

Lesson (01)

The Saviour of Mankind

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of competition was held at Ukaz every year?

Ans. A poetical competition was held at Ukaz every year.

2. At what age did Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) start spending time in solitude and meditation in the cave of Hira?

Ans. He (ﷺ) started spending time in solitude and meditation in cave of Hira at the age of 38.

3. To whom did the pagan Arabs send a delegation, in order to stop the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) from preaching?

Ans. They sent a delegation to the Rasoolullah's (ﷺ) kind and caring uncle Hazrat Abu Talib to stop his nephew from preaching.

4. What did Michael H. Hart say about the Rasoolullah (ﷺ)?

Ans. He said Muhammad (ﷺ) however, was responsible for both the theology of Islam and its main ethical and moral principles.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. How might the geographical description of Makkah Mukarramah influence the reader's understanding of its historical and cultural importance?

Ans. The detailed geographical description of Makkah Mukarramah enhances the reader's understanding of its historical and cultural importance. It was a land of unparalleled charm and beauty with its trackless deserts of sand dunes, starry sky and is situated 50 miles away from the Red Sea.

2. What does the emphasis on the Arabs' memory and eloquence suggest about their culture before Islam?

Ans. The emphasis on the Arabs' memory and eloquence about their culture before Islam suggests that they were fond of poetry contests and lover of literature as well. They were people of extraordinary memory and eloquence.

3. What is the importance of the anecdote about Hammad and Caliph Walid bin Yazid?

Ans. The anecdote about Hammad and Caliph Walid bin Yazid is important to understand the remarkable memory and eloquence of the Arabs suitable to carry the divine message of the Holy Quran.

4. What parallels can you draw between the state of civilization described here and other historical periods of decline and renewal?

Ans. The condition of the mankind before the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) was very pitiable. Ignorance and injustice were prevailing everywhere like before the Renaissance. The Rasoolullah (ﷺ) brought renewal and revived the society with the revelation of the Holy Quran. Both periods show that civilizations decline without values and rise again with perfect knowledge.

5. What challenges did the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) face in proclaiming the Oneness of Allah (ﷻ) (Tauheed) and the unity of mankind?

Ans. The Rasoolullah (ﷺ) faced great challenges in proclaiming Oneness of Allah (ﷻ) and the unity of mankind because the Arabs worshiped idols. They had hundreds of gods. Every tribe was opponent of the other on the basis of colour, caste and pride in their ancestors. They were not ready to accept the concept of only one God.

6. In what ways did the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) elevate mankind to a higher level in both spiritual and worldly domains?

Ans. The Rasoolullah (ﷺ) elevated mankind to a higher level in both spiritual and worldly domains by teaching them high moral and ethical values that were universal and everlasting.

7. How does the final Quranic verse (Quran 33:45-46) encapsulate the role and mission of the Rasoolullah (ﷺ)?

Ans. The final Quranic verse (Quran 33:45-46) encapsulates the role and mission of the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) in these words, "O Nabi! surely, we have sent you as a witness, and bearer of good news and warner. And as one inviting to Allah by His permission, and as a light-giving torch".

8. How does the author view the pre-Islamic Arabs? Write down the examples and the evidences supporting your inferences.

Ans. The author describes the pre-Islamic Arabs as people of remarkable memory and eloquence. They were fond of poetic competition and felt pride in the customs and traditions but they lacked spiritual guidance.

**Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques
(Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.**

☆ Choose the word with correct spelling.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. (A) Revalation | (B) Revelation | (C) Reavlation | (D) Revaliation |
| 2. (A) Relevent | (B) Relevant | (C) Releventt | (D) Relevan |
| 3. (A) Promulgation | (B) Promligation | (C) Promaligation | (D) Promulgation |
| 4. (A) Proclamaiton | (B) Proclamation | (C) Procalamation | (D) Proclimation |
| 5. (A) Ethcial | (B) Ethical | (C) Ehtical | (D) Ethcal |
| 6. (A) Conquering | (B) Conquairing | (C) Conquering | (D) Conquering |
| 7. (A) Compasion | (B) Compassion | (C) Compasison | (D) Commpassion |

Answers 1. Revelation 2. Relevant 3. Promulgation 4. Proclamation
5. Ethical 6. Conquering 7. Compassion

☆ Choose the correct option.

- Arabia is the land of unparalleled charm and beauty. The underlined word means:
(A) matchable (B) unmatchable (C) ordinary (D) rough
- Their eloquence and memory found expression in their poetry. The synonym of underlined word is:
(A) rough (B) fluency (C) inarticulation (D) boring
- No wonder, he is universally acknowledged as the most influential figure in history. The underlined word means:
(A) denied (B) declared (C) rejected (D) expired
- The synonym of "unparalleled" is:
(A) Unique (B) Common (C) Ordinary (D) Frequent
- The synonym of "promulgation" is:
(A) Declaration (B) Confusion (C) Silence (D) Extermination
- The synonym of "eradicate" is:
(A) Build (B) Abolish (C) Support (D) Preserve
- Select the synonym of "nexus".
(A) Connection (B) Isolation (C) Separation (D) Disconnection
- The synonym of "proclaim" is:
(A) Whisper (B) Decline (C) Declare (D) Hesitate
- The synonym of "pressing" is:
(A) Casual (B) Urgent (C) Temporary (D) Reluctant
- The word "determination" means:
(A) Hesitation (B) Persistence (C) Indifference (D) Confusion

11. The word "dignity" means:
 (A) Humiliation (B) Respect (C) Disrespect (D) Rejection
12. The synonym of "transformation" is:
 (A) Change (B) Stagnation (C) Decline (D) Repetition
13. The word "embodiment" means:
 (A) Epitome (B) Absence (C) Deviation (D) Neglect
14. The antonym of "compassion" is:
 (A) Indifference (B) Sympathy (C) Kindness (D) Humble
15. The synonym of "conception" is:
 (A) Delusion (B) Belief (C) Misconception (D) Confusion
16. The word "faith" means:
 (A) Doubt (B) Knowledge (C) Belief (D) Rejection
17. The synonym of "message" is:
 (A) Command (B) Silence (C) Advice (D) Note

Answers

1. unmatched 2. fluency 3. declared 4. Unique
 5. Declaration 6. Abolish 7. Connection 8. Declare 9. Urgent
 10. Persistence 11. Respect 12. Change 13. Epitome 14. Indifference
 15. Belief 16. Belief 17. Note

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. "Do your homework yourself." The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) Personal Pronoun (B) Possessive Pronoun
 (C) Reflexive Pronoun (D) Relative Pronoun
2. "He is a very sharp student". The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) Quantitative Adjective (B) Qualitative Adjective
 (C) Demonstrative Adjective (D) Possessive Adjective
3. "Wow! This is a beautiful dress." The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) Noun (B) Pronoun (C) Verb (D) Interjection
4. Ashfaq Ahmad was a _____ writer.
 (A) famed (B) famous (C) famously (D) infamous
5. "Although it was raining, we went for a walk." The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) Coordinating Conjunction (B) Subordinating Conjunction
 (C) Correlative Conjunction (D) Action Verb
6. The cat is hiding _____ the bed.
 (A) at (B) on (C) under (D) over
7. She wore a blue dress. The underlined word is a/an.
 (A) noun (B) adjective (C) adverb (D) conjunction
8. We will leave soon. The underlined word is a/an.
 (A) noun (B) adjective (C) adverb (D) conjunction

Answers

1. Reflexive Pronoun 2. Qualitative Adjective 3. Interjection 4. famous
 5. Subordinating Conjunction 6. under 7. adjective 8. adverb

☆ Translate the paragraph into Urdu.

1. Arabia is the land of unparalleled charm and beauty, with its trackless deserts of sand dunes in the dazzling rays of the tropical sun. Its starry sky has excited the imagination of poets and travellers. It was in this land that the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) was born, in the city of Makkah Mukarramah, which is about fifty miles from the Red Sea.

عرب کی سرزمین انتہائی گرم سورج کی چندھیادینے والی شعاعوں میں اپنے بے راہ ریت کے ٹیلوں والے صحراؤں کی وجہ سے دلکشی اور حسن میں بے مثال ہے۔ اس کے تاروں بھرے آسمان نے شاعروں اور مسافروں کے خیال کو تحریک دی ہے۔ یہی وہ علاقہ ہے جہاں رسول کریم (ﷺ) مکہ مکرمہ شہر میں پیدا ہوئے جو کہ بحیرہ احمر سے قریباً پچاس میل دور ہے۔

Simple English: Arabia is a land of natural beauty and unique attraction. Its natural beauty lies in its deserts of sandy hills. These deserts have no tracks or paths. The climate is very hot because the tropical sun emits burning rays here. At night, the sky which is full of beautiful shining stars, presents such a lovely sight that evokes the creative thoughts of poets and travellers. It is the holy land where the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) was born in the city of Makkah Mukarramah. This holy city is situated fifty miles away from the Red Sea.

2. In the fifth and sixth centuries, mankind stood on the verge of chaos. It seemed that the civilization which had taken four thousand years to grow had started crumbling. At this point in time, Allah (ﷻ) raised a Rasool among themselves to lift humanity from ignorance into the light of faith.

پانچویں اور چھٹی صدی عیسوی میں انسانیت تباہی کے دہانے پر کھڑی تھی۔ یوں دکھائی دیتا تھا کہ وہ تہذیب جس کو پروان چڑھنے میں چار ہزار سال لگے تھے، اب ریزہ ریزہ ہونا شروع ہو گئی تھی۔ عین اسی وقت، اللہ (ﷻ) نے ان میں سے ہی ایک رسول مبعوث فرمایا جس نے انسانیت کو جہالت سے نکال کر ایمان کی روشنی میں لے جانا تھا۔

Simple English: In the fifth and sixth centuries, human beings had reached at the edge of destruction and confusion. It appeared to be true that the civilization which had taken four thousand years to flourish, was going to break into pieces. At this stage, Allah (ﷻ) sent a Rasool who was one of these human beings. He is the last Rasool (ﷺ) of Allah (ﷻ) who elevated humanity spiritually and brought them out of their ignorance. He (ﷺ) showed them the right path and led them to the light of Islam.

3. The revelation of the divine message which continued for the next twenty-three years had begun, and the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) had arisen to proclaim the Oneness of Allah (ﷻ) (*Tauheed*) and the unity of mankind. His (ﷺ) mission was to destroy the nexus of superstition, ignorance, and disbelief and set up a noble conception of life and lead mankind to the light of faith and divine bliss.

پیغام الہی وحی کی صورت میں جو اگلے تیس برس تک جاری رہنا تھا، شروع ہو چکا تھا اور رسول اللہ (ﷺ) کی وحدانیت (توحید) اور انسانیت کے اتحاد کا باضابطہ طور پر اعلان کرنے کے لیے اٹھ کھڑے ہوئے تھے۔ آپ (ﷺ) کا مقصد تو ہم پرستی کے جال، جہالت اور کفر کو مٹا ڈالنا، حیات کے ایک نیک تصور کو قائم کرنا اور نوحی بشر کو روحانی سرور اور نور ایمانی کی طرف لے جانا تھا۔

Simple English: The Divine revelation had started and it continued for the coming twenty - three years. The Rasool (ﷺ) started preaching Oneness of Allah (ﷻ) and the entity of humanity. It was the object of the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) to crush the chain of false beliefs, unconsciousness and scepticism. He (ﷺ) aimed to establish a glorious and splendid ideology of life. He (ﷺ) wanted to guide mankind to true faith. He wished humanity to be blessed by Divine light.

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your own sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Come to a close: | The meeting will come to a close at 5 PM. |
| Conquests: | The general's conquests led to the expansion of the empire. |
| Create an everlasting impression: | His kindness created an everlasting impression on me. |
| Crumbling: | The old house was crumbling due to years of neglect. |
| Eloquent: | The speaker was so eloquent that the audience listened to him in awe. |
| Face the enmity: | He was ready to face their enmity for speaking the truth. |
| Firm determination: | Her firm determination helped her succeed. |
| Go thy way: | He said to his friend, "Go thy way and do not worry." |
| Imbued: | The teacher's words imbued the students with motivation and confidence. |
| On the verge of chaos: | The city was on the verge of chaos after the storm. |
| Owe to: | His success owes to hard work. |
| Play a key role: | Parents play a key role in a child's education. |
| Pressing urge: | He had a pressing urge to help the needy. |
| Profound: | His speech had a profound impact on everyone in the audience. |
| Promulgation: | The promulgation of new laws helped improve the country's economy. |
| Renounce: | He has renounced his claim "moderate". |

Revelation:	The scientist's new revelation changed the way people understood physics.
Send for:	Send for a doctor, quickly.
Set up:	The prophet set up the true faith with great patience.
Solitude:	He enjoys spending time in solitude, away from noise and distractions.
Superstition:	Some people believe in superstition, like black cats bringing bad luck.
Take into account:	We must take into account the weather before planning the trip.
Trackless:	The travellers got lost in the trackless desert.
Unparalleled:	Her kindness is of unparalleled beauty.

Lesson (02)

Patriotism

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. **Why did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah want to secure a separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent?**

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah wanted to secure a separate homeland for the Muslims because he wanted to protect the values, culture, and traditions of the Muslims of the subcontinent.

2. **Which wars have been mentioned in the text where soldiers laid down their lives for Pakistan?**

Ans. The wars of 1965, 1971, and the Kargil War are mentioned in the text where soldiers laid down their lives for Pakistan.

3. **Who is awarded Nishan-e-Haider in Pakistan?**

Ans. Nishan-e-Haider, the highest military award is awarded to great patriots who lay down their lives for the country.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. **How do you personally define patriotism? Can you provide an example from your own life or community that illustrates your definition?**

Ans. Patriotism means to love one's own country. Yes, I can provide an example from my life when I gave all my pocket money as donation for flood victims.

2. **Why do you think Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's efforts were crucial in securing a separate homeland for the Muslims?**

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's efforts were crucial in securing a separate homeland for the Muslims because without his efforts it was not possible.

3. **Why do you think the soldiers mentioned in the text are considered heroes? What qualities do they show?**

Ans. The soldiers mentioned in the text are considered heroes because they sacrificed their lives for their homeland. They fight with enemy bravely and defend their country.

4. **How can the spirit of patriotism be maintained and fostered in today's society, where many people are more connected globally than locally? Provide examples of modern acts of patriotism.**

Ans. The spirit of patriotism can be maintained and fostered in today's society by defending our ideology on different social media sites. Moreover, we can show our patriotism by using local products to strengthen our economy.

5. **The text includes a quote from S.W. Scott about patriotic spirit. What do you think S.W. Scott means by "a man devoid of patriotic spirit"? Do you agree or disagree with this perspective? Why?**

Ans. I agree with the words of S.W. Scott "a man devoid of patriotic spirit" because if a person does

not love his country he is soulless.

6. **How can schools teach students about patriotism? Why is it important for students to learn about it?**

Ans. Schools can teach students about patriotism by conducting seminar on the topic. They can also teach this spirit by celebrating events like "Defense Day" and "Independence Day".

7. **Can you think of a small act of patriotism that someone could do every day? How does this help the country?**

Ans. A person can help the country by keeping his town clean and by ending pollution of any kind. He should not damage any government property in any case.

8. **What did you learn about patriotism from this text?**

Ans. We learnt about patriotism from the text that we should be ready to sacrifice everything for our homeland. We should be ready to offer our life for its defense.

**Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques
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- ☆ **Choose the word with correct spelling.**

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (A) Steadfast | (B) Steadfastt | (C) Steadfaste | (D) Stefast |
| 2. (A) Sovereignty | (B) Sovreignty | (C) Sovereignty | (D) Sovrienty |
| 3. (A) Patroitism | (B) Patriotism | (C) Paitriotism | (D) Patriatism |
| 4. (A) Inspirattion | (B) Inspiration | (C) Inspirration | (D) Inspiritation |
| 5. (A) Honour | (B) Honor | (C) Honore | (D) Honnour |
| 6. (A) Galvanizes | (B) Galvinizes | (C) Galvenizes | (D) Galvanies |
| 7. (A) Defend | (B) Defendd | (C) Defende | (D) Defind |
| 8. (A) Dead | (B) Deed | (C) Dedd | (D) Deadd |

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Answers | 1. Steadfast | 2. Sovereignty | 3. Patriotism | 4. Inspiration |
| | 5. Honour | 6. Galvanizes | 7. Defend | 8. Dead |

- ☆ **Choose the correct option.**

- The spirit of patriotism makes us stay alert in case of foreign invasion. The synonym of underlined word is:
(A) defence (B) surrender (C) attack (D) hindrance
- We must develop a sense of patriotism which galvanizes us all into one united and strong nation. The underlined word means:
(A) pressurizes (B) stimulates (C) weakens (D) depresses
- Patriotism gives people the strength and courage to safeguard the interest of the country and nation. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) attack (B) strike (C) defend (D) ceasefire
- Patriots render great sacrifice for the preservation and protection of these values. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) take (B) offer (C) enjoy (D) deny
- The synonym of "galvanize" is:
(A) Undermine (B) Excite (C) Weaken (D) Discourage
- The synonym of "brave" is:
(A) Fearful (B) Cowardly (C) Courageous (D) Timid
- The word "spirit" means:
(A) Attitude (B) Apathy (C) Indifference (D) Boredom
- The word "inspire" means:
(A) Discourage (B) Motivate (C) Frighten (D) Weaken
- The synonym of "devoid" is:
(A) Full (B) Lacking (C) Overflowing (D) Abundant

10. What is considered a commendable quality according to the text?
 (A) bravery (B) intelligence (C) patriotism (D) honesty
11. What are the supreme values for a patriot according to the text?
 (A) wealth and power (B) sovereignty, integrity and honour
 (C) education and knowledge (D) freedom and independence

Answers

1. attack 2. stimulates 3. defend 4. offer
 5. Excite 6. Courageous 7. Attitude 8. Motivate 9. Lacking
 10. patriotism 11. sovereignty, integrity and honour

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. Which sentence contains an infinitive?
 (A) She enjoys reading books. (B) They love to play football.
 (C) Running in the morning is good for health. (D) The rising sun looks beautiful.
2. Choose the sentence that contains a gerund:
 (A) She decided to leave early. (B) The teacher was impressed with his writing.
 (C) The broken glass was on the floor. (D) We saw a flying bird.
3. Choose the sentence with a gerund phrase:
 (A) Swimming in the ocean is my favorite hobby.
 (B) She likes to bake cakes.
 (C) The shattered window needs replacement. (D) He is running to catch the bus.
4. Which sentence contains a present participle?
 (A) The smiling child waved at me. (B) They have finished their work.
 (C) He was given a medal. (D) I love to paint landscapes.
5. She was invited to the wedding. The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) adjective (B) past participle (C) present participle (D) adverb
6. I want to learn Spanish. The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) verb (B) infinitive (C) gerund (D) noun
7. Find the past participle in the sentence: "The shattered glass was all over the floor."
 (A) shattered (B) glass (C) floor (D) over
8. Choose the sentence with a gerund phrase:
 (A) She loves to dance in the rain.
 (B) Cooking delicious meals is her passion.
 (C) He was excited about his birthday. (D) The lost dog was found near the park.
9. Identify the infinitive in the sentence: "He decided to travel by train."
 (A) decided (B) to travel (C) train (D) by
10. The running water flooded the basement. The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) adverb (B) present participle (C) past participle (D) infinitive

Answers

1. They love to play football. 2. The teacher was impressed with his writing.
 3. Swimming in the ocean is my favorite hobby. 4. The smiling child waved at me.
 5. past participle 6. infinitive 7. shattered 8. Cooking delicious meals is her passion.
 9. to travel 10. present participle

☆ Translate the paragraph into Urdu.

1. Patriotism means love for the motherland or devotion to one's country. A patriot loves his country and is willing to sacrifice when the need arises. The word patriot comes from the Latin word 'patriota' which means countryman. It is considered a commendable quality.

حب الوطنی کا مطلب مادر وطن سے پیار یا اپنے ملک سے والہانہ لگاؤ ہے۔ ایک محب وطن اپنے ملک سے محبت کرتا ہے اور جب ضرورت پڑتی ہے قربانی کے لیے دل سے تیار رہتا ہے۔ لفظ patriot لاطینی لفظ "Patriota" سے نکلا ہے جس کا مطلب ہے ہم وطن۔ یہ ایک قابل تحسین خوبی تصور کی جاتی ہے۔

Simple English: Love for the country or devotion to one's homeland is patriotism. A patriot is an individual who loves his motherland. He is always willing to sacrifice his own life and fortune for his country in case of need. The word "patriot" has been derived from the Latin word "patriota" which

means "a fellow citizen". The patriots are loved by the whole country. Hence, patriotism is regarded as an admirable trait.

2. Patriotism gives people the strength and courage to safeguard the interest of the country and nation. For a patriot the sovereignty, integrity and honour of the country are of supreme values on which no compromise can be made. Patriots render great sacrifice for the preservation and protection of these values.

حب الوطنی لوگوں کو ملک و قوم کے مفاد کی حفاظت کرنے کے لیے قوت اور حوصلہ بخشتی ہے۔ ایک محب وطن کے لیے ملک کی خود مختاری، سالمیت، اور وقار وہ اعلیٰ اقدار ہیں جن پر کوئی سمجھوتہ نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ محب وطن ان اقدار کے بچاؤ اور حفاظت کے لیے عظیم قربانی دیتے ہیں۔

Simple English: The spirit of patriotism provides people the power to protect the benefits of the country and nation. The uncompromisable values for a patriot are supremacy, honour and glory of the country. A patriot vigorously supports to the high moral principles regarding to country and does not make any deal on these principles. People who love their own country are ever ready to lay down their lives for the defense and safety of their high moral principles.

