness b) Whiteness c) Blood d) Wealth
10. The whole of humanity is the offspring of:
a) Adam b) Allah c) Satan d) Angels
11. Adam was created from:
a) Dust b) Water c) Gold d) Wheat
12. I crush under my feet all the false claims to greatness and superiority founded on:
a) Goodness and humanity b) Color and beauty c) Caste system d) Blood or wealth
13. Mount Arafat is near:
a) Madina b) Makkah c) Syria d) Arab
14. The people of Quraish thought that by preaching Islam, the Holy Prophet(P.B.U.H) was against their:
a) Wealth b) Tribal system c) Power and Influence d) Ancestors & gods
15. Yathrib is away from Makkah:
a) 320 km b) 32 km c) 20 km d) 230 km
16. The Last Holy Prophet(P.B.U.H) reached outskirts of Yathrib after:
a) Seven days journey b) Six days journey c) Eight days journey d) Five days journey
17. They entered the city on:
a) 28th June 622 AD b) 2nd June 622 AD c) 2nd July 622 AD d) 28th July 622 AD
18. The text is about:
a) The battles of Islam
b) The family of the Last Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H)
c) The migration and teachings of the Last Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H)
d) The last pilgrimage
19. Which of the following message is mentioned in the Last Sermon, as given in the text
a) People should not hurt others
b) Both men and women have rights over each other
c) Muslims are a part of one brotherhood
d) All of the above
20. According to the text, what did the Quraish not believe in?
a) Oneness of God b) False gods c) Statues d) Priests
21. What was the message of Hazrat Muhammad(P.B.U.H) for the Quraish before migration?
a) Believe in idols
b) Worships statues
c) Believe in multiple gods
d) Believe in the One and Only God
22. What was the response of the Quraish to the command of rejecting the worship of false gods by the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H)?

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

- a) Rejected the offer b) Accepted the offer c) Welcomed the offer d) Trusted the offer
23. Why did the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) command his followers to migrate to Yathrib?
- a) To spread harmony
b) Due to opposition and persecution
c) For support and agreement
d) For the acceptance
24. How far was Yathrib from Makkah?
- a) 230km b) 320km c) 302km d) 203km
25. What developed among Quraish for Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) and his followers after the spread of Islam, as given in the text
- a) Aggression b) Friendliness c) Compassion d) Care
26. At what place did the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) settle before entering Yathrib?
- a) Taif b) Jeddah c) Quba d) Makkah
27. What was the new name of Yathrib?
- a) Madina b) Riyadh c) Jeddah d) Taif
28. According to the text, what were those called who accepted Islam only for the sake of false name and appearance?
- a) Pagans b) Worshippers c) Pious d) Hypocrites
29. Who were pagans and likely to accept Islam?
- a) BanuHashim b) BanuHajir c) Awz and Khazraj d) BanuTamim
30. Why did the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) call leaders of all communities?
- a) To develop difference
b) To maintain peace and humanity
c) For diversity
d) To spread disorder
31. Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) was successful in the development of:
- a) Charter of Madina b) The pledge of Aqabah c) Treaty of Hudaibiyah d) The pledge of the Tree
32. The constitution of Madina was the first step towards the establishment of practicing.
- a) Battles b) Religion c) Idol worshipping d) Disloyalty
33. Which reforms unified different Arab tribes under the teaching of Islam?
- a) Land b) Governmental c) Social and religious d) Economics
34. The farewell pilgrimage is recognized today as an important event in the history of Islam as it taught Muslims the rituals of:
- a) Prayers b) Sadqah c) Zakat d) Hajj
35. What is the name of valley where Mount Arafat was located?
- a) Uranah b) Hunain c) Hijaz d) Ibrahim
36. When did the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) deliver his last sermon?
- a) 10th of Dhu al-Hijjah b) 8th of Ramadan c) 9th of Dhu al-Hijjah d) 1st of Dhu al-Hijjah
37. What was the first thing that the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) began his last sermon with?
- a) Loyalty b) Honesty c) Thankfulness and praises to Allah d) Truthfulness
38. One of the messages given by the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) in his last sermon was to regard the life and property of every Muslim as sacred
- a) Belongings b) Ownership c) Trust d) Position
39. According to the passage, whom did the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) command his followers to be aware of?
- a) Satan b) Virtues c) Darkness d) Misleading
40. The Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) laid emphasis on the rights of:
- a) Children b) Poor c) Black over white d) Women
41. Who is the most righteous in the sight of Allah?
- a) Courageous b) Compassionate c) God-fearing d) Faithful
42. What quality of a Muslim makes him superior to the rest?
- a) Well-being b) Piety c) Safety d) Fortune
43. What did the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) believe about the superiority of one Muslim over another based on blood and wealth? He:
- a) Denied b) Accepted c) Promoted d) Encouraged
44. What concept is the Muslim community build on?
- a) Sharing b) Honestly and integrity c) Brotherhood d) Piety

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

45. Be my witness O God, for I have

- a) Withheld b) Conveyed c) Concealed d) Changed

46. Which Muslims were targeted through the messages delivered by the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H) in his last sermon?

- a) His time only b) Madina c) Pilgrimage c) All times

47. The last sermon was a guidance for the Muslims to establish:

- a) Injustice b) Equality c) Inequality d) Bias

48. What shall be promoted if Muslims follow preaching of the Prophet Muhammad(P.B.U.H)?

- a) Meritocracy b) Dishonesty c) Imbalance d) Conflict

ANSWER SHEET

I. b	XIII. b	XXV. a	XXXVII. c
II. d	XIV. d	XXVI. c	XXXVIII. c
III. a	XV. a	XXVII. a	XXXIX. a
IV. a	XVI. c	XXVIII. d	XL. d
V. a	XVII. c	XXIX. c	XLI. c
VI. b	XVIII. c	XXX. b	XLII. b
VII. a	XIX. d	XXXI. a	XLIII. a
VIII. b	XX. a	XXXII. b	XLIV. c
IX. a	XXI. d	XXXIII. c	XLV. b
X. a	XXII. a	XXXIV. d	XLVI. d
XI. a	XXIII. b	XXXV. a	XLVII. b
XII. d	XXIV. b	XXXVI. c	XLVIII. a

SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITAI

1. Those who have at abundance of wealth have

- a) little wealth b) a lot of wealth c) some wealth d) Nothing

2. My family's ancestral roots are in Sindh, means my parents, grandparents and great grandparents have lived in Sindh

- a) Since my grandparents got married c) My birth
b) Many generations d) Since my grandpa

3. The new academic year commences in our school in April.

- a) Ends b) Progresses c) Caretakers d) Students

4. The devotees of some saints walk to shrines barefoot.

- a) Children b) Followers c) Caretakers d) Students

5. Many people go to mystic to ask for the fulfillments of their wishes.

- a) Person who lives alone
b) Person with spiritual power
c) New person
d) Trader

6. The sailors of Sindh used to travel to far off lands as they had good navigation skills.

- a) Ship directing b) Engineering c) Swimming d) Carpentry

7. For centuries, the main medium for transfer of information was oral traditions.

- a) Horses b) Messages c) Passing of information by word of mouth d) sms

8. My brother is a restless person, always looking for new things to do.

- a) Genius b) Different c) Change seeking d) Sincere

9. Truly great persons deserve reverence as they play a positive role in our lives.

- a) Richness and wealth
b) Respect and admiration
c) Leadership positions
d) Talent and skills

10. Islam's message of peace is universal, as without it there can be no happiness.

- a) Good b) Acceptable c) Applicable to all the people in the world d) Practical

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

11. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai was a Sindhi Sufi scholar, saint and a poet.
a) Virtuous and patient b) Pious c) Righteous d) Fan
12. His Urs is held at his shrine every year.
a) Temple b) Church c) Mosque d) Holy place associated with divinity
13. My first teacher was Akhund Noor Muhammad, but mainly I was self-educated
a) Qualified b) Eligible c) Without formal instructions and guidance d) Literate
14. Various interface show that he had an in-depth knowledge of the Holy Quran and Hadith.
a) Thorough and detailed b) Insufficient c) Incomplete d) Absolute
15. Admiration for the beauty of nature filled his heart with the love of God.
a) Wealth b) Love and respect c) Concern d) Care
16. It was difficult to live a normal domestic life.
a) Social life b) Household c) Community d) Tribe
17. His spiritual power grew stronger with prayers and devotion.
a) Mindfulness b) Divine and mystic c) Physical strength d) Forgetfulness
18. A famous king of Sindh built a grand mausoleum over the grave.
a) Tomb b) House c) Mosque d) Palace
19. White tomb is a symbol of dignity and purity.
a) Goodness and royalty b) Inferiority c) Immorality d) Morality
20. In his poems, he writes about Sindh, neighbouring and other distant region
a) Nearby b) Farther c) Neighbor d) Nothing
21. Some wander to Rome, Kabul and Kandahar.
a) Runaway b) Walk and roam c) Bound d) Waste
22. My beloved Allah! May you make prosperous the whole universe.
a) Unsuccessful b) Hopeless c) Flourishing d) Healthy
23. The great saint Shah Abdul Latif is called:
a) LalShahbaz b) LalQalandar c) LalLatif d) Lal Ghazi
24. Shah Abdul Latif was born in:
a) 1102 Hijra b) 1101 Hijra c) 1104 Hijra d) 1100 Hijra
25. Shah Abdul Latif was born in a small village called:
a) Hala Haveli b) Bari Haveli c) Lal Haveli d) Shahi Haveli
26. In the life of LalLatif, this Mughal Emperor ruled the country:
a) Akbar b) Tamerlane c) Aurangzeb d) Jahangir
27. Shah Latif's ancestors migrated to Sindh from:
a) Hirat b) Delhi c) Hala Haveli d) Hyderabad
28. Shah Latif father's name was
a) Syed Ghulam Shah b) Syed Hamid Shah c) Syed Habib Shah d) Syed Hameed Shah
29. Shah Latif grew up to be a scholar of:
a) Arabic and Persian b) Arabic and Sindhi c) Arabic and French d) Sindhi and Hindi
30. In Sindhi, a mound of sand is called:
a) Hill b) Bhit c) Mith d) Teela
31. LalLatif was not only saint and poet but also a:
a) Musician b) Writer c) Singer d) Scholar
32. LalLatif invented a simple musical instrument called:
a) Guitar b) Violin c) Iktara d) Tambooro
33. LalLatif died in Hijra:
a) 1165 b) 1160 c) 1101 d) 1102
34. A famous king of Sindh, built a shrine over LalLatif's grave.
a) NizamUd Din b) Bahadur Shah Zafar c) Ghulam Shah Kalhoro d) Aurangzeb
35. The collection of Latif's poetry is said to be:
a) The Risalo of Shah Abdul Latif
b) Dewan-e-Latif
c) Shah Jo Nazm
d) Majmoa-Latif
36. Latif's Urs is held at his shrine every year on:
a) 14th August b) 14th Shaban c) 14th Ramzan d) 14th Safar

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

37. The second month of the Muslim calendar is:

- a) Safar b) Shaban c) Rajab d) Ramzan

ANSWER SHEET

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 11. a | 21. b | 31. a |
| 2. b | 12. d | 22. c | 32. d |
| 3. a | 13. c | 23. c | 33. a |
| 4. b | 14. a | 24. a | 34. c |
| 5. b | 15. b | 25. a | 35. a |
| 6. a | 16. b | 26. c | 36. d |
| 7. c | 17. b | 27. a | 37. a |
| 8. c | 18. a | 28. c | |
| 9. b | 19. a | 29. a | |
| 10. c | 20. b | 30. b | |

CHASING DREAMS

- the house was:
a) Tidy b) Clean c) Shabby d) Good
- was an old family friend.
a) Aunt Sadori b) Khalid c) Sara d) AallahBachayo
- The higher marks were of :
a) Khalid b) Sara c) Jameel d) None of them
- The nearest college from village was ----- away.
a) 15 miles b) 25 miles c) 20 miles d) 50 miles
- died due to no facility of hospital in the village.
a) Uncle Noor Ali b) Uncle Sarmad c) Allah Bachayo d) None of them
- The name of the owner of horse cart is:
a) Uncle Noor Ali b) Uncle Sarmad c) Allah bachayo d) None of them
- offered them to stay with him/her in the city.
a) Aunt Sadori b) Uncle Sarmad c) Allah Bachayo d) None of them
- asked the father to let Sara go to city for higher studies.
a) Khalid b) Uncle Sarmad c) Allah Bachayo d) None of them
- The patient name was :
a) Uncle Noor Ali b) Uncle Sarmad c) Allah Bachayo d) None of them
- Sara had ----- children.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- They traveled in a small:
a) Car b) Jeep c) Cart d) None of these

ANSWER SHEET

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. a | 7. a | 10. b |
| 2. a | 5. b | 8. a | 11. b |
| 3. b | 6. c | 9. a | |

THE GREAT VISIONARIES

- Allama Iqbal was the poet of:
a) West b) India c) East d) Pakistan
- He received a law degree from:
a) London, England b) Newyork, America c) Lahore, Pakistan d) Aligarh, India
- He was awarded the ph.D degree by:
a) Cambridge University
b) Munich University
c) Oxford University
d) Harvard University
- He was well-versed in both ----- and -----philosophy.

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- a) Persian,Arabic b) American,Indian c) Eastern,Western d) Hindu,Muslim
5. He was elected a member of the Punjab legislative council in:
a) 1926 b) 1920 c) 1923 d) 1925
6. In ----- he presided over the Allahabad meeting of the All-India Muslim league.
a) 1930 b) 1940 c) 1947 d) 1928
7. In 1930, he made a definite demand for:
a) Equality of Muslims
b) Imposition of Shariat laws
c) A separate Muslim state
d) Education for Muslim
8. The all India Muslim league passed a resolution demanding a separate state for the Muslims of India on :
a) 3rd June 1936
b) 20th March 1930
c) 23rd March 1940
d) 3rd March 1962
9. Both the prose and poetry of Allama Iqbal reflect his devotion to :
a) German Nationality b) Buddhism c) Islam d) Persian history
10. Iqbal received his doctorate for his work on:
a) Greek philosophy b) Persian philosophy c) Roman philosophy d) Arabic philosophy
11. He said in his Allahabad address that ----- could not be applied to India without recognizing the fact of different groups.
a) The principle of Aristocracy
b) The principle of Social law
c) The principle of European Democracy
d) The principle of Economics
12. On his return to India from England, Quaid-e-Azam started his practice as:
a) Doctor b) Merchant c) Barrister d) Politician
13. Quaid-e-Azam died on 11th September:
a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1949 d) 1946
14. Quaid-e-Azam joined the Indian National Congress in the year A.D:
a) 1888 b) 1899 c) 1905 d) 1906
15. Quaid-e-Azam joined the All-India Muslim League in:
a) 1906 b) 1908 c) 1911 d) 1913
16. Quaid-e-Azam became Pakistan's first:
a) Governor General b) President c) Chief justice d) Prime Minister
17. Quaid-e-Azam means:
a) Leader of the nation
b) Leader of the Great
c) Great Leader
d) Head of the Great
18. He freed the Muslim from the double yoke of:
a) Civil disobedience and Khilafat movement
b) Heaven and hell
c) Illiteracy and traditions
d) British rule and Hindu domination
19. Jinnah wanted Muslims to have more rights in:
a) Pakistan b) Hindustan c) Punjab only d) Iran
20. Zoya and Amber offered to find information about:
a) Quaid-e-Azam b) Sir Syed c) Liaqat Ali d) Allama Iqbal
21. Quaid-e-Azam first joined the Congress and then:
a) Sikh League b) Muslim League c) Hindu League d) Islamia League
22. Quaid-e-Azam was a:
a) Farmer b) Teacher c) Barristers d) Traveller
23. Allama Iqbal was a:
a) Barristers b) Teacher c) Farmer d) Traveller



GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

24. Famous saying of Quaid-e-Azam is "Unity, Faith and:
a) Dignity b) Honesty c) Integrity d) Discipline
25. Pakistan Resolution was passed in Lahore on 23rd March :
a) 1940 b) 1948 c) 1930 d) 1935
26. Allama Iqbal urged Muslims to follow their religion with true:
a) Honesty b) Discipline c) Integrity d) Dignity

ANSWER SHEET

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 8. c | 15. d | 22. c |
| 2. a | 9. c | 16. a | 23. a |
| 3. b | 10. b | 17. c | 24. d |
| 4. c | 11. c | 18. d | 25. a |
| 5. a | 12. c | 19. b | 26. c |
| 6. a | 13. b | 20. a | |
| 7. c | 14. d | 21. b | |

HEALTH PROBLEMS CAUSED BY MOSQUITOES

1. It is important to find out what the exact disease is so that:
a) The patient can rest
b) It can be treated properly
c) We can tell everyone about it
d) The patient can decide what to do
2. The malaria parasite attacks the:
a) White blood cells b) Brain c) Stomach d) Red blood cells
3. Once the dengue enters the system it affects the:
a) Immune system b) Digestive system c) Circulatory system d) Nervous system
4. In severe cases of dengue, bleeding may occur in the:
a) Eyes and ears b) Brain c) Stomach d) Gums and nose
5. Chikungunya patients usually have fever with:
a) Shivering b) Rashes c) Bleeding d) Chills
6. Due to the overlapping symptoms it is important to:
a) Get a lab test done
b) Treat the patient
c) Go start medicines
d) Stay in isolation
7. A single-celled parasite that can cause malaria is called
a) Paramecium b) Plasmodium c) Amoeba d) Algae
8. Single-celled parasite injected into the circulatory system through the:
a) Water b) Air c) Blood d) Saliva
9. Malaria can lead to a severe:
a) Throat infection b) Liver infection c) Chest infection d) Stomach infection
10. Cerebral malaria is when the blood does not flow to the:
a) Heart b) Veins c) Brain d) Lungs
11. During the malaria, patient may have high grade fever and:
a) Chills, sweating and constipation
b) Loss of smell and taste
c) Weight gain
d) Heartburn
12. Dengue can exist in:
a) Six types b) Four types c) Three types d) Two types
13. Dengue can be transmitted:
a) Through air b) From objects c) From water d) From one person to another
14. Dengue can be transferred easily due to:
a) Physical contact b) Blood transfusion and organ donation c) Needles d) Cough
15. Dengue virus can directly attack:



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- a) Red blood cells b) White blood cells and antibodies c) Organs d) Circulatory system
16. When the white blood cells burst, all the fluid flows out causing this fluid accumulation in:
- a) Lungs and stomach b) Heart c) Brain d) Kidney
17. Eye pain in dengue can be triggered due to:
- a) TV b) Tubelight c) Bright light d) Dim light
18. After the fever in dengue subsides, patient may have:
- a) Diarrhea b) Toothache c) Headache d) Rashes
19. Dengue virus can cause bleeding due to its effect on:
- a) Capillaries b) Arteries c) Veins d) Vessels
20. Mosquitoes that spread chikungunya live and breed in:
- a) Rivers and lakes b) Seas c) Stagnant and polluted water d) Clear and unpolluted water
21. Chikungunya can be:
- a) Infectious b) Contagious c) Non-contagious d) Non-infectious
22. The chikungunya infects the:
- a) Red blood cells b) White blood cells c) Platelets d) Muscle cells
23. Chikungunya can damage the:
- a) Central nervous system
b) Digestive system
c) Respiratory system
d) Circulatory system
24. Chikungunya virus can remain in the system for:
- a) 3 to 4 days b) 7 days c) 14 days d) 5 to 7 days
25. There are no vaccines or medical ways to prevent the disease but there are:
- a) Injections b) Preventive measures c) Shots d) Capsules
26. Best way to prevent and protect yourself from a mosquito bite is:
- a) Drinking water
b) Using mosquito repellent
c) Keeping uncovered water in pots
d) Wearing half sleeves

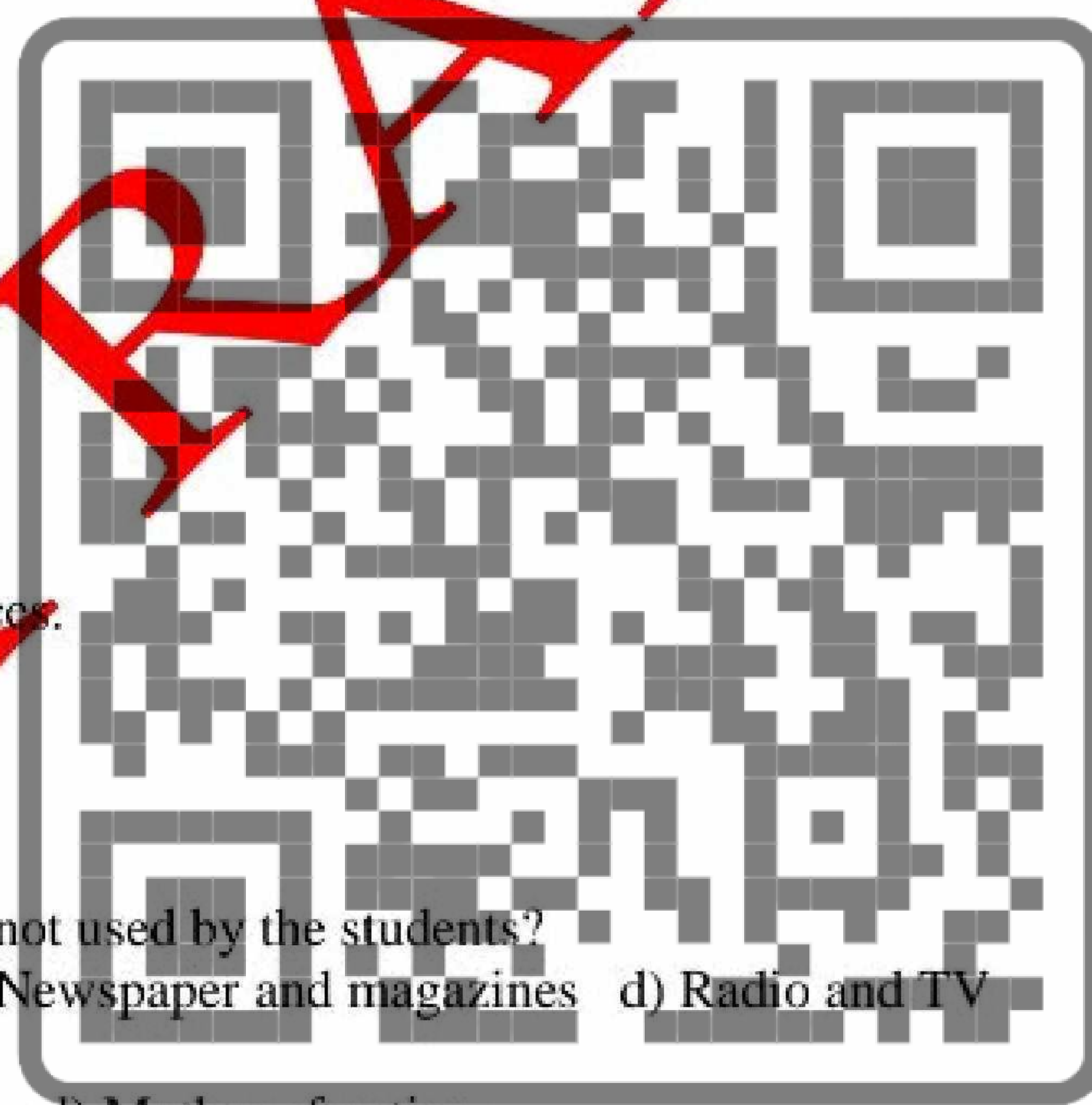
ANSWER SHEET

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 8. d | 15. b | 22. d |
| 2. d | 9. b | 16. a | 23. a |
| 3. a | 10. c | 17. c | 24. d |
| 4. d | 11. a | 18. d | 25. b |
| 5. b | 12. b | 19. a | 26. b |
| 6. a | 13. d | 20. c | |
| 7. b | 14. b | 21. b | |

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN PAKISTAN'S CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Begum Rana Liaquat Ali organized the Women's Voluntary Service and later on, Women's National Guard consisted of:
- a) Three battalions with 3400 girls
b) Two battalions with 2000 girls
c) Three battalions with 2400 girls
d) Four battalions with 3000 girls
2. The first women to represent three Round Table Conferences in London and to make a speech at London's Guild Hall:
- a) Begum Rana Liaquat Ali
b) Begum Muhammad Ali
c) Begum Sughra Hidayatullah
d) Begum Shaista Ikramullah
3. The first lady to make a speech in London's Guild Hall was:
- a) Begum Sughra Hidayatullah
b) Begum Rana Liaquat Ali

- c) Begum JahanAraShahnawaz
d) Begum ShaistaIkramulllah
4. Women's National Guard was founded by:
a) Begum JahanAraShahnawaz
b) Begum Muhammad Ali
c) Begum Khairunnisa
d) Begum RanaLiaquat Ali
5. The Women's National Guard consist of:
a) 3 battalions having 2400 girls
b) 1 battalions having 200 girls
c) 2 battalions having 1000 girls
d) 4 battalions having 2400 girls
6. The founder of APWA was:
a) Begum JahanAraShahnawaz
b) Begum Muhammad Ali
c) Begum Khairunnisa
d) Begum RanaLiaquat Ali
7. Fatima Jinnah supported Quaid-e-Azam for years
a) 25 b) 28 c) 29 d) 21
8. She got Sitara-e-Imtiaz for her services.
a) Prof. Anita Ghulam Ali
b) BilquisBanoEdhi
c) Begum Khairunnisa
d) Begum RanaLiaquat Ali
9. She got Hilal-e-Imtiaz for her services.
a) Prof. Anita Ghulam Ali
b) BilquisBanoEdhi
c) Begum Khairunnisa
d) Begum RanaLiaquat Ali
10. She was awarded Pride of Performance for her services.
a) Prof. Anita Ghulam Ali
b) BilquisBanoEdhi
c) Begum Khairunnisa
d) Begum RanaLiaquat Ali
11. Which of the following sources of information were not used by the students?
a) Laptop and internet b) Books and smart phone c) Newspaper and magazines d) Radio and TV
12. Madir-e-Millat means:
a) Leader of Asia b) Leader of nation c) Pride d) Mother of nation
13. The first women who represented the Muslim women in three round table conferences in London was:
a) Begum JahanAraShahnawaz
b) Fatima Jinnah
c) BilquisEdhi
d) BedumRanaLiaquat Ali
14. BilquisEdhi was awarded:
a) Hilal-e-Imtiaz b) Nishan-e-Haider c) Sitara-e-Imtiaz d) Sitara-e-Jurrah
15. Professor Anita Ghulam Ali was appointed twice as a minister of:
a) Culture b) Education c) Science d) Sports
16. What problem-solving tool was used by group members for their presentation?
a) CUBES b) STAR c) STEP d) IDEAL
17. Fatima Jinnah helped and supported:
a) Allama Iqbal b) Liaquat Ali Khan c) Quaid-e-Azam d) FazlulHaq
18. Madir-e-Millat supported her brother for:
a) 28 years b) 30 years c) 20 years d) 18 years
19. Begum RanaLiaquat Ali Khan was a:
a) Politician b) Scholar c) Teacher d) Typist



20. Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan organized the:
- Muslim League
 - Muslim voluntary service
 - Congress voluntary service
 - All party service
21. APWA stands for:
- All Pakistan Women Alliance
 - All Pakistan Women Association
 - All Party Women Association
 - Altogether Party Women Association
22. The first woman to make speech in London's Guild Hall was:
- Fatimah Jinnah
 - Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Bapsi Sidhwa
 - Begum Jahan Ara Shannawaz
23. Anita Ghulam Ali was a:
- Newscaster and a teacher
 - Poet and a teacher
 - Newscaster and a poet
 - Scholar
24. Professor Anita Ghulam Ali was the founding manager of the:
- Sindh Education Committee
 - Sindh Education Foundation
 - Sindh Technology Department
 - Sindh Education Department
25. Professor Anita Ghulam Ali promoted:
- Art
 - Poetry
 - Education
 - Culture
26. Sitara-e-Imtiaz was awarded to:
- Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Fatima Ali Jinnah
 - Professor Anita Ghulam
 - Bilquis Edhi
27. A person who seeks to promote welfare for the people is:
- Educationist
 - Priest
 - Scholar
 - Philanthropist
28. Bilquis Edhi was a wife of a famous:
- Social worker
 - Domestic worker
 - Writer
 - Architecture
29. The Government of Pakistan has recognized the efforts of Bilquis Edhi and awarded:
- Sitara-e-Imtiaz
 - Hilal-e-Imtiaz
 - Madr-e-Millat
 - Mother of Nation
30. He is brilliant carpenter. He has made a doll house with miniature furniture for every room.
- Pretty
 - Tiny
 - Fresh
 - Tall
31. Mrs. Anjad gave the class a difficult assignment for chemistry.
- Free
 - Easy
 - Caring
 - Hard
32. My grandmother is old. She is about 90 years old.
- Elderly
 - Crazy
 - Harming
 - Friendly
33. Our principle is very smart and slim.
- Tall
 - Thin
 - Charming
 - Strict
34. A stable Government ensures that a nation will progress.
- Friendly
 - Steady
 - Strong
 - Outgoing
35. Farzana is always ready to help the people in her neighborhood.
- Teach
 - Guide
 - Assist
 - Train
36. I feel drowsy after having rice for lunch.
- Lazy
 - Active
 - Happy
 - Sleepy
37. The house next door has been vacant for two years.
- Dirty
 - Empty
 - Robbed
 - Painted
38. My aunt lives in an enormous house and I love visiting her.

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- a) Huge b) Beautiful c) Empty d) Full
39. The nature documentary I watched was very interesting.
a) Agreeable b) Interesting c) Usual d) Unusual
40. Adil has a strange hobby.
a) Particular b) Interesting c) Usual d) Unusual
41. Her parents are wealthy and they live in a big mansion.
a) Safe b) Polite c) Rich d) Healthy
42. The money was secure in the bank.
a) Safe b) Doubled c) False d) Taken
43. The modern building was just constructed this year.
a) Old b) New c) Tall d) Huge
44. The investigator was very clear in solving the criminal case.
a) Dull b) Tall c) Polite d) Intelligent
45. Ali's father knows a lot of hilarious jokes.
a) Funny b) Serious c) Good d) Smart
46. Ayesha made an error on her Math test and realized it later.
a) Glad b) Clean c) Mistake d) Blend
47. I went home early because I felt sick.
a) Healthy b) Ill c) Relaxed d) Happy
48. Ahmed loves to go hiking in the forest.
a) Mountain b) Peak c) Road d) Tree
49. Put your plate in the sink when you are finished.
a) Full b) Heavy c) Done d) Old
50. The music on the radio was very noisy.
a) Loud b) Funny c) Interesting d) New
51. Kids were having so much fun that they were giggling.
a) Beautiful b) Laughing c) Crying d) Enjoying
52. My new necklace has a shiny red gemstone.
a) Dull b) Big c) Copied d) Bright
53. It is risky to cross in the middle of the street.
a) Funny b) Easy c) Dangerous d) Better
54. I left an answer box empty in my science test.
a) Blank b) Correct c) Mistaken d) Copied

ANSWER SHEET

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

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

1. Which one of the following statements best summarize the story?
- a) The present has all the answers.
b) The present is not what matters.
c) The present is the most important time.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

- d) The present gives you the most joy.
2. The saint who lived in the jungle was a very:
- a) Rich man b) Poor man c) Severe man d) Wise man
3. The king went to see the saint:
- a) All alone b) Along with his family c) With all his soldiers d) With all his courtiers
4. Who warned the king that the bearded man was coming?
- a) His soldiers b) The saint c) His servants d) His minister
5. After the bearded man left the saint told the king that:
- a) He would not answer his questions
b) His questions were too difficult
c) The bearded man had answered his questions
d) All his questions had been answered
6. Why did the king want to know the answers to three questions?
- a) He wanted to know the secret and never fail
b) He wanted to become powerful
c) He wanted to become rich
d) He want to be superior
7. Whom did the king call to ask for the answers?
- a) Priests b) Followers c) Ministers d) Other kings
8. When the king did not get a satisfactory answer from ministers and courtiers he called?
- a) The queen b) Saints c) Scholar d) Wise and learned man
9. What reward was announced by the king?
- a) 6000 gold coins b) 8000 gold coins c) 5000 gold coins d) 4000 gold coins
10. What was at some distance from the capital?
- a) Zoo b) School c) Hospital d) Jungle
11. What did the king hear about the old wise man?
- a) He was a saint
b) He was another king
c) He was a scholar
d) He was a priest
12. Why did the king decide to meet the saint?
- a) He was considered to listen to everyone
b) He could make everyone rich
c) He was considered to solve everyone's problem
d) He could make everyone beautiful
13. Why was it difficult for the king to meet the saint?
- a) Saint lived very far
b) King did not have a car
c) Saint did not meet rich and wealthy
d) King was sick
14. Rag is
- a) A pile of books
b) Modern dresses
c) A turban
d) An old torn dress
15. When the king arrived, he saw the saint
- a) Reading books
b) Worshipping
c) Helping someone
d) Digging the ground
16. After the king asked his 3 questions the first time
- a) Saint quickly replied
b) Saint went away
c) Saint did not answer
d) Saint got furious



GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

17. Saint handed over the
a) Hammer b) Spade c) Nails d) Chainsaw
18. The king saw
a) An old man with a stick
b) An old man with a dagger
c) A bearded man with a dagger
d) A bearded man with keys
19. The stranger fainted and
a) Injured himself b) Broke his arm c) Slept d) Got hit on his head
20. Saint invited the king to stay because
a) It was dark and he was afraid
b) They became friends
c) He was injured
d) It was dark and he was tired
21. The king slept on a
a) Comfortable bed b) Sheet c) Bed of hay d) Grass and bushes
22. The most time for doing anything is the
a) Past b) Present c) Future d) All of the above
23. The king was in search of:
a) Queen b) Wealth c) Learned man d) Secret of success
24. The king wanted to ask:
a) Three questions b) Four questions c) Five questions d) Six questions
25. The king announced a reward of:
a) 5000 gold coins b) 4000 gold coins c) 3000 gold coins d) 2000 gold coins
26. When the saint pointed out in a direction, the king saw:
a) An elephant b) A tiger c) A bearded man d) An angel
27. The bearded man wanted to kill the:
a) Saint b) King c) King's servants d) Lion
28. The important time to do any work is
a) Present b) Past c) Future d) None of the above
29. The most important work is what we
a) Were doing b) Are doing c) Shall do d) Don't want to do
30. The most important person is the one who is.
a) Rich b) Poor c) With us at present d) King
31. The bearded man was wounded by:
a) Lion b) King's servant c) Robbers d) His enemies
32. The bearded man had in his hand:
a) A dagger b) A pistol c) A sword d) A spade

ANSWERS SHEET

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 9. c | 17. b | 25. a |
| 2. d | 10. d | 18. c | 26. c |
| 3. a | 11. a | 19. a | 27. b |
| 4. b | 12. c | 20. d | 28. a |
| 5. d | 13. c | 21. c | 29. b |
| 6. a | 14. d | 22. b | 30. c |
| 7. c | 15. d | 23. d | 31. b |
| 8. d | 16. c | 24. a | 32. a |

GHAZI'S DIARY

1. the villagers in Pakistan are simple and:
a) Honest b) Satisfied c) Straightforward d) Hardworking
2. The houses in villages of Pakistan are:
a) Lime-plastered b) Cemented c) Mud-plastered d) Wooden
3. The meeting place of men in the evening or in their leisure hours is the:

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

- a) Field area b) Otaq c) Baithak d) Well
4. The meeting place of women are:
- a) Field area b) Homes c) Village fairs d) Village wells
5. Ghaghara and Tamboora are:
- a) Framing tools b) Simple machines c) Musical instruments d) Industrial tools
6. ----- had always served as trade route:
- a) Trees b) Rivers c) Highways d) Mountains
7. In ancient times, man was dependent on ----- for growing crops.
- a) Fertilizers b) Rains c) Sunlight d) Tools
8. The system of canals had:
- a) Several problems b) No problem c) One defect d) Two defects
9. The shortage of water in river area arises usually during:
- a) Summer b) Spring c) Winter d) Autumn
10. The problems of the canal irrigation had been solved by constructing:
- a) Tanks b) Wells c) Barrages d) Dams
11. A wall which helps in blocking the flow of water is called:
- a) Barrage b) Dam c) Tank d) Reservoir
12. Guddu Barrage is built on:
- a) River Indus b) River Jhelum c) River Chenab d) River Ravi
13. The width of the River Indus where Guddu Barrage has been built is:
- a) 14 kilometers b) 15 kilometers c) 13 kilometers d) 16 kilometers
14. The length of Guddu barrage is:
- a) 1235 meters b) 1345 meters c) 1355 meters d) 1346 meters
15. The Guddu Barrage can hold the pressure of flood about ----- million cusecs:
- a) 1.1 b) 1.2 c) 1.3 d) 1.4
16. The road over the Guddu Barrage was put into operation on:
- a) 4th February 1962
b) 14th February 1952
c) 4th February 1950
d) 4th February 1972
17. The Guddu Barrage is meant to irrigate an area of ----- million acres.
- a) 2.7 b) 1.2 c) 14 d) 10
18. The grain output of the area irrigated by the water of Guddu Barrage is expected to rise by ----- tons.
- a) Half a million b) 1 million c) 2 million d) 1.2 million
19. The Guddu Barrage has a system of ----- main canals.
- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
20. The Began Sindh Feeder and the Desert Pat Feeder are on the:
- a) Right bank b) Left bank c) Central areas d) Upper areas
21. The Ghotki Feeder is on the :
- a) Right bank b) Left bank c) Central areas d) Upper areas
22. The barrages have ----- the rivers.
- a) Controlled b) Tamed c) Divided d) Dried
23. Most of the area irrigated by Guddu Barrage is in Sukkur and Jacobabad districts of Sindh and the rest is in the Kalat division of:
- a) Punjab b) Baluchistan c) Sindh d) KPK
24. Ghazi lived in a house that had ----- facilities
- a) Many b) Poor c) Latest d) No
25. Lifestyle of the village in Pakistan is :
- a) Advanced b) Modern c) Better d) Simple
26. Ghazi wish to rewind ----- years of life.
- a) 60 b) 65 c) 30 d) 40
27. ----- separated one home from the other.
- a) Walls b) Bushes c) Grasses d) Doors
28. Houses in Karachi are made up of:
- a) Straws b) Mud c) Cement d) Bushes

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

29. People in village used to sleep on:
a) Quilts b) Mattress c) Bed d) Hay
30. The environment and air in villages is fresh because of:
a) No trees b) No cement c) No buildings d) No motor vehicles
31. People in cities used ----- for shopping.
a) Bags b) Credit cards c) Containers d) All of these
32. Luxurious lifestyle has affected the-----of people living in cities.
a) Health b) Food c) Education d) None of these
33. Monsoon rains are in the season of:
a) Winter b) Spring c) Summer d) Autumn

ANSWER SHEET

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 10. d | 19. c | 28. c |
| 2. c | 11. a | 20. a | 29. a |
| 3. b | 12. a | 21. b | 30. d |
| 4. d | 13. a | 22. b | 31. b |
| 5. c | 14. c | 23. b | 32. a |
| 6. b | 15. b | 24. c | 33. c |
| 7. b | 16. a | 25. d | |
| 8. c | 17. a | 26. a | |
| 9. c | 18. a | 27. b | |

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SHAH ABDUL LATIF

- 1) The shrine of Ghaus Bahaul Haq is in _____.
a) Lahore b) Peshawar c) Multan d) Quetta
- 2) Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai is lovingly called _____.
a) Lal Latif b) Saint Latif c) Shah Latif d) Haq Latif
- 3) Shah Abdul Latif was born in _____.
a) 1589 b) 1689 c) 1789 d) 1889
- 4) When Shah Abdul Latif was born, Emperor _____ ruled the country.
a) Akbar b) Babar c) Aurangzab d) Humayun
- 5) Shah Latif's ancestors had migrated to Sind from _____.
a) Hirat b) Istanbul c) Basra d) Isphahan
- 6) Shah was born in a small village called _____.
a) Bhit Shah b) Matli c) Hala Haveli d) Tando Bago
- 7) Shah Latif's father's name was _____.
a) Syed Ghulam Shah b) Syed usman Shah c) Syed Hamid shah d) Syed Habib Shah
- 8) Shah Latif got married at the age of _____.
a) 18 b) 20 c) 22 d) 24
- 9) A mound of sand is called _____ in Sindhi.



GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

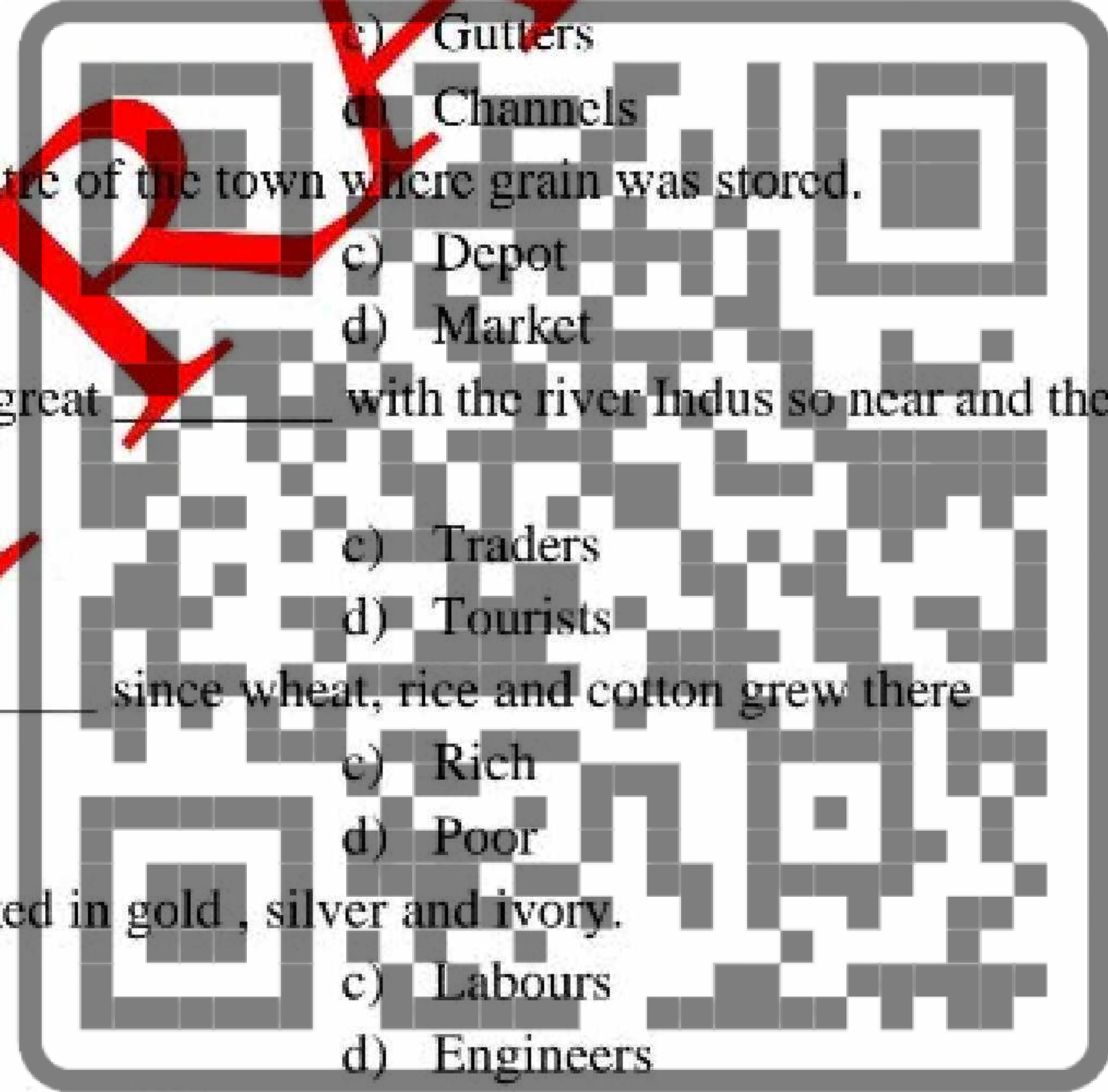
- a) Bhit b) Chhit c) Pat d) Ghit
- 10) Shah latif invented a musical instrument called _____.
a) Alghoza c) Tambooro
b) Murli d) Dhol
- 11) Latif's collection of poems is called _____.
a) Shah jo Risalo c) Shah ji Shairi
b) Shah ja Geet d) Shah joon Nazmoon
- 12) Shah Latif died in _____.
a) 1552 b) 1652 c) 1752 d) 1852
- 13) _____ built a shrine over shah's grave.
a) Ghulam Ali Qadri c) Ghulam Jaskani
b) Ghulam Shah Kalhoro d) Ghulam Shah Talpur
- 14) Latif's urs is held at his shrine every year on 14th _____.
a) Zeeqad c) Safar
b) Shaban d) Shawal
- 15) Latif's message is the message of _____.
a) Brotherhood c) Love
b) Peace d) Friendship
- 16) Shah Latif was not only a saint and a poet but also a _____.
a) Politician c) Doctor
b) Sportsman d) Musician
- 17) Bhit Shah is at a distance of _____ km from Hyderabad.
a) 45 b) 55 c) 65 d) 75
- 18) Shah Latif _____ music.
a) Simplified c) Purified
b) Dignified d) Justified
- 19) Shah Latif started writing poems in his _____.
a) Childhood c) Adulthood
b) Boyhood d) Teens
- 20) Shah Latif was a scholar of _____.
a) Arabic and Persian c) Spanish and Dutch
b) German and French d) Turkish and Hindi
- 21) One great quality of Latif's poetry, besides its simplicity, is its _____ music.
a) Flowing c) Moving
b) Vibrating d) Fascinating
- 22) The shrines of data Ganj Bukhsh and Maein Mir Sahib are in _____.
a) Sindhkot c) Lahore
b) Pak Pattan d) Multan

MOEN-JO-DARO

- 1) Moen-Jo-Daro means the mound of he _____ in Sindhi.
a) Living c) Nonliving
b) Dead d) Deceased
- 2) It is _____ km from Larkana.
a) 55 b) 29 c) 27 d) 40
- 3) The ruins of Moen-Jo-Daro are _____ years old

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

- a) 4,500
b) 5,000
c) 5,500
d) 6,500
- 4) Moen-Jo-Daro is on the _____ bank of the river Indus.
a) Right
b) Left
c) East
d) West
- 5) The ruins were discovered in _____.
a) 1622
b) 1722
c) 1822
d) 1922
- 6) Sir John Marshall was an English _____ servant.
a) Government
b) Civil
c) Official
d) Honorary
- 7) Moen-Jo-Daro was a city of straight roads and _____ houses.
a) Well-built
b) Well-planned
c) Well-managed
d) Well-protected
- 8) Each house was made of large _____ bricks and had a bathroom.
a) Cemented
b) Baked
c) Concrete
d) Metallic
- 9) Covered _____ ran beside the streets.
a) Canals
b) Drains
c) Gutters
d) Channels
- 10) There was a great _____ in the centre of the town where grain was stored.
a) Godown
b) Hall
c) Depot
d) Market
- 11) The people of this city must have been great _____ with the river Indus so near and the sea within easy reach.
a) Travelers
b) Businessmen
c) Traders
d) Tourists
- 12) The country side must have been _____ since wheat, rice and cotton grew there.
a) Fertile
b) Barren
c) Rich
d) Poor
- 13) There were skilled _____ who worked in gold, silver and ivory.
a) Craftsman
b) Artisans
c) Labours
d) Engineers
- 14) Clay dolls and _____ were made for the children to play with,
a) Toys
b) Carts
c) Balloons
d) Footballs
- 15) The ruling class, the priests and the elderly wore _____ loose dresses
a) Short
b) Long
c) Light
d) Heavy
- 16) The best find of Moen-jo-Daro is the _____ of a bull.
a) Image
b) Head
c) Horn
d) Tail
- 17) A _____ statue of a dancing girl has also been found
a) Wooden
b) Ivory
c) Metal
d) Nonmetal
- 18) _____ tools have enabled us to know the probable age of the ruins.
a) Metal
b) Non-metal



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- c) Weapon
19) Their city was plan-planned and _____.
a) Neat
b) Well-managed
c) Modern
d) Luxurious
- 20) _____ people live at Moen-jo-Daro today.
a) Many
b) A lot of
c) Few
d) A large number of

HELEN KELLER

- 1) Hellen Killer was born in _____.
a) 1880
b) 1881
c) 1882
d) 1883
- 2) Helen Keller was an _____ lady.
a) Australian
b) American
c) Albanian
d) Afghan
- 3) At _____ years of age, Helen became blind and deaf.
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Five
- 4) Miss Sullivan started teaching Helen when she was _____.
a) Seven
b) Eight
c) Nine
d) Ten
- 5) Helen went to school for blind children at _____.
a) Seven
b) Eight
c) Nine
d) Ten
- 6) At _____, Helen started speaking again .
a) Seven
b) Eight
c) Nine
d) Ten
- 7) Helen graduated from _____ University.
a) Harved
b) Oxford
c) Cambridge
d) Munich
- 8) Helen Keller visited Pakistan in _____.
a) Seventy-two
b) Seventy-four
c) Seventy-six
d) Seventy-eight
- 9) Helen came to Pakistan in _____.
a) 1954
b) 1956
c) 1958
d) 1960
- 10) Helen said to the students
"Never curse your _____"
a) Destiny
b) Luck
c) Fate
d) Kismet
- 11) Books printed with raised points are called _____ editions .
a) Braille
b) Special
c) Scientific
d) Blind
- 12) Miss Sullivan had herself become _____ when she was a child.
a) Dumb
b) Deaf
c) Mute
d) Blind
- 13) Helen Killer was born in a little town of _____.
a) Germany
b) USA



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- c) Britain
14) Helen Keller proved to be a _____ student than many others.
a) Better
b) Finer
15) Helen had also become _____ besides blind and deaf.
a) Dumb
b) Retarded
c) Slow
d) Dull
- d) France
c) Nicer
d) Greater

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THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

- 1) The king thought if he could find out the answer to three questions , he would never _____ .
 - a) Lose
 - b) Fail
 - c) Win
 - d) Pass
- 2) The most important time is the _____.
 - a) Present
 - b) Past
 - c) Future
 - d) None of these
- 3) The most important work is what we are doing _____.
 - a) In the future
 - b) Soon
 - c) Now
 - d) None of these
- 4) The most important person is the in whom we are with at the _____.
 - a) Moment
 - b) Office
 - c) Meeting
 - d) None of these
- 5) The king announced a reward of _____ gold coins for the person who answered his questions correctly.
 - a) 2,000
 - b) 3,000
 - c) 4,000
 - d) 5,000
- 6) The king did not approve of their _____.
 - a) Logic
 - b) Answer
 - c) Explanation
 - d) Suggestions
- 7) The saint did not mix with the _____ people.
 - a) Poor
 - b) Rich
 - c) Foolish
 - d) Wise
- 8) The king dressed himself in _____ and set out to see the saint .
 - a) Rags
 - b) Uniform
 - c) Royal dress
 - d) Fine clothes
- 9) The bearded man became a bitter enemy of the king out of _____.
 - a) Revenge
 - b) Grief
 - c) Sorrow
 - d) Hatred
- 10) The king found out the answer to his three questions from the _____.
 - a) Old man
 - b) Saint
 - c) Scholars
 - d) Learned me



THE DAFFODILS

1. "I wanderers lonely as a cloud"
Here I refers to _____.
a) The reader
b) The poet
c) The cloud
d) The daffodils
2. "Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
In the above lines , the daffodils have been compared to _____.
a) The clouds
b) The other flowers
c) The stars
d) Milky way
3. "They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay"
Here "they " refers to _____.
a) The stars
b) The daffodils
c) The clouds
d) The hills
4. The daffodils were growing _____.
a) By the side of a lake
b) Along the margin of a bay
c) In a garden
d) By the riverside
5. The poet saw _____ daffodils.
a) A large number of
b) A few
c) White
d) Blue
6. "A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company!"
Here "jocund company" referes to the _____.
a) Friend of the poet
b) Daffodils
c) Waves
d) Stars
7. When the poet was looking at the daffodils _____.
a) He was totally lost in their beauty
b) He felt said to see them
c) He thought they were ugly
d) He felt like dancing
8. "What wealth the show to me had brought"
By 'wealth' the poet means _____.
a) Gold
b) Money
c) Pleasure
d) Happiness
9. A host of goldness daffodil,
a 'host ' means _____.
a) A large number
b) A small number
c) One who entertains
d) A guest
10. "Never-ending line" means _____.
a) A curved line
b) A continuous line
c) A short line
d) A line of stars
11. "Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their hands in sprightly dance"
Here sprightly dance means _____.
a) A slow dance
b) Lively dance
c) Dance of the spirits
d) Religious dance
12. "solitude" means _____.
a) Being together
b) Being alone
c) Being in trouble
d) Being sad
13. "glee" means _____.
a) Joy
b) Sadness
c) Gloom
d) Happiness



GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

14. "A poet could not but be gay" means _____
a) The poet was happy
b) The poet could not sleep
c) The poet was very sad
d) The poet could not be happy
15. William words worth was _____
a) English
b) Irish
c) Scottish
d) Welsh
16. William Wordsworth was a poet of _____
a) Nature
b) Romance
c) Beauty
d) Love
17. William words worth was born in _____
a) 1770
b) 1850
c) 1772
d) 1852
18. William Words Worth was died in _____
e) 1770
f) 1850
g) 1772
h) 1852
19. Bliss means _____
a) Great joy
b) Great love
c) Great blessing
d) Great loneliness
20. William Wordsworth was a poet of natural objects and _____ people.

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- a) Common
- b) Country
- c) Aristocratic
- d) Gentry

THE MILLER OF THE DEE

1. The miller of the Dee was written by _____
 - a) William Wordsworth
 - b) Charless Mackay
 - c) Robert Forest
 - d) J.H. Leigh Hunt
2. The Dee is a _____
 - a) Kingdom
 - b) River
 - c) Mountain
 - d) Forest
3. The miller was happy because he was _____
 - a) Not rich
 - b) Not envious
 - c) Not lonely
 - d) Not coward
4. "No lark more blith then he" means _____
 - a) He was as happy as a bird
 - b) He was bright as a lark
 - c) The lark happier than him
 - d) There were no happy larks
5. The mill was worked by _____ power
 - a) Steam
 - b) Horse
 - c) Water
 - d) Gas
6. The king sighed because he was _____
 - a) Unhappy
 - b) Envious
 - c) Tired
 - d) Bored
7. The miller thanked the river Dee because it provided him _____
 - a) Freedom
 - b) Food
 - c) Earning
 - d) Food and earning
8. The moral of the poem "The miller of the Dee" is that _____
 - a) Contentment is everything
 - b) Envy is the root of all happiness
 - c) Money can't buy happiness
 - d) The poor are happier than the rich
9. "Such men as thou are England's boast" means _____
 - a) Men like you boast of England
 - b) Men like you are proud of England
 - c) England is proud of men like you
 - d) England cannot remember such men
10. The miller's heart was light because _____
 - a) No one envied him though he was happy
 - b) He envied no one though he was not rich
 - c) No one envied him and he envied no one
 - d) He worked from morning till evening
11. The name of the king was _____
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
12. The miller had _____ children
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
13. "The mealy cap is worth my _____"
 - a) Kingdom
 - b) Crown
 - c) Court
 - d) Wealth
14. "thy mill my kingdom's _____"
 - a) Fee
 - b) Tax
 - c) Wealth
 - d) Price
15. 'Dwelt' means _____
 - a) Worked
 - b) Lived
 - c) Labored
 - d) Sang
16. Charless Mackay was born in _____

- a) 1814
b) 1889
17. Charless MacKay died in _____
a) 1814
b) 1889
18. Charless MacKay died in _____
a) 1814
b) 1889
19. Besides a poet and song writer , Charless MacKay _____ too
a) Playwright
b) Comedian
20. Charles Mackay was _____
a) English
b) Irish
- c) 1818
d) 1892
- c) 1818
d) 1892
- c) 1818
d) 1892
- c) Doctor
d) Journalist
- c) Welsh
d) Scottish

ABOUT BEN ADHEM

1. The poem "Abou Ben Adhem " was written _____
a) Robert Forest
b) William Wordworth
c) Henry Longfellow
d) J.H.L Leigh Hunt
2. Abou Ben Adhem saw _____ in the room
a) A rich man
b) A lily in bloom
c) An angel
d) Sunshine
3. The angel whom Abou Ben Adhem saw was _____
a) Writing in a book of gold
b) Sitting quietly
c) Praying to God
d) Reading a holy book
4. Abou said to the angel, " _____"
a) What are you writing?
b) What are you doing?
c) What are you playing?
d) What are you reading?
5. Abou was _____ to hear the reply of the angel
a) Pleased
b) Sorry
c) Glad
d) Angry
6. Abou Ben Adhem was _____ in his room
a) Cool
b) Frightening
c) Rich
d) Dark
7. The moonlight in the room was making it _____
a) Cool
b) Frightening
c) Rich
d) Dark
8. An angel is a _____
a) Heavenly being
b) Predictor
c) Foreteller
d) Messenger of God
9. Lily is a kind of _____
a) Bird
b) Fruit
c) Vegetable
d) Flower
10. James Henry Leigh Hunt was _____
a) English
b) Scottish
c) Irish
d) Welsh
11. Leigh Hunt was born in _____
a) 1784
b) 1859
c) 1785
d) 1860
12. Leigh Hunt died in _____
a) 1784
b) 1859
c) 1785
d) 1860



IDIOMS

1. To get over	غالب آجانا	18. In black & white	تحریری طور پر
Successful men always get over their difficulties.		He gave me warning in black and white.	
2. To make out	سمجھنا	19. to make the most of	زیادہ سے زیادہ فائدہ اٹھانا
I can make out the physics notes easily.		I made the most of my talent.	
3. With open arms	گرم جوشی سے	20. Fond of	شوقین ہونا
My family members welcomed me with open arms.		I am very much fond of cricket.	
4. Take off	اٹارنا	21. Once again	ایک بار پھر
I took off my coat, when I entered into the office.		I will try once again to get 1st position.	
5. To get rid of	نجات حاصل کرنا	22. To put out	بجھانا
We should get rid of unwelcomed visitors.		The fire was put out by the fire brigade.	
6. A bed of roses	پھولوں کا سیج	23. Good at	ماہر ہونا
A military life is not a bed of roses.		He is good at Mathematics.	
7. Far & wide	دور دراز	24. At a stretch	لگاتار
I traveled far and wide in the country.		I worked for ten hours at a stretch.	
8. To wind up	ختم کر دینا	25. Side by side	ساتھ ساتھ / شانہ بشانہ
I am winding up my business from here.		The women work side by side with men.	
9. A lot of	بہت زیادہ	26. Ins and out	سب کچھ
A lot of people gathered to hear the speech of the P.M.		He knows the ins and out of this profession.	
10. To give up	ترک کر دینا	27. To get into	گھر جانا
Please give up the habit of smoking		He got into trouble by taking part in politics.	
11. To look into	تحقیقات کرنا	28. To lay down one's life	جان قربان کر دینا
The officer looked into the matter, submitted in the report.		Major Aziz laid down his life for his country.	
12. To break the ice	خاموشی توڑنا	29. Nothing but	صرف
The speaker broke the ice in the meeting.		He speaks nothing but the truth.	
13. To get through	کامیاب ہو جانا	30. The rest of	بقایا
Ali has got through his exams.		You may sit down but rest of the student will keep standing.	
14. At all cost	ہر قیمت پر	31. Laugh at	کسی پر ہنسنا
I have to pass the exams at all cost.		Don't laugh at the poor.	
15. To end in smoke	رائیگان چلے جانا	32. Bit by bit	آہستہ آہستہ
The meeting of the directors ended in smoke.		Our difficulties finished bit by bit.	
16. To do away with	دور رہنا / نجات	33. To bring up	پرورش کرنا
We should do away with the dowry system.		She has brought up five children.	
17. Look after	دیکھ بھال	34. Hand in hand	ساتھ ساتھ
You must look after your child		Our family bears all the problems hand in hand.	

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOKLET

35. To look at	کسی کی جانب دیکھنا	52. To say good bye	خدا حافظ کہنا
Look at the Camel ! What a huge animal it is.		I say good bye to my friends.	
36. To get up	جاگنا	53. To nip in the bud	ابتدا میں ختم کر دینا
He gets up early in the morning.		Nip the evil in the bud	
37. To belong to	تعلق رکھنا	54. To look down upon	حقارت سے دیکھنا
Ali belongs to a noble family.		We should not look down upon the poor.	
38. Again and again	بار بار	55. With flying colours	اچھے سے
I advised him again and again to leave bad habits.		I passed my exams with flying colours.	
39. To look for	تلاش کرنا	56. Bear fruit	پھل برداشت
He is looking for his lost pen.		Your efforts will surely bear fruit.	
40. With heart and soul	دل و جان سے	57. Fall a prey	شکار ہو جانا
Key to success is to work with heart and soul		Some students fall a prey to drugs due to bad company.	
41. A great many	بہت زیادہ	58. Keep an eye	نظر رکھنا
A great many people gathered to hear the speech of P.M		Media keeps an eye on every segment of the society.	
42. Point at	اشارہ کرنا	59. Make up mind	من بنانا / دماغ بنانا
It is a bad habit to point at people		I have made up my mind to become a doctor.	
43. Look out	باہر دیکھنا	60. A stake	ایک طرف
Look out side from the window.		The life of a driver is always at stake.	
44. Made of	پورا	61. Ill at ease	برا اچھا
These clothes are made of pure cotton		I feel ill at ease about the interview.	
45. Instead of	کی بجائے / کے بجائے	62. Second to none	کسی سے پیچھے نہیں
Mr. Aslam is teaching instead of Mr. Rafay		The army of Pakistan is second to none.	
46. To give in	ہار ماننا	63. Man in the street	آدم انسان (عوام)
He gave in due to his foolishness of his friends.		Politician rarely care what the man in the street thinks.	
47. Off and on	کبھی کبھی	64. Bits and pieces	چوڑ چوڑ ہونا
He comes here off and on.		After the accident, there were bits and pieces of the wreckage spread.	
48. Up to date	مکمل رکھنا	65. To get rid of	چھٹکارا حاصل کرنا
This is an up to date edition of this book.		The owner needs to get rid of car due to financial position.	
49. A bosom friend	گہرا دوست	66. Cut short	مختصر کرنا
I have no bosom friend.		Avoid details and cut short to prove your statement.	
50. To beat about the bush	ادھر ادھر کی باتیں کرنا	67. An open secret	کھلا راز
Don't beat about the bush, come to the point.		The death of the great man was an open secret.	
51. At the mercy of	رحم و کرم پر	68. First and foremost	اولین