

AL HUDA SCIENCE ACADEMY

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Solved Exercise of ENGLISH Class 10

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Summaries of Poems

1. My Beloved Pakistan

by Anonymous Poet

This poem was written by an anonymous poet. The poem expresses deep love and pride for Pakistan. It describes the country's natural beauty through its wide skies, mountains, blue rivers, deserts, and fertile land. The poet admires the national flag as a symbol of hope and unity for all citizens. The speaker also encourages people to work hard, learn, and stand united with others to achieve the brightest dreams of the nation. At the end of the poem, the poet promises to remain loyal to Pakistan and serve it with love and peace.

2. Time

by Percy Bysshe Shelley

This poem was written by a famous poet P.B. Shelley. In this poem, the poet compares time to a vast, powerful and dangerous ocean. He describes time as endless, unpredictable, and closely connected with human suffering. He also describes time as a destructive force that ruins lives and leaves behind the wrecks of humanity. Time is unpredictable and dangerous in every condition, whether it is calm or stormy. At the end of the poem, the poet asks who would dare to travel across such a dangerous and mysterious sea.

3. The Road Not Taken

by Robert Frost

This poem was written by a famous poet Robert Frost. The poem describes a traveler who reaches a forest where two roads separate. He feels sorry that he cannot travel on both roads. So, he chooses the second road because it looks grassy and less travelled. However, he finds that both roads are almost the same. Although he leaves the first road for another day, he doubts his own return. In the future, he will tell the story that he took the less-travelled road which changed his life. The poem shows how people make their past decisions meaningful later.

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Questions and Answers (Textbook)

1. Hazrat Muhammad's Social Reforms for the Rights of Women, Orphans and Slaves

Q.1 What was the social condition of women, orphans, and slaves in pre-Islamic Arabia?

Ans: Women had no rights, baby girls were buried alive, orphans were exploited, and slaves were treated as subhuman with no legal rights.

Q.2 What are the three specific rights that Hazrat Muhammad introduced for women?

Ans: He gave women the rights to own and inherit property, right to consent to marriage, and receive fair treatment in divorce.

Q.3 What role did the Qur'an play in guiding the Rasoolullah's social reforms? Provide two examples.

Ans: The Qur'an guided his reforms by promoting justice and human dignity. It gave women inheritance rights and protected orphans.

Q.4 How did Hazrat Muhammad promote the emancipation of slaves?

Ans: He promoted it by freeing slaves himself and encouraging others to free slaves as a good act that wipes away sins.

Q.5 What steps did Rasoolullah take to ensure the humane treatment of slaves?

Ans: He ordered Muslims to treat slaves like brothers, give them proper food and clothing and grant them legal rights.

Q.6 What values in the Rasoolullah's reforms are still relevant to modern societies addressing social justice issues?

Ans: The values of justice, equality, compassion, human dignity, and protection of weak are still relevant today.

Additional Questions

Q.7 What social injustices existed in pre-Islamic Arabian society?

Ans: Women had no rights, baby girls were buried alive, orphans were exploited, and slaves were treated as subhuman with no legal rights.

Q.8 In what ways did Hazrat Muhammad reform the society of the then Arab?

Ans: He reformed Arab society by introducing justice, equality and mercy. He improved the status of women, protected orphans and treated slaves well.

2. My Beloved Pakistan (Poem)

Q.1 What is the overall message of the poem?

Ans: The poem expresses deep love and pride for Pakistan. It encourages people to work hard for the bright future of Pakistan.

Q.2 How does the poet show love for Pakistan?

Ans: The poet shows love for Pakistan by praising its natural beauty and flag and by promising to serve it with loyalty.

Q.3 Which natural features of Pakistan have been mentioned in the poem?

Ans: Wide skies, blue rivers, high mountains, shining deserts, fertile land and snowy peaks are mentioned in the poem.

Q.4 What symbols in the poem represent unity and patriotism?

Ans: The green and white flag represents patriotism. Standing together as one represents unity.

Q.5 How can students like you express patriotism in their daily life?

Ans: Students can express patriotism by working hard, following rules, helping others, and serving the country.

Additional Questions

Q.6 What qualities of the land are being celebrated?

Ans: The land is celebrated for its natural beauty such as wide skies, blue rivers, high mountains, shining deserts, fertile land and snowy peaks.

Q.7 How does the poet use symbolism in describing the flag?

Ans: The poet compares the flag to a beacon in the night. It shows light and guidance.

Q.8 What message does the speaker convey about their relationship to Pakistan?

Ans: The poet promises to remain loyal to Pakistan and serve it with love and peace.

3. Digital Globalization Transforming the English Language

Q.1 What is digital globalisation, and how is it connected to the English language?

Ans: Digital globalisation is the spread of digital technologies and global connection. It has made English a global language of communication, education, and business.

Q.2 Give examples of vocabulary that emerged through digital globalisation.

Ans: Examples are "hashtag," "selfie," "unfriend," "meme," "LOL," "BTW," and "DM".

Q.3 What is code-switching, and how does it appear in online communication?

Ans: Code-switching is practice of mixing two or more languages in communication. It appears online as hybrid forms like "Taglish" and "Singlish".

Q.4 How has digital communication affected traditional grammar rules?

Ans: Digital communication has relaxed grammar rules by reducing articles, punctuation and capitalization to save space and time.

Q.5 What concerns does the author raise about the dominance of English on digital platforms?

Ans: The author is concerned that English dominance may pressure people to adopt it, sideline local languages, and cause their decline.

Q.6 Do you agree with the author's claim that English is becoming more flexible and creative due to digital globalization?

Ans: Yes, because digital globalization has added new words, relaxed grammar rules, and created new forms of English.

Q.7 How do emojis and memes function as a new kind of language?

Ans: They express ideas, emotions, and messages quickly through images and symbols, sometimes without words.

Additional Questions

Q.8 What is code-switching, and how does it reflect the influence of the digital globalization on the English language?

Ans: Code-switching is practice of mixing two or more languages in communication. It reflects digital globalization by creating new forms of English like "Taglish" and "Singlish".

Q.9 How does the dominance of English on digital platforms create both opportunities and challenges for speakers of local languages?

Ans: English dominance provides access to information and opportunities but it can also sideline local languages, and cause their decline.

Q.10 What are the two positive and two negative effects of digital globalisation on the English language?

Ans: Positive effects include the addition of new words and better global communication. Negative effects include weak grammar and loss of regional accents.

4. The Earth: Act Now for Tomorrow

Q.1 What is climate action, according to the essay?

Ans: It means efforts to reduce greenhouse gases, adapt to climate change and protect the environment.

Q.2 Mention at least two human activities that contribute to climate change.

Ans: Burning fossil fuels and deforestation contribute to climate change.

Q.3 Name the two negative effects of climate change mentioned in the essay.

Ans: Melting glaciers and extreme weather events are two negative effects of climate change.

Q.4 What is the purpose of the Paris Agreement?

Ans: The purpose is to limit global warming and reduce carbon emission.

Q.5 Give an example of how individuals can take part in climate action.

Ans: Individuals can take part by saving energy, recycling and using public transport.

Q.6 Why do you think that climate change is our moral responsibility?

Ans: It is our moral duty because we must protect the planet for our future generations.

Q.7 Why are poor countries more vulnerable to effects of climate change, even they pollute less?

Ans: They are more vulnerable because they lack resources to recover from disasters and adapt to changes.

Additional Questions

Q.8 What is the main goal of the Paris agreement?

Ans: Its main goal is to keep global warming below 2°C and try to limit it to 1.5°C.

Q.9 How can individuals contribute to protecting the environment?

Ans: Individuals can contribute by saving energy, recycling and using public transport.

Q.10 Why is climate change considered both an environmental and a social justice issue?

Ans: It is an environmental and social justice issue because it harms nature and affects poor communities the most.

5. The Happy Prince

Q.1 Why is statue of Happy Prince crying, even though he was known as Happy Prince during his life?

Ans: He cries because he now sees the suffering and misery of poor people in the city.

Q.2 What motivates the Swallow to delay his journey to Egypt and help the Happy Prince?

Ans: The prince's sadness and suffering of poor people motivate the Swallow to stay and help.

Q.3 Describe the first act of kindness that the Happy Prince and the Swallow performed together.

Ans: They gave the ruby from prince's sword to a poor sick boy and his mother.

Q.4 How does the relationship between Happy Prince and the Swallow change throughout the story?

Ans: It changes from a temporary relationship into a deep friendship based on love, loyalty and sacrifice.

Q.5 What does the Prince mean when he says, "There is no Mystery so great as Misery"?

Ans: He means human suffering is the greatest and most difficult thing to understand.

Q.6 Why does the Prince ask the Swallow to strip off his gold leaf by leaf? What effect does this have on the people of the city?

Ans: He asked the Swallow to remove his gold and give it to the poor. It gives them food, comfort and happiness.

Q.7 What message do you think Oscar Wilde is trying to convey about wealth, beauty, and true value?

Ans: He wants to say that true values come from kindness and sacrifice, not from wealth or outer beauty.

Q.8 What is the symbolic meaning of the Swallow dying at the Prince's feet and the leaden heart not melting in the furnace?

Ans: It symbolizes their pure love, sacrifice and goodness that cannot be destroyed by death.

Additional Questions

Q.9 Why does the happy prince say he cannot help but weep after being placed high above the city?

Ans: He cannot help but weep because he can see the suffering of the poor people from his high position.

Q.10 Why does the happy prince ask the Swallow to give his other eye to the match-girl?

Ans: He wants to save the girl from her father's punishment for spoiling her matches.

6. Drug Abuse

Q.1 What is drug abuse, and how does it affect individuals and society?

Ans: Drug abuse is the harmful use of drugs that damages a person's health, behaviour and life. It also affects families and societies.

Q.2 What are the common causes of drug abuse in Pakistan?

Ans: Common causes include lack of awareness, peer pressure, unemployment, stress, family problems and easy access to drugs.

Q.3 How does drug abuse negatively impact a person's health and behaviour?

Ans: It damages brain, heart, lungs and liver. It also causes mood changes, depression, anger, and confusion.

Q.4 Why is drug abuse considered dangerous especially among the youth?

Ans: It is dangerous for youth because it harms their education, health and future and can lead to addiction.

Q.5 What role can the government play in controlling drug abuse?

Ans: Government can control drug abuse by stopping drug smuggling and spreading awareness among people.

Q.6 What role can families and schools play in preventing drug abuse?

Ans: Families can warn the children about its danger and can create a safe and loving environment at home. Schools can watch students and guide them with kindness.

Q.7 What are some of the harmful effects of drug abuse?

Ans: It damages brain, heart, lungs and liver. It also causes mood changes, depression, anger, and confusion.

Q.8 What are rehabilitation centers, and how do they help people suffering from drug addiction?

Ans: Rehabilitation centres are places for the treatment of drug addicts. They help people recover with medical care and counseling.

7. Time (Poem)

Q.1 What does the "unfathomable sea" symbolize in the poem?

Ans: It symbolizes time. It shows that time is deep, endless and powerful.

Q.2 What words or phrases show time's power over human lives?

Ans: Words like "prey" and "wrecks" and phrases like "deep woe" and "limits of mortality" show time's power over human lives.

Q.3 How does the image "shoreless" contribute to the overall meaning of the poem?

Ans: The image "shoreless" shows that time has no limit or end just like a limitless sea. It also shows that human beings cannot escape from its power.

Q.4 How is mortality connected to the "ebb and flow" of time?

Ans: Mortality is connected to the "ebb and flow" of time, as human life rises and falls like waves. It shows that life is temporary and ends one day.

Q.5 What is the tone of the poem? How does Shelley use language to create this tone?

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Ans: The tone of the poem is serious and fearful. Shelley creates this tone by using sea imagery and words like deep woe, prey, wrecks and human tears.

Q.6 How does Shelley personify time in the poem?

Ans: Shelley personifies time as a powerful and dangerous sea that howls and destroys everything.

Q.7 Why does Shelley use the word "brackish" to describe the waters of time?

Ans: Shelley uses the word "brackish" to show that time is bitter and full of human sorrow and pain.

Q.8 What role does the "howling" of time play in the poem?

Ans: The "howling" of time shows that it is powerful, restless and destructive.

Q.9 What does the final line suggest about humanity's relationship with time?

Ans: The final line suggests that human beings are helpless and powerless before time.

Q.10 What might Shelley be trying to convey through this question?

Ans: Shelley is trying to convey that time is powerful, dangerous and mysterious.

Additional Questions

Q.11 What do these lines suggest about the nature of the sea?

Ans: These lines suggest that the sea is vast, dangerous and unpredictable.

8. Pollution Free Pakistan with Greenery All Around

Q.1 What are causes of pollution in Pakistan, and how do they affect human health and environment?

Ans: The causes of pollution are vehicle smoke, factory waste, plastic, chemicals and deforestation. They cause diseases and damage air, water, and land.

Q.2 How does greenery help reduce pollution and improve the quality of life in cities?

Ans: Trees absorb carbon dioxide, release oxygen, reduce heat, trap dust and make the cities healthier and more beautiful.

Q.3 Explain how public awareness and education in schools can play a role in building a cleaner and greener Pakistan.

Ans: Public awareness helps people understand that their daily choices affect the environment. Schools teach students about nature care and involve them in tree plantation and clean-up activities.

Q.4 What actions can individuals and families take in their daily lives to contribute to a pollution-free environment?

Ans: Individuals and families can keep their surrounding clean, use eco-friendly products and plant trees.

Q.5 Why is it important to improve public transport systems, and how does this help reduce air pollution?

Ans: Better transport is important because it reduces the use of private vehicles, which lowers harmful gases in the air.

Q.6 What are some examples from the essay that show successful environmental efforts already happening in Pakistan?

Ans: The examples include tree plantation drives in Islamabad, rooftop gardens in schools, and clean-up drives in parks.

Q.7 How can communities come together to protect the environment, and what are some activities they can organize?

Ans: Communities can protect the environment by organizing activities like "Green Day" and "Clean Street Campaign".

Q.8 What role does the use of renewable energy sources like solar and wind play in reducing pollution?

Ans: Renewable energy resources like solar and wind help to reduce environmental damage.

Q.9 Summarize the main message of the essay in your own words and explain why it is important for future generations.

Ans: The essay says that everyone should protect the environment to make a clean and healthy Pakistan for future generation.

Additional Questions

Q.10 What is pollution and how does it affect air, water, and land?

Ans: Pollution is the presence of harmful substances in the environment. Smoke pollutes the air, plastic and chemicals pollute the water and deforestation pollutes the land.

Q.11 How can public awareness and education help protect the environment?

Ans: Public awareness helps people understand that their daily choices affect the environment. Schools teach students about nature care and involve them in tree plantation and clean-up activities.

Q.12 How can media help create awareness about a pollution free environment?

Ans: Media can highlight success stories and educate people about the importance of a pollution-free environment through documentaries that motivate them to act.

9. The Road Not Taken (Poem)

Q.1 Where does the speaker find himself at the beginning of the poem?

Ans: He finds himself in a yellow forest where two roads separate.

Q.2 Why does the speaker feel sorry for he cannot travel both roads?

Ans: The speaker feels sorry because he cannot travel both roads and must choose only one road.

Q.3 How does the speaker describe the two roads?

Ans: He describes one road as grassy and less used, but later finds that both roads are similar.

Q.4 What does the speaker mean when he says, "doubted, if I should ever come back"?

Ans: The speaker means that one choice in life leads to another, so he doubts whether he will return and choose the other road.

Q.5 Why do you think the speaker saves the first road for another day?

Ans: The speaker saves the first road for another day because he wants to explore it in future.

Q.6 What emotions does speaker express when he imagines telling this story "ages and ages hence"?

Ans: The speaker expresses reflection and a sense of regret as he looks back on his choice.

Additional Questions

Q.7 What does speaker mean by "I doubted if I should ever come back"?

Ans: The speaker means that one choice in life leads to another, so he doubts whether he will return and choose the other road.

Q.8 What is the significance of speaker choosing "the one less traveled by"?

Ans: It shows the poem's irony that the speaker later gives special meaning to his choice, although both roads were almost the same.

10. The Three Questions

Q.1 What three questions did the king want to find answers to?

Ans: The king wanted to know the right time for every action, the most necessary people and the most important thing to do.

Q.2 Why did the king first turn to the learned men in his kingdom?

Ans: He turned to them because he offered a great reward to anyone who answer his questions.

Q.3 Why was the king dissatisfied with the answers he received from the learned men?

Ans: The king was dissatisfied because all of their answers were completely different.

Q.4 Who did the king decide to visit after the learned men could not help him?

Ans: The king decided to visit a hermit who was very famous for his wisdom.

Q.5 How did the hermit respond when the king asked him the three questions?

Ans: The hermit listened to the king but answered nothing. He stayed silent and kept digging.

Additional Questions

Q.6 What different suggestions were given to the king about how to determine the right time for every action?

Ans: The suggestions included following fixed timetable, focusing on current needs, asking a group of wise men or consulting magicians.

Q.7 What three questions did the king ask the wise hermit?

Ans: The king asked the hermit how to know the right time for every action, who the most necessary people were, and what the most important thing to do.

Q.8 What did the king do after helping the hermit carry the wounded man into the hut?

Ans: The king rested on the threshold and fell asleep after helping the hermit.

Q.9 How did the hermit explain what the most important time, person, and action were?

Ans: The hermit said that the most important time is the present, the most important person is the one you are with, and the most important work is to help others.

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Important Paragraphs (100-150 Words)

1. My School

School is a sacred place. It is a place where foundations of any nation are laid down. It is a place where we get knowledge. My school is one of the best schools in the town. It is situated in the centre of the town. It is an old but beautiful building. It is a very large school. It has two gates. It is divided into six blocks. Every block consists of ten rooms. All the rooms are clean and airy. There is a big playground, where students play games. There is a computer lab, science lab and a big library in my school. All teachers of my school are hardworking and kind. They love us. They pay full attention on our education and character building. Because of their efforts, my school shows good result every year. I love my school very much.

2. A Visit to a Historical Place / A Visit to a Museum

Historical places are a great way to learn about our past and culture. A visit to a historical place like museum gives us knowledge about the civilization of the past. Last Sunday, our class visited Lahore Museum. It was a lovely visit. We bought the tickets and entered the Museum. It was an old but impressive building. It was a wonderful place where work of art and other historical objects were displayed in a proper way. We visited different rooms of the museum and saw swords, shields, bows, arrows and other weapons of war. We also saw the dresses used by the soldiers of the olden times. We saw ancient toys, utensils and other household things. The Lahore Museum reminded us about our glorious past. In fact, it was a very informative and interesting visit.

3. My Neighbour

Neighbour is the family or people who live near our house. I respect all my neighbours but I like Mr. Ali the most. He is my neighbour and also my class fellow. He belongs to a noble family. His father is a doctor in a government hospital. He is of my age. He is the monitor of my class. He controls the class and calls the roll in the absence of the teacher. We study and play together. He is a talented and hardworking student. We share our joys and sorrows with another. He is very kind and helpful to others. He is very punctual in his life. He gets up early and calls on me to go for a morning walk. I am lucky that I have such a nice neighbour in my life.

4. Pakistani Women

Women make a half of our population. They are as important as men. They should take an active part in every field of life. Majority of women in Pakistan were bound by traditional structures of the society. They were voiceless and dependent on their family. There were a few job opportunities for women in the past in Pakistan. Now, the situation is different. They are getting almost equal chances in different fields of life in Pakistan. They are working in schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, banks, railways, armed forces, courts and electronic and print media. They are also taking an active part in politics.

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Majority of women in Pakistan live in villages. They work in fields to help men. They perform their social and domestic duties very well. So, Pakistani women are proud of themselves.

5. Allama Iqbal / Our National Poet / My Favourite Poet / Our National Hero

Allama Iqbal is our national hero and poet. He was born in Sialkot on November 9, 1877. His father was a pious man. He got his early education there. Then, he went to Lahore. He did his M.A. from Govt. College Lahore. Then he went abroad for higher education. He did Ph.D. from Germany and Bar-at-Law from London. He was a great thinker and intellectual. He was interested in poetry. He wrote many poems. His poetry carries the message of Islam. He gave us a message of hope through his poetry. He gave us the idea of Pakistan. But he could not live long to see Pakistan. He died on 21st April, 1938. He was buried near Badshahi Mosque in Lahore. May his soul rest in peace!

6. My Best Teacher / The Teacher I Like the Most / My Favourite Personality

Teachers are the unsung heroes who make a difference in the lives of their students. They play a vital role in shaping the future of their students. There are many teachers in my school but I like Mr. Ali the most. He belongs to a noble family. He is about thirty years old. He is an M.A. English. He teaches us English. His way of teaching is very good. He explains the difficult things in a very simple way. He is very active and smart. He is regular and punctual. He is never late from the school. He loves all students. He is a good player of cricket. Because of these qualities, the headmaster, teachers and students respect him. I am lucky that I have such a nice teacher in my life. May he live long!

7. Girl Guides

Women make a half of our population. They are as important as men. They should take an active part in every field of life. Therefore, they should be educated and trained well. For this purpose, they should be urged to join Girl Guides. Girl Guides is a British organization founded in 1910. Its main aim is to train the girls for life and make them useful citizens. A girl guide spends some time in a camp out of her house. In this camp, they are trained for their indoor and outdoor tasks. They learn different skills there like cooking, sewing, painting, gardening and nursing etc. This movement also provides them a chance to improve their moral and social character. In fact, this movement is very useful for the girls of a nation.

8. A River in Flood

Flood is the natural disaster that causes great destruction. It usually happens due to heavy rainfall and melting of snow in the summer. Floods are common in Pakistan and affect Sindh and Punjab the most. Monsoon season brings a lot of heavy rainfall that increases water level of rivers. Last year, I spent a week with my friend in his village. It was a small village on the bank of River Ravi. It was Monsoon season. Because of the heavy rain, the water in the river was rising rapidly. It had overflowed the banks within an hour. It was a fearful scene. There was water and water everywhere. The villagers were in the

water to save their children and property. It was the scene of total destruction. May God save us from these floods!

9. A Dream

Last night I had a pleasant dream. I found myself in America. I bought a lottery ticket. I won the prize of two million dollars. I had a strong desire to travel in the space. I went to the office of NASA. I bought a ticket and a space suit from there. I boarded the space-ship. It was an amazing experience. I saw the famous planets revolving around the sun. They were travelling in their own tracks. The earth was looking like a tiny green ball from the space. Our space-ship landed on the moon. The view of the earth from the moon was very different. The sun and the stars were looking very brilliant. I was enjoying the beautiful scene. Suddenly my father woke me up. I found myself lying in the bed. I cannot forget that dream.

10. Computers

Science has brought many great things for us. Computer is one of the greatest inventions of man. It was invented by Charles Babbage. A computer is an electronic device that takes input, processes it, and produces output. Computer has become an important part of our lives. In these days, the use of the computer in our daily life is increasing fast. It has made a revolution in all fields of human activities. Computers are used in offices, hospitals, schools, colleges, factories, airports, and everywhere. The students get all kinds of information with just one click of the mouse. On the other hand, computers have some demerits. Cyber-crimes are increasing day by day. Children get addicted to video games. People become anti-social and lazy. So we should use computers wisely.

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Important Essays (150-200 Words)

1. My House

It is said that East or West, home is the best. House is a great blessing of Allah. House is the place where we are born and live with our family. It is the sweetest place in the world. It gives a sense of safety and shelter not only to the human but also to animals and birds. No one is living without a house in this world.

I have also a beautiful house. It is situated in middle of village. It is quite new. It has six rooms besides a decorated drawing room. There is a TV set, a sofa and a dining table in drawing room. All the family members generally sit there. It also has a reception room. The guests are welcomed there.

The whole house is airy and sunny. The atmosphere of my house is very peaceful. The front lawn of my house is very beautiful. I have a small garden in my house. The flowers of many colours bloom in the garden. I enjoy the beauty of flowers. I love my house very much.

2. A Rainy Day / The Monsoon / A Rainy Storm

A rainy day spreads instant joy in the atmosphere. It brings a smile on everyone's face. Rains are very common in Pakistan in monsoon season. Pakistan is an agricultural country. Its agriculture depends on fresh water. Rain is the main source of fresh water for agriculture. It fills our rivers and dams with water during summer. We use this water throughout the year.

Last Sunday was the hottest day of this summer. It was the month of July. The sun was shining brightly. Everybody was feeling intense heat. The temperature had risen so high that it was too difficult to work on such a hot day. Everybody was praying to Allah for rain. He took pity on His creature.

In no time, the sky was overcast with huge dark clouds. There was a flash of lightning across the sky. The clouds were thundering. Then it began to rain by cats and dogs. The streets and fields were filled with rain water in no time. There was water and water everywhere. The rain stopped after an hour. The weather became pleasant. People thanked God for this relief.

3. My Favourite Hobby

Life without a hobby is like food without salt. Hobby means an activity that we do for pleasure in our spare time. This is the world of struggle. Man has to do work the whole day. He needs some hobbies to reduce the boredom. There are many hobbies like swimming, gardening, painting, coin and stamp collecting etc. My favourite hobby is gardening.

It is a very popular hobby. It is very cheap and useful hobby. I spend a few rupees on seeds and get fresh vegetables for my kitchen. There is a small garden in my house. I have grown plants and flowers of different colours in it. They are very fragrant. I have also grown different kinds of vegetables in it.

They are very fresh and healthy. I take care of my garden very much. My hobby takes me away from the world of worries. I never feel sad and lonely in the company of plants. They inspire me all the time. I am proud of my hobby that keeps me active and productive.

4. A True Muslim

A good Muslim is one by whose hands and tongue, the other Muslim is safe. To be a good Muslim is indeed a great blessing of Allah. The followers of Islam are called Muslims. A true Muslim is one who follows the teachings of Islam in the real sense. He is the one who lives his life according to the Sunnah of the prophet and the orders of the Holy Quran.

A true Muslim must have a firm faith in Allah. His angels, books, prophets and the day of judgement. He says the prayers five times a day. He pays Zakat and performs Hajj. He fasts during the month of Ramzan. A true Muslim leads a simple and pure life. He earns his livelihood through honest means.

He controls his desires. He does not beg for things. He does not bring down his self-respect. He always bows his head only before Allah. He knows that Allah is the supreme in the universe. A true Muslim is always thankful to God. In short, a true Muslim has all the good qualities.

5. Sports and Games

It is said that a healthy mind is in a healthy body. Education is incomplete without sports and games. The aim of education is the overall development of the human personality. They are essential for human health. They help people to use the energies in positive way. They provide physical fitness, mental health and entertainment.

They teach us the lesson of discipline, teamwork, patience, punctuality and obedience. These are necessary for all especially for students. Students have to spend six hours in the school daily. Their mind remains busy for a long time. Sports and Games provide them relaxation. Students play different games like cricket, hockey, and football.

They also participate in different games. Sports and games teach them the great qualities of discipline, self-control and leadership. As a result, students become physically, mentally and morally strong and active. Government should pay special attention on sports and games. It should provide all sports facilities to the students.

6. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the greatest leader in our history. He is the founder of Pakistan. He was born in Karachi on December 25, 1876. He completed his early education in Karachi. After his early education, he went to England for higher education. He returned to India as barrister. He was the most successful lawyer of Bombay.

He joined the Indian National Congress. He worked hard for Hindu-Muslim unity. When he realized that Congress wanted Hindu Raj in India, he left it and joined the Muslim League. He worked hard to unite the Muslims. In 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution for a separate homeland for Muslims.

Quaid-e-Azam's golden motto was "unity, faith and discipline". Because of his long struggle, Pakistan came into being on 14 August, 1947. He became the first governor general of Pakistan. He devoted all his life for the progress of Pakistan. His health went down day by day due to overwork. He died on September 11, 1948. He was buried in Karachi.

7. A Hockey Match / A Cricket Match / A Football Match / A Volley Match

Every game has its own glories and wonders. Last Sunday was a very exciting and interesting day for us. There was a match between Star Club and Moon Club. It was a holiday. I, with my friends, reached the stadium in time. There was a great rush of people. We got seats with great difficulty. The policemen were there to control the people.

The chief minister was also coming to watch the match. Many hawkers were also there. They were selling their eatables. The match started at the fixed time. Both the teams were in high spirits. They were trying their best to win the match. The supporters of both the teams were shouting and clapping their hands loudly.

There were certain moments when each of the teams had a narrow escape. Every team tried hard to carry the day but the match ended in a draw because both the teams were equally strong. It was an interesting match. We enjoyed it very much.

8. Health

Health is physical and mental well-being. It is said that health is wealth. It is a great blessing of Allah. A healthy man enjoys the beauties of nature. He leads a happy and delightful life. Nothing can relax an ill man. Such a man loses all the charms of life. Life becomes dull and boring for him. He himself becomes an unbearable burden on others.

Sometimes he desires to die to avoid the suffering of painful life. Therefore, nothing is more precious than health. Man should pay special attention to maintain his health. He should take healthy food and live in an environment conducive to health.

Good food, calm atmosphere, pure water, fresh air, regular physical exercise, sound sleep and better sanitary conditions are crucial for health. We should eat only simple and homemade foods. The government should educate the public about health. It should provide the people with high-quality health services.

9. My Best Friend

Devotion and sincerity leads to the lasting friendship. A best friend is one of the most valuable gifts of God in this world. I have many friends but Umar is my best friend. He is my neighbour and also my class fellow. He belongs to a noble family. His father is a doctor in a government hospital. He is of my age.

He is the monitor of my class. He controls the class and calls the roll in the absence of the teacher. We study and play together. He is a talented and hardworking student. We share our joys and sorrows with another. He is very kind and helpful to others. He is very punctual in his life.

He gets up early in the morning and goes for a morning walk. He is active, smart and clean. He is a religious person. He offers the prayers five times a day. He recites the Holy Quran daily. Due to these qualities, all the teachers like him. I am lucky that I have such a nice friend in my life. May he live long!

10. Courtesy

Courtesy means polite behaviour that shows respect for others. It is said that courtesy costs nothing but brings a lot. One can easily win the heart of others by being courteous. It helps one to win the love and affection of elders, superiors and others. It is the basis of all religions. All religions teach the lesson of courtesy.

The habit of courtesy should be cultivated from the very childhood. Courtesy may be spread by writing books. It could also be spread by giving speeches. All the prophets adopted this method for their preaching. They themselves were the embodiment of courtesy. Islam teaches us the lesson of courtesy and politeness to others.

There are many benefits of being courteous and polite. First, courtesy brings us real joy. Second, courteous people become popular among others. Third, they can spread their thoughts and ideas easily. Courtesy makes society worth living. Many social evils are outcomes of the lack of courtesy in society. So, in order to shine in life courtesy is very necessary.

11. My Ambition

Ambition means desire for one's future. Man is an ambitious animal. The world in which we are living today, is the outcome of human ambitions. It helps us to focus on our targets. It motivates us in our life. Everyone has an aim in life. My aim in life is to become a master in information technology.

Information Technology has modernized our life. It has transformed our attitude. It has changed the world into a global village. There is a reason why I want to become a master in information technology. First of all, it is need of the hour. It has become the most popular field of knowledge.

Western media has been criticizing Islam and Muslims since September 11, 2001 attacks in USA. Muslims have been labeled as terrorists. It is my duty to defend my religion. Information Technology is a latest modern weapon. So, I can defend my religion in the modern world by using information technology. It can help me in preaching my religion in a better way. That is why I love my aim very much.

12. Life in a Big City

Life in a big city is very busy and is full of activities. These activities start early in the morning here. Children get ready for the school. People go to offices, shops and markets. Long lines of buses, cars and cycles can be seen on the roads. Main bazaars and markets are always crowded. People work like machines to earn their livelihood.

City life has many advantages and disadvantages. Cities have big factories and industrial centres. All kinds of modern facilities like hospitals, colleges, universities, and business centres are available in the cities. On the other hand, life in a big city is artificial.

Man is completely cut off from nature. He has no contact with the sun, the moon and the stars. People are always in a hurry in cities. They do not find joy in living. They have no peace of mind. They cannot enjoy pure food and fresh air. In short, we can say that life in a big city is a mixture of joys and sorrows.

13. Libraries

A library is the heart and soul of an educational institution. A library is a building where books on all topics are available. Libraries are very helpful and economical too. They include books, magazines, newspapers, manuscripts and more. In other words, they include all sources of information.

They give us knowledge, information, wisdom and new ideas. They are essential for every good student. Libraries play a great role in creating and satisfying the thirst for knowledge. They encourage and promote the process of learning in the society. Every lover of books can read all kinds of books, newspapers, journals, magazines and other informative material.

Furthermore, they help the people to get their hands on great educational material which they might not find otherwise in the market. The reading rooms in the libraries create a sense of discipline, research, inquiry and fellowship. In short, libraries contain the essence of our civilization, culture, past and future.

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Pair of Words

No.	Words	Meanings	Sentences
1	Affect	اثر انداز ہونا	The Sun can affect skin.
	Effect	اثر	Good advice has good effect.
2	Advice	نصیحت	Good advice has good effect.
	Advise	نصیحت کرنا	He advised me to work hard.
3	Alter	بدلنا	Nobody can alter his mind.
	Altar	قربان گاہ	I stood before the altar.
4	Altogether	مجموعی طور پر	Altogether it was an interesting film.
	All together	سب اکٹھے	We went there all together.
5	Angel	فرشتہ	The baby looks like an angel.
	Angle	زاویہ	A triangle has three angles.
6	Bale	گٹھا	I have to sell a bale of cotton.
	Bail	ضمانت	He was released on the bail.
7	Bare	ننگا	Her feet are bare.
	Bear	ریچھ	I saw a bear in zoo.
8	Birth	پیدائش	What is your birth day?
	Berth	بستر	He was sleeping on berth.
9	Besides	کے علاوہ	I can speak English besides Urdu.
	Beside	کے پاس	Ali is sitting beside me.
10	Brake	بریک	My car has no brakes.
	Break	ٹوڑنا	Do not break the rule.
11	Deer	ہرن	I saw a deer in the Zoo.
	Dear	عزیز	He is very dear to me.
12	Cool	ٹھنڈا	Cool breeze is blowing.
	Cold	سرد	It is cold today.
13	Cloth	کپڑا	I sell cloth.
	Clothe	کپڑے پہنانا	I wear new clothes.

14	Cell	کوٹھری	He died in the cell.
	Sell	بیچنا	I sell cloth.
15	Compare	موازنہ کرنا	Do not compare yourself with others.
	Contrast	فرق	His actions contrast his claim.
16	Device	آلہ	Mobile is a useful device.
	Devise	تدبیر کرنا	We must devise ways to help the poor.
17	Denied	انکار کیا	He denied God.
	Refused	انکار کیا	He refused to help me.
18	Diary	ڈائری	I have a new diary.
	Dairy	ڈیری	I work in a dairy farm.
19	Dew	شبم	Dew drops fall at night.
	Due	وجہ سے	I am late due to rain.
20	Die	مرنا	Heroes never die.
	Dye	رنگنا	Please dye my coat.
21	Dose	خوراک	I took a dose of medicine.
	Doze	اونگھنا	He is dozing in the class.
22	Droop	جھکنا	Branches of the tree droop in Winter.
	Drop	قطرہ	Dew drops fall at night.
23	Elder	بڑا	Ali is my elder brother.
	Older	پرانا	Lahore is older than Islamabad.
24	Eligible	قابل	He is eligible to vote.
	Illegible	ناخواندہ	His handwriting is illegible.
25	Except	سوائے	Everyone came except Ali.
	Accept	قبول کرنا	You should accept my advice.
26	Feet	پاؤں	Her feet are bare.
	Feat	کرتب	I saw many feats in circus.
27	Flour	آٹا	Flour is made from wheat.
	Floor	فرش	This floor is clean.

28	Fair	میلہ	I like book fair.
	Fare	کرایہ	Ali paid the fare.
29	Foul	ناٹ	He plays the foul game.
	Fowl	پرندہ	I have many fowls.
30	Gate	دروازہ	Open the gate.
	Gait	چال	Her gait is impressive.
31	Goal	مقصد	Set your goals of life.
	Goal (jail)	جیل	He was sent to goal.
32	Heal	شفا دینا	Time heals all wounds.
	Heel	ایڑی	These shoes have high heels.
33	Healthy	صحت مند	The child is healthy.
	Healthful	صحت بخش	Milk is a healthful diet.
34	Idol	بت	Hindus worship idols.
	Idle	سست	Do not sit idle.
35	Invent	ایجاد کرنا	Marconi invented radio.
	Discover	دریافت کرنا	Columbus discovered America.
36	Ice	برف	The ice is melting.
	Snow	برف	I like snow falling.
37	Loose	ڈھیلا	I like loose clothes.
	Lose	ہارنا	Do not lose heart.
38	Lesson	سبق	This lesson is very easy.
	Lessen	کم کرنا	Medicines lessen the pain.
39	Letter	خط	Write a letter to your father.
	Latter	بعد والا	Latter part of the paper was easy.
	Later	بعد میں	I shall call you later.
40	Liar	جھوٹا	Beware of liar.
	Lawyer	وکیل	He is a popular lawyer.
41	Lovely	خوبصورت	It is a lovely scene.

	Lovable	قابل محبت	This cat is lovable.
42	Medal	تمغہ	He won a gold medal.
	Meddle	مداخلت کرنا	Do not meddle with my affairs.
43	Meet	ملنا	We shall meet soon.
	Meat	گوشت	I like to eat meat.
44	Mettle	حوصلہ	He acted with mettle.
	Metal	دھات	Gold is a metal.
45	Miner	کان کن	He is a miner.
	Minor	معمولی	It is a minor issue.
46	Marry	شادی کرنا	She wanted to marry Ali.
	Merry	خوش	He looks merry.
47	Necessity	ضرورت	Necessity is the mother of invention.
	Necessary	ضروری	Water is necessary for life.
48	Prophet	نبی	I believe in all prophets.
	Profit	نفع	He is getting good profit.
49	Populous	گنجان آباد	Karachi is a populous city.
	Popular	مشہور	He is a popular lawyer.
50	Principle	اصول	He is a man of principle.
	Principal	پرنسپل	Our principal is very kind.
51	Piece	ٹکڑا	I have an urgent piece of work.
	Peace	امن	Peace is better than war.
52	Pray	دعا کرنا	Please pray for my success.
	Prey	شکار	Eagle is a prey bird.
53	People	لوگ	We should help poor people.
	Peoples	اقوام	All peoples have different values.
54	Pore	سوراخ	There are many pores in our body.
	Pour	ڈالنا	Pour some water into glass.
55	Quite	بالکل	I am quite well.

	Quiet	خاموش	Please keep quiet.
56	Respectable	قابل عزت	Ali is a respectable teacher.
	Respectful	مؤدب	He is respectful to his teachers.
57	Rain	بارش	It is raining today.
	Reign	دور حکومت	His reign is over.
	Rein	لگام	He pulled the rein of horse.
58	Rob	ڈاکہ ڈالنا	Robbers cannot rob the bank.
	Steal	چوری کرنا	No one can steal my car.
59	Role	کردار	Media should play a positive role.
	Roll	حاضری	The teacher took the roll call.
60	Root	جڑ	Trees have long roots.
	Route	راستہ	Walk on right route.
61	Story	کہانی	I am writing a story.
	Storey	منزل	I live in upper storey.
62	Sale	فروخت	This house is for sale.
	Sail	سفر کرنا	The ship is sailing.
63	Sinking	ڈوبنا	The ship was sinking in the sea.
	Drowning	ڈوبنا	A child was drowning in the river.
64	Stationary	ساکن	The Earth is not stationary.
	Stationery	تحریر	I run a stationery shop.
65	Soul	روح	May his soul rest in peace!
	Sole	واحد	He is the sole doctor in this city.
66	Scene	منظر	This is a beautiful scene.
	Seen	دیکھا	I have seen the lion in Zoo.
67	Teach	پڑھانا	I teach English.
	Learn	سیکھنا	You must learn driving.
68	Teem	بھرا ہونا	The pond teems with water.
	Team	ٹیم	My team won the match.

69	Urban	شہری	Urban life is busy life.
	Urbane	شائستہ	He has urbane manners.
70	Vein	رگ	The blood runs in the veins.
	Vain	بیکار	He tried but all in vain.
71	Vale	وادی	It is a beautiful vale.
	Veil	نقاب	She wears a veil.
72	Wine	شراب	Do not drink wine.
	Vine	انگور کی بیل	Grapes are hanging with the vine.
73	Wave	لہر	The ship is sailing on the waves.
	Waive	دستبردار ہونا	He waived me in this case.
74	Waist	کمر	His waist is very thin.
	Waste	ضائع کرنا	Do not waste your time.
75	Write	لکھنا	Write a letter to your father.
	Right	دایاں	Walk on right way.
76	Way	راستہ	Walk on right way.
	Weigh	وزن کرنا	Please weigh this bale.
77	Week	ہفتہ	A week has seven days.
	Weak	کمزور	He is weak in English.
78	Yoke	جوڑا	I have a yoke of oxen.
	Yolk	زردي	I like the yolk of egg.

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Urdu to English Translation

Part 1

1. والدین کی عزت کرنا ہمارا اخلاقی فرض ہے۔ وہ ہمارا بہت خیال رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں کھانا دیتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں کپڑے دیتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں تمام چیزیں مہیا کرتے ہیں جن کی ہمیں ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ وہ ہمیں اسکول بھیجتے ہیں تاکہ ہم تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے بعد ان کی خدمت کریں۔ اس سے ہمیں راحت ملے گی۔

Translation: 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.

2. شہر آنے سے پہلے ہم گاؤں میں رہتے تھے۔ گاؤں میں ہم لوگ بہت خوش تھے۔ ہم صبح سویرے اٹھتے تھے۔ ہاتھ منہ دھو کر نماز پڑھتے، پھر سر سبز کھیتوں میں سیر کے لیے جاتے۔ دو پہر کو درختوں کی چھاؤں میں سوتے تھے۔ گاؤں کے پاس ایک ندی بہتی تھی اس کا پانی صاف اور ٹھنڈا تھا۔

Translation: We lived in a village before coming to the city. We were very happy in the village. We got up early in the morning. After washing our hands and face, we offered the prayers and then went out for a walk in the green fields. We slept under the shade of trees at noon. A stream flowed near the village. Its water was clean and cold.

3. میرے گھر کے سامنے ایک باغ ہے۔ اس میں بہت سے پودے اور درخت ہیں۔ بہار کے موسم میں کئی رنگ کے پھول کھلے ہیں۔ ان کی خوشبو ارد گرد پھیل جاتی ہے۔ شام کو باغ آدمیوں، عورتوں اور بچوں سے بھر جاتا ہے۔ لوگ ادھر ادھر پھرتے ہیں اور لطف اٹھاتے ہیں۔ بچے باغ میں دوڑتے ہیں۔ اب وہ یہاں ہیں اور دوسرے لمحے وہ باغ کے دوسرے کونے میں ہیں۔ ہر شام میں بھی باغ میں ٹہلنے کے لیے جاتا ہوں۔ بہت سے مالی باغ کی دیکھ بھال کرتے ہیں۔

Translation: There is a garden in front of my house. There are many plants and trees in it. Flowers of many colours bloom in spring season. Their fragrance spreads all around. The garden is filled with men, women and children in the evening. People walk here and there and enjoy themselves. Children run around in the garden. Now they are here and at the next moment, they are in the other corner of the garden. I also go to the garden every evening for a walk. Many gardeners look after the garden.

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

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

5. ایٹمی توانائی کو انسان کے فائدے کے لئے استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اسے دنیا کو تباہ کرنے کے لیے بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ایٹمی توانائی ہمارے لیے بھلی بھی پیدا کر سکتی ہے۔ کراچی میں ایک بھلی گھر ہے۔ آج کل ایٹمی توانائی سے پیدا کی جانے والی سستی بھلی کے امکانات موجود ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہئے کہ ایٹمی توانائی کو صرف پر امن مقاصد کے لئے استعمال کریں۔

Translation: 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 house in Karachi. Nowadays, there are chances of cheap electricity produced from atomic energy. We should use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes.

6. دودھ ایک مکمل غذا ہے۔ یہ میٹھا اور لذیذ ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا رنگ سفید ہوتا ہے۔ ہم زیادہ تر دودھ گائے اور بھینس سے حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ دودھ ہمیں صحت مند اور طاقتور بناتا ہے۔ ہم اس سے دہی، مکھن اور پنیر بناتے ہیں۔ بچوں اور مریضوں کے لیے دودھ بہت قیمتی غذا ہے۔ دودھ کو ہمیشہ ابال کر استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔

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

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

Translation: I study in class tenth. The school in which I study is a famous school of the city. Four teachers teach my class. All of them are able but I like Mr. Zaid the most. He teaches us English and Mathematics. His way of teaching is so good that we learn very soon whatever he teaches us. That is why, his class shows hundred percent results.

8. ایک نوجوان باغ میں بیٹھا تھا۔ وہ کچھ فکر مند تھا۔ کچھ دیر بعد ایک بوڑھا آدمی باغ میں داخل ہوا۔ اس نے نوجوان کو ایک خط دیا۔ نوجوان نے خط کھولا اور اسے پڑھا۔ وہ خط پڑھ کر بہت خوش ہوا۔ اس کے فکر مندی کے آثار غائب ہو گئے۔ اس نے بوڑھے آدمی کا شکریہ ادا کیا۔

Translation: A young man was sitting in a garden. He was a bit worried. After some time, an old man entered the garden. He gave the young man a letter. The young man opened the letter and read it. He was very happy to read the letter. The signs of his worry vanished. He thanked the old man.

Part 2

9. ٹر بے کہ چند سال بعد دنیا کا تیل ختم ہو جائے گا۔ ہر ملک یہ کوشش کر رہا ہے کہ تیل کے مزید ذخیرے دریافت کرے۔ معلوم نہیں کہ یہ کوشش کس حد تک کامیاب ہو گی۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم اپنی تیل کی ضروریات کو کم کریں۔ صنعت و زراعت میں تیل کی کھپت کو کم نہیں کیا جاسکتا البتہ ذاتی ضرورت کو کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ کاروں کی جگہ بسوں کو درآمد کریں تا کہ طالب علموں کے لیے بسوں کی سہولت کو بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔

Translation: It is feared that the world will run out of oil after a few years. Every country is trying to discover more reserves of oil. It is not known how far this effort will succeed. The need of the hour is that we should reduce our needs of oil. The consumption of oil for industry and agriculture cannot be reduced. However, the private needs can be cut down. We should import buses instead of cars so that the facility of buses can be improved for the students.

10. انور میرا سب سے بہترین دوست ہے۔ اس کے والد ایک استاد ہیں۔ وہ بہت پاک اور ایماندار آدمی ہیں۔ انور ہمارے گھر کے قریب ہی رہتا ہے۔ اس کا مکان بہت اچھا اور خوبصورت ہے۔ ہم اکٹھے سکول جاتے ہیں۔ شام کو میں اس کے گھر جاتا ہوں۔ ہم اکٹھے پڑھتے ہیں۔ وہ امتحان میں ہمیشہ اول آتا ہے۔ وہ صاف ستھرے کپڑے پہنتا ہے۔

Translation: Anwar is my best friend. His father is a teacher. He is a very pious and honest man. Anwar lives near our house. His house is very good and beautiful. We go to school together. In the evening, I go to his house. We study together. He always stands first in the exams. He wears neat and clean clothes.

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

Translation: The lion is a powerful animal. It looks very dangerous. It has long hair on its neck. It is found in the forests of Africa and Asia. It lives in caves. It is called the king of jungle. It is the worst enemy of man. But the hunters steal its cubs. They train them and make them work in circus.

12. میری والدہ مجھ سے بہت محبت کرتی ہے۔ وہ میری صحت کا خیال رکھتی ہے۔ ایسی خوراک پکاتی ہے جو میں پسند کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن مجھے زیادہ کھانے سے روکتی ہے۔ مجھے اچھے اچھے کپڑے دیتی ہے۔ زیادہ مہنگے کپڑوں کے خلاف ہے۔ مجھے باقاعدہ کتابیں پڑھاتی ہے۔ میں انگریزی میں تھوڑا کمزور ہوں اس لیے انہوں نے میرے لیے ایک استاد رکھا ہے۔ مجھے روزانہ پڑھنے کی تاکید کرتی ہے۔

Translation: My mother loves me very much. She always takes care of my health. She cooks the food that I like. But she stops me from overeating. She gives me fine clothes. She is against costly clothes. She teaches me books regularly. I am a bit weak in English. Therefore, she has arranged a tutor for me. She stresses me to study daily.

13. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے والد کا نام عبد اللہ تھا۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے دادا نے آپ کی پرورش کی۔ جب آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم پچیس برس کے ہو گئے تو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے حضرت خدیجہ سے شادی کر لی۔ جب آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم چالیس برس کے ہوئے تو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے کہا کہ میں نبی ہوں۔ میری بات غور سے سنو۔ خدا ایک ہے اس کی عبادت کرو۔

Translation: Hazrat Muhammad 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 Khadija. When he was forty years old, he said, "I am a prophet of Allah. Listen to me. Allah is one. Worship Him."

14. یہ ہمارا مکان ہے۔ جب اباجان نے یہ مکان خریدا تو میری عمر صرف پانچ سال تھی۔ دس برس سے میں اس مکان میں رہا ہوں۔ ہمارا خاندان بہت بڑا ہے۔ لیکن یہ مکان بہت چھوٹا ہے۔ اباجان کہتے ہیں کہ وہ اس مکان کو بیچ دیں گے اور ایک بڑا مکان گلبرگ میں خریدیں گے۔ مگر میں اس مکان کو چھوڑنا نہیں چاہتا۔ مجھے اس مکان سے محبت ہو گئی ہے۔

Translation: It is our house. I was only five years old when my father bought this house. I have been living in this house for ten years. Our family is very large but this house is very small. My father says that

he will sell this house and buy a big one in Gulberg. But I do not want to leave this house. I love this house.

15. یہ سردیوں کی ایک رات تھی۔ ہم سو رہے تھے۔ اچانک کسی نے دروازہ کھٹکھٹایا۔ میں اور میرے والد صاحب اٹھ کر بیٹھے۔ ہم نے سوچا یہ کوئی چور ہو گا۔ اس لیے ہم نے بندوق لے لی اور دروازے پر آگئے۔ میرے والد صاحب نے پوچھا۔ "دروازے پر کون ہے؟" جواب ملا "میں ایک غریب آدمی ہوں اور بھوکا ہوں۔" ہم نے دروازہ کھولا۔ اس کو اندر لے آئے اور کچھ کھانے کو دیا۔ اس نے ہمارا شکریہ ادا کیا اور چلا گیا۔

Translation: It was a winter night. We were sleeping. Suddenly, someone knocked at the door. My father and I woke up. We thought that he would be a thief. So, we took the gun and reached the door. My father asked, "Who is at the door?" There came the reply, "I am a poor and hungry man." We opened the door. We took him inside and gave him something to eat. He thanked us and went away.

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

Translation: Now education is free up to the middle classes. Now the children of the poor will also be able to get education. The government of Pakistan has taken the schools and colleges under its control. Everyone in the country will get equal rights. The government will give scholarships to the intelligent children. They will be able to get education in higher educational institutions. We shall build a new and powerful Pakistan. We should struggle for the progress of the country.

Part 3

17. چڑیا گھر میں ہم نے بہت سے جانور دیکھے۔ یہ جانور ہم نے پہلے کبھی نہیں دیکھے تھے۔ ہم سب بہت خوش ہوئے۔ میرا چھوٹا بھائی خاص طور پر خوش ہوا۔ جب اس نے مور دیکھا تو خوشی سے اچھلنے لگا۔ اس نے اباجان سے کہا، "اباجان! کیا آپ مجھے ایک مور خرید کر دے سکتے ہیں؟" یہ بہت خوبصورت جانور ہے۔ اباجان نے بتایا کہ یہ مور فروخت کے لیے نہیں ہیں۔

Translation: 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 started jumping with joy when he saw the peacock. He said to father, "Father, can you buy me a peacock? It is a very beautiful animal." The father told that those peacocks were not for sale.

18. یہ نوجوان قائد اعظم کو قتل کرنے کے ارادے سے آیا تھا۔ جب اس نے دیکھا کہ کوئی بھی اس پاس نہیں ہے۔ اس نے تیزی سے چاقو کھینچا۔ وہ قائد اعظم کی طرف بڑھا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے قائد اعظم کو بہت حوصلہ اور عقل عطا کی تھی۔ انہوں نے اپنا بازو بڑھا کر قاتل کا ہاتھ مضبوطی سے پکڑ لیا۔ انہوں نے اپنے پرائیویٹ سیکرٹری کو آواز دی۔ مجرم کو گرفتار کر لیا گیا۔ تمام لوگوں نے دیکھا کہ قائد اعظم بہت بہادر انسان تھے۔

Translation: The young man came with the intention of killing Quaid-e-Azam. When he saw that no one was present around, he pulled out a knife quickly. He rushed towards Quaid-e-Azam. Allah had gifted Quaid-e-Azam with great wisdom and courage. He stretched out his long arm and gripped the hand of

the murderer tightly. He called out his private secretary. The criminal was arrested. All the people saw that Quaid-e-Azam was a brave man.

19. مدینہ عرب کا ایک مقدس شہر ہے۔ یہ مکہ سے تقریباً تین سو میل کے فاصلے پر ہے۔ کاریں یہ فاصلہ چار پانچ گھنٹے میں طے کر لیتی ہیں۔ مدینہ پیغمبر اسلام کا شہر ہے۔ یہاں بہت سی مساجد ہیں، لیکن سب سے زیادہ مشہور مسجد نبوی ہے۔ اس مسجد میں رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا روضہ مبارک ہے۔ یہاں ایک لاکھ مسلمان نماز پڑھ سکتے ہیں۔ مدینہ میں کئی ہوٹل ہیں۔ یہاں پر کئی قدیم عمارتیں بھی ہیں۔

Translation: Madina is a holy city of Arab. It is about three hundred miles away from Makkah. Cars cover this distance in four to five hours. Madina is the city of the prophet of Islam. Here are many mosques, but Masjid-e-Nabwi is the most famous of all. The shrine of the Holy Rasool is in this mosque. One lakh Muslims can offer their prayers here. There are many hotels in Madina. There are also old buildings.

20. زندگی کے نشیب و فراز میں ایسے لمحات بھی آتے ہیں جب انسان بالکل نا امید ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسے ہر طرف اندھیرا ہی اندھیرا دکھائی دیتا ہے اور اس کے مقابلے کی سکت ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ بات انسان کی عظمت کے خلاف ہے۔ دنیا میں جو بھی ترقی ہوئی ہے وہ اس عزم و ہمت کا نتیجہ ہے جو اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو عطا فرمایا۔ انسان کو چاہیے کہ کبھی بھی ہمت نہ ہارے بلکہ مردانہ وار ناکامیوں کا مقابلہ کرے اللہ تعالیٰ ایک دن ضرور کامیابی عطا کرے گا۔

Translation: In the ups and downs of life, such moments also come when a man becomes totally hopeless. He finds utter darkness everywhere and his power to compete disappears. This is against the dignity of man. All the progress the world has made is the result of the determination and persistence that Allah has granted to man. Man should never lose heart; rather he should face failures manfully. Surely, Allah Almighty will bless him with success one day.

21. یہ تصویر ہمارے گاؤں کی ہے۔ گاؤں کے باہر ہرے بھرے کھیت ہیں۔ اب گرمی کا موسم ہے۔ سورج خوب چمک رہا ہے۔ وہ سامنے گندم کے کھیت ہیں۔ گندم کے کھیتوں میں بڑی چہل پہل ہے۔ جوان بوڑھے مرد اور عورتیں مل کر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ فصل پکی ہوئی ہے۔ دیہاتی اب کٹائی کریں گے اور اپنی فصل کو شہر میں لے جائیں گے۔ ہمارے گاؤں میں بہت سی قابل دید چیزیں بھی ہیں۔ ہم گاؤں میں خوش ہیں۔ ہم اپنے گاؤں کو خوبصورت بنائیں گے۔

Translation: It is a picture of our village. There are green fields outside the village. Now it is summer. The sun is shining brightly. There are wheat fields in front of the village. There is a great hustle and bustle in the wheat fields. The young, the old, men and women are working together. The crop is ripe. The villagers will harvest now and take their crop to the city. There are also many worth-seeing things in our village. We are happy in the village. We shall make our village beautiful.

22. ایک کنجوس تھا۔ ایک دفعہ اس کا بٹوہ گم ہو گیا۔ بٹوے میں سو روپے تھے۔ اس نے اعلان کیا "جو میرا بٹوہ ڈھونڈ کر لائے گا میں اسے دس روپے دوں گا۔" ایک دن ایک کسان اس کا بٹوہ لے کر آیا۔ کنجوس نے بٹوہ دیکھا۔ اس میں پورے سو روپے تھے۔ جب کسان نے اپنا انعام مانگا تو کنجوس نے کہا کہ میرے بٹوے میں ایک سو دس روپے تھے۔ اب صرف سو ہیں۔ تم پہلے ہی دس روپے لے چکے ہو۔

Translation: There was a miser. Once his purse was lost. There were one hundred rupees in the purse. He announced, "I shall give ten rupees to the one who finds my purse and brings it to me." One day, a

farmer came with his purse. The miser looked into the purse. There were exactly one hundred rupees in it. When the farmer demanded his reward, the miser said, "There were one hundred and ten rupees in my purse. Now there are only one hundred rupees in it. You have already taken ten rupees."

23. آدمی اپنی قسمت خود بناتا ہے۔ اس کو چاہیے کہ محنت کرے اور لگن سے کام کرے تا کہ وہ اپنی زندگی میں کامیاب ہو سکے۔ محنت اس دنیا کی سب سے بڑی حقیقت ہے جس کو جھٹلایا نہیں جاسکتا۔ اگر ماضی میں نظر دوڑائیں تو معلوم ہو گا کہ تمام عظیم آدمی گزرے ہیں، سب نے محنت اور ہمت سے کام لیا، اور اپنی قسمت سنواری ہے۔ ابراہم لنکن امریکہ کا صدر گزرا ہے۔ اگر ہم اس کی زندگی کا مطالعہ کریں تو معلوم ہو گا کہ وہ لکڑہارے کا بیٹا تھا، لیکن اس کو پڑھنے کا شوق تھا۔

Translation: Man makes his fate himself. He should work hard and do his duties with devotion so that he may succeed in his life. Hard work is the greatest reality of the world which cannot be denied. If we look into the past, we will come to know that all the great men of the past worked hard with courage and bettered their fate. Abraham Lincoln was a president of America. If we study his life, we will come to know that he was the son of a woodcutter but he was fond of getting education.

24. ایک دفعہ ایک کڑا پیاسا تھا۔ وہ ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ اڑا لیکن اس کو پانی نہ ملا۔ بالآخر وہ ایک باغ میں پہنچا۔ وہاں اس نے پانی کا ایک گھڑا دیکھا۔ وہ بہت خوش ہوا۔ اس نے گھڑے میں دیکھا۔ پانی اتنا نیچے تھا کہ اس کی چونچ پانی تک نہ پہنچ سکی۔ کڑا عقلمند تھا۔ اسے ایک ترکیب سوجھی۔

Translation: Once a crow was thirsty. He flew from one place to the other but could not find water. At last, he reached a garden. There he saw a pitcher of water. He became very happy. He looked into the pitcher. The water was so low that his beak could not reach it. The crow was wise. He hit upon a plan.

Part 4

25. انار کلی لاہور کا مصروف ترین بازار ہے۔ یہ ہمیشہ لوگوں سے بھرا رہتا ہے۔ دوکانیں رات گئے تک کھلی رہتی ہیں۔ آپ یہاں سے تقریباً ہر قسم کی چیز خرید سکتے ہیں۔ کچھ لوگ یہاں سے اشیاء خریدنے آتے ہیں۔ لیکن بہت سارے لوگ صرف سیر و تفریح کے لیے آتے ہیں۔ انار کلی میں بہت سے پھیری والے بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ بٹن، فیتے، سوئیاں، کلپ اور اس قسم کی دوسری اشیاء بیچتے ہیں۔ کچھ جیب تراش بھی انار کلی میں آتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ انار کلی جائیں تو ان جیب تراشوں سے بچ کر رہیں۔

Translation: Anarkali is the busiest bazaar of Lahore. It is always crowded with people. The shops remain open till late at night. Here you can buy things of almost every kind. Some people come here to buy things but many people come here just for recreation. There are many vendors in Anarkali. They sell buttons, laces, needles, clips and other things of this kind. Some pickpockets also come in Anarkali. Beware of these pickpockets, if you go to Anarkali.

26. کراچی ایک خوبصورت اور اہم شہر ہے۔ کراچی پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا شہر ہے۔ یہ بحر عرب کے ساحل پر واقع ہے۔ یہاں کی آب و ہوا معتدل ہے۔ یہاں نہری ہوا اور سمندری ہوا چلتی رہتی ہے۔ ایک وقت کراچی پاکستان کا دارالحکومت تھا۔ یہ ایک بندرگاہ ہے دوسرے ممالک سے ہماری تجارت اسی بندرگاہ کے ذریعے ہوتی ہے۔ ہمارے محبوب رہنما قائد اعظم کراچی میں پیدا ہوئے تھے۔ ان کا مزار بھی اسی شہر میں ہے جو لوگ کراچی جاتے ہیں قائد اعظم کے مزار پر فاتحہ پڑھتے ہیں۔

Translation: Karachi is a beautiful and important city. Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan. It is situated on the shore of the Arabian Sea. Here the climate is temperate. Land breeze and sea breeze keep on

blowing here. Once Karachi was the capital of Pakistan. It is a sea port. Our trade with other countries is done through this port. Our dear leader Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi. His tomb is also in this city. The people who visit Karachi, offer "Fateha" at Quaid-e-Azam's tomb.

27. لاہور ایک پرانا اور تاریخی شہر ہے۔ یہ دریائے راوی کے کنارے پر واقع ہے۔ یہ صوبہ پنجاب کا دارالحکومت ہے۔ اس شہر میں بہت سی تاریخی عمارتیں ہیں۔ بادشاہی مسجد دنیا کی سب سے بڑی مسجدوں میں سے ایک ہے۔ شاہی مسجد کے پاس ہی علامہ اقبال کا مزار ہے۔ علامہ اقبال نے ہم کو پاکستان کا تصور دیا تھا۔ قرارداد پاکستان لاہور میں منظور کی گئی تھی۔ مینار پاکستان اسی قرار داد کی یاد میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔ یہ اقبال پارک میں تعمیر کیا گیا ہے۔

Translation: Lahore is an old and historical city. It is situated on the bank of the river Ravi. It is the capital of the Punjab province. There are many historical buildings in this city. The Badshahi Mosque is one of the biggest mosques in the world. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is beside the Shahi Mosque. Iqbal gave us the idea of Pakistan. The Pakistan Resolution was passed in Lahore. Minar-e-Pakistan was built in the memory of this Resolution. It was built in Iqbal Park.

28. اللہ دین چین کے شہر بیجنگ میں رہتا تھا۔ اس کا والد درزی کا کام کرتا تھا۔ وہ بہت محنتی شخص تھا۔ اللہ دین ابھی چھوٹا ہی تھا کہ اس کے والد کا انتقال ہو گیا۔ اللہ دین اور اس کی والدہ نے بہت مشکلات کی زندگی گزاری۔ اللہ دین بہت کابل تھا۔ وہ تمام دن گلیوں میں کھیلتا اور کوئی کام نہیں کرتا تھا۔ البتہ وہ جسمانی طور پر مضبوط اور طاقتور تھا۔

Translation: Aladdin lived in Beijing, a city in China. His father worked as a tailor. He was a very hardworking man. Aladdin was still a young child when his father died. Aladdin and his mother led a life of poverty. Aladdin was very lazy. He played the whole day in streets and did nothing. However, he was strong and powerful physically.

29. میں نے شیر کو دور سے دیکھا۔ وہ جھاڑیوں میں بیٹھا تھا۔ شیر نے ہمیں نہیں دیکھا۔ میں نے اپنے ساتھی سے کہا تم یہیں خاموش بیٹھے رہو۔ میں شیر کے قریب جاتا ہوں۔ اس کے بعد میں نے آہستہ آہستہ شیر کی طرف بڑھنا شروع کر دیا۔ اگر میں ذرا سا شور کرتا تو وہ بھاگ جاتا۔ آخر میں اس کے قریب پہنچ گیا۔ وہ مجھے پتوں میں صاف دکھائی دے رہا تھا۔ اس نے ابھی تک مجھے نہیں دیکھا تھا۔ میں نے بڑی احتیاط سے بندوق اٹھائی۔

Translation: I saw the lion from a distance. He was sitting in the bushes. The lion did not see us. I said to my friend, "You keep sitting here silently. I go near the lion." After this, I began to advance slowly towards the lion. If I had made a little noise, he would have run away. At last, I reached near him. He was being seen clearly by me in the leaves. He had not seen me yet. I lifted the gun very carefully.

30. امجد ابھی بچہ ہی تھا کہ اس کے والد فوت ہو گئے۔ وہ یتیم ہو گیا۔ اس کا چچا اسے اپنے گھر لے آیا۔ چچا کی کوئی اولاد نہیں تھی۔ اس نے اپنے بیٹے کی طرح پرورش کی۔ امجد نے ایم اے کا امتحان پاس کر لیا اور اسے ایک اچھی ملازمت مل گئی۔ اب اس کا چچا بوڑھا ہو چکا تھا۔ امجد نے باپ کی طرح اپنے چچا کی خدمت کی۔ چچا نے امجد کو اپنا داماد بنا لیا۔ امجد اپنے چچا کے خاندان کا رکن بن گیا۔

Translation: Amjad was still a child when his father died. He became an orphan. His uncle brought him to his house. The uncle had no son. He brought him up as his own son. Amjad passed his M.A.

examination and got a good job. Now his uncle had grown old. Amjad served his uncle as his father. The uncle made Amjad his son-in-law. Amjad became the member of his uncle's family.

31. اورنگزیب بڑا نیک دل اور خدا ترس بادشاہ تھا۔ وہ بہت صبح جاگ اٹھتا اور خدا کی عبادت کیا کرتا تھا۔ اس نے اپنے عہد حکومت میں یہ حکم جاری کر رکھا تھا کہ مجھے بستر سے اٹھ کر خدا کی عبادت کرنی چاہیے اور نیک کام کرنے چاہیے تاکہ سارا دن خوشی خوشی میں گزر جائے۔ وہ خود سورج نکلنے ہی دربار لگاتا۔ غریبوں محتاجوں اور مظلوموں کی فریاد سنتا۔ وہ ان سے محبت سے پیش آتا۔ نہایت توجہ سے ان کا حال پوچھتا اور ان کی مرادیں پوری کرتا۔

Translation: Aurangzeb was a very good-natured and God-fearing king. He used to get up early in the morning and worship Allah. During his reign, he had issued orders to get up early in the morning, worship Allah and do good deeds so that the whole day might pass happily. He himself used to hold his court with the sunrise. He listened to the appeals of the poor, the needy and the oppressed. He treated them with love. He asked them about their well-being with full attention and fulfilled their wishes.

32. ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک گیدڑ ایک دریائے کے کنارے رہتا تھا۔ دریائے کے دوسرے کنارے پر خربوزوں کے بہت سے کھیت تھے۔ دریائے گہرا اور چوڑا تھا۔ گیدڑ جی بھر کر کھانا چاہتا تھا۔ وہ دریائے کو پار نہیں کر سکتا تھا۔ ایک دن اس نے اپنے دوست اونٹ سے کہا، "اگر تم مجھے دریائے کے دوسرے کنارے لے چلو تو میں بہت شکر گزار ہوں گا۔" اونٹ رضامند ہو گیا۔ گیدڑ اونٹ کی پیٹھ پر چھلانگ لگا کر چڑھ گیا۔ اونٹ دریائے میں سے چلتا ہوا دوسرے کنارے پر پہنچ گیا۔ گیدڑ خربوزوں کے کھیت میں گھس گیا اور مزے سے خربوزے کھانے لگا۔

Translation: Once upon a time, a jackal lived near the bank of a river. There were many fields of melons on the other side of the river. The river was deep and wide. The jackal wanted to eat melons his fill. He could not cross the river. One day, he said to his friend, a camel, "I shall be very thankful to you, if you take me to the other bank of the river." The camel agreed. The jackal jumped onto the back of the camel. The camel waded across the river and reached the other bank. The jackal went into the fields of melons and began to eat melons with relish.

Part 5

33. حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی بیٹی تھیں۔ جو کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کے گہرے دوست تھے۔ آپ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا رسول اللہ ﷺ کی بیوی تھیں۔ آپ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا ایک چھوٹے سے کمرے میں رہتی تھیں۔ وہ ایک سادہ سا کمرہ تھا۔ اس کی چھت نیچی تھی۔ حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا خود اپنا گھریلو کام کرتی تھیں۔ آپ کی زندگی سادہ تھی آپ کو رسول اللہ ﷺ سے بے حد محبت تھی۔ آپ بہت ذہین تھیں اور اسلام کے بارے میں بہت کچھ جانتی تھیں۔

Translation: Hazrat Ayesha was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique who was a close friend of the Rasool. She was the wife of the Rasool. She lived in a small room. It was just a simple room with a low roof. Hazrat Ayesha did her house work herself. Her life was simple. She loved the Rasool very much. She was very intelligent and knew a lot about Islam.

34. ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک کوئے کو گوشت کا ایک ٹکڑا ملا۔ وہ درخت کی ایک شاخ پر بیٹھ گیا۔ اتنے میں ایک لومڑی ادھر آ نکل۔ لومڑی نے دل میں کہا "ہاں! یہ ٹکڑا اس کوئے سے حاصل کرنا چاہیے۔" اس نے قریب جا کر کوئے سے کہا کہ میں

نے سنا ہے کہ آپ بہت اچھا گاتے ہیں۔ آپ کی آواز بہت میٹھی ہے۔ میں آپ کا گانا سننا چاہتی ہوں۔ کیا آپ ایک بار میرے لیے گائیں گے؟ اس پر کڑا اچھل پڑا۔

Translation: Once a crow found a piece of meat. He sat on the branch of a tree. In the meantime, a fox happened to come there. The fox said to itself, "I should get this piece from the crow." Coming close to the crow, she said, "I have heard that you can sing well. Your voice is very sweet. I want to enjoy your song. Will you please sing a song?" The crow felt happy at this.

35. حضرت علی رسول اکرم کے چچا کے بیٹے تھے۔ آپ ﷺ کے چچا کا نام ابوطالب تھا۔ ابوطالب امیر نہیں تھے۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کے پاس رہتے تھے۔ وہ نویں سال کی عمر میں مسلمان ہوئے۔ آپ نے بہت سی جنگوں میں حصہ لیا اور بہت سے کافروں کو قتل کیا۔ آپ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ، حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی وفات کے بعد خلیفہ بنے۔ آپ چوتھے خلیفہ تھے۔ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے اپنی بیٹی کی شادی آپ سے کردی۔ حضرت علی بہادر اور عالم تھے۔ آپ کو رسول اللہ ﷺ سے بے حد محبت تھی۔

Translation: Hazrat Ali was the son of the Holy Prophet's uncle. His uncle's name was Abu Talib. Abu Talib was not a rich man. Hazrat Ali lived with the Holy Prophet. He became Muslim at the age of nine. He took part in many battles and killed many non-believers. He became Caliph after the death of Hazrat Usman. He was the fourth Caliph. The Holy Prophet married his daughter to him. Hazrat Ali was a brave man and a scholar. He loved the Holy Prophet very much.

36. چوہدری اسلم کا ایک دوست بہت دیر کے بعد ملنے کے لیے آیا۔ اس نے محسوس کیا کہ چوہدری اداس نظر آتے ہیں۔ اس نے پوچھا چوہدری صاحب! کیا معاملہ ہے؟ آپ اداس کیوں رہتے ہیں؟ چوہدری: کوئی خاص بات نہیں۔ دوست: خاص نہیں تو کوئی عام بات ضرور ہوگی، آپ بے چین کیوں ہیں؟ چوہدری: دنیا میں کون بے چین نہیں ہے؟ دن کو چین نہیں رات کو آرام۔ دوست: دنیا آپ سے متفق نہیں۔ یہ انسان کی بے ہمتی ہے جو اسے مایوس کر دیتی ہے۔

Translation: A friend of Chaudhry Aslam came to see him after a long time. He felt that Chaudhry looked sad. He asked, "Chaudhry Sahib, what is the matter? Why do you remain sad?" Chaudhry: There is nothing particular. Friend: If there is nothing particular, there must be some common problem. Why are you restless? Chaudhry: Who is at peace with himself in the world? There is peace neither during the day nor at night. Friend: The world does not agree with you. It is man's lack of courage that makes him hopeless.

37. دو سو پچاس سال سے زیادہ عرصہ گزرا ہے۔ جرمنی کے ایک چھوٹے سے شہر میں ایک لڑکا رہتا تھا۔ اس کا نام جارج فریڈرک ہینڈل تھا۔ اس کے والد مشہور ڈاکٹر تھے۔ ایک دن بوڑھے ڈاکٹر نے اپنے بیٹے سے کہا۔ "جارج تم بھی ایک دن شہرت پاؤ گے۔ شاید تم بھی بڑے ڈاکٹر یا جج بنو گے۔" جارج نے جواب دیا "میں نہ ڈاکٹر بننا چاہتا ہوں نہ جج۔ میں اپنی زندگی موسیقی کے لیے وقف کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔" اور وہ واقعی ایک دن بڑا موسیقار بن گیا۔

Translation: More than two hundred and fifty years ago, a boy lived in a small town of Germany. His name was George Fredrick Handel. His father was a famous doctor. One day, the old doctor said to his son, "George, you will also make a name one day. You may be a great doctor or a judge." George replied, "I want to be neither a doctor nor a judge. I want to devote my life to music." And one day he was really a great musician.

38. پرانے زمانے میں کابل میں ایک سوداگر رہتا تھا۔ اس کا ایک بیٹا تھا۔ سوداگر کے بیٹے کو بچپن سے ہی پڑھنے لکھنے کا شوق تھا۔ باپ نے اس کو پوری توجہ سے پڑھایا۔ اسے اچھے اچھے اساتذہ کے پاس بھیجا۔ اچھے اچھے کالجوں میں تعلیم دلانی اور اچھی سے اچھی کتابیں مہیا کیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ وہ جوان ہوتے ہوتے اس زمانے کے اکثر علوم میں ماہر ہو گیا۔ اس کے علم کی شہرت جب بادشاہ تک پہنچی تو وہ بہت خوش ہوا۔ بادشاہ نے سوداگر کے بیٹے کو وزیر بنایا اور اپنے کام اس کے مشورے سے کرنے لگا۔

Translation: In the olden days, a merchant lived in Kabul. He had a son. The merchant's son was fond of studies from his childhood. The father got him educated with great attention. He sent him to good teachers. He got him educated in good institutions and provided him with good books. As a result, by the time he grew into a young man, he had become expert in most of the branches of knowledge of the age. When the king heard of the fame of his knowledge, he was very happy. The king made the merchant's son his minister and began to do all of his tasks in consultation with him.

39. عابی میرے بچپن کی دوست تھی۔ اکٹھے کھیلی پڑھی۔ پھر میری ایف اے کے بعد شادی ہو گئی اور میں اپنے میاں کے ساتھ لندن چلی گئی۔ عابی نے آگے پڑھا یا اس کی شادی ہو گئی، مجھے کچھ خبر نہ ملی۔ جب میں پانچ برس کے بعد وطن لوٹی تو ایک روز بازار میں اچانک عابی کی بہن سے میری ملاقات ہو گئی۔ میں نے بہت بے صبری سے عابی کے متعلق پوچھا تو ان کی آنکھوں میں آنسو آگئے۔ میرا گھر قریب ہی تھا۔ میں ان کو اپنے ساتھ لے آئی تاکہ وہ اطمینان سے مجھے عابی کے بارے میں کچھ بتا سکیں۔

Translation: Aabi was my childhood friend. We played and got education together. Then, I got married after F.A and went to London with my husband. I did not get any news of Aabi whether she studied further or got married. When I returned to homeland after five years, one day, suddenly I came across Aabi's elder sister in the bazaar. When I asked her about Aabi impatiently, tears floated in her eyes. My house was nearby. I took her with me so that she could tell me something about Aabi calmly.

40. صدر نے ادیبوں، شاعروں، دانشوروں، مفکروں اور عالموں پر زور دیا ہے کہ اپنی ادبی تخلیقات کے ذریعے ملک کو اسلامی اور فلاحی ملک بنانے میں حکومت کی مدد کریں۔ صدر گزشتہ روز ایک کتاب کی تعریفی تقریب میں شاعروں اور ادیبوں کے بہت بڑے اجتماع سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔

Translation: The president has stressed upon the writers, poets, intellectuals, thinkers and scholars to help the government through their literary works in making the country an Islamic welfare state. Yesterday, the president was addressing a huge gathering of poets and writers in the introductory ceremony of a book.

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Narration (Direct & Indirect Speech)

No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
01	She said, "She sang a beautiful ghazal at the concert last night."	She said that she had sung a beautiful ghazal at the concert the previous night.
02	She said, "I did not go to school yesterday."	She said that she had not gone to school the previous day.
03	She said, "He rang me up at twelve midnight."	She said that he had rung her up at twelve midnight.
04	He said, "The boys did not put up a good show last night."	He said that the boys had not put up a good show the previous night.
05	She said, "They have not eaten their meals."	She said that they had not eaten their meals.
06	The teacher said, "I have often told you not to play with fire."	The teacher said that he had often told me not to play with fire.
07	My brother said to me, "You have missed the point completely."	My brother told me that I had missed the point completely.
08	He said, "I completed my drawing half an hour ago."	He said that he had completed his drawing half an hour before.
09	He said to me, "You are not running very fast."	He told me that I was not running very fast.
10	They say, "We have done our duty."	They say that they have done their duty.
11	She said, "I am helping my mother in the kitchen."	She said that she was helping her mother in the kitchen.
12	He said, "I am watering the plants in the garden."	He said that he was watering the plants in the garden.
13	Afshan said, "I am sewing mother's shirt."	Afshan said that she was sewing mother's shirt.
14	She said, "I like clouds in the sky."	She said that she liked clouds in the sky.
15	He said, "I am unwell."	He said that he was unwell.
16	He said to her, "I live in this building."	He told her that he lived in that building.
17	They said, "Our teacher is on leave."	They said that their teacher was on leave.
18	Arif and Ayesha said to their mother, "We like mangoes."	Arif and Ayesha told their mother that they liked mangoes.

19	The teacher said to Mueen, "I have taught you and your sister."	The teacher told Mueen that he had taught him and his sister.
20	She said to me, "You are a lazy boy."	She told me that I was a lazy boy.
21	She said, "The patient died in the hospital."	She said that the patient had died in the hospital.
22	He said, "She will go there."	He said that she would go there.
23	She said, "I do not agree with you."	She said that she did not agree with me.
24	He said to the stranger, "I do not recognize you."	He told the stranger that he did not recognize him.
25	He said, "I am not a thief."	He said that he was not a thief.
26	She said, "I am working hard."	She said that she was working hard.
27	He said, "I have returned the books."	He said that he had returned the books.
28	She said, "I am doing my home task now."	She said that she was doing her home task then.
29	He said to his sister, "Please say something."	He requested his sister to say something.
30	Roshana said, "Let us finish our work first."	Roshana proposed that they should finish their work first.
31	She said to me, "Please lend me your camera for a day."	She requested me to lend her my camera for a day.
32	The teacher said, "Who is next on list?"	The teacher asked who the next was on list.
33	She said to me, "Tell the truth."	She advised me to tell the truth.
34	The teacher said, "Do not make a noise."	The teacher forbade us to make a noise.
35	The boy said, "What do you want me to do?"	The boy asked what I wanted him to do.
36	She said, "I hope you will not repeat this mistake."	She said that she hoped I would not repeat that mistake.
37	She will say, "He did not come up to my expectations."	She will say that he did not come up to her expectations.
38	She said, "Would that my father were alive!"	She wished that her father had been alive.
39	She said, "Alas! I am ruined."	She exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.

40	He said to me, "Do not sit in idle talk."	He forbade me to sit in idle talk.
41	She said, "Where do you live?"	She asked where I lived.
42	The pupil said, "Where have I eased?"	The pupil asked where he had eased.
43	The teacher said, "Whose is this book?"	The teacher asked whose book that was.
44	The teacher said, "Who is the author of this book?"	The teacher asked who the author of that book was.
45	He said, "What do you want me to do?"	He asked what I wanted him to do.
46	The stranger said, "Which is the way to Shalimar Gardens?"	The stranger asked which the way was to Shalimar Gardens.
47	The mother said, "How did you fare in your examination?"	The mother asked me how I fared in my examination.
48	Raza said, "Where are you going?"	Raza asked me where I was going.
49	The judge said, "Have you anything more to say?"	The judge asked me if I had anything more to say.
50	The mother said, "Shall we invite the Qureshis also?"	The mother asked if they would invite the Qureshis also.
51	Adnan said, "Had you left Karachi before writing this letter?"	Adnan asked me if I had left Karachi before writing that letter.
52	He said, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"	He asked me if I was not ashamed of myself.
53	Rehana said, "Will you stop interfering in my work?"	Rehana asked me if I would stop interfering in her work.
54	He said, "Do you have any share in this firm?"	He asked if I had any share in that firm.
55	They said, "Have you ever visited Murree Hills?"	They asked me if I had ever visited Murree Hills.
56	She said, "Is this your book?"	She asked me if that was my book.
57	He said, "How many chapters have you done already?"	He asked me how many chapters I had done already.
58	She said, "Where do you live?"	She asked me where I lived.
59	He said to me, "What are you looking for?"	He asked me what I was looking for.
60	He said, "Do you agree with me?"	He asked me if I agreed with him.

61	She said, "Are you going to Lahore today?"	She asked if I was going to Lahore that day.
62	He said, "Will you listen to me?"	He asked if I would listen to him.
63	He said, "I hope you will not repeat this mistake."	He said that he hoped I would not repeat that mistake.
64	He said, "I shall explain this to you only if you listen to me with patience."	He said that he would explain that to me only if I listened to him with patience.
65	They said, "We shall never make a promise we cannot fulfill."	They said that they would never make a promise they could not fulfill.
66	Afshan said, "They will wait for us for one hour only."	Afshan said that they would wait for them for one hour only.
67	She said, "I shall never do such a thing."	She said that she would never do such a thing.
68	The manager said, "How do you propose to solve this problem?"	The manager asked me how I proposed to solve that problem.
69	The mother said, "Didn't I ask you not to go there?"	The mother asked me if she had not asked me not to go there.
70	The judge said, "Call the next witness."	The judge ordered to call the next witness.
71	She said to me, "Do not waste your time in idle talk."	She advised me not to waste my time in idle talk.
72	The mother said to her daughter, "Please tidy up your room."	The mother requested her daughter to tidy up her room.
73	The father said to his son, "Get up early in the morning and go for a walk."	The father advised his son to get up early in the morning and go for a walk.
74	Afshan said, "Let us go for a picnic on Friday."	Afshan proposed that they should go for a picnic on Friday.
75	He said to his friend, "Please lend me your bike for a day."	He requested his friend to lend him his bike for a day.
76	He said to her, "Please fetch me a glass of water."	He requested her to fetch him a glass of water.
77	The master said to the servant, "Go and fetch me a glass of milk."	The master ordered the servant to go and fetch him a glass of milk.
78	The father said to his son, "Do not leave this room without my permission."	The father forbade his son to leave that room without his permission.

79	She said to them, "Let us not deceive ourselves."	She suggested that they should not deceive themselves.
80	He said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."	He exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
81	He said, "Alas! I am ruined."	He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
82	She said, "May you prosper."	She prayed that I might prosper.
83	She said to her father, "May you live long."	She prayed for her father that he might live long.
84	He said, "May God help me do my duty."	He prayed that God might help him do his duty.
85	The mother said to her daughter, "May God bless you with a son."	The mother prayed for her daughter that God might bless her with a son.
86	She said, "What a pity you missed that function."	She exclaimed with wonder that I had missed that function.
87	He said, "Alas! We cannot defeat our enemies."	He exclaimed with sorrow that they could not defeat their enemies.
88	He said, "How well she sings!"	He exclaimed with wonder that she sang very well.
89	She said, "What a beautiful piece of art!"	She exclaimed with wonder that the piece of art was beautiful.
90	The mother said to her son, "May you return successful."	The mother prayed for her son that he might return successful.
91	She said, "Would that my father were alive!"	She wished that her father had been alive.
92	He said, "Hurrah! I have won the medal."	He exclaimed with joy that he had won the medal.
93	She says, "I hope I am not late."	She says that she hopes she is not late.
94	He says, "I want to speak to you."	He says that he wants to speak to me.
95	The teacher will say, "You have done your work very well."	The teacher will say that I have done my work very well.
96	He says, "I have not heard the latest news about her."	He says that he has not heard the latest news about her.
97	She says, "She has written me a very encouraging letter."	She says that she has written him a very encouraging letter.

98	He said to her, "I live in this building."	He told her that he lived in that building.
99	The teacher says, "She has always been a good student."	The teacher says that she has always been a good student.
100	The doctor says, "The patient is still in a state of coma."	The doctor says that the patient is still in a state of coma.
101	You have said, "They are waiting outside."	You have said that they are waiting outside.
102	The referee said, "Quiet, please."	The referee requested the spectators to be quiet.
103	They said, "We have done our duty."	They said that they had done their duty.
104	They said, "We love and respect our neighbours very much."	They said that they loved and respected their neighbours very much.
105	He said, "Alas! I am ruined."	He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
106	They say, "She is cranky."	They say that she is cranky.
107	He said, "They are not doing their duty well."	He said that they were not doing their duty well.
108	She says, "We have shifted to another house."	She says that they have shifted to another house.

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