3. Patriotism, therefore, is not just a feeling, rather it is a live spirit that continuously inspires and guides a nation. In the words of S.W. Scott, a man devoid of patriotic spirit, is like the one who:

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead

Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land."

اس لیے حب الوطنی محض ایک احساس نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ ایک ایسا زندہ جذبہ ہے جو کسی قوم کو مسلسل تحریک دیتا ہے اور رہنمائی کرتا ہے۔ ایسے ڈبلیو۔ سکاٹ کے الفاظ میں حب الوطنی کے جذبے سے محروم شخص ایسے انسان کی طرح ہے جو:

”آدمی سانس لیتا ہے اس قدر مردہ روح کے ساتھ

جس نے کبھی خود سے نہیں کہا،

یہ میری اپنی، میری آبائی سرزمین ہے۔“

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.

With soul so dead:	A person with soul so dead does not love his country.
Stay alert:	Our guard stays alert at night.
Spirit of patriotism:	The spirit of patriotism makes people brave.
Sovereignty:	Every country has the right to maintain its sovereignty.
Patriotism:	Patriotism fills people with love and loyalty for their country.
Nation builder:	A good leader is a nation builder.
Make a compromise:	They made a compromise to end the fight.
Lay down:	Soldiers lay down their lives for the country.
Invasion:	The army was ready to defend against any foreign invasion.
Integrity:	A leader must always act with honesty and integrity.
Homeland:	Many people fought bravely to protect their homeland.
Give the sense of identity:	Jinnah gave the Muslims a sense of identity.
Give a sense of:	My teacher gives me a sense of confidence.
Galvanize:	A strong speech galvanizes people into action.
Determined:	He was determined to succeed despite many difficulties.
Companion:	A good companion makes a journey more enjoyable.

Lesson (03)

Daffodils (Poem)

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques
(Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. Who is the speaker in the poem, and what is he doing in the beginning?

Ans. The poet himself is the speaker in the poem. He was wandering alone in a countryside beside a lake.

2. Which natural element is compared to in the first line?

Ans. The speaker is compared to a cloud in the first line.

3. How does the poet describe the number of daffodils?

Ans. The poet describes that he saw ten thousand at a glance.

4. How do the waves beside the daffodils compare to the daffodils themselves?

Ans. As daffodils are waiving so the waves in the lake are waving.

5. What effect do the daffodils have on the poet's mood?

Ans. The poet is full of joy to see the daffodils.

6. What does the poet mean by "jocund company"?

Ans. The poet means by "jocund company" being in the good company of dancing daffodils.

7. What happens when the poet lies on his couch in a vacant or pensive mood?

Ans. When the poet lies on his couch in a vacant or pensive mood, daffodils flash upon his inward eye to make him happy.

8. What is the "inward eye" that the poet mentions?

Ans. By inward eye, the poet means his imagination.

9. How does the memory of the daffodils affect the poet in the end?

Ans. The memory of the daffodils makes the poet happy and he dances with them.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. What is the central idea of the poem "Daffodils"?

Ans. The central idea of the poem is the beauty of nature.

2. Describe the setting where the poet saw the daffodils. How does this setting contribute to the overall mood of the poem?

Ans. The setting of the poem is a lake and trees where the poet saw the daffodils. This setting adds beauty to the mood of the poem.

3. How does the poet describe the daffodils? What imagery does he use to bring them to life?

Ans. The poet describes the daffodils as stars that shine and twinkle on the milky way.

4. Identify and explain the use of personification in the poem.

Ans. In the poem, the daffodils dance and wave like human being. They flutter like a group of birds.

5. What is the effect of the rhyme scheme on the poem's rhythm and flow?

Ans. The poet used the a-b-a-b-c-c rhyme scheme in the poem. The rhyme scheme has a good effect on the poem's rhythm and flow.

6. Why do you think the poet describes the daffodils as "jocund company"? What impact do they have on him?

Ans. I think the poet describes the daffodils as "jocund company" because he forgets his worries in their company. They were dancing and waving in a happy and naughty mood.

7. The poet mentions the "bliss of solitude." What do you think he means by this, and how do the daffodils contribute to this feeling?

Ans. The poet mentions the "bliss of solitude" in the poem. By this, he means that solitude is a great blessing where one feels comfort. The daffodils add beauty to this solitude.

8. Imagine you are the poet revisiting the same place after many years. Write a short paragraph describing your feelings and the scene as it might appear now.

Ans. I visited a village four years ago. I was stunned to see the natural beauty there. I saw green fields and bloomed flowers there. There was beauty of nature everywhere. There was a canal that flows between the fields and thus adds beauty to it. This year, I again visited the same place. I remembered all scenes I had seen four years ago. It seemed that there was nothing changed.

☆ Explain the following lines with reference to the context.

Stanza No. 1

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

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem "Daffodils" written by "William Wordsworth".

Context: The poet sees a lot of daffodills dancing and waving their heads. He is fascinated by their beauty. Whenever he sits in soltitude, he remembers that scene and becomes happy. No doubt that Nature is so beautiful. It is so fascinating.

Paraphrase: The poet was wandering lonely like a cloud over the valleys and hills. Suddenly, he saw a bunch of golden daffodils. These daffodils were growing under the trees near the lake. The wind was blowing and these daffodils were dancing.

Explanation: In this stanza, the poet says that once he was wandering all alone. His wandering was just like a cloud that floats over the valleys and hills. At once, he saw countless golden daffodils. These daffodils were growing beside a lake under the trees. They were fluttering in the breeze. It seemed that they were dancing happily.

Stanza No. 2

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

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem "Daffodils" written by "William Wordsworth".

Context: The poet sees a lot of daffodills dancing and waving their heads. He is fascinated by their beauty. Whenever he sits in soltitude, he remembers that scene and becomes happy. No doubt that Nature is so beautiful. It is so fascinating.

Paraphrase: The flowers of daffodils were dancing continuously like the stars which shine and give light on the milky way. The flowers were in a long row. The poet saw near ten thousand flowers which were shaking their heads with happiness. All seemed to be dancing with joy.

Explanation: In this stanza, the poet says that the daffodils were stretching up to the endless line. They were like those stars which shine on the Milky Way. They were growing beside the lake. The poet says that they were near ten thousand in number. They were moving their heads in a happy dance.

Stanza No. 3

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

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem "Daffodils" written by "William Wordsworth".

Context: The poet sees a lot of daffodills dancing and waving their heads. He is fascinated by their beauty. Whenever he sits in soltitude, he remembers that scene and becomes happy. No doubt that Nature is so beautiful. It is so fascinating.

Paraphrase: The waves of the lake were also dancing with the flowers. But the daffodils looked more beautiful and happy in their dance. The poet felt a great happiness in such a joyous company. The poet kept on seeing the flowers and felt the happiness of the golden sight of the dancing daffodils.

Explanation: The poet says that the waves of the lake were also moving and dancing happily but the dance of the daffodils was superior to that. He became very happy in such a beautiful company. He went on looking at them. He was very pleased to see the beautiful daffodils.

Stanza No. 4

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

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem "Daffodils" written by "William Wordsworth".

Context: The poet sees a lot of daffodills dancing and waving their heads. He is fascinated by their beauty. Whenever he sits in soltitude, he remembers that scene and becomes happy. No doubt that Nature is so beautiful. It is so fascinating.

Paraphrase: When I lie on my bed, the sight of daffodils comes to my mind. In this way, my grief is relieved. The sight fills my eyes with happiness. My heart dances with the daffodils.

Explanation: The poet says that whenever he lies on his bed in a gloomy mood or to take rest, the reflection of those beautiful daffodils comes to his mind. His heart begins to dance with the daffodils. His heart fills with pleasure. This sight is a blessing of God and a permanent source of pleasure for the poet.

**Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques
(Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.**

☆ **Choose the word with correct spelling.**

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) Floots | (B) Floats | (C) Flotes | (D) Flaots |
| 2. (A) Beside | (B) Besside | (C) Bside | (D) Besaid |
| 3. (A) Fluttering | (B) Fluttering | (C) Fluterin | (D) Flutterin |
| 4. (A) Continuous | (B) Continous | (C) Contineous | (D) Contenuous |
| 5. (A) Twinkel | (B) Twinkle | (C) Twinkel | (D) Twinkal |
| 6. (A) Sparkling | (B) Sparckling | (C) Sparkleing | (D) Sparckleing |
| 7. (A) Jocund | (B) Jockund | (C) Jokund | (D) Jocond |
| 8. (A) Gaze | (B) Gazze | (C) Gaize | (D) Gaisse |
| 9. (A) Inward | (B) Inword | (C) Inwerd | (D) Inwored |
| 10. (A) Dancing | (B) Dencing | (C) Danccing | (D) Dauncing |
| 11. (A) Bliss | (B) Bliis | (C) Blis | (D) Blees |

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Answers | 1. Floats | 2. Beside | 3. Fluttering | 4. Continuous |
| 5. Twinkle | 6. Sparkling | 7. Jocund | 8. Gaze | 9. Inward |
| 10. Dancing | 11. Bliss | | | |

☆ **Choose the correct option.**

- "A host of golden daffodils". The synonym of underlined word is:
(A) few (B) large number (C) minimum (D) small number
- "In such a jocund company". The antonym of underlined word is:
(A) cheerful (B) happy (C) depressed (D) pleasing
- "And twinkle on the milky way". The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) dim (B) darken (C) shine (D) weaken
- "Out-did the sparkling waves in glee." The underlined word means:
(A) sadness (B) happiness (C) loneliness (D) worried
- "Which is the bliss of solitude" The underlined word means:
(A) sadness (B) extreme happiness (C) gloomy (D) darkness
- The synonym of "lonely" is:
(A) Solitary (B) Friendly (C) Popular (D) Crowded
- The word "crowd" means:
(A) Group (B) Single (C) None (D) Space
- Choose the synonym of "host":
(A) Multitude (B) Guest (C) Desert (D) Empty
- The synonym of "golden" is:
(A) Shining (B) Dull (C) Grey (D) Dark
- The word "fluttering" means:
(A) Waving (B) Standing (C) Hiding (D) Silent
- Choose the antonym of "continuous":
(A) Unbroken (B) Stopped (C) Start (D) Proceed
- Choose the synonym of "twinkle": (A) Sparkle (B) Hide (C) Stop (D) Disappear
- The synonym of "margin" is: (A) Edge (B) Center (C) Top (D) Bottom
- The word "gazed" means: (A) Stared (B) Ignored (C) Closed (D) Shouted
- Choose the antonym of "wealth":
(A) Treasure (B) Poverty (C) Bunty (D) Well-off
- What is the primary theme of the poem "Daffodils"?
(A) the power of love (B) the beauty of nature
(C) the importance of friendship (D) the struggle of life

17. To which natural element does the poet compare himself in the beginning of the poem?
 (A) a tree (B) a river (C) a cloud (D) a mountain
18. Where does the poet see the daffodils?
 (A) beside a river (B) in a garden (C) beside a lake (D) on a mountain

Answers	1. large number	2. depressed	3. shine	4. happiness
5. extreme happiness	6. Solitary	7. Group	8. Multitude	
9. Shining	10. Waving	11. Stopped	12. Sparkle	13. Edge
14. Stared	15. Poverty	16. the beauty of nature	17. a cloud	18. beside a lake

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

- "They stretched in never-ending line" is an example of:
 (A) Hyperbole (B) Simile (C) Personification (D) Metaphor
- "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance" is an example of:
 (A) Personification (B) Simile (C) Metaphor (D) Hyperbole
- "The waves beside them danced" is an example of:
 (A) Personification (B) Simile (C) Metaphor (D) Alliteration
- "I wandered lonely as a cloud" is an example of:
 (A) Alliteration (B) Personification (C) Metaphor (D) Simile
- "My heart with pleasure fills" is an example of:
 (A) Personification (B) Simile (C) Metaphor (D) Hyperbole
- "Ten thousand saw I at a glance".
 (A) personification (B) simile (C) hyperbole (D) metaphor
- Identify the compound preposition. "The park is located in front of the library."
 (A) park (B) located (C) in front of (D) library
- Identify the compound preposition. "We were late for the school due to the heavy rain."
 (A) late (B) for (C) heavy (D) due to
- "We should discuss the plan before the meeting." The underlined part of sentence is a/an:
 (A) noun phrase (B) prepositional phrase (C) adverb phrase (D) adjective phrase
- "The keys are on the table." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
 (A) adjective phrase (B) adverb phrase (C) noun phrase (D) prepositional phrase
- "She greeted him with a smile." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
 (A) prepositional phrase (B) adverb phrase
 (C) adjective phrase (D) noun phrase

Answers	1. Hyperbole	2. Personification	3. Personification	4. Simile
5. Personification	6. hyperbole	7. in front of	8. due to	9. prepositional phrase
10. prepositional phrase	11. prepositional phrase			

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences:

All at once:	All at once, it started to rain.
Fill with:	My heart fills with joy.
Flash upon:	A great idea flashed upon my mind.
Floats on:	The boat floats on the river.
Gazed:	She gazed at the beautiful painting for a long time.
Glance:	She gave a quick glance at the clock and continued writing.
Jocund (Cheerful):	The jocund music made everyone feel happy and relaxed.
Margin:	The teacher asked us to leave a space in the margin of our notebooks.
Out-did in glee:	The children out-did each other in glee at the fair.
Sparkling:	The stars were sparkling brightly in the night sky.
Tossing:	The strong wind was tossing the tree branches back and forth.
According to:	According to my opinion it is not good for your health.
In front of:	My house is in front of a park.
On behalf of:	I am telling you this on behalf of my father.
Due to:	Due to fog, the bus was late.
In addition to:	In addition to tea please give me cookies as well.
In spite of:	In spite of cold he reached college in time.
In the morning:	He takes walk in the morning.
Under the bed:	The cat was sitting under the bed.
With a smile:	He welcomed the guests with a smile.
After the game:	After the game they went to take rest.
On the roof:	The child threw ball on the roof.

Lesson (04)

Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. Who migrated from Makkah Mukarramah to Madinah Munawwarah in the year 622 A.D.?

Ans. The Rasoolullah (ﷺ) and his close companion, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) migrated from Makkah Mukarramah to Madinah Munawwarah in the year 622 A.D.

2. What did Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) do when Abu Jehl demanded to know the whereabouts of her father?

Ans. She remained steadfast and did not reveal the secret.

3. How did Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) alleviate her blind grandfather's concern about the family's wealth?

Ans. To alleviate her grandfather's concern, she gathered some pebbles and put them at the place where her father used to keep his money and jewels.

4. List all the family relations of Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) as mentioned in the text.

Ans. She was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) and the stepsister of Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqua (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا). She was the wife of Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwam (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) and the mother of Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ).

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. How did Hazrat Asma's (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) actions during the migration demonstrate her resourcefulness and courage? Provide specific examples from the text.

Ans: She rendered useful services during migration. She tied the food on the camel back with her own belt. Her this action during migration demonstrated her resourcefulness and courage.

2. How can the qualities of Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) be applied to the contemporary situations of trust and integrity? Provide a real-life example.

Ans: When my uncle was in hospital I nursed him day and night because there was no one in his family who looked after him. All these qualities I learned from the life of Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) how she fulfilled her task with trust, integrity and efficiency devoid of any fear.

3. Summarize the key challenges Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) faced during the migration and how she overcame them.

Ans: Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) faced key challenges like providing food secretly without being chased by passing through rugged mountains in which lay the cave of Thawr. She overcame it by acting wisely and honestly.

4. In what ways did Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) handle the trust placed in her by her father and the Rasoolullah (ﷺ)? How did her actions ensure the safety and success of the migration?

Ans: She handled the trust placed in her by her father and the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) efficiently. She ensured safety and success of the migration by fulfilling her duties responsibly.

5. Reflect on Hazrat Asma's (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) self-discipline during the preparation and execution of the migration. How did her self-discipline contribute to her effective handling of difficult situations?

Ans: Hazrat Asma's (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) self-discipline during the preparation and execution of the migration was superb. She not only handled Abu Jehal and her grandfather Abu Quhafoo but also performed her duty of food supply in a well manner.

6. How did Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) show respect for herself and others throughout the events described in the text? Provide specific examples to support your analysis.

Ans: Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) earned respect for herself when she tied the food on the camel with her own belt and got the title of Zaat-un-Nitaqain by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). When she gave away all her money to the poor and the needy. She showed respect for others when she did not give any clue about the migration and handled her grandfather about the issue of wealth.

7. In what ways did Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) demonstrate respect for her grandfather, even though he was a disbeliever at that time? How did this respect align with her values and beliefs?

Ans: Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) demonstrated respect for her grandfather, even though he was a disbeliever at that time and satisfied him amicably without raising her voice to remove his doubts about the wealth. This shows her Islamic values and respect for elders.

**Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques
(Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.**

☆ Choose the word with correct spelling.

1. (A) Travarise (B) Travurse (C) Traverse (D) Travirse (FSD. GI, 2017) (DGK. GI, 2018)
2. (A) Migrration (B) Migrattion (C) Migration (D) Migrration (SGD. GI, 2014) (MLN. GI, 2020)
3. (A) Perelous (B) Perilous (C) Parilous (D) Parelous
(DGK. GII, 2014) (DGK. GII, 2015) (FSD. GII, BWP. GI, 2017) (LHR. GI, BWP. GI, 2020) (SGD. GII, 2022) (LHR. GI, 2023)
4. (A) Companion (B) Campanon (C) Companon (D) Campanion
(GRW. GI, 2015) (BWP. GI, 2018) (FSD. GI, 2022)
5. (A) Detact (B) Detekt (C) Detect (D) Ditect
(SGD. GII, 2015) (MLN. GI, 2017) (GRW. GII, SWL. GI, 2018) (FSD. GII, 2020) (SWL. GI, 2022)
6. (A) Reveel (B) Reveal (C) Riveal (D) Roveal
(BWP. GII, 2016) (SGD. GII, 2017) (GRW. GII, 2019) (SWL. GII, 2020) (DGK. GI, BWP. GII, 2022) (RWP. GI & GII, DGK. GI, 2023)
7. (A) Inheritde (B) Inherited (C) Inheritede (D) Inherited (SWL. GI, 2017)
8. (A) Feuriously (B) Furiously (C) Feurisolys (D) Furiously
(SWL. GII, SGD. GI, 2017) (SGD. GI, 2018) (SGD. GII, 2019)
9. (A) Instently (B) Instantly (C) Enstantly (D) Instintly (LHR. GII, 2019)
10. (A) Stedfast (B) Steedfust (C) Steadfast (D) Studfast (MLN. GII, 2020)
11. **Correct spelling is:**
(A) Sittuation (B) Situention (C) Setuation (D) Situation (SGD. GII, 2020)
12. (A) Beecan (B) Beccan (C) Becone (D) Beacon (GRW. GII, 2022)
13. (A) Generous (B) Geneirous (C) Generus (D) Ginerous (MLN. GI, 2018) (GRW. GII, 2023)
14. (A) Resolente (B) Resolute (C) Reasolute (D) Resalute (DGK. GII, 2023)
15. (A) Petience (B) Pasence (C) Patience (D) Petience (BWP. GII, 2023)

Answers 1. Traverse 2. Migration 3. Perilous 4. Companion 5. Detect
6. Reveal 7. Inherited 8. Furiously 9. Instantly 10. Steadfast 11. Situation
12. Beacon 13. Generous 14. Resolute 15. Patience

☆ Choose the correct option.

1. The synonym of "migrated" is:
(A) Traveled (B) Left (C) Relocated (D) Fled
2. The antonym of "courage" is:
(A) Bravery (B) Intelligence (C) Fear (D) Cowardice
3. The synonym of "resolute" is:
(A) Dangerous (B) Easy
(C) Hard (D) Strong and determined

4. The word "beacon" means:
(A) Aloud (B) Quiet (C) A darkness (D) A light
5. The antonym of "generosity" is:
(A) Stinginess (B) Selfishness (C) Charity (D) Greed
6. The word "steadfast" means:
(A) Unwavering (B) Hesitant (C) Weak (D) Indifferent
7. The synonym of "resolved" is:
(A) Willing (B) Determined (C) Doubtful (D) Hesitant
8. The word "perilous" means:
(A) Easy (B) Joyful (C) Peaceful (D) Dangerous
9. The antonym of "fury" is:
(A) Anger (B) Calmness (C) Fear (D) Confusion
10. The synonym of "bliss" is:
(A) Misery (B) Sadness (C) Regret (D) Joy
11. They offered huge rewards and bounties for their capture dead or alive. The underlined word means:
(A) monetary rewards (B) penalties (C) services (D) punishments
12. His concern was alleviated and felt relieved. The synonym of underlined word is:
(A) increased (B) lessened (C) stretched (D) broadened
13. She gave away all the money to the poor and the needy. The underlined part of the sentence means:
(A) collected (B) gathered (C) distributed (D) piled
14. He began to knock at the door violently. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) forcefully (B) lightly (C) amicably (D) politely
15. Hazrat Asma's (رضی اللہ عنہا) response to Abu Jehl's demand showed her:
(A) fear (B) self-discipline (C) anger (D) indifference
16. How did Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا) respect her grandfather?
(A) by giving him real gold and jewels
(B) by alleviating his concern with a creative solution
(C) by ignoring his worries
(D) by telling him the truth about the wealth
17. Hazrat Asma's (رضی اللہ عنہا) generosity is highlighted by:
(A) selling her inherited garden and giving money to the poor.
(B) preparing food for the journey
(C) keeping the secret of her father's whereabouts
(D) alleviating her grandfather's concerns

Answers

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Relocated | 2. Cowardice | 3. Strong and determined | 4. A light |
| 5. Selfishness | 6. Unwavering | 7. Determined | 8. Dangerous |
| 9. Calmness | 10. Joy | 11. monetary rewards | 12. lessened |
| 13. distributed | 14. forcefully | 15. self-discipline | 16. by alleviating his concern with a creative solution |
| 17. selling her inherited garden and giving money to the poor. | | | |

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. "Abu Jehl wanted to find Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضی اللہ عنہ)." The underlined part of the sentence is:
(A) gerund (B) infinitive (C) adjective (D) past participle
2. "The shining stars guided her through the night." The underlined word is:
(A) present participle (B) past participle (C) infinitive (D) gerund
3. "Which sentence contains a gerund?
(A) Helping others was her priority. (B) She refused to lie to Abu Jehl.

- (C) The shaken girl did not give up. (D) He was determined to find them.
4. "Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) decided to support her family during the migration." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
 (A) gerund (B) infinitive (C) present participle (D) past participle
5. "Preparing food for the journey was Hazrat Asma's responsibility". The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) infinitive (B) gerund (C) past participle (D) adjective
6. "Which sentence contains a gerund used as the subject?"
 (A) Helping during the migration was her duty.
 (B) She wanted to assist the Prophet.
 (C) The journey was frightening. (D) He planned to travel at night.

Answers 1. infinitive 2. present participle 3. Helping others was her priority.
 4. infinitive 5. gerund 6. Helping during the migration was her duty.

☆ Translate the paragraphs into Urdu.

1. The preparation for this journey was made at Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique's (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) house. Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) rendered useful services in this regard (اس حوالے سے). She prepared food for this journey. She tied the food on the camel back with her own belt (کمر بند) as nothing else could be found. For this service she was given the title (خطاب، لقب) of Zaat-un-Nitaqain by the Rasoolullah (ﷺ). اس سفر کی تیاری حضرت ابوبکر صدیق (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) کے گھر پر کی گئی تھی۔ اس سلسلہ میں حضرت اسماء (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) نے قابل قدر خدمات سرانجام دیں۔ انہوں نے اس سفر کے لیے کھانا تیار کیا۔ آپ (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) کو کوئی دوسری شے نہ ملی تو آپ نے اپنے کمر بند کے ساتھ اونٹ کی پشت پر اس کھانے کو باندھ دیا۔ اس خدمت پر رسول اللہ ﷺ نے انہیں 'ذات النطاقین' کا لقب عطا فرمایا۔

Simple English: All the arrangements for the migration of the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) were made at the house of Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique. Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) performed a beneficial role in this respect. She cooked food with her own hands and tied all the food stuff with her own belt on the back of the camel as she (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) could find nothing in the house to tie the food. She (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) was blessed with title of "Zaat-un-Nitaqain" by the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) for this valuable service she rendered during migration.

2. Her grandfather, Hazrat Abu Quhafaa was a disbeliever at that time. He was very old and blind. He said to her, "Asma, I think Abu Bakr has taken all the wealth, leaving you and children empty-handed and helpless." At this, she instantly ran to a corner of the home. She gathered some pebbles and put them at the place where her father used to keep his money and jewels.

اُن کے دادا حضرت ابو قحافہ اس وقت تک ایمان نہیں لائے تھے۔ وہ بہت ضعیف اور نابینا تھے۔ انہوں نے ان سے کہا، 'اسماء (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)، میرا خیال ہے کہ ابوبکر (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) تمام دولت لے گیا ہے اور تمہیں اور بچوں کو خالی ہاتھ اور بے بس چھوڑ گیا ہے۔' اس پر وہ فوراً گھر کے ایک کونے کی طرف بھاگ کر گئیں۔ انھوں نے کچھ پتھر اکٹھے کیے اور انہیں اس جگہ پر رکھ دیا جہاں ان کے والد اپنی نقدی اور زیورات رکھا کرتے تھے۔

Simple English: Hazrat Abu Quhafaa was grandfather of Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا). He was a pagan at the time of migration. He was very old and could not see. He was very much concerned with the wealth. He told Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) that in his opinion, Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) had taken all the money with him and left nothing for his children. Hearing that, Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) at once ran to the corner of the home. She (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) collected some little stones and placed them where her father used to put his wealth and jewels.

3. During the perilous journey, it was very difficult for anyone to supply food to Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). The situation was so delicate that even the slightest mistake could have endangered the life of the Rasoolullah (ﷺ). This grand task was nicely undertaken by Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا), the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ).

اس بدخطر سفر کے دوران کسی کے لیے بھی حضرت محمد ﷺ کو خوراک پہنچانا بہت مشکل تھا۔ یہ اتنی نازک صورتحال تھی کہ جس میں نہایت چھوٹی سی غلطی رسول اللہ ﷺ کی زندگی کو خطرے میں ڈال سکتی تھی۔ حضرت ابوبکر صدیق (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) کی بیٹی، حضرت اسماء (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) نے اس

عظیم کام کو عمرگی سے اپنے ذمے لیا۔

Simple English: During the journey of trial and tribulation, it was very dangerous for any person to supply food to the Rasoolullah (ﷺ). Moreover, the track to the cave of Thawr where the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) sought temporary refuge was very rough. It was very sensitive situation in which a little mistake could be dangerous for the life of the Rasoolullah (ﷺ). It was Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا), the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ), who took the responsibility of this splendid cause.

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.

Beacon of light:	A good teacher is a beacon of light.
Covered with:	The cake was covered with chocolate.
Delicate:	The glass vase was very delicate and needed to be handled carefully.
Empty-handed:	He went to buy bread but returned empty-handed.
Endangered:	Cutting down too many trees has endangered many animal species.
Felt relieved:	She felt relieved after the test.
Gave away:	He gave away his old clothes.
Generous:	The generous woman donated food and clothes to the homeless.
Headed towards:	We headed towards the market.
In a fit of fury:	He shouted in a fit of fury.
Inherited:	He inherited a beautiful house from his grandfather.
Knock at:	She knocked at the door.
Look at:	Look at the dancing daffodils!
Open-hearted:	Abdul Sattar Edhi was an open-hearted and kind man.
Pebbles:	The children collected pebbles from the riverbank.
Preparation:	The students started their preparation for the final exams early.
Put (something) at:	Sara put the book at the table.
Ran to:	The child ran to his mother.
Relieved:	She felt relieved after submitting her assignment on time.
Remain steadfast:	He remained steadfast in his decision.
Rendered:	She rendered her services to the orphanage with great dedication.
Resolute faith:	She had resolute faith in her work.
Steadfast:	She remained steadfast in her belief despite the challenges.
The slightest mistake:	The slightest mistake can ruin the plan.
Tied (something) on:	She tied the bag on the bike.
Took care of:	She took care of her little brother.
Violently:	The storm shook the windows violently throughout the night.
Wealth:	He used his wealth to help the poor and needy.
Wisdom:	The elderly people often share their wisdom with younger generations.

Lesson (05)

Women Empowerment Through Entrepreneurship

☆ Answer the following questions

1. What role are women entrepreneurs playing in modern-day Pakistan?

Ans. Women entrepreneurs in today's Pakistan are playing an important role to drive economic growth, create jobs, and inspire change through innovation in various industries.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. What qualities made Hazrat Khadija (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) successful entrepreneur in a male-dominated society, and how can these qualities be applied by modern women entrepreneurs?

Ans. Qualities like wisdom, integrity, strategic thinking, and leadership made Hazrat Khadija (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) successful in a male-dominant society. These qualities can surely inspire modern women to apply these traits in decision-making and promoting their businesses.

2. **How does the growth of women-led businesses in Pakistan contribute to economic development and job creation, especially in rural areas?**
Ans. Women-led businesses drive economic growth and create jobs, especially in rural areas, by utilizing local resources and empowering communities.
3. **Why is mentorship and networking critical for the success of women entrepreneurs, and how do support systems like women's chambers of commerce enhance their growth?**
Ans. Mentorship and Networking provide guidance, resources, and opportunities, with platforms like women's chambers fostering growth and collaboration.
4. **What role does e-commerce play in overcoming mobility and societal barriers for women entrepreneurs in Pakistan?**
Ans. E-commerce plays an important role as it enables women to bypass societal and mobility restrictions, allowing them to operate businesses from home and access broader markets.
5. **How does the success of women entrepreneurs serve as a catalyst for future generations to pursue their ambitions?**
Ans. Successful women entrepreneurs serve as role models, encouraging younger generations to dream big and pursue their ambitions.
6. **What impact does women's entrepreneurship have on community development, and how can it be leveraged to address local issues such as education and healthcare?**
Ans. Women entrepreneurs have positive impact on community development as it addresses local issues like education and healthcare, improving quality of life and fostering social progress.
7. **How do financial barriers, such as limited access to loans, affect women entrepreneurs, and what can be done to provide more equitable financial opportunities?**
Ans. Financial barriers like limited access to loans hinder growth of women entrepreneurs; microfinance and gender-focused lending can ensure equitable financial opportunities.
8. **In what ways does the participation of women in entrepreneurship challenge gender stereotypes and promote gender equality in society?**
Ans. Women's participation in entrepreneurship demonstrates their capabilities, breaking stereotypes and advancing gender equality in society.

**Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques
(Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.**

☆ **Choose the word with correct spelling.**

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (A) Empathising | (B) Empathizing | (C) Empathyzing | (D) Empathysing |
| 2. (A) Generosity | (B) Generosity | (C) Generousity | (D) Generisity |
| 3. (A) Inovation | (B) Innovation | (C) Innovention | (D) Innovativation |
| 4. (A) Significance | (B) Signifiante | (C) Significant | (D) Significance |
| 5. (A) Advancement | (B) Advancment | (C) Advencment | (D) Advancenment |
| 6. (A) Challanging | (B) Challenging | (C) Chalanging | (D) Challengeing |
| 7. (A) Resilience | (B) Resilience | (C) Resillience | (D) Resilence |
| 8. (A) Recognition | (B) Recoginition | (C) Recognition | (D) Reccognition |
| 9. (A) Accomplishment | (B) Accomplishment | (C) Accomplishment | (D) Acomplishment |
| 10. (A) Conquering | (B) Conquerring | (C) Conquering | (D) Conquereing |
| 11. (A) Achievement | (B) Acheivement | (C) Achivement | (D) Achievement |
| 12. (A) Entrepreneurial | (B) Entreprenurial | (C) Entreprenuerial | (D) Entpreneurial |
| 13. (A) Essential | (B) Esssential | (C) Essensial | (D) Essensiaal |
| 14. (A) Initiate | (B) Initiate | (C) Inititate | (D) Inititiate |
| 15. (A) Beneficiary | (B) Beneficary | (C) Beneficiary | (D) Beneficiry |
| 16. (A) Consultation | (B) Consulation | (C) Consulttion | (D) Consultattion |
| 17. (A) Accomodation | (B) Accommodation | (C) Accomodation | (D) Acommodation |
| 18. (A) Independant | (B) Independent | (C) Independent | (D) Independant |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 19. (A) Competent | (B) Competent | (C) Competent | (D) Competint |
| 20. (A) Legitimate | (B) Legitamate | (C) Legitiamate | (D) Legitamate |
| 21. (A) Respectful | (B) Respectfull | (C) Respecful | (D) Respected |
| 22. (A) Commitment | (B) Comittment | (C) Committment | (D) Commitment |
| 23. (A) Transperency | (B) Transparency | (C) Transperency | (D) Transprency |
| 24. (A) Contribute | (B) Contrubute | (C) Contrubute | (D) Contribute |
| 25. (A) Organizational | (B) Organisational | (C) Organisational | (D) Organization |
| 26. (A) Embrace | (B) Embrac | (C) Embrace | (D) Embracee |
| 27. (A) Successfull | (B) Successful | (C) Successfull | (D) Succesfull |
| 28. (A) Potential | (B) Potenital | (C) Potential | (D) Potential |

Answers

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Empathizing | 2. Generosity | 3. Innovation | 4. Significance |
| 5. Advancement | 6. Challenging | 7. Resilience | 8. Recognition |
| 9. Accomplishment | 10. Conquering | 11. Achievement | 12. Entrepreneurial |
| 13. Essential | 14. Initiate | 15. Beneficiary | 16. Consultation |
| 17. Accommodation | 18. Independent | 19. Competent | 20. Legitimate |
| 21. Respectful | 22. Commitment | 23. Transparency | 24. Contribute |
| 25. Organisational | 26. Embrace | 27. Successful | 28. Potential |

☆ **Choose the correct option.**

- Her example has inspired generations of women to pursue their entrepreneurial dreams. The underlined word means:
(A) avoid (B) chase (C) copy (D) hesitate
- Cultural norms around mobility make it difficult for many women to manage their business effectively. The synonym of underlined word is:
(A) immobility (B) movement (C) still (D) lazy
- Women led businesses have become more visible. The meaning of the underlined word is:
(A) hidden (B) behind (C) clear (D) dim
- While many women in Pakistan are defying the odds. The underlined word means:
(A) openly resisting (B) obeying (C) following (D) acting upon
- "Entrepreneurship is not limited to any specific field." The underlined word means:
(A) ordinary (B) particular (C) common (D) simple
- The synonym of "Empowerment" is:
(A) Weakening (B) Authorization (C) Suppression (D) Oppression
- The synonym of "Challenging" is:
(A) Easing (B) Demanding (C) Facing (D) Avoiding
- The synonym of "Access" is:
(A) Entry (B) Barrier (C) Denial (D) Lock
- The word "Strides" means:
(A) Small steps (B) Progress (C) Hesitation (D) Retreat
- The word "Beneficial" means:
(A) Harmful (B) Helpful (C) Neutral (D) Deterring
- The synonym of "Contributions":
(A) Withdrawals (B) Donations (C) Expectations (D) Investments
- The synonym of "Inspiration" is:
(A) Discouragement (B) Motivation (C) Frustration (D) Frustration
- The word "Formalize" means:
(A) Simplify (B) Systematize (C) Ignore (D) Clarify
- The word "Entrepreneurs" means:
(A) Employees (B) Leaders (C) Investors (D) Businessmen
- The antonym of "Success" is:
(A) Failure (B) Achievement (C) Profit (D) Reward

16. The synonym of "Barriers" is:
 (A) Bridges (B) Challenges (C) Solutions (D) Pathways
17. The word "Excellence" means:
 (A) Mediocrity (B) Quality (C) Deficiency (D) Disinterest
18. The word "Opportunity" means:
 (A) Obstacle (B) Chance (C) Barrier (D) Constraint
19. The synonym of "Limitations" is:
 (A) Freedoms (B) Barriers (C) Opportunities (D) Rights
20. The word "Mentorship" means:
 (A) Isolation (B) Guidance (C) Rejection (D) Independence
21. The word "Entrepreneurial" means:
 (A) Pioneering (B) Stagnant (C) Dependent (D) Uncreative
22. How does entrepreneurship help women challenge societal norms in Pakistan?
 (A) by encouraging women to follow traditional roles
 (B) by providing them with financial independence and leadership roles in their communities
 (C) by discouraging them from starting their own businesses
 (D) by limiting their access to education and resources
23. Fill in the blank with appropriate word. Entrepreneurship is the process of starting, managing and growing a _____ venture.
 (A) work (B) shop (C) business (D) free time
24. Fill in the blank with appropriate word. Entrepreneurs identify _____, take calculated risks and bring innovative ideas to life.
 (A) plans (B) opportunities (C) workshops (D) tasks
25. The word "Diversity" means:
 (A) Uniformity (B) Variety (C) Similarity (D) Homogeneity
26. The antonym of "Expansion" is:
 (A) Contraction (B) Growth (C) Development (D) Mature
27. The synonym of "Resilience" is:
 (A) Fragility (B) Endurance (C) Weakness (D) Timidity
28. The synonym of "Opportunity" is:
 (A) Risk (B) Chance (C) Barrier (D) Hindrance
29. The antonym of "Support" is:
 (A) Alloy (B) Aid (C) Abandon (D) Assistance
30. The synonym of "Potential" is:
 (A) Limitations (B) Capacity (C) Hindrances (D) Decline

Answers

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. chase | 2. movement | 3. clear | 4. openly resisting |
| 5. particular | 6. Authorization | 7. Demanding | 8. Entry |
| 9. Progress | 10. Helpful | 11. Donations | 12. Motivation |
| 13. Systematize | 14. Businessmen | 15. Failure | 16. Challenges |
| 17. Quality | 18. Chance | 19. Barriers | 20. Guidance |
| 21. Pioneering | 22. by providing them with financial independence and leadership roles in their communities | 23. business | 24. opportunities |
| 25. Variety | 26. Contraction | 27. Endurance | 28. Chance |
| 29. Abandon | 30. Capacity | | |

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. Which sentence uses the commas correctly.
 (A) We bought, apples, mangoes, bananas and grapes.
 (B) We bought apples mangoes, bananas and grapes.
 (C) We bought apples, mangoes, bananas and grapes.
 (D) We bought apples, mangoes, bananas and, grapes.

2. "A stitch in time saves nine" is an example of:
 (A) Idiom (B) Proverb (C) Connotation (D) Denotation
3. A/An _____ is used to show possession.
 (A) Apostrophe (B) Full stop (C) Comma (D) Question Mark
4. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
 (A) Where do you live. (B) Where do you live!
 (C) Where do you live: (D) Where do you live?
5. Choose the sentence with correct use of capitalisation.
 (A) this is an Apple. (B) This is an Apple. (C) This is an Apple. (D) This is an apple.
6. Identify the use of contraction.
 (A) Hurrah! (B) can't (C) well-known (D) None
7. _____ is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words:
 (A) Proverb (B) Idiom (C) Adverb (D) Assonance
8. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom "Once in a blue moon".
 (A) to be very expensive (B) something that is very easy
 (C) to be very expensive (D) very rare

Answers

1. We bought apples, mangoes, bananas and grapes. 2. Proverb 3. Apostrophe
 4. Where do you live? 5. This is an apple. 6. can't 7. Idiom 8. very rare

☆ **Translate the paragraphs into Urdu.**

1. One of the earliest and the most significant examples of a successful woman entrepreneur is Hazrat Khadija (رضی اللہ عنہا), a prominent businesswoman from Makkah Mukarramah. Hazrat Khadija (رضی اللہ عنہا) was not only one of the wealthiest individuals of her time, but she was also known for her wisdom, integrity, and leadership in managing a thriving trading business.

کامیاب کاروباری شخصیت کی ابتدائی اور نمایاں ترین مثالوں میں سے ایک حضرت خدیجہ (رضی اللہ عنہا) ہیں جو مکہ مکرمہ کی ایک ممتاز کاروباری خاتون تھیں۔ حضرت خدیجہ (رضی اللہ عنہا) نہ صرف اپنے وقت کی امیر ترین شخصیات میں سے ایک تھیں بلکہ وہ کامیاب تجارتی کاروبار کو سنبھالنے میں اپنی دانائی، دیانتداری اور قیادت کے لیے بھی مشہور تھیں۔

Simple English: One of the earliest and most important examples of a successful woman in Makkah Mukarramah was Hazrat Khadija (رضی اللہ عنہا). She was not only one of the richest persons of her time but was also known for her wisdom, honesty, and leadership in running a successful trading business.

2. In modern-day Pakistan, women entrepreneurs are playing an increasingly important role in various sectors of the economy. From bustling urban centres like Karachi and Lahore to smaller towns and rural areas, women are making strides in fields such as fashion, technology, food, education, and crafts. Women-led businesses have become more visible, with many female entrepreneurs finding success through determination and innovation.

جدید دور کے پاکستان میں کاروباری خواتین معیشت کے مختلف شعبوں میں تیزی سے اہم کردار ادا کر رہی ہیں۔ کراچی اور لاہور جیسے پر رونق شہری مراکز سے لے کر چھوٹے قصبوں اور دیہی علاقوں تک، خواتین فیشن، ٹیکنالوجی، خوراک، تعلیم اور دستکاری جیسے شعبوں میں ترقی کر رہی ہیں۔ خواتین کی زیر قیادت کاروبار زیادہ نمایاں ہو گئے ہیں، جہاں بہت سی کاروباری خواتین عزم اور جدت کے ذریعے کامیابی حاصل کر رہی ہیں۔

Simple English: In modern-day Pakistan, women entrepreneurs are playing an important role in various industries. From big cities like Karachi and Lahore to smaller towns and rural areas, women are succeeding in fields like fashion, technology, food, education, and crafts. Women-led businesses are growing, with many finding success through hard work and creativity.

3. The Government and the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are also playing an important role in supporting women entrepreneurs by providing financial resources, training, and access to markets. With increased recognition of women's contributions to the economy, efforts are being made to create a more inclusive and supportive environment for female entrepreneurs.

حکومت اور غیر سرکاری تنظیمیں (این جی اوز) بھی مالی وسائل، تربیت اور بازاروں تک رسائی فراہم کر کے کاروباری خواتین کی مدد کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کر رہی ہیں۔ معیشت میں خواتین کے تعاون کی بڑھتی ہوئی شناخت کے ساتھ کاروباری خواتین کے لیے مزید جامع اور معاون ماحول پیدا کرنے کی کوششیں کی جا رہی ہیں۔

Simple English: The government and NGOs are also supporting women entrepreneurs by offering financial help, training, and access to markets. There is growing recognition of women's role in the economy, and efforts are being made to create a more supportive environment for them.

☆ **Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.**

A beacon of hope: Her success is a beacon of hope.

Break barriers: She worked hard to break barriers in business.

Bring to life: She brought her ideas to life.

Challenge the status quo: She challenged the status quo in her field.

Come up with: He came up with a new idea.

Contribute to: She contributes to the family income.

Deal with: She deals with customers daily.

Defy the odds: She defied the odds and succeeded.

Follow in someone's footsteps: She followed in her mother's footsteps.

In the long run: Hard work pays off in the long run.

Keep up with: She keeps up with new trends.

Level the playing field: Education levels the playing field.

Look up to: I look up to my mother.

Make a difference: Helping others makes a difference.

Pave the way: She paved the way for others.

Provide for: He provides for his family.

Pull through: She pulled through tough times.

Rely on: We rely on clean water.

Set up: She set up a small bakery.

Step up: She stepped up to help her team.

Take control of: She wants to take control of her life.

Take over: He will take over his father's shop.

Think outside the box: She thinks outside the box for new ideas.

Turn into: Hard work can turn dreams into reality.

Walk the talk: She walks the talk in her business.

Artisanship: The level of artisanship in her handmade jewellery is amazing.

Aspiring: The workshop was designed for aspiring entrepreneurs who want to start a business.

Barriers: Women face many barriers in their journey to becoming successful entrepreneurs.

Calculated: She made a calculated decision before investing in the project.

Constraints: The lack of funding is one of the biggest constraints for small businesses.

Dominated: The industry was once dominated by men, but now women are leading as well.

Empowers: Education empowers women to make better life choices.

Entrepreneurial: She has an entrepreneurial mindset and is always looking for new opportunities.

Flexibility: Online businesses give women more flexibility to work from home.

Formalise: It is important to formalise a business to gain legal protection.

Handicrafts: She sells beautiful handicrafts made by local artisans.

Innovative: The company introduced an innovative product that changed the market.

Institutions: Financial institutions provide loans to help people start businesses.

Integrity: A good business leader must have integrity and honesty.

Mobility: Limited mobility makes it hard for some women to expand their businesses.

Prosperous: A strong economy creates a prosperous society for everyone.

Thriving: Her clothing business is thriving because of its high-quality products.

Unemployment: Small businesses help reduce unemployment in rural areas.

Venture: Starting a new venture always involves some level of risk.

Lesson (06)**The Value of Time**

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. What are Taseer's positive qualities?

Ans. His positive qualities are cheerful nature and kind-heartedness.

2. How did Taseer's teachers and parents feel about his time management issues?

Ans. His teacher and parents were greatly concerned about him and were also perpetually worried.

3. What was the lesson that Taseer's grandfather taught him using the jar, rocks, pebbles, and sand?

Ans. He taught him how to manage time for school work and for other activities.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. How had Taseer wasted his time before he visited his grandfather?

Ans. He had wasted his time in playing video games, chatting with friends and daydreaming.

2. In what way did the poor time management affect Taseer's performance?

Ans. The poor time management affected his assignments and other school tasks badly.

3. How did Taseer fill the jar?

Ans. He first filled the jar with sand then he put pebbles and after that he tried to put big rocks but he could not.

4. Why did his grandfather decide to help Taseer?

Ans. His grandfather decided to help him as he knew that children should be taught time management for their improvements.

5. What is the impact of accurate time management on Taseer's performance?

Ans. There is magical impact of accurate time management on Taseer's performance. His grades improved and he had more time to spend with his family and friends.

Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Choose the word with correct spelling.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (A) Terbily | (B) Teribbly | (C) Terribly | (D) Terribbly |
| 2. (A) Procractinate | (B) Procrastinate | (C) Prucrastinate | (D) Pracrastnate |
| 3. (A) Engrosed | (B) Engrossed | (C) Engorsed | (D) Engrossed |
| 4. (A) Chores | (B) Chares | (C) Chorres | (D) Chors |
| 5. (A) Perpetually | (B) Perpetually | (C) Prepetualy | (D) Perpetualy |
| 6. (A) Intregued | (B) Entrigued | (C) Intrigued | (D) Enterigued |
| 7. (A) Eagrely | (B) Eagrly | (C) Egerly | (D) Eagerly |
| 8. (A) Methodically | (B) Mathodically | (C) Methodicaly | (D) Mathodicaly |
| 9. (A) Alucidute | (B) Ilucidate | (C) Elucidate | (D) Ellucidate |
| 10. (A) Priortise | (B) Prioritise | (C) Prioritose | (D) Prioritoze |
| 11. (A) Greatification | (B) Greetification | (C) Gritification | (D) Gratification |
| 12. (A) Cherished | (B) Charished | (C) Cherrished | (D) Charrished |
| 13. (A) Relyable | (B) Reliabel | (C) Reliable | (D) Relyabel |

Answers

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Terribly | 2. Procrastinate | 3. Engrossed | 4. Chores |
| 5. Perpetually | 6. Intrigued | 7. Eagerly | 8. Methodically |
| 9. Elucidate | | | |

10. Prioritise 11. Gratification 12. Cherished 13. Reliable

☆ Choose the correct option.

1. He had one flaw and that was his time management. The underlined word means:
(A) trait (B) perfection (C) defect (D) goodness
2. Taseer often found himself procrastinating. The synonym of underlined word is:
(A) delaying (B) advancing (C) doing early (D) preplanning
3. He used to spend hours together engrossed in video games. The synonym of underlined word is:
(A) distracted (B) absorbed (C) free (D) scattered
4. Taseer frowned and looked at his grandfather. The underlined word means:
(A) glared (B) smiled (C) slapped (D) wrapped
5. "Taseer, this jar represents you and your time", his grandfather elucidated. The underlined word means:
(A) showed anger (B) explained
(C) complicated (D) made something short
6. The synonym of "eagerly" is:
(A) Reluctantly (B) Enthusiastically (C) Indifferently (D) Lazily
7. The synonym of "methodically" is:
(A) Randomly (B) Carelessly (C) Systematically (D) Happily
8. The word "gratification" means:
(A) Disappointment (B) Satisfaction (C) Sadness (D) Anger
9. The word "indulging" means:
(A) Resisting (B) Denying (C) Satisfying (D) Avoiding
10. The antonym of "reliable" is:
(A) Untrustworthy (B) Dependable (C) Trustworthy (D) Responsible
11. The antonym of "achieving" is:
(A) Getting (B) Losing (C) Succeeding (D) Rewarding
12. The word "impact" means:
(A) Inaction (B) Effect (C) Indifference (D) Stagnation
13. The synonym of "newfound" is:
(A) Forgotten (B) Recent (C) Old (D) Diminished
14. The antonym of "positive" is:
(A) Negative (B) Happy (C) Optimistic (D) Humble
15. The antonym of "less" is:
(A) More (B) Fewer (C) minimized (D) marginalized
16. The synonym of "improvement" is:
(A) Progress (B) Decline (C) Failure (D) Deterioration
17. The word "completing" means:
(A) Starting (B) Finishing (C) Postponing (D) Delaying
18. What is the antonym of "successfully"?
(A) Poorly (B) Successfully (C) Unsuccessfully (D) Happily
19. The synonym of "helpful" is:
(A) Harmful (B) Supportive (C) Discouraging (D) Critical
20. The word "motivated" means:
(A) Discouraged (B) Inspired (C) Uninterested (D) Demotivated
21. The antonym of "grateful" is:
(A) Thankless (B) Pleased (C) Thankful (D) Happy
22. The word "stress" means:
(A) Calm (B) Pressure (C) Peace (D) Quiet

23. The synonym of "obstacles" is:
 (A) Easiness (B) Problems (C) Solutions (D) Successes
24. What is the synonym of "satisfied"?
 (A) Disappointed (B) Content (C) Displeased (D) Angry

Answers

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. defect | 2. delaying | 3. absorbed | 4. glared |
| 5. explained | 6. Enthusiastically | 7. Systematically | 8. Satisfaction |
| 9. Satisfying | | | |
| 10. Untrustworthy | 11. Losing | 12. Effect | 13. Recent |
| 14. Negative | | | |
| 15. More | 16. Progress | 17. Finishing | 18. Unsuccessfully |
| 19. Supportive | | | |
| 20. Inspired | 21. Thankless | 22. Pressure | 23. Problems |
| 24. Content | | | |

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. "Taseer improved because he practiced time management." The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) Coordinating conjunction (B) Subordinating conjunction
 (C) Correlative conjunction (D) Conjunctive adverb
2. Which sentence contains a correlative conjunction?
 (A) Taseer worked hard, yet he felt tired. (B) Since he practiced, he became efficient.
 (C) Either he studies now, or he fails the test.
 (D) Taseer finished his work because he was determined.
3. "Taseer couldn't play video games until he finished his homework." The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) Coordinating conjunction (B) Subordinating conjunction
 (C) Correlative conjunction (D) Conjunctive adverb
4. Fill in the blank with coordinating conjunction. "She likes both burger _____ pizza".
 (A) or (B) and (C) but (D) yet
5. Fill in the blank with appropriate conjunction. "He went to the store _____ bought some milk".
 (A) but (B) so (C) and (D) or
6. Fill in the blank with appropriate subordinating conjunction. "He ran away _____ he was afraid."
 (A) and (B) or (C) because (D) that
7. "Since Taseer learned time management, his life became easier." The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) Subordinating conjunction (B) Correlative conjunction
 (C) Conjunctive adverb (D) Coordinative conjunction

Answers

1. Subordinating conjunction 2. Either he studies now, or he fails the test.
 3. Subordinating conjunction 4. and 5. and 6. because
 7. Subordinating conjunction

☆ Translate the paragraph into Urdu.

1. Taseer was well known for his cheerful nature and kind-heartedness. He was adored by all but despite these admirable qualities, he had one flaw, and that was his time management. He was terribly weak in managing his time.

تاشیر اپنی خوش مزاج طبیعت اور نرم دلی کے لیے مشہور تھا۔ اس کو سب پسند کرتے تھے لیکن ان قابل تعریف خوبیوں کے باوجود اس میں تنظیم وقت کی ایک خامی تھی۔ وہ اپنے وقت کے استعمال میں بہت کمزور تھا۔

Simple English: Taseer was famous for his happy personality and kindness. Everyone loved him, but despite these great qualities, he had one weakness: his poor time management. He was awful at organizing his time.

2. Taseer was warmly greeted by his grandfather. He led him to the kitchen table. There was an empty glass jar and a basket filled with big rocks, pebbles, and sand. Taseer looked **intrigued**.

تاشیر کے دادا نے اُس کا گرمجوش سے استقبال کیا۔ وہ اسے باورچی خانے کی میز کی طرف لے گے۔ وہاں شیشے کا ایک خالی برتن تھا اور ایک ٹوکری بڑے پتھر، کنگر اور

ریت سے بھری ہوئی تھی۔ تاثیر متحس نظر آیا۔

Simple English: Taseer was cordially welcomed by his grandfather, who then led him to the kitchen table. On the table there was an empty glass jar and a basket filled with large rocks, pebbles, and sand. Taseer looked curious.

3. 'Taseer, I want you to fill this jar with everything in the basket,' his grandfather instructed. Taseer eagerly began by pouring the sand into the jar, followed by the pebbles. When he tried to fit the big rocks in, they didn't fit. Taseer frowned and looked at his grandfather. He was puzzled.

”تاشیر‘ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ تم اس برتن کو ٹوکری میں موجود ہر چیز سے بھر دو،“ اس کے دادا نے ہدایت کی۔ تاشیر شوق سے ریت کو اور اس کے بعد کنکریوں کو برتن میں ڈالنے لگ گیا۔ جب اس نے بڑے پتھروں کو ٹھیک بٹھانے کی کوشش کی تو وہ ٹھیک نہ بیٹھے۔ تاشیر نے ماتھے پر تیوری ڈال کر دادا کی طرف دیکھا۔ وہ پریشان ہو گیا۔

Simple English: His grandfather instructed Taseer to fill the jar with everything from the basket. Taseer eagerly began by pouring the sand into the jar, followed by the pebbles. However, when he tried to add the large rocks, they wouldn't fit. Taseer frowned and looked at his grandfather, feeling puzzled.

4. Taseer's newfound time management skills also had a positive impact on his relationships. His parents were proud of his progress, and his friends appreciated that he was more reliable. Taseer learnt that by prioritising the important things in life, he was not only achieving more and more but also living a balanced and fulfilling life.

تاشیر کی وقت کے استعمال کی نئی مہارتوں نے اس کے تعلقات پر بھی مثبت اثر ڈالا۔ اس کے والدین کو اس کی ترقی پر فخر تھا، اور اس کے دوستوں نے اس بات کی تعریف کی کہ وہ زیادہ قابل اعتماد تھا۔ تاشیر نے سیکھا کہ زندگی میں اہم چیزوں کو ترجیح دے کر وہ نہ صرف زیادہ سے زیادہ حاصل کر رہا تھا بلکہ ایک متوازن اور بھرپور زندگی گزار رہا تھا۔

Simple English: Taseer's improved time management skills also positively affected his relationships. His parents were proud of his progress, and his friends appreciated his newfound reliability. Taseer learned that by prioritizing the important aspects of life, he was not only achieving more but also living a balanced and fulfilling life.

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.

A race against time:	He finished his project in a race against time.
A stitch in time saves nine:	Fixing the leak now will help; a stitch in time saves nine.
A wake-up call:	His low grades were a wake-up call.
Adored:	The teacher was adored by her students for her kindness.
All in good time:	You will learn all in good time.
Allocate:	The teacher decided to allocate more time for revision before the exam.
Amazement:	The audience watched in amazement as the magician performed.
Balanced:	A balanced diet includes fruits, vegetables, and proteins.
Burn the midnight oil:	She burned the midnight oil before her exam.
Cheerful:	Maria has a cheerful personality and always makes people smile.
Come up with:	She came up with a great idea for increasing sales.
Demonstration:	The scientist gave a demonstration of how the experiment worked.
Determination:	With strong determination, she worked hard to achieve her goals.
Engrossed:	She was so engrossed in her book that she forgot to eat lunch.
Engrossed in:	He was engrossed in his book.
Fill up:	He filled up his bottle with water.
Find out:	I found out the truth yesterday.
Fulfilling:	Helping others is a fulfilling experience that brings happiness.
Get rid of:	She got rid of old clothes.
Get the ball rolling:	Let's get the ball rolling on the project.
Give up:	She never gives up on her dreams.
Go the extra mile:	She went the extra mile to help me.
Go through:	He went through a tough time.
Have a lot on your plate:	He has a lot on his plate at work.

Hold on to:	He held on to the rope tightly.
In the nick of time:	He arrived in the nick of time.
Intently:	The students listened intently to the professor's lecture.
Keep an eye on the clock:	Keep an eye on the clock to be on time.
Kill time:	I played a game to kill time.
Live in the moment:	It's good to live in the moment.
Look at:	She looked at the clock.
Lost track of time:	She lost track of time while reading.
Make every second count:	He makes every second count at work.
Make up for:	Nothing can make up for the loss of a child.
Old habits die hard:	He still wakes up late; old habits die hard.
Pile up:	My homework is piling up fast.
Point out:	The teacher pointed out my mistake.
Procrastinating:	He kept procrastinating instead of doing his homework.
Put first things first:	Always put first things first in life.
Put off:	She put off doing her chores.
Puzzled:	She was puzzled by the difficult math question.
Reliability:	A good friend should always show reliability and honesty.
Run out of:	I ran out of time during the test.
Set aside:	She set aside money for shopping.
Take over:	His work took over his free time.
Time is money:	Time is money, so don't waste it.
Turn over a new leaf:	He turned over a new leaf after school.
Work against the clock:	We were working against the clock to finish the task.

Review 1: Units 1-6

A. Answer the following questions.

- 1. How does the author view the pre-Islamic Arabs? Write down the examples and the evidence supporting your inferences.**

Ans. The author appreciates the memory and poetry of the pre-Islamic Arabs, praising their rich culture and language. However, he criticizes their practices like idol worship, fights, and tribal conflicts.

- 2. How can patriotism help people work together during tough times, like during a natural disaster or a pandemic?**

Ans. Patriotism fosters unity and encourages people to prioritize the collective good over personal interests. It motivates collaborative efforts, such as resource sharing and volunteering during crises like natural disasters or pandemics.

- 3. How does the sight of the daffodils affect the poet's mood initially and later when he recalls the scene?**

Ans. The sight of the daffodils initially brings joy, replacing the poet's loneliness with a sense of connection to nature. Later, recalling the scene provides peace and comfort to his mind.

- 4. Assess the impact of Hazrat Asma's (رضي الله عنها) contributions on the successful migration. What might have happened if she had not provided the support?**

Ans. Hazrat Asma's (رضي الله عنها) contributions were vital in ensuring the Prophet (ﷺ) and Hazrat Abu Bakr's (رضي الله عنه) safe migration, providing food and secrecy. Without her efforts, the purpose of the migration might have spoiled.

- 5. ~~How do you think entrepreneurship influences the society beyond economic growth?~~**

Ans. ~~Entrepreneurship fosters social innovation by addressing challenges like education and healthcare. It also inspires community progress and creates opportunities, benefiting society beyond mere economic growth.~~

* Fill in the blanks with the correct parts of speech indicated in the parentheses.

1. Zeeshaan was feeling very _____ (adj.) about the upcoming test.
2. She _____ (v.) the ball and it flew across the field.
3. They went _____ (adv.) to find their missing cat.
4. _____ (int.)! That's a huge fish!
5. The _____ (n.) was filled with books and magazines.

Answers

1. nervous 2. kicked 3. quickly 4. Wow 5. shelf

* Read each sentence carefully and write down the tense used.

1. Zeeshaan will visit his grandmother next weekend.
2. Zaaraa was cooking dinner when her friends arrived.
3. They have completed their project successfully.
4. Zeeshaan had already left by the time I arrived.
5. She had already left before I arrived.

Answers

1. Future Simple Tense 2. Past Continuous Tense 3. Present Perfect Tense
4. Past Perfect Tense 5. Past Perfect Tense

* Read each sentence carefully and identify whether the underlined word/phrase is a gerund, an infinitive, or a participle.

1. He likes to swim in the ocean.
2. Walking in the park relaxes me.
3. The broken window needs to be fixed.
4. She heard the crying baby.
5. They want to visit the museum.

Answers

1. Infinitive 2. Gerund 3. Participle
4. Participle 5. Infinitive

Lesson (07)**If (Poem)**

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. How will you celebrate success in your life?

Ans. I will celebrate success in life with humbleness and gratitude.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. According to the poet, how should one respond to criticism and blame?

Ans: The poet says that one should not respond to criticism and blame by staying calm, keeping a level head, and not letting others' blame.

2. What quality does the poem emphasize in handling doubt and self-trust?

Ans: The poem emphasizes trusting oneself while remaining open to understand others' doubts about us.

3. What message does the poem give about dreams and aspirations?

Ans: The poem gives message of dreaming big but not letting dreams dominate our actions or control our life.

4. How should a person handle twisted truths and personal losses?

Ans: The poet suggests that a person should handle twisted truths and personal losses by staying composed when his truths are misrepresented and rebuilding what's broken.

5. What does the poem suggest about resilience and rebuilding after setbacks?

Ans: The poem highlights risking everything courageously, starting over without complaint, and determining with worn-out resources.

6. According to the poem, how should one persist in difficult times?

Ans: According to the poem, one should use inner strength, driven by sheer willpower, even when he is physically or emotionally exhausted.

7. What is the message of the poem regarding integrity and humility in life?

Ans: The message of the poem regarding integrity and humility in life is to stay virtuous among crowds, humble around the powerful and balanced in relationships with both friends and opponents.

☆ Explain the following lines with reference to the context.

Stanza No. 1

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem "If" written by "Rudyard Kipling".

Context: The poem is about importance of self-control, resilience, and humility. The poet suggests that if you can remain strong and firm in any situation—whether with the rich or the poor, facing praise or criticism—you will become a truly great person. This strength will help you achieve your goals while keeping your integrity intact

Paraphrase: If you can stay calm when others are upset and blaming you, and trust yourself even when others don't, but still understand their doubts, you show strength. If you can wait without getting frustrated, stay honest even when people lie about you, and stay kind even when others hate you, you are strong. And if you can stay humble without acting like you're better or smarter than others, you show true character.

Explanation: These lines are about being confident in our actions and taking responsibility for the outcomes. The poet advises his son to be polite in his life. He says that one should make his decisions on his beliefs. He should not take any temptation or any pressure in this regard. He should decide and then work hard for that task. He should be firm in his decision and should never change them. He further says that he should be honest as lying destroys one's soul. So, he should avoid lying. He says, he should not hate anyone rather he, must forgive others in any case. It will be like playing with fire. He says that he should be modest as this quality brings aspect of masculinity. If he deserves praise and recognition, they will come in due course. He should not pretend to look too good or to talk too wise.

Stanza No. 2

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem "If" written by "Rudyard Kipling".

Context: The poem is about importance of self-control, resilience, and humility. The poet suggests that if you can remain strong and firm in any situation—whether with the rich or the poor, facing praise or criticism—you will become a truly great person. This strength will help you achieve your goals while keeping your integrity intact

Paraphrase: If you can dream without letting your dreams control you, and think without being consumed by your thoughts; if you can face both success and failure and see them as equal and temporary; if you can endure hearing your words distorted by dishonest people to deceive others, or see your hard work and cherished efforts destroyed, yet still have the strength to rebuild them with whatever tools you have left—then you have a resilient and balanced mindset.

Explanation: In the second stanza, the poet tells his son that though it is good to dream, but he should not let them control and define his life. He says that dreams and thoughts are essential to life, but he should not be dominated as they often lead to wasting one's life. He further says that success and failure are part and parcel. They have the same importance. Although he will experience success and failure, they are not the substance of life. They are the extremes so react to both in the same way. He should learn from each and move towards his next goal. He must be capable of speaking truth. He should make his life better even in adverse circumstance and with incomplete or wasted tools.

Stanza No. 3

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem "If" written by "Rudyard Kipling".

Context: The poem is about importance of self-control, resilience, and humility. The poet suggests that if you can remain strong and firm in any situation—whether with the rich or the poor, facing praise or criticism—you will become a truly great person. This strength will help you achieve your goals while keeping your integrity intact.

Paraphrase: If you can gather all your achievements and possessions, stake them on a single chance, and, even if you lose everything, begin again without complaining or dwelling on the loss; if you can push your body, mind, and spirit to keep going long after they are exhausted, relying solely on sheer determination and the inner strength that compels you to persevere, then you embody resilience and true fortitude.

Explanation: In the third stanza, the poet tells his son that sometimes one needs to take risks in his life. There is possibility to lose everything in life. But he should not lose heart. He should start a new beginning. He should keep in mind that sometimes winning isn't everything. The important things he must have are attributes and qualities. If he is unlucky enough to lose everything and feel exhausted, he should not talk about it rather he should dust off and have the courage to start all over again. The stanza concludes with the lesson never to give up.

Stanza No. 4

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem "If" written by "Rudyard Kipling".

Context: The poem is about importance of self-control, resilience, and humility. The poet suggests that

if you can remain strong and firm in any situation—whether with the rich or the poor, facing praise or criticism—you will become a truly great person. This strength will help you achieve your goals while keeping your integrity intact

Paraphrase: If you can engage with large groups without compromising your principles, or interact with powerful leaders while staying grounded and humble, if you can remain unaffected by both the harm of enemies and the affection of friends, valuing everyone without becoming overly dependent on anyone, and if you can make the most of every fleeting moment, achieving all you can within its span, then the world and all its opportunities will be yours. Even more importantly, you will embody true maturity and character.

Explanation: In the final stanza, the poet tells his son that he should learn to talk in large groups and share ideas and learn from everyone he meets. But he should not let them influence his belief in what is right, wrong, moral or immoral. He needs, in this regard, to be able to walk amongst power and influence, but never forget the things that matter most to him. He should never forget where he came from and always have continued empathy and communication with his friends and people among his circle. He should do it regardless of his prosperity or status. He concludes that if anyone has these qualities, the world will be at his finger's tip.

**Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques
(Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.**

☆ Choose the word with correct spelling.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. (A) Allownce | (B) Allowanse | (C) Allowance | (D) Allounce |
| 2. (A) Triumph | (B) Triumpth | (C) Truimph | (D) Trumaph |
| 3. (A) Impostere | (B) Emposter | (C) Empostor | (D) Impostor |
| 4. (A) Disaster | (B) Dizaster | (C) Desaster | (D) Dezaster |
| 5. (A) Knive | (B) Knave | (C) Kinave | (D) Knafe |
| 6. (A) Senew | (B) Cinew | (C) Sinew | (D) Cenew |
| 7. (A) Axcept | (B) Axept | (C) Expect | (D) Except |
| 8. (A) Neither | (B) Niether | (C) Naither | (D) Naither |
| 9. (A) Croud | (B) Crowd | (C) Crouwd | (D) Creud |
| 10. (A) Virtu | (B) Wirtue | (C) Virtue | (D) Wirtue |

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Answers | 1. Allowance | 2. Triumph | 3. Impostor | 4. Disaster | 5. Knave |
| 6. Sinew | 7. Except | 8. Neither | 9. Crowd | 10. Virtue | |

☆ Choose the correct option.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. The synonym of 'composed' is: | (A) Anxious | (B) Calm | (C) Angry | (D) Frantic |
| 2. The synonym of 'allowance' is: | (A) Permission | (B) Disregard | (C) Rejection | (D) Defiance |
| 3. The word 'integrity' means: | (A) Honesty | (B) Trickery | (C) Deception | (D) Fraud |
| 4. The antonym of 'hating' is: | (A) Loving | (B) Desiring | (C) Resenting | (D) Appreciating |
| 5. The antonym of 'wise' is: | (A) Foolish | (B) Intelligent | (C) Knowledgeable | (D) Clever |
| 6. The synonym of 'triumph' is: | (A) Failure | (B) Success | (C) Struggle | (D) Defeat |
| 7. The synonym of 'disaster' is: | (A) Victory | (B) Catastrophe | (C) Opportunity | (D) Fortune |
| 8. The word 'knaves' means: | (A) Heroes | (B) Honest people | (C) Villains | (D) Friends |
| 9. The word 'stoop' means: | (A) Rise | (B) Bend | (C) Jump | (D) Stand |

10. The word 'impostors' means:
 (A) Pretenders (B) Truthful people (C) Witnesses (D) Leaders
11. "And treat those two impostors just the same". The meaning of underlined word is:
 (A) pretenders (B) true persons (C) kind persons (D) cruel persons
12. "Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools." The synonym of underlined word is:
 (A) good people (B) gentlemen (C) rogues (D) naives
13. "But make allowance for their doubting too;" The underlined word means:
 (A) prohibition (B) hindrance (C) permission (D) zigzag
14. "And stoop and build'em up with worn-out tools;" The synonym of underlined word is:
 (A) get up (B) bend (C) move (D) turn
15. "If you can make one heap of all your winnings" The underlined word means:
 (A) few (B) pile (C) single item (D) handful thing

Answers

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Calm | 2. Permission | 3. Honesty | 4. Loving | 5. Foolish |
| 6. Success | 7. Catastrophe | 8. Villains | 9. Bend | 10. Pretenders |
| 11. pretenders | 12. rogues | 13. permission | 14. bend | 15. pile |

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. Identify the coordinating conjunction in the given line:
"If you can dream-and not make dreams your master;"
 (A) If (B) And (C) Not (D) Your
2. Fill in the blank with appropriate conjunction "We go to the garden _____ plant trees."
 (A) so (B) and (C) if (D) yet
3. Fill in the blank with appropriate conjunction "He studied hard _____ he failed in the exams."
 (A) and (B) because (C) yet (D) so
4. Identify the subordinating conjunction in the given line:
"If you can fill the unforgiving minute With sixty seconds' worth of distance run."
 (A) If (B) With (C) And (D) But
5. Which sentence contains a coordinating conjunction?
 (A) "If you can wait and not be tired by waiting."
 (B) "If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you."
 (C) "Or being lied about, don't deal in lies."
 (D) "If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew."
6. "If all men count with you, but none too much;" The underlined word is a/an:
 (A) Subordinating conjunction (B) Coordinating conjunction
 (C) Correlative conjunction (D) Conjunctive adverb
7. Identify the figure of speech. "His temper was a volcano, ready to erupt."
 (A) Simile (B) Personification (C) Metaphor (D) Hyperbole
8. Fill in the blank with appropriate conjunction. "She was tired _____ she did not give up the work".
 (A) or (B) but (C) and (D) so
9. Fill in the blank with appropriate correlative conjunction. "She is _____ intelligent _____ hardworking."
 (A) either, or (B) neither, nor (C) both, and (D) not only, but also
10. Identify the figure of speech. "The water was as cold as ice".
 (A) metaphor (B) simile (C) personification (D) hyperbole

Answers

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. And | 2. and | 3. yet | 4. If |
| 5. "If you can wait and not be tired by waiting." | 6. Coordinating conjunction | | |
| 7. Metaphor | 8. but | 9. both, and | 10. simile |

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.

- Allowance:** She made an allowance for his mistake because he was learning.
Blaming: Instead of blaming others, he took responsibility for his mistake.
Breathe a word: To say something (often a secret).
Build up: They built up the broken house with hard work.

Common touch:	Despite being rich, he had the common touch and cared for everyone.
Count with:	His friends count with him for support.
Disaster:	The storm caused a disaster, destroying many homes.
Foes:	Even his foes respected his courage.
Hated:	She was hated by some, but she never responded with anger.
Impostors:	Some people act as impostors, pretending to be what they are not.
Integrity:	She showed great integrity by always being honest.
Knives:	The knives tricked the villagers with their lies.
Make allowance for:	The teacher made allowance for the student's illness.
Perseverance:	His perseverance helped him succeed despite many failures.
Pitch-and-toss:	Life can sometimes feel like a game of pitch-and-toss, full of risks.
Resilience:	Her resilience helped her overcome many difficulties.
Tired:	He was tired after working all day, but he kept going.
Twisted:	His words were twisted to make it seem like he was wrong.
Unforgiving:	Time is unforgiving, and once lost, it never returns.

Lesson (08)

The Impact of Globalisation on Culture and Economy

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. What does 'digital globalisation' refer to, based on the introduction?

Ans. Digital globalisation refers to the interconnectedness of the world through digital technologies.

2. How does globalisation facilitate labour mobility?

Ans. Globalisation facilitates labour mobility by enabling workers to access global job markets and digital platforms.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. What is globalisation and how does it promote economic growth?

Ans. Globalisation is the process where countries connect through trade, investment, and technology. It promotes economic growth by opening up new markets and creating more jobs and opportunities.

2. How has globalisation impacted Pakistan's economy in terms of trade and investment?

Ans. Globalisation has increased Pakistan's trade with other countries and brought in foreign investments, helping modernize industries. However, it has also created competition for local businesses.

3. What are some of the new job opportunities created in Pakistan as a result of globalisation?

Ans. Globalisation has created jobs in IT, finance, call centers, and export-oriented industries like textiles in Pakistan.

4. What is cultural exchange, and how does it benefit people?

Ans. Cultural exchange is the sharing of ideas and traditions between different cultures. It helps people understand each other better and promotes mutual respect and creativity.

5. What concerns are raised about the preservation of traditional Pakistani culture in the context of globalisation?

Ans. Some people worry that globalisation might weaken traditional Pakistani values and customs, especially with Western influence. Younger generations may adopt global trends, leaving local traditions behind.

6. How has globalisation expanded access to information for students?

Ans. Globalisation has made information easily accessible online, allowing students to learn from anywhere in the world. They can access educational materials, research, and courses without leaving home.

7. How does learning about diverse perspectives benefit students?

Ans. Learning about diverse perspectives helps students understand and respect different cultures. It encourages critical thinking, adaptability, and prepares them to work globally.

8. How can understanding globalisation help the young Pakistani students contributing to their country's future?

Ans. Understanding globalisation can help the young Pakistani students to appreciate the complexities of our world. Moreover, It can encourage them to think critically to contribute to a global society while staying true to their roots.

Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Choose the word with correct spelling.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (A) Interraction | (B) Interaction | (C) Intreraction | (D) Intaraction |
| 2. (A) Globlisation | (B) globalisation | (C) Globilisation | (D) Globilzation |
| 3. (A) Collaboration | (B) Collaberation | (C) Colaboration | (D) Colloboration |
| 4. (A) Appretiate | (B) Appriciate | (C) Appreciate | (D) Appiciat |
| 5. (A) Preservation | (B) Preservetion | (C) Preeservation | (D) Presirvation |
| 6. (A) Dictionary | (B) Dictionery | (C) Dictonary | (D) Dictianary |
| 7. (A) Educasion | (B) Education | (C) Educattion | (D) Edication |
| 8. (A) Inequility | (B) Inequality | (C) Iniquelity | (D) Inequality |
| 9. (A) Homogonisation | | (C) Homogenisation | |
| | (A) Homogenisazion | (C) Homaginisation | |
| 10. (A) Tradishion | (B) Tradition | (C) Traditian | (D) Tradishun |
| 11. (A) Hairness | (B) Harnass | (C) Harness | (D) Harnas |
| 12. (A) Erotion | (B) Erosion | (C) Erocion | (D) Erotian |
| 13. (A) Empathy | (B) Ampathy | (C) Empthy | (D) Ampthy |
| 14. (A) Crutial | (B) Crushal | (C) Crusiol | (D) Crucial |
| 15. (A) Foren | (B) Foragn | (C) Foreign | (D) Foriegn |

Answers

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Interaction | 2. globalisation | 3. Collaboration | 4. Appreciate | 5. Preservation |
| 6. Dictionary | 7. Education | 8. Inequality | 9. Homogenisation | 10. Tradition |
| 11. Harness | 12. Erosion | 13. Empathy | 14. Crucial | 15. Foreign |

☆ Choose the correct option.

- The synonym of 'interaction' is:
(A) Division (B) Isolation (C) Communication (D) Observation
- The word 'fostering' means:
(A) Preventing (B) Encouraging (C) Criticizing (D) Restricting
- The synonym of 'accessible' is:
(A) Available (B) Complicated (C) Exclusive (D) Restricted
- The word 'appreciate' means:
(A) Admire (B) Dismiss (C) Understand (D) Critique
- The word 'diversified' means:
(A) Varied (B) Simplified (C) Limited (D) Traditional
- The antonym of 'expanded' is:
(A) Stretched (B) Reduced (C) Blocked (D) Widened
- The synonym of 'enable' is:
(A) Restrict (B) Prevent (C) Complicate (D) Facilitate
- The synonym of 'preserve' is:
(A) Ignore (B) Protect (C) Destroy (D) Abandon
- The word 'globalisation' means:
(A) Integration (B) Isolation (C) Division (D) Confinement
- The synonym of 'critical' is:
(A) Unnecessary (B) Optional (C) Essential (D) Minor
- This has helped boost our economy and create jobs. The underlined word means:
(A) decrease (B) enhance (C) diminish (D) crumble
- This can lead to higher wages and better job prospects for skilled workers. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) free of cost (B) pay (C) unpaid (D) none of these
- What is globalisation based on the text?
(A) increased isolation of countries (B) enhanced connectivity and interdependence
(C) strict regulation of international trade (D) limited exchange of ideas and technologies

14. How do digital tools primarily impact students, according to the text?
 (A) by restricting access to language learning
 (B) by promoting cultural isolation
 (C) by facilitating easier language learning (D) by limiting exposure to global trends
15. According to the text, what is a potential concern regarding impact of globalisation on the Pakistani culture?
 (A) increased preservation of cultural practices (B) enriching cultural exchange
 (C) erosion of traditional Pakistani culture (D) limited exposure to global influences

Answers	1. Communication	2. Encouraging	3. Available	4. Admire
5. Varied	6. Reduced	7. Facilitate	8. Protect	9. Integration
10. Essential	11. enhance	12. pay	13. enhanced connectivity and interdependence	
14. by facilitating easier language learning	15. erosion of traditional Pakistani culture			

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. A single sentence must start with a capital letter and end with a _____:
 (A) Period(.) (B) Comma(,) (C) Apostrophe(') (D) Semi-colon(;)
2. "The teacher explains the lesson." Identify the type of sentence.
 (A) Exclamatory (B) Compound (C) Complex (D) Simple
3. "Because it was raining, we stayed indoors". The underlined clause is:
 (A) Independent (B) Coordinate (C) Dependent (D) None
4. Which of the following is an independent clause?
 (A) Since it was raining heavily (B) We stayed indoors
 (C) Although it was still early. (D) Because we both love exercising outdoor.
5. "When the bell rang, the students left the classroom." Identify the type of sentence.
 (A) Simple (B) Compound (C) Complex (D) Conditional
6. An _____ is a word or a phrase that is formed by rearranging the letters of another word or a phrase.
 (A) Anagram (B) Predicate (C) Conjunction (D) Clause
7. "The cat slept on the couch." The underlined part of sentence is a/an:
 (A) Verb (B) Subject (C) Object (D) Predicate
8. Choose the correct anagram of the word "Words".
 (A) Roads (B) Boards (C) Sword (D) Herds
9. Which of the following is a "Subordinate conjunction"?
 (A) And (B) But (C) Or (D) While

Answers	1. Period(.)	2. Simple	3. Dependent	4. We stayed indoors
5. Complex	6. Anagram	7. Subject	8. Sword	9. While

☆ Translate the paragraph into Urdu.

1. Social media platforms like Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and TikTok allow people from different cultures to interact and share their daily lives. This interaction helps natives of a country see how people in other countries live, celebrate holidays, and face challenges, promoting empathy and understanding.

سوشل میڈیا پلیٹ فارمز جیسے انسٹاگرام، فیس بک، ٹویٹر اور ٹک ٹاک مختلف ثقافتوں کے لوگوں کو سہولت دیتے ہیں کہ وہ آپس میں رابطہ قائم کریں اور اپنی روزمرہ زندگیوں کو شیئر کریں۔ یہ باہمی تعلق مقامی لوگوں کی، ہمدردی اور سمجھ بوجھ کو فروغ دیتے ہوئے سمجھنے میں مدد کرتا ہے کہ دوسرے ممالک میں لوگ کیسے رہتے ہیں، تعطیلات کیسے مناتے، اور مشکلات کا سامنا کیسے کرتے ہوں۔

Simple English: Social media platforms like Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter allow people from different cultures to connect and share their daily lives with one another. This interaction helps people in one country learn about how others live, celebrate holidays, and deal with challenges, promoting empathy and understanding.

2. On the flip side, there is a concern that globalisation might lead to the erosion of traditional Pakistani culture. As people adopt global trends, some fear that our unique cultural practices, languages, and heritage might be overshadowed. It's important to find a balance where we can embrace global influences while preserving our own cultural identity.

تصویر کی دوسری جانب، یہ تشویش ہے کہ عالمگیریت روایتی پاکستانی ثقافت کو فرسودگی کی جانب لے جاسکتی ہے۔ جیسے جیسے لوگ عالمی رجحانات کو اپناتے ہیں، کچھ لوگوں کو حدشہ ہے کہ یہ ہمارے منفرد ثقافتی طریقوں، زبانوں اور ورثے پر غالب آسکتی ہے۔ ایسا توازن تلاش کرنا ضروری ہے جہاں اسی دوران ہم اپنی ثقافتی شناخت کو محفوظ رکھتے ہوئے عالمی اثرات کو قبول کر سکتے ہوں۔

Simple English: On the other hand, there are concerns that globalisation could result in the loss of

traditional Pakistani culture. As people adopt global trends, some people worry that our distinct cultural practices, languages, and heritage might fade. It's essential to strike a balance between embracing global influences and safeguarding our cultural identity.

3. Globalisation is a powerful force that has brought significant changes to Pakistan's economy and culture. While it has opened up new opportunities for trade, investment, and cultural exchange, it also presents challenges that need to be carefully managed. By finding a balance, Pakistan can benefit from globalisation while maintaining its unique cultural identity and ensuring economic stability.

عالمگیریت ایک طاقتور قوت ہے جو پاکستان کی معیشت اور ثقافت میں اہم تبدیلیاں لائی ہے۔ اگرچہ اس نے تجارت، سرمایہ کاری اور ثقافتی مبادلے کے نئے مواقع کھولے ہیں، لیکن یہ ایسے مسائل بھی پیش کرتی ہے جن کو احتیاط سے حل کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ توازن حاصل کر کے، اپنی منفرد ثقافتی شناخت کو قائم رکھتے ہوئے اور معاشی استحکام کو یقینی بناتے ہوئے پاکستان عالمگیریت سے فائدہ اٹھا سکتا ہے۔

Simple English: Globalisation is a strong force that has greatly impacted Pakistan's economy and culture. It has created new opportunities for trade, investment, and cultural interaction, but it also brings challenges that require careful handling. By striking the right balance, Pakistan can gain the benefits of globalisation while preserving its cultural identity and keeping its economy stable.

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.

Accelerated:	New inventions have accelerated the speed of communication.
Accessibility:	Online learning has improved the accessibility of education.
At the forefront:	Digital globalization is at the forefront of modern education.
Awareness:	Schools help raise awareness about global issues.
Break down barriers:	The internet has helped break down barriers between cultures.
Bridge the gap:	Online education helps bridge the gap between rich and poor students.
Bring in:	Foreign companies bring in new technologies to Pakistan.
Capital:	Many businesses need capital to start and grow.
Change the game:	Social media has changed the game in global communication.
Collaboration:	Scientists from different countries work in collaboration on projects.
Diversified:	The restaurant diversified its menu by adding international dishes.
Double-edged sword:	Globalization is a double-edged sword; it helps economies but can harm cultures.
Embrace change:	To progress, we must embrace change.
Ethical:	Journalists should follow ethical guidelines when reporting news.
Exposure:	Watching foreign films gives exposure to different traditions.
Foster:	Schools should foster creativity in students.
Give access to:	The internet gives access to global information.
Go hand in hand:	Technology and globalization go hand in hand.
Inequality:	There is still inequality in access to education worldwide.
Infrastructure:	Good roads and bridges are part of a country's infrastructure.
Initiatives:	The government launched new initiatives to improve trade.
Interlinked:	Global markets are interlinked, so a crisis in one country affects others.
Keep up with:	Businesses must keep up with new global trends.
Lead to:	Digital globalization leads to better access to education.
Make an impact:	Cultural exchange makes an impact on how we view the world.
Mitigating:	Planting trees is a way of mitigating climate change.
Narratives:	Different cultures have unique narratives in their stories.
Open up:	Globalization has opened up new markets for Pakistani products.
Prospects:	Learning a new skill improves job prospects.
Resonates:	The message of kindness resonates with people from all backgrounds.
Set up:	Many multinational companies set up offices in Pakistan.
Stay true to:	We should stay true to our cultural roots despite globalization.
Sustainability:	Solar energy promotes sustainability by reducing pollution.
Take over:	Some people worry that global culture might take over local traditions.

Lesson (09)**Quality Education: A Key to Success**

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. How does quality education empower individuals?

Ans. Quality education empowers individuals by equipping them with essential skills such as literacy, numeracy and advancement.

2. What specific skills does education provide that contribute to break the cycle of poverty?

Ans. Specific skills like digital literacy and vocational skills that education provides enhance employability securing better jobs.

3. What does STEM stand for?

Ans. STEM stands for science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. How has quality education been defined in the text?

Ans. According to the text, quality education gives people the knowledge, skills, and values they need to succeed. It helps them to make the world better in which they live in.

2. Name three benefits of quality education mentioned in the essay.

Ans. Quality education helps grow the economy, supports gender equality, and reduces poverty.

3. Why is human capital development important for a country's economic growth and sustainable development?

Ans. Human capital development is important for a country's economic growth. It prepares people with the skills to work better, create new ideas, and grow the economy.

4. Describe the role of education in reducing inequality and poverty.

Ans. The role of education in reducing inequality and poverty is vital. It gives everyone equal chances to learn, get better jobs, and improve their lives.

5. How does quality education promote understanding and tolerance?

Ans. Quality education teaches about different cultures and beliefs, helping people respect and understand each other. In this way it promotes understanding and tolerance.

6. How does teaching entrepreneurship in schools promote economic growth?

Ans. Teaching entrepreneurship in schools promotes economic growth as it helps students start businesses, create jobs, and support the economy.

7. Why is STEM education important for driving innovation?

Ans. STEM education is important as it teaches problem-solving and technical skills needed to invent new things and improve technology.

8. Can you think of any ways to improve the quality of education in your own school or community?

Ans. To improve the quality of education, training teachers better, updating syllabus, and using digital tools can make learning more useful and fun.

Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Choose the word with correct spelling.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. (A) Eccestial | (B) Essential | (C) Esential | (D) Ecential |
| 2. (A) Incompass | (B) Ancompass | (C) Encompass | (D) Incompass |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 3. (A) Holistic | (B) Holictic | (C) Holestic | (D) Holistec |
| 4. (A) Aproach | (B) Approach | (C) Aproch | (D) Approach |
| 5. (A) Thraiv | (B) Thrive | (C) Threav | (D) Thrave |
| 6. (A) Potaintial | (B) Potantial | (C) Potential | (D) Potential |
| 7. (A) Innovation | (B) Inovation | (C) Innovasion | (D) Inovasion |
| 8. (A) Sfere | (B) Sfair | (C) Sphair | (D) Sphere |
| 9. (A) Litracy | (B) Literacy | (C) Literasy | (D) Literacy |
| 10. (A) Numracy | (B) Numeraicy | (C) Nomeracy | (D) Numeracy |
| 11. (A) Accumolate | (B) Acumulate | (C) Accumulate | (D) Accomulate |
| 12. (A) Enhance | (B) Inhance | (C) Enhence | (D) Inhence |
| 13. (A) Cohision | (B) Cohetion | (C) Coheision | (D) Cohesion |
| 14. (A) Higiene | (B) Hygiene | (C) Hygeine | (D) Hyjean |
| 15. (A) Pedagogicel | (B) Pedagogicul | (C) Pedagogical | (D) Pedagogicle |
| 16. (A) Inadequate | (B) Enadequate | (C) Inadekate | (D) Enadekate |
| 17. (A) Badrock | (B) Bedroke | (C) Badroke | (D) Bedrock |
| 18. (A) Maltifacted | (B) Multifaceted | (C) Maltifaceted | (D) Multifacted |

Answers

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Essential | 2. Encompass | 3. Holistic | 4. Approach |
| 5. Thrive | 6. Potential | 7. Innovation | 8. Sphere |
| 9. Literacy | 10. Numeracy | 11. Accumulate | 12. Enhance |
| 13. Cohesion | 14. Hygiene | 15. Pedagogical | 16. Inadequate |
| 17. Bedrock | 18. Multifaceted | | |

☆ Choose the correct option.

- The synonym of "necessary" is:
(A) Optional (B) Required (C) Irrelevant (D) Unimportant
- The synonym of "prosperous" is:
(A) Poor (B) Affluent (C) Declining (D) Weak
- Fill in the blank with appropriate word. "The chef prepared a/an ____ dish that filled the kitchen with a delightful smell."
(A) bustling (B) aromatic (C) resilient (D) pungent
- The synonym of "foster" is:
(A) Neglect (B) Promote (C) Ignore (D) Harm
- Fill in the blank with appropriate word. "The market was full of _____ colours, with stalls selling everything from clothes to jewelry."
(A) vibrant (B) serene (C) bustling (D) simple
- The word "critical" mean:
(A) Unimportant (B) Urgent (C) Beneficial (D) Positive
- The synonym of "integral" is:
(A) Unnecessary (B) Essential (C) Irrelevant (D) Additional
- The word "contribute" means:
(A) Withdraw (B) Donate (C) Take (D) Remove
- The synonym of "enhance" is:
(A) Deteriorate (B) Improve (C) Destroy (D) Ruin
- The synonym of "diverse" is:
(A) Similar (B) Varied (C) Identical (D) Same
- The antonym of "relevant" is:
(A) Irrelevant (B) Pertinent (C) Matched (D) Same
- The synonym of "cohesion" is:
(A) Separation (B) Unity (C) Divergence (D) Division
- The synonym of "sustainable" is:
(A) Temporary (B) Unstable (C) Long-lasting (D) Fragile

14. The word "diversify" means:
(A) Limit (B) Broaden (C) Decrease (D) Narrow
15. Fill in the blank with appropriate word. "The _____ city of Lahore is known for its rich culture and lively streets."
(A) bustling (B) serene (C) aromatic (D) lovely
16. The word "unify" means:
(A) Divide (B) Separate (C) Merge (D) Dissolve
17. The synonym of "transform" is:
(A) Preserve (B) Change (C) Maintain (D) Deter
18. The word "conflict" means:
(A) Agreement (B) Harmony (C) Disagreement (D) Unity
19. The word "conserve"? means:
(A) Destroy (B) Save (C) Waste (D) Deteriorate
20. The synonym of "equality" is:
(A) Disparity (B) Uniformity (C) Justice (D) Difference
21. The synonym of "sustain" is:
(A) Destroy (B) Maintain (C) Damage (D) Harm
22. Quality education is essential for the sustainable development of our world. The underlined word means:
(A) temporary (B) viable (C) unsustainable (D) weak
23. Education is crucial for advancing gender equality. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) unimportant (B) temporary (C) critical (D) insignificant
24. It reduces social unrest and promotes a more cohesive society. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) stability (B) turmoil (C) peace (D) progress

Answers

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Required | 2. Affluent | 3. aromatic | 4. Promote |
| 5. vibrant | 6. Urgent | 7. Essential | 8. Donate |
| 9. Improve | 10. Varied | 11. Irrelevant | 12. Unity |
| 13. Long-lasting | 14. Broaden | 15. bustling | 16. Merge |
| 17. Change | 18. Disagreement | 19. Save | 20. Justice |
| 21. Maintain | 22. viable | 23. critical | 24. turmoil |

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. "The car with a tinted windows is mine." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
(A) Phrase (B) Clause (C) Subject (D) Predicate
2. "The house with the red door is mine". The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
(A) Noun phrase (B) Adjective phrase
(C) Prepositional phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
3. "She lived with her grandmother. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
(A) Noun phrase (B) Adjectival phrase
(C) Prepositional phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
4. "He speaks in a low voice." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
(A) Noun phrase (B) Adjectival phrase
(C) Prepositional phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
5. "She walked to the nearby forest in search of flowers." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
(A) Noun phrase (B) Adjectival phrase
(C) Prepositional phrase (D) Adverbial phrase
6. "A young girl with bright blue eyes lived with her grandmother." The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
(A) Noun phrase (B) Adjectival phrase
(C) Prepositional phrase (D) Adverbial phrase

7. Her favourite place to find daisies was under the old oak tree near the stream. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
 (A) Adjectival phrase (B) Adverbial phrase (C) Prepositional phrase (D) None of these
8. She read the book with great interest. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
 (A) Adjectival phrase (B) Prepositional phrase (C) Adverbial phrase (D) None of these

Answers

1. Phrase 2. Adjective phrase 3. Prepositional phrase 4. Adverbial phrase
 5. Prepositional phrase 6. Adjectival phrase 7. Prepositional phrase 8. Prepositional phrase

☆ Translate the paragraph into Urdu.

1. Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, and health that individuals accumulate over their lives, which enables them to contribute effectively to economic growth and development. Quality education enhances human capital by ensuring individuals are equipped with the necessary competencies and capabilities to thrive in a rapidly evolving global economy.

انسانی سرمائے سے مراد وہ علم، ہنر اور صحت ہے جو افراد اپنی زندگی میں جمع کرتے ہیں، جو انہیں معاشی بہبود اور ترقی میں مؤثر طریقے سے حصہ ڈالنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔ معیاری تعلیم اس بات کو یقینی بنا کر انسانی صلاحیت میں اضافہ کرتی ہے کہ افراد ضروری قابلیت سے اور تیزی سے ترقی کرتی ہوئی عالمی معیشت میں پھلنے پھولنے کی صلاحیتوں سے لیس ہوں۔

Simple English: Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, and well-being that individuals develop throughout their lives, enabling them to provide effectively to economic growth and development. Access to quality education strengthens human capital by providing individuals with the essential abilities and expertise needed to succeed in a fast-changing international economy.

2. Quality education emphasizes skill development, including literacy, numeracy, digital literacy, and vocational skills. These skills are crucial for enhancing employability, securing better jobs, and promoting economic independence, thereby reducing income inequality.

معیاری تعلیم مہارت بشمول خواندگی، عددی ڈیجیٹل خواندگی، اور پیشہ ورانہ مہارت کی ترقی پر زور دیتی ہے۔ یہ مہارتیں روزگار کی صلاحیت کو بڑھانے کے لیے، بہتر ملازمتوں کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے، اور معاشی آزادی کو فروغ دینے کے لیے بہت اہم ہیں، اس طرح آمدنی میں عدم مساوات کو کم کرتی ہیں۔

Simple English: Quality education focuses on developing skills like reading, math, digital literacy, and vocational training. These skills are important for improving job prospects, finding better work, and achieving economic independence, which helps reduce income imbalance.

3. Education promotes understanding, tolerance, and respect for diversity, fostering peaceful coexistence in diverse societies. It cultivates empathy and critical thinking, enabling individuals to engage constructively in democratic processes and resolve conflicts peacefully.

تعلیم تفہیم، رواداری، اور تنوع کے احترام کو متنوع معاشروں میں پر امن بقائے باہمی کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتے ہوئے فروغ دیتی ہے۔ یہ ہمدردی اور تنقیدی سوچ کے رویے کو پیدا کرتی ہے، لوگوں کو جمہوری عمل میں تعمیری طور پر شامل ہونے اور تنازعات کو پر امن طریقے سے حل کرنے کے قابل بناتی ہے۔

Simple English: Education encourages understanding, tolerance, and respect for diversity, encouraging peaceful coexistence in multicultural societies. It grows empathy and critical thinking, empowering individuals to participate positively in democratic processes and peacefully resolve conflicts.

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.

- Compromising:** He succeeded without compromising his values.
Equips: Education equips students with problem-solving skills.
Empowerment: Education leads to the empowerment of individuals.
Socio-economic: The socio-economic gap between rich and poor must be reduced.
Accumulate: Over time, students accumulate knowledge through learning.
Disparities: There are still disparities in access to healthcare in rural areas.
Marginalized: Marginalized communities often struggle with access to education.
Equitable: Schools should provide equitable learning opportunities for all students.
Fosters: Good education fosters creativity and critical thinking.
Advancement: Scientific advancement has improved medicine and healthcare.
Perspective: Traveling helps people see life from a different perspective.

Advocate:	She is an advocate for women's rights.
Pedagogical:	New pedagogical methods improve classroom learning.
Alignment:	The new syllabus is in alignment with global standards.
Innovation:	Technology companies rely on innovation to succeed.
Critical thinking:	Critical thinking helps students analyze problems effectively.
Entrepreneurship:	Entrepreneurship encourages individuals to start their own businesses.
Competencies:	Employers look for workers with strong competencies in communication.
Informed:	An informed decision is based on facts and research.
Transformative:	Education has a transformative impact on society.
Prerequisite:	A high school diploma is a prerequisite for university admission.
Think outside the box:	Schools encourage students to think outside the box.
Take the lead:	Schools must take the lead in promoting critical thinking.
Stay ahead of the curve:	Digital literacy helps students stay ahead of the curve.
Shape the future:	Quality education shapes the future of a nation.
Play a role in:	Teachers play a role in shaping the future of students.
Level the playing field:	Quality education levels the playing field for all students.
Lead to:	Investing in education leads to better job opportunities.
Lay the foundation:	Early childhood education lays the foundation for lifelong learning.
Knowledge is power:	Knowledge is power when it comes to making informed decisions.
Go hand in hand:	Education and economic development go hand in hand.
Gain knowledge:	Students must gain knowledge to succeed in life.
Foster growth:	Education fosters growth in various industries.
Equip with:	Schools equip students with critical thinking skills.
Drive innovation:	Quality education drives innovation in technology.
Contribute to:	Educated individuals contribute to economic growth.
Come together:	Schools help diverse communities come together.
Bridge the gap:	Education bridges the gap between rich and poor.
Break the cycle:	Education helps break the cycle of poverty.
At the heart of:	Education is at the heart of national progress.
A stepping stone:	Education is a stepping stone to success.

Lesson (10)

The Silent Predator and the Majestic Prey-Snow Leopard and Markhor

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

1. **Why are snow leopards rarely seen by humans?**

Ans. Snow leopards are rarely seen by humans because of their elusive nature and solitary lifestyle.

2. **What do markhors eat?**

Ans. Markhors are herbivore and live on vegetation. They mostly feed on grass, shrubs, and leaves.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. **Why is the predator-prey relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor important for the ecosystem?**

Ans. The predator-prey relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor is important as the snow leopard controls the markhor population, preventing overgrazing and helping maintain a healthy environment.

2. **How do the snow leopard and the markhor's adaptations help them survive in the mountains?**

Ans. Snow leopards have paws for walking on snow and tails for balance, while markhors have hooves to climb cliffs and coats that change with the seasons.

3. What are the benefits and potential concerns of community-led conservation programmes like trophy hunting?

Ans. These programs bring money for conservation but may lead to overhunting if not properly managed.

4. What might happen to the mountain ecosystem if either the snow leopard or the markhor disappeared?

Ans. Without the snow leopard, herbivores like the markhor would overpopulate, and without the markhor, mountain plants would suffer.

5. How do human activities like poaching and habitat destruction threaten the balance between the snow leopard and the markhor?

Ans. Poaching and habitat destruction have reduced population of both the species. Markhors have been hunted for their valuable horns, while snow leopards have been killed by herders trying to protect their livestock.

6. How is the markhor adapted to living in mountainous regions?

Ans. The markhor has hooves for climbing and a coat that changes to keep it warm in winter and cool in summer.

7. What more can be done to raise awareness about protecting endangered species like the snow leopard and the markhor?

Ans. More education, media campaigns, and local programs can teach people the importance of protecting these animals.

8. How did the description of the snow leopard and the markhor impact your understanding of these animals and their environment?

Ans. The description of the snow leopard and the markhor helped me understand how the snow leopard and markhor are specially adapted to their harsh mountain habitats and how important they are to the ecosystem.

Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Choose the word with correct spelling.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) Pinnacle | (B) Pinacle | (C) Pynacle | (D) Pinnakal |
| 2. (A) Predator | (B) Preditor | (C) Predetor | (D) Preyator |
| 3. (A) Himalayas | (B) Himilayas | (C) Himmalayas | (D) Himalyeas |
| 4. (A) Adapted | (B) Adaptted | (C) Adeppted | (D) Adapdted |
| 5. (A) Fur-covered | (B) Furcouvered | (C) Furcouverd | (D) Furcovred |
| 6. (A) Roams | (B) Roms | (C) Romes | (D) Roms |
| 7. (A) Rugged | (B) Rugid | (C) Ruggid | (D) Ruggid |
| 8. (A) Markhor | (B) Morkhor | (C) Marcorh | (D) Markhor |
| 9. (A) Surviving | (B) Survivinge | (C) Survivingg | (D) Survivingh |
| 10. (A) Modification | (B) Modifcation | (C) Modafication | (D) Modfication |
| 11. (A) Elusive | (B) Illusive | (C) Allusive | (D) Elicive |
| 12. (A) Venomous | (B) Venimous | (C) Venemus | (D) Venomos |
| 13. (A) Disturbing | (B) Disturbingg | (C) Distirbing | (D) Disturbbing |
| 14. (A) Stealthy | (B) Steelthy | (C) Stealthie | (D) Stealthly |
| 15. (A) Transformed | (B) Transfformed | (C) Transtorned | (D) Transfomed |
| 16. (A) Perched | (B) Pearchd | (C) Pearch | (D) Perchd |
| 17. (A) Depended | (B) Dependend | (C) Depended | (D) Dependant |
| 18. (A) Ledge | (B) Leddge | (C) Lege | (D) Ledg |
| 19. (A) Ecosystem | (B) Ecosistam | (C) Ecosysteme | (D) Ecosystem |
| 20. (A) Essential | (B) Essencial | (C) Essentail | (D) Essenciall |

Answers

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Pinnacle | 2. Predator | 3. Himalayas | 4. Adapted | 5. Fur-covered |
| 6. Roams | 7. Rugged | 8. Markhor | 9. Surviving | 10. Modification |
| 11. Elusive | 12. Venomous | 13. Disturbing | 14. Stealthy | 15. Transformed |
| 16. Perched | 17. Depended | 18. Ledge | 19. Ecosystem | 20. Essential |

☆ Choose the correct option:

- The synonym of "elusive" is:
(A) Simple, (B) Hard to grasp, (C) Bright, (D) Visible
- The word "pervasive" means:
(A) Limited, (B) Widespread, (C) Restrained, (D) Bounded
- The synonym of "ruin" is:
(A) Growth, (B) Success, (C) Destruction, (D) Creation
- The synonym of "gracious" is:
(A) Unkind, (B) Courteous, (C) Rude, (D) Harsh
- The word "preserve" means:
(A) Destroy, (B) Safeguard, (C) Damage, (D) Break
- The synonym of "sustainable" is:
(A) Fragile, (B) Viable, (C) Limited, (D) Declining
- The synonym of "hostile" is:
(A) Friendly, (B) Aggressive, (C) Peaceful, (D) Loving
- The synonym of "impressive" is:
(A) Ordinary, (B) Unremarkable, (C) Striking, (D) Boring
- The word "troubled" means:
(A) Peaceful, (B) Unsettled, (C) Joyful, (D) Happy
- What is the synonym of "maintain"?
(A) Disrupt, (B) Preserve, (C) Abandon, (D) Destroy
- Snow leopards are highly adapted to their mountains habitats: The meaning of the underlined word is:
(A) adjusted (B) rejected (C) confused (D) alone
- However, human activities have upset this delicate balance: The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) sensitive (B) strong (C) hard (D) powerful
- The revenue generated is used for wildlife conservation: The meaning of the underlined word is:
(A) destruction (B) ruined (C) protection (D) killing
- Despite these successes, both the species remain vulnerable. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) safe (B) unsafe (C) secure (D) developed
- What might be the long-term impact on the ecosystem if the snow leopard were to become extinct?
(A) The population of herbivores like the markhor would increase, leading to overgrazing
(B) The markhor population would decrease due to a lack of protection
(C) The ecosystem would become healthier without predators.
(D) The environment would remain unchanged

16. How do community-based conservation efforts, such as trophy hunting, benefit both wildlife and local people?

- (A) They reduce human-wildlife conflict by eliminating predators.
 (B) They generate income for locals and fund wildlife protection efforts.
 (C) They help introduce foreign species into local ecosystems.
 (D) They allow uncontrolled hunting, reducing animal populations.

Answers

1. Hard to grasp, 2. Widespread, 3. Destruction, 4. Courteous,
 5. Safeguard, 6. Viable 7. Aggressive, 8. Striking, 9. Unsettled,
 10. Preserve, 11. adjusted 12. sensitive 13. protection 14. unsafe
 15. The population of herbivores like the markhor would increase, leading to overgrazing
 16. They generate income for locals and fund wildlife protection efforts.

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. In the phrase "high-altitude regions," the hyphen is used to:

- (A) Separate two independent clauses (B) Join an adjective and a noun
 (C) Connect two words to form a compound adjective
 (D) Indicate possession

2. Which of the following is a hyphenated noun?

- (A) Snow leopard (B) Human activities
 (C) Trophy-hunting (D) Markhor population

3. In the phrase "well-covered paws," the word "well-covered" functions as:

- (A) A noun (B) A verb (C) A hyphenated adjective (D) An adverb

4. What is the function of the hyphen in "fur-covered paws"?

- (A) To form a compound adjective (B) To separate two independent clauses
 (C) To indicate past tense (D) To make a plural noun

5. What is the meaning of "high-altitude" in the phrase "high-altitude regions"?

- (A) Densely populated (B) Located at a great height
 (C) Cold and dry (D) Remote and isolated

6. What does the hyphen indicate in "snow-covered mountains"?

- (A) It connects a compound adjective (B) It shows past tense
 (C) It creates a plural noun (D) It replaces a comma

7. Fill in the blank with appropriate word. "We don't have _____ money to buy that car".

- (A) high (B) enough (C) tough (D) rough

8. Fill in the blank with appropriate word. "We played outside _____ it was drizzling."

- (A) throw (B) though (C) through (D) thought

9. Fill in the blank with appropriate word. "He had a severe _____ throughout the day."

- (A) rough (B) tough (C) cough (D) dough

Answers

1. Connect two words to form a compound adjective
 2. Trophy-hunting 3. A hyphenated adjective 4. To form a compound adjective
 5. Located at a great height 6. It connects a compound adjective
 7. enough 8. though 9. cough

☆ Translate the paragraph into Urdu.

1. The snow leopard is one of the most elusive animals on the planet. With its thick, spotted coat and piercing blue eyes, it blends perfectly with the rocky mountains. Often referred to as the "Ghost of the Mountains," the snow leopard roams at altitudes as high as 5,500 metres, surviving the cold with its

dense fur and muscular build.

برفانی چیتا کرہ ارض کے سب سے مشکل الحصول (شکار کے لیے) جانوروں میں سے ایک ہے۔ اپنی موٹی، دھاری دار جلد (کھال) اور چھپنے والی نیلی آنکھوں کے ساتھ، یہ بھتریلے پہاڑوں میں بالکل گھل مل جاتا ہے۔ اکثر اسے پہاڑوں کا بھوت کہا جاتا ہے، برفانی چیتا 5,500 میٹر کی بلندی پر گھومتا ہے، اپنی گھنی فرائ اور پٹھوں کی ساخت کی وجہ سے سردی سے بچ جاتا ہے۔

Simple English: The snow leopard is one of the mysterious animals to spot on Earth. With its thick, spotted fur and bright blue eyes, it blends easily into the rocky mountains. Often called the 'Ghost of the Mountains,' it lives at heights of up to 5,500 meters, staying warm in the cold with its thick fur and strong body.

2. The snow leopard's primary prey is the markhor, though it also hunts ibex and wild sheep. As a top predator in the ecosystem, it plays a crucial role in maintaining the natural balance. If the snow leopard were to disappear, it would create a ripple effect, disturbing the populations of other animals and the overall health of the mountain environment.

برفانی چیتے کا بنیادی شکار مارخور ہے، اگرچہ یہ آئی بیکس اور جنگلی بھیڑوں کا بھی شکار کرتا ہے۔ ماحولیاتی نظام میں ایک اعلیٰ شکاری کی حیثیت سے، یہ قدرتی توازن کو برقرار رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ اگر برفانی چیتا غائب ہو جاتا تو یہ تغیراتی اثر پیدا ہو کر دوسرے جانوروں کی آبادی اور پہاڑوں کے ماحول کی مجموعی صحت کو متاثر کرتا۔

Simple English: The snow leopard primarily hunts the markhor, but it also preys on ibex and wild sheep. As a top predator in its ecosystem, it plays an important role in keeping the natural balance intact. If the snow leopards were to vanish, it would trigger a chain reaction, upsetting the populations of other animals and harming the health of the mountain environment.

3. The markhor is a herbivore, feeding on grasses, shrubs, and leaves. Living at altitudes of up to 3,600 metres, these animals are often seen perched on narrow ledges, grazing on vegetation. Males are known for their long, twisted horns, which can grow up to 1.5 metres.

مارخور ایک سبزی خور ہے جو گھاس، جھاڑیوں اور پتوں کو کھاتا ہے۔ 3,600 میٹر تک کی اونچائی پر رہنے والے یہ جانور اکثر تنگ کناروں پر بیٹھے، سبزہ کھاتے ہوئے دیکھے جاتے ہیں۔ زراپے لمبے، مڑے ہوئے سینگوں کے لیے مشہور ہیں، جو 1.5 میٹر تک بڑھ سکتے ہیں۔

Simple English: The markhor is a plant-eater, consuming grasses, shrubs, and leaves. Found at heights of up to 3,600 meters, these animals are commonly spotted resting on narrow ledges, feeding on plants. Males are famous for their long, spiral-shaped horns, which can reach up to 1.5 meters in length.

4. The name "markhor" means "snake-eater" in Persian, a reference to the twisting horns that resemble coiled snakes. The markhor holds a special place in Pakistan's cultural and environmental heritage, but like the snow leopard, it has faced numerous challenges.

فارسی زبان میں مارخور، نام کا مطلب 'سناپ کھانے والا' ہے، یہ لکھاتے ہوئے سینگوں کا حوالہ ہے جو کندلی والے سانپوں سے ملتے جلتے ہیں۔ مارخور کو پاکستان کے ثقافتی اور ماحولیاتی ورثے میں ایک خاص مقام حاصل ہے لیکن برفانی چیتے کی طرح اسے بے شمار چیلنجز کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے۔

Simple English: The name "markhor" means "snake-eater" in Persian because its twisted horns look like coiled snakes. The markhor is important to Pakistan's culture and environment, but like the snow leopard, it has faced many challenges.

5. Thanks to the efforts to reduce human-leopard conflict by which an improvement in the numbers of snow leopard has also been seen. By compensating herders who lose livestock due to snow leopard attacks and raising awareness of the species' importance, conservationists have reduced the killings of these endangered cats.

انسانوں اور چیتے کے تصادم کو کم کرنے کی کوششوں کی بدولت برفانی چیتے کی تعداد میں بھی بہتری دیکھی گئی ہے۔ برفانی چیتے کے حملوں کی وجہ سے مویشی کھونے والے چرواہوں کو معاوضہ دے کر اور نسل کی اہمیت کے بارے میں بیداری پیدا کر کے تحفظ پسندوں نے ان خطرے سے دوچار چیتوں کی ہلاکتوں کو کم کیا ہے۔

Simple English: Due to efforts to reduce human-leopard conflicts, the number of snow leopards has

improved. By compensating herders who lose livestock to snow leopard attacks and educating people about the importance of the species, conservationists have lowered the killing of these endangered animals.

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.

Turn the tide: Efforts to protect the snow leopard are helping to turn the tide against extinction.

The tip of the iceberg: Illegal hunting is just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to wildlife threats.

Sustainable: Trophy hunting is managed in a sustainable way to protect markhors.

Rippling: The disappearance of a species causes a rippling effect in the ecosystem.

Rely on: Snow leopards rely on markhors as a primary food source.

Regulations: There are strict regulations for hunting markhors.

Prey: The markhor is the main prey of the snow leopard.

Prevent (something) from happening: Protecting habitats helps prevent these species from becoming extinct.

Poaching: Poaching of markhors for their horns is illegal.

Play a role in: The snow leopard plays a role in maintaining the balance of the ecosystem.

Keep in check: Snow leopards help keep the markhor population in check.

Incentive: Local people get an incentive to protect wildlife through conservation funds.

In the wild: Snow leopards are rarely seen in the wild due to their elusive nature.

Illegal: Illegal hunting is a major threat to wildlife.

Hold a special place (in something): The markhor holds a special place in Pakistan's cultural heritage.

Heritage: Protecting these animals is part of Pakistan's natural heritage.

Herbivore: The markhor is a herbivore, meaning it only eats plants.

Habitat: The natural habitat of the snow leopard is in high mountains.

Go hand in hand: Wildlife conservation and community development go hand in hand.

Give back: Trophy hunting programs allow local people to give back to conservation efforts.

Erosion: Markhors prevent soil erosion by maintaining vegetation.

Come together: Conservationists and local communities have come together to protect these animals.

Camouflage: The leopard's fur provides perfect camouflage against the snow.

Blend in: The snow leopard's fur helps it blend in with the rocky landscape.

Biodiversity: The mountains are rich in biodiversity, with many different species.

Balance: The long tail of the snow leopard helps it maintain balance.

Awareness: Raising awareness helps people understand the importance of conservation.

At risk: Without conservation efforts, both species would be at risk of extinction.

Adapted: The markhor is adapted to climbing steep rocks easily.

A ripple effect: The extinction of the snow leopard would create a ripple effect in the ecosystem.

A race against time: Protecting the snow leopard is a race against time due to habitat destruction.

A delicate balance: The relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor is a delicate balance.



Lesson (11)**The Dear Departed (One-Act Play)**

Short Answer Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.

☆ Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think the room looks like?

Ans. The room is modest and functional. It reflects the middle - class status of the family.

Exercise (Short Answer Questions)

1. What do the actions and words of Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Jordan reveal about their true motivations? How do these motivations influence their behaviour throughout the play?

Ans: Their actions show they are greedy and selfish. They care more about Mr. Merryweather's things than his feelings. Their motivations change their attitudes like when they come to know about the premium.

2. How does the conflict over Mr. Merryweather's possessions drive the plot of the play? What does this conflict reveal about the characters' values and priorities?

Ans: The fight for Merryweather's things drives the story and shows how materialistic they are. It reveals their lack of love for him.

3. In what ways does Stanley Houghton use satire to criticize family dynamics and social values in the play? How effective is this approach in conveying his message?

Ans: The play exaggerates the characters' greed and selfishness to mock how families fight over wealth. So he uses satire to convey his message effectively.

4. How does the play challenge the traditional idea of family unity and affection? What does The Dear Departed suggest about the nature of family ties when material wealth is involved?

Ans: It shows that money can break family bonds. The characters' actions prove their love for wealth is stronger than for each other.

5. What role does the clock on the mantelpiece play in the story? How might it symbolize the characters' attitude towards time, routine, or even inheritance?

Ans: The clock represents greed and the passing of meaningful family time. It shows how they value things over people. When the clock strikes 6, it shows a waking call for them that their greed has exposed.

6. How does Victoria's character differ from the adults' around her? What does her perspective tell us about the younger generation's view of the family's behaviour?

Ans: Victoria is innocent and honest, unlike the selfish adults. Her disapproval highlights their bad behavior. She is honest and rejects double-standard.

7. How do the characters display hypocrisy throughout the play? What are some examples where their words contradict their actions?

Ans: They pretend to care about Mr. Merryweather but only want his things. Their actions contradict their words. For example, both the sisters, Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Jordan speak about their duties as daughters but instead of mourning they argue over their father's belongings.

8. How does the setting of the play - a single, confined living room - affect the way the characters interact with each other? What might this confined space suggest about the nature of their relationships?

Ans: The small space forces the family to confront each other. It symbolizes how their relationships are trapped by greed.

9. How does Stanley Houghton organise the sequence of events in The Dear Departed to build tension and reveal the characters' true motives?

Ans: The play starts calmly and grows into arguments over inheritance. This reveals their selfishness step by step.

10. How do the themes of The Dear Departed remain relevant in modern society? Can you think of contemporary examples where materialism impacts family relationships in a similar way?

Ans: Yes, the theme of play remains relevant as families still fight over money and possessions. The play reflects modern problems with materialism and family ties.

**Multiple Choice Questions developed according to the New Examination Techniques
(Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analytical and Conceptual) of the Education Department.**

☆ Choose the word with correct spelling.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) Snug | (B) Snugg | (C) Snuggie | (D) Sng |
| 2. (A) Aplogise | (B) Apologise | (C) Appoligise | (D) Apolojize |
| 3. (A) Transfered | (B) Transfixed | (C) Transfiksed | (D) Tranfixed |
| 4. (A) Buruo | (B) Buerau | (C) Bureau | (D) Buero |
| 5. (A) Resentfuely | (B) Ressentfully | (C) Resentfully | (D) Resentfully |
| 6. (A) Synchronize | (B) Synchronized | (C) Syncronized | (D) Sinchronized |
| 7. (A) Consternation | (B) Consterntion | (C) Conssternation | (D) Consterantion |
| 8. (A) Malecious | (B) Mallicious | (C) Malicious | (D) Malishous |
| 9. (A) Ceremonny | (B) Ceremony | (C) Cerimony | (D) Seremony |
| 10. (A) Acknowledgment | (B) Acknowlegment | (C) Aknowledgement | (D) Aknowladgment |
| 11. (A) Delicatae | (B) Deliket | (C) Delicate | (D) Delikate |
| 12. (A) Interprete | (B) Interpret | (C) Interperate | (D) Interpretate |
| 13. (A) Preferance | (B) Preference | (C) Prefferance | (D) Preferense |
| 14. (A) Excited | (B) Exited | (C) Exicited | (D) Exiciteded |
| 15. (A) EnthusiasTtic | (B) Enthusiastic | (C) Enthusiasstic | (D) Enthusistic |
| 16. (A) RecollecTt | (B) Recollect | (C) Recollecte | (D) Recollect |
| 17. (A) Humerous | (B) Humourous | (C) Humorous | (D) Hummorous |
| 18. (A) Vindictive | (B) Vindiktive | (C) Vendictive | (D) Vindictave |
| 19. (A) Spectators | (B) Specttators | (C) Spectatars | (D) Spectetors |
| 20. (A) Consciaence | (B) Conciensce | (C) Conscious | (D) Conshience |
| 21. (A) Inquirey | (B) Enquiry | (C) Inquairy | (D) Inqiury |
| 22. (A) Management | (B) Manegement | (C) Mannagement | (D) Maneggment |
| 23. (A) Disapointment | (B) Disappointment | (C) Dissapointment | (D) Dissappointment |
| 24. (A) MatrimoNny | (B) Matrimony | (C) Matremony | (D) Matremonie |
| 25. (A) FaCscinated | (B) Fasinatted | (C) Fascinaated | (D) Fascinated |
| 26. (A) Unneccessary | (B) Unnecessary | (C) Unncessary | (D) Unnecessary |
| 27. (A) Intrigued | (B) Intreagued | (C) Intrigued | (D) Intreeged |
| 28. (A) MiscChief | (B) Misschief | (C) Mischief | (D) Mischiefe |
| 29. (A) Adjustaed | (B) Adjusted | (C) Adjuested | (D) Adjustted |
| 30. (A) Accomplish | (B) Acomplish | (C) Accomplishh | (D) Acompleesh |

Answers

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Snug | 2. Apologise | 3. Transfixed | 4. Bureau |
| 5. Resentfully | 6. Synchronized | 7. Consternation | 8. Malicious |
| 9. Ceremony | 10. Acknowledgment | 11. Delicate | 12. Interpret |
| 13. Preference | 14. Excited | 15. Enthusiastic | 16. Recollect |
| 17. Humorous | 18. Vindictive | 19. Spectators | 20. Conscious |
| 21. Enquiry | 22. Management | 23. Disappointment | 24. Matrimony |
| 25. Fascinated | 26. Unnecessary | 27. Intrigued | 28. Mischief |
| 29. Adjusted | 30. Accomplish | | |

☆ Choose the correct option.

- The synonym of "snug" is:
(A) Warm (B) Comfortable (C) Tidy (D) Restless
- The synonym of "wandering" is:
(A) Dreaming (B) Roaming (C) Confused (D) Traveling
- The word "refined" means:
(A) Fancy (B) Smoggy (C) Elegant (D) Complicated

4. The meaning of "overdue" is:
(A) paid (B) Pending (C) Forgotten (D) Expired
5. The meaning of "timidly" is:
(A) Shyly (B) Boldly (C) Loudly (D) Quickly
6. The synonym of "artistic" is:
(A) Beautiful (B) Creative (C) Second-hand (D) Valuable
7. The antonym of "silly" is:
(A) Serious (B) Foolish (C) Wise (D) Confident
8. The synonym of "vigorous" is:
(A) Weak (B) Energetic (C) Angry (D) Old
9. The meaning of "chuckling" is:
(A) Weeping (B) Laughing (C) Sobbing (D) Muttering
10. The synonym of "snappishly" is:
(A) Harshly (B) Gently (C) Confidently (D) Calmly
11. The meaning of "promptly" is:
(A) Usually (B) Reluctantly (C) Carelessly (D) Quickly
12. The antonym of "reluctantly" is:
(A) Happily (B) Unwillingly (C) Hesitatingly (D) Uncertainly
13. What is the synonym of "surveying":
(A) Scanning (B) Ignoring (C) Admiring (D) Cleaning
14. What is the synonym of "resentfully":
(A) Calmly (B) Gladly (C) Nervously (D) bitterly
15. The word "malicious" means:
(A) Spiteful (B) Kind (C) Mischievous (D) Angry
16. The meaning of "robbery" is:
(A) Theft (B) Mischief (C) Sacrifice (D) Error
17. The meaning of "flabbergasted" is:
(A) Happy (B) Shocked (C) Angry (D) Confident
18. The synonym of "consternation" is:
(A) Distress (B) Peace (C) Comfort (D) Triumph
19. The synonym of "thumping" is:
(A) Wiping (B) Cleaning (C) Writing (D) hitting
20. The synonym of "alter" is:
(A) Ignore (B) Approve (C) Change (D) Sign
21. How you can gallivanting about in the street with your grandfather lying dead and cold upstairs. The underlined word means:
(A) roaming (B) settled (C) resting (D) running
22. We could put that shabby old chest of drawers upstairs where the bureau is now. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) new (B) bright (C) dilapidated (D) crystal
23. I thought we'd pinched them. The underlined word means:
(A) purchased (B) bought (C) stolen (D) sold
24. Victoria ushers in Ben and Mrs. Jordan. The meaning of the underlined word is:
(A) guides (B) goes out (C) calls somebody at (D) enters
25. He has a bright, chirpy little voice. The synonym of the underlined word is:
(A) sad (B) cheerful (C) gloomy (D) lonely
26. What does the behavior of Mr. Slater and Mrs. Jordan primarily reveal about their characters?
(A) They are affectionate and caring daughters.
(B) They value material wealth over family bonds.
(C) They respect their father's memory and legacy.
(D) They are indifferent to their father's possessions.
27. Why is the setting of a single room (the living room) significant in the play?
(A) It highlights the family's financial struggles.
(B) It creates an intimate space where the characters' true natures are revealed.
(C) It allows for more dramatic costume changes.
(D) It serves as a symbol of the family's closeness and unity.
28. How does Stanley Houghton use satire in the "The Dear Departed"?
(A) to exaggerate the family's love for each other.
(B) to humorously criticize the characters' hypocrisy and greed

(C) to create tension and suspense among the characters

(D) to present a tragic view of death and mourning

29. The antonym of "Shabby" is:

(A) cooperative (B) elegant (C) jolly (D) sincere

30. The antonym of "impassive" is:

(A) greedy (B) fast (C) cowardly (D) expressive

31. The antonym of "delicate" is:

(A) passionate (B) loyal (C) tough (D) robust

32. The antonym of "precocious" is:

(A) gifted (B) advanced (C) talented (D) belated

33. The antonym of "heartiness" is:

(A) indifference (B) enthusiasm (C) friendliness (D) cheerfulness

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Comfortable | 2. Roaming | 3. elegant | 4. Pending | 5. Shyly |
| 6. Creative | 7. Wise | 8. Energetic | 9. laughing | 10. Harshly |
| 11. quickly | 12. Happily | 13. Scanning | 14. bitterly | 15. Mischievous |
| 16. Theft | 17. shocked | 18. Distress | 19. hitting | 20. change |
| 21. roaming | 22. dilapidated | 23. stolen | 24. guides | 25. cheerful |
| 26. They value material wealth over family bonds. | 27. It creates an intimate space where the characters' true natures are revealed. | 28. to humorously criticize the characters' hypocrisy and greed | 29. elegant | 30. expressive |
| 31. tough | 32. belated | 33. indifference | | |

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

1. Convert into direct speech:

She said that she was going to the market.

- (A) She says, "I am going to the market." (B) She said, "I was going to the market."
(C) She said, "I am going to the market." (D) She said, "She is going to the market."

2. Identify the correct indirect speech:

He said, "I can solve this problem."

- (A) He said that he could solve that problem. (B) He said that he can solve this problem.
(C) He said that I could solve this problem. (D) He said that he is solving the problem.

3. Convert into indirect speech:

She said, "I have completed my homework."

- (A) She said that she had completed her homework.
(B) She said that she has completed her homework.
(C) She said that I had completed my homework.
(D) She said that she completed her homework.

4. Convert into direct speech:

He said that he had been working since morning.

- (A) He said, "I was working since morning."
(B) He said, "I had been working since morning."
(C) He said, "I have been working since morning."
(D) He said, "He had been working since morning."

5. Convert into direct speech:

She asked me if I knew her name.

- (A) She said, "Do you know my name?" (B) She asked, "Did you knew my name?"
(C) She asked, "Did you know her name?" (D) She said, "Do you knew my name?"

6. Identify the correct indirect speech:

He said, "I may visit the museum tomorrow."

- (A) He said that he may visit the museum tomorrow.
(B) He said that he might visit the museum the next day.
(C) He said that he can visit the museum the next day.
(D) He said that he might visit the museum tomorrow.

7. Convert into indirect speech:

She said, "Where is your house?"

- (A) She asked where is my house. (B) She asked where was my house.
(C) She asked where my house was. (D) She asked where my house is.

8. Convert into direct speech:

He told me that he had lost his keys.

- (A) He said, "I lost my keys." (B) He said, "I had lost my keys."

- (C) He said, "He had lost his keys." (D) He said, "I have lost my keys."
9. **Identify the correct indirect speech:**
She said, "I must finish this work today."
 (A) She said that she must finish that work today.
 (B) She said that she must finish this work that day.
 (C) She said that she had to finish that work that day.
 (D) She said that she must have finished the work that day.
10. **Convert into indirect speech:**
He said, "I was sleeping when you called."
 (A) He said that he had been sleeping when I called.
 (B) He said that he was sleeping when I called.
 (C) He said that he has been sleeping when I called.
 (D) He said that he was sleeping when I had called.
11. **Convert into direct speech:**
She asked if I had completed the project.
 (A) She said, "Did you completed the project?"
 (B) She asked, "Had you complete the project?"
 (C) She said, "Have you completed the project?"
 (D) She asked, "Did you had completed the project?"
12. **Convert into indirect speech:**
They said, "We will help you."
 (A) They said that they will help me. (B) They said that they helped me.
 (C) They said that they would help me. (D) They said that they had helped me.
13. **Convert into indirect speech:**
The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."
 (A) The teacher said that honesty was the best policy.
 (B) The teacher said that honesty had been the best policy.
 (C) The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
 (D) The teacher said that honesty will be the best policy.
14. **Identify the correct indirect speech:**
She said, "I do not like spicy food."
 (A) She said that she did not like spicy food.
 (B) She said that she does not like spicy food.
 (C) She said that I do not like spicy food.
 (D) She said that she had not liked spicy food.
15. **Convert into direct speech:**
He asked me where I was going.
 (A) He said to me, "Where are you going?" (B) He said to me, "Where you are going?"
 (C) He said to me, "Where were you going?" (D) He said to me, "Where am I going?"
16. **Identify the correct indirect speech:**
He said, "My brother is playing football."
 (A) He said that his brother is playing football.
 (B) He said that his brother was playing football.
 (C) He said that my brother is playing football.
 (D) He said that his brother has been playing football.

Answers

1. She said, "I am going to the market." 2. He said that he could solve that problem.
 3. She said that she had completed her homework. 4. He said, "I had been working since morning."
 5. She said, "Do you know my name?"
 6. He said that he might visit the museum the next day. 7. She asked where my house was.
 8. He said, "I have lost my keys." 9. She said that she had to finish that work that day.
 10. He said that he had been sleeping when I called. 11. She said, "Have you completed the project?"
 12. They said that they would help me. 13. The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
 14. She said that she did not like spicy food. 15. He said to me, "Where are you going?"
 16. He said that his brother was playing football.

★ Translate the paragraph into Urdu.

1. **Mrs. Slater:** In the kitchen; but you want a new pair, those old ones, are nearly worn out. (Nearly breaking down.) You don't seem to realize what it's costing me to bear up like I am doing. My heart's fit to break when I see the little trifles that belonged to grandfather lying

around, and think he'll never use them again. (Briskly) Here! You'd better wear these slippers of grandfather's now. It's lucky he'd just got a new pair-

مسز سلیٹر: باورچی خانے میں؛ لیکن آپ ایک نیا جوڑا چاہتے ہیں، وہ پرانے جوتے، تقریباً ٹوٹ گئے ہیں۔ (تقریباً ٹوٹ رہے ہیں۔) آپ کو یہ احساس نہیں ہوتا کہ مجھے یہ برداشت کرنے کی کیا قیمت پڑ رہی ہے جیسے میں کر رہی ہوں۔ میرا دل ٹوٹنے کے لیے تیار ہے جب نانا جی کی چھوٹی چھوٹی چیزیں جو ان کی ملکیت ہیں ارد گرد پڑی ہوئی دیکھتی ہوں اور میں سوچتی ہوں کہ وہ انہیں دوبارہ کبھی استعمال نہیں کریں گے۔ (تیزی سے) یہاں! بہتر ہے کہ آپ نانا جی کی یہ چنپل اب پہن لیں۔ یہ خوش قسمتی ہے کہ انھوں نے ابھی ایک نیا جوڑا لیا تھا۔

Simple English: Mrs. Slater: In the kitchen; but you need new slippers your old ones are almost finished. (She nearly starts crying.) You don't know how hard it is for me to act strong. It hurts my heart when I look at grandpa's little things and remember he will never use them again. (Hastily) Here, put on these grandpa's slippers. Fortunately, he had recently bought a new pair.

2 Ben (suddenly) Hist! Listen.

بین: (اچانک) خاموش! سنو۔

(They look at the door. A slight chuckling is heard outside. The door opens, revealing an old man clad in a faded but gay dressing-gown. He is in his stocking feet. Although over seventy he is vigorous and well coloured; his bright, malicious eyes twinkle under his heavy, reddish-grey eyebrows. He is obviously either Grandfather Abel Merryweather or else his ghost.)

(وہ دروازے کی طرف دیکھتے ہیں۔ باہر ہلکی سی قہقہوں کی آواز سنائی دیتی ہے۔ دروازہ کھلتا ہے، جس سے ایک بوڑھا آدمی ظاہر ہوتا ہے جو دھندلے لیکن خوشنماڈرینگ گاؤن میں ملبوس ہے۔ اس نے پاؤں میں جرائیں پہنی ہیں۔ ستر سے زیادہ ہونے کے باوجود وہ مضبوط اور رنگین ہے۔ اس کی بھاری، سرخی مائل سرمئی بھنوں کے نیچے چمکدار، بدنیقی پرمئی آنکھیں چمکتی ہیں، وہ یقیناً نانا اہل میری ویدر ہے یا پھر اس کا بھوت۔)

Simple English: Ben: (All at once) Quiet! Listen. They stare at the door. They heard a little laugh from outside. The door opens. An old man comes in. He is wearing an old but bright coloured dressing-gown. He has no shoes on, only stockings. Even though he is over seventy, he looks strong and healthy. His sharp, playful eyes shine brightly under his thick, reddish-grey eyebrows. It is clear that he is grandfather Abel Merryweather himself or else his ghost.

3 Abel I don't want to be hard on anyone. I'll tell you what I'm going to do. Since your mother died, I've lived part of the time with you, 'Melia, and part with you, Lizzie. Well, I shall make a new will, leaving all my bits of things to whomever I'm living with when I die. How does that strike you?

اہل: میں کسی پر سخت دل ہونا نہیں چاہتا۔ میں آپ کو بتاؤں گا کہ میں کیا کرنے جا رہا ہوں۔ جب سے آپ کی والدہ کی وفات ہوئی ہے، میں نے آپ کے ساتھ کچھ وقت گزارا ہے، ملیا، اور آپ کے ساتھ کچھ وقت لیزی۔ ٹھیک ہے، میں ایک نئی وصیت بناؤں گا، جس کسی کے ساتھ رہوں گا جب میں مروں گا اپنی تمام چیزیں (وہیں) چھوڑ دوں گا۔ یہ آپ کو کیسا لگا؟

Simple English: Abel: I don't want to be unfair to anyone. So here's what I'll do. From the day your mother passed away, I've spent some time living with you, Amelia, and some time living with you, Lizzie. Now, I'll write a new will. All of my things will go to the person whom I am living with at the time of my death. What do you think about that?

☆ Use the following words / phrases / idioms in your sentences.

A heavy loss:	Losing his job was a heavy loss for him.
A near thing:	It was a near thing, but we managed to catch the train on time.
A pleasant surprise:	Finding an old friend was a pleasant surprise.
Acidly:	She acidly remarked that he was always late.
Affairs:	They met to discuss the affairs of the family.
Announcement:	The teacher made an announcement about the school holiday.
Announces:	The principal announces important news every morning.
At a loss:	She was at a loss for words.
Be off:	I'm off to school now.
Bear up:	She tried to bear up after hearing the sad news.
Behaved:	The teacher praised the students who behaved well in class.
Belongings:	She packed all her belongings before moving to a new house.
Break down:	She broke down when she heard about her friend's accident.
Break into:	A thief broke into the house last night.
Complacent:	He was too complacent and did not prepare for the test.
Confirm:	The doctor will confirm if she is healthy after the check-up.
Confused:	She was confused by the difficult math problem.

Contemplating:	He sat by the window, contemplating his future.
Delicate:	The glass vase is very delicate, so handle it with care.
Disappointed:	He was disappointed when he did not win the prize.
Dressed to the nines:	She was dressed to the nines for the wedding.
Drive a hard bargain:	The shopkeeper drove a hard bargain, so I had to pay more.
Etiquette:	It is good etiquette to say "thank you."
Excuse:	He gave an excuse for not completing his homework.
Fast enough:	She ran fast enough to catch the bus.
Furtively:	She furtively took a cookie from the jar.
Gallivant about:	Instead of doing homework, Tom was gallivanting about in the park.
Get up:	He got up early in the morning.
Give way:	She gave way to her emotions and started crying.
Go on:	Please go on with your story.
Greedy:	The greedy man wanted more money even though he was already rich.
Grudgingly:	He grudgingly agreed to help.
Hang it!:	Hang it! I forgot my keys at home.
Hard bargain:	The landlord always drives a hard bargain when renting out apartments.
Have one's eye on something:	I have my eye on a new phone.
In black:	They were all in black at the funeral.
In the family:	Artistic talent runs in the family.
Inherit:	He will inherit his grandfather's house when he turns 18.
Keep away:	Keep away from the fire; it's dangerous.
Landlady:	The landlady of the building collects rent every month.
Look at:	She looked at the picture on the wall.
Make a start:	Let's make a start on our project.
Make up:	She made up an excuse for being late.
Mourning:	The family was in deep mourning after the loss.
Move out:	They moved out the old furniture before painting the room.
Ostentatiously:	He ostentatiously showed off his expensive watch.
Out of his senses:	He was shouting as if he was out of his senses.
Over the moon:	She was over the moon after winning the game.
Permission:	You need permission from your parents to go on the school trip.
Perplexed:	I was perplexed by the difficult question.
Planning:	We are planning a picnic for next Sunday.
Premium:	I pay a monthly premium for my health insurance.
Put on:	She put on her new dress for the party.
Put up with:	I cannot put up with loud noise.
Quarrelled:	The two friends quarrelled over a small issue.
Reaction:	His reaction to the good news was full of joy.
Regrettable:	It was a regrettable mistake that cost them the game.
Reject:	She had to reject the job offer because it was too far from home.
Relative:	My aunt is my closest relative after my parents.
Set foot:	He never set foot in that house again after the argument.
Sharp as a needle:	The lawyer was sharp as a needle during the trial.
Shocked:	I was shocked to see my friend after so many years.
Sniffing:	She was sniffing because of her cold.
Solemnly:	The priest solemnly led the prayer.
Speak one's mind:	He always speaks his mind without fear.
Stupefied:	I was stupefied by the magician's trick.
Sudden:	There was a sudden noise in the middle of the night.
Surprised:	She was surprised when her family threw her a birthday party.
Take a long time:	It took a long time to finish the project.
Take off:	He took off his coat when he entered the house.
Take up:	She took up painting as a hobby.
Think over:	She thought over the job offer before accepting it.

Review 2: Unit 7-11

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you think the advice given in If- is relevant in today's world? Why or why not?

Ans. Yes, the poem's advice on staying strong, calm, and wise is still helpful in today's world.

2. How has globalisation influenced the spread of cultural practices and traditions across the world? Can you provide examples of this cultural exchange?

Ans. Globalization spreads cultural practices, like the worldwide popularity of sushi and Bollywood movies.

3. Identify the main problems faced by the snow leopard and the markhor populations. What solutions have been implemented to address these problems, and how effective do you think they are?

Ans. Snow leopards face poaching and habitat loss, while markhor is hunted. Protected areas and anti-poaching efforts help a little.

4. What does the title "The Dear Departed" suggest about the play's theme, and how is it ironic in the context of the story?

Ans. The title suggests that the family cares more about belongings than the death of their loved one and it is ironic because they get nothing in the end and lose their respect as well.

5. What role does humour play in The Dear Departed? How does Houghton use humour to convey serious themes like family conflict and hypocrisy?

Ans. Humor shows the family's greed and selfishness, making serious issues like conflict and dishonesty easier to understand.

A. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate conjunctions from the given options.

1. We can go to the beach _____ we can visit the museum, (and / or / but)

2. He missed the bus _____ he woke up late, (because / so / although)

3. _____ you finish your homework; you cannot go outside. (If / So / Until)

4. Neither Ali _____ his sister wanted to join the game, (and / nor/ or)

5. She is tired _____ she kept working until midnight, (because/although/but)

Answers 1. or 2. because 3. Until 4. nor 5. but

B. Read each sentence carefully and determine whether it is a simple sentence or a complex sentence.

1. The cat sat on the windowsill and watched the birds.

2. Even though it was raining, the children continued to play outside.

3. He finished his homework before dinner.

4. Because she studied hard, Maria passed the exam with flying colours.

5. The sun set behind the mountains.

Answers 1. Simple sentence 2. Complex sentence 3. Complex sentence 4. Complex sentence 5. Simple sentence

C. Read each sentence carefully and change it from direct speech to indirect speech.

1. Sarah said, "I am going to the market."

2. The teacher said, "Have you completed your homework?"

3. Tahir said, "I will finish my project by tomorrow."

4. She said, "What a beautiful painting!"

5. Javed said, "When are we leaving for the trip?"

Answers 1. Sarah said that she was going to the market.
2. The teacher asked if we had completed our homework.
3. Tahir said that he would finish his project by the following day.
4. She exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful painting.
5. Javed asked when we were leaving for the trip.

fortune-tellers can be seen sitting on the footpath (پیدل چلنے کا راستہ) near (نزدیک) the courts and shrines (مزارات) of saints (صوفیا). They earn (کماتے ہیں) their bread and butter (روزی) by befooling (احق بناتے ہوئے) the simple people. They satisfy the illiterate people saying that they will get soon whatever they wish.

17. BASANT

This festival (تہوار) is celebrated in the second week (ہفتہ) of February. It is thought (تصور) that the winter season (موسم سرما) has ended. It is the festival of kite flying. It is very popular among the people. They compete (مقابلہ) with one another in kite flying. When a kite is cut, they shout with joy (خوشی سے چلانا) at their top of voice "Bo Katta." Kites of different colours and sizes are seen in the sky. Some people use bugles, beat (بجاتے ہیں) drums and raise slogans (نعرے لگاتے ہیں). People enjoy this festival with a great zeal (بہت زیادہ جوش و خروش). They use floodlights and fly kites at night. They invite (مدعو) their relatives to come to their city and share their joys. They provide them variety of food to eat. But this hobby is very dangerous (خطرناک). It is mere (محض، صرف) a wastage (ضیاع، نقصان) of time and money (رقم). Some children fall (گر جاتے ہیں) from (سے) the roofs (چھتوں) and become handicapped (اپانچ ہو جاتے ہیں). Sometimes, sharp, strong chemical coated and twisted threads of a kite cut throats of motor bike rider and they die. At some places, the metal string of a kite causes electrocutions and in this way some lives (جائیں) are lost (ضائع ہو جاتی ہیں). There are also power failures due to this metal string. Due to the dangerous outcomes of Basant it is banned totally. 'Basant' is no more celebrated anywhere in Pakistan.

18. A PICNIC

It was the month of July. Some of my friends arranged (انتظام کیا) a picnic party. The venue (جگہ) chosen for the party was Changa-Manga. We hired (کرایہ پر لی) a wagon and reached our destination at about 2 p.m. There were many green plots in front of us. The whole park was full with many visiting parties. We found a suitable (مناسب، موزوں) shady place (سایہ دار جگہ) in the park. We settled there. We were awfully (بہت) hungry (بھوکے). We spread (پھیلا یا) the dining sheet (دستر خوان) and took out the edibles (کھانے پینے کی اشیاء). We ate the food to our fill. We took rest (آرام کیا) for a while. Changa Manga is an artificial (مصنوعی) forest (جنگل). Special arrangements have been made for the recreation (تفریح) of the visitors. There is a beautiful lake (جھیل) in it. The bridges (پل) made over the lake are shaky and flexible (چمک دار). There is a big zoo in the forest in which

many animals have been kept. There are many tuck shops in the park. The special thing of this park is its circular Railway Train. The visitors (زارین، سیر کرنے والے) may have a complete visit of the whole forest by means (ذریعہ) of it. Now, it was evening. We got on the train. It passed through the thick forest. We enjoyed our picnic very much. We got on wagon and reached back. We enjoyed a lot.

19. A STREET QUARREL

Latif and Azeem live in the same street. One day, Latif's younger brother was playing with a ball. Azeem's brother snatched (چھینا) the ball and went to his house. Latif knocked (دستک دی) at the door of Azeem. When Azeem came out, Latif began to call his names. Soon (جلدی)، they began to exchange (تبادلہ کرنے کے) hot words (کرم الفاظ). Then, they used their fists (مٹھیاں کے) to blow (مارنے) each other. Latif gave a blow (مکامارا) to Azeem on his nose. It began to bleed (خون بہنے لگا). Some passers-by tried to sort out the matter (حل کرنا). Azeem threw a brick at Latif. His head began to bleed. He was taken to the hospital. He remained (رہا) there for a week. The old people of the streets gathered and brought them round. They again became friends. We should be calm and quiet and avoid (بچنا) to pick up a quarrel (جھگڑا کرنا).

20. A VISIT TO A HISTORICAL PLACE

A visit (سیر) to a historical (تاریخی) place means to peep (جھانکنا) into our past. It was Sunday. My friends Sobia, Rabia, Naila and Noviha came to me. We decided to visit the Tomb (مقبرہ) of Jhangir. This tomb is situated at Shahdara. It is four miles away from Lahore, on the right bank (دائیں کنارہ) of the river Ravi. We hired a taxi and reached the Tomb of Jhangir. We entered through the main gate. There were many grassy plots there. We saw a lot of shady (سایہ دار) trees there. Birds were chirping in the trees. The sight was very charming (دلکش). We were overjoyed. Flowers of different kinds and colours were growing in the flower beds. They were very fragrant (خوشبودار). A grand (شاندار) marble building (سنگ مرمر کی بنی ہوئی عمارت) stands in the garden. Jahangir the great Moghal emperor lies buried (دفن ہیں) in it. We offered (ادا کی) Fatiha there. A lofty minaret (مینار) stands at each corner (کونہ) of the building. We greatly admired the masons (معمار) of the past for their skill (مہارت) and intelligence. This great tomb was built by Shahjahan. Now we were tired (تھک چکے تھے) and hungry. We sat under a shady (سایہ دار) tree. We ate sweet cakes and fruit with tea. After it we took rest (آرام کیا) for an hour. Now, the sun was about to set. We hired a taxi and reached home.

21. A VISIT TO A ZOO

I visited the Lahore Zoo last Sunday, with my friends. We bought tickets and entered the Zoo. We saw the section (شعبہ) of beasts (پرندے و وحش). There were bears (ریچھ), foxes (کومڑ), jackals (گیدڑ) and wolves (بھیڑیئے). A gray bear was moving in his cage (پنجرہ). We heard the roar (دھڑا) of a lion. He was moving restlessly (بے چینی سے) in his cage. We went forward. We saw monkeys and baboons (بن ماس) jumping and dancing. Next to them were stags (بارہ سنگھ), deer (ہرن) and rabbits (خرگوش). On the other side, there were birds (پرندے). We saw pigeons (کبوتر), parrots (طوطے) and sparrows (چڑیا) of different colours. There was a big elephant (ہاتھی) too. It was eating sugarcane (گنا). A big crowd of children had gathered there. We saw ducks (بلیئیں), cranes (سارس), red and silver fish swimming in the pond. We enjoyed the visit very much.

22. ALLAMA IQBAL

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot on November 9, 1877. His forefathers (آباد اجداد) belonged to Kashmir. His father Sheikh Noor Muhammad was a religious (مذہبی) and pious (نیک) man. His mother Imam Bibi was also a pious lady. Their training (تربیت) deeply impressed (متاثر کیا، اثر ڈالا) his life. He completed his studies of the Holy Quran at an early age. He passed his Matriculation Examination from the local (مقامی) Mission High School. He passed his Intermediate Examination from the Murray College, Sialkot. He joined the Government College Lahore and passed his M.A. in Philosophy. He went abroad (بیرون ملک) for higher (اعلیٰ) education (تعلیم). He studied law in England and became a barrister. Then he went to Germany, where he studied philosophy and was awarded (دی گئی) a Ph.D. degree. He came back and started his law practice in Lahore. He spent most of his time in poetry. In his poetry, he gave the Muslims the message (پیغام) of hope. He took active part (سرگرم حصہ) in politics (سیاست). He gave the idea of Pakistan. He asked Quaid-i-Azam to accept the leadership (رہنمائی، قیادت) of the Muslim League in the struggle for achieving Pakistan. He passed away (وفات پائی) on the 21st of April, 1938. He was buried in Lahore near the Badshahi Masjid. The names of his famous books are Bang-e-Dira, Baal-e-Jibrael, Zarb-e-Kaleem, Payam-e-Mashriq, Javed Nama, Zaboore-e-Ajam and Asrar-e-Khudi. May his soul rest in peace (آمین، سلاستی). Ameen.

23. THE TEACHER I LIKE THE BEST

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) says, "You have three fathers (والد) namely, your father (باپ), your teacher and your father-in-law (سسر)."

This saying (حدیث پاک) lays stress (زور دیتی ہے) on the importance (اہمیت) of these relations (رشتے، تعلقات). I have many teachers but Mr. Akbar is my best teacher. He is an M.A.B.Ed. He is our teacher-in-charge. He teaches us English, Mathematics and Islamic Studies.

His method of teaching is very nice and attractive (قابل). He is very able (پرکشش), intelligent (ذہین) and hardworking (مجتہد). He is never late for school. He calls the roll and starts his lesson. He is an old man of fifty-five years. He has a smiling face, bright (روشن) eyes and gray (سرمئی) hair. He wears simple but neat and clean (صاف اور سہرا) dress. He maintains a strict discipline (سخت نظم و ضبط) in the class. He always instructs the students to fear from Allah and follow (پیروی کرنا) the right path. He advises us to follow the instructions (ہدایت) given by the Holy Quran and the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Most of his students have become sincere (مخلص) followers (مخلصین) of religion. He has made us true patriots (محبت وطن) of religion. He shows very high results. He is an ideal (مثالی) teacher. He is loved and respected by all for his sweet and scholarly (عالمانہ) habits. I am proud of him. May he live long!

24. A HOUSE ON FIRE

Last month, I was sleeping (سورہا) at night when I heard (سنا) some people crying (پلاتے ہوئے) "Fire! Fire!" I got up (اٹھا، بیدار ہوا) and saw that a house in the street was on fire. It was a big (بڑا) bungalow (بنگلہ) with a lot of wood (لکڑی) used in it. Many people had gathered there and were throwing (بچانے کے لیے) water to put out (پھینک رہے) the fire. The inmates (رہائشی افراد) were saved but they were crying for help to save their property (جانیدار). I began to throw sand (ریت) on the fire. After some time the fire brigade reached there. The fire was extinguished (بجھا دی گئی) after an hour. Though (اگرچہ), there was no loss of life yet loss (نقصان) of property was very big. May we all be safe from such an incident!

25. BOY SCOUTS

The boy scouts movement (تحریک) was founded (بنیاد رکھی گئی) by Lord Baden Powell in 1910. He thought that the students in the cities of England are pale (زردرو) and sickly. He wanted to develop the capacities (صلاحیتیں) of the young people. He organized the Boy Scouts movement. After the First World War, this movement became very popular. The scouts wear a khaki uniform and a scarf round their neck (گردن). They also carry a knife (چاقو) with them. A scout has to take an oath (حلف). He holds fast to his noble promise under all circumstances (حالات). He fulfils (پورا کرتا) his duty to Allah Almighty, to his country and to the people in distress (مصیبت زدہ لوگ). He has a keen sense of loyalty (وفاداری) to human and moral (اخلاقی) values (قدریں). The scouts are taught swimming (تیراکی), climbing trees (چڑھنا) and tying different kinds of knots (گرہیں). Some of them can tie one hundred different kinds

of knots. They go out in the countryside and live in tents. They cook their own meals and do everything with their own hands. In camps, they learn how to lead a rough life (مشکل زندگی، سخت زندگی). They use gadgets (مفید آلات). The scouts put their pots and pans on them. They sleep on the floor in tents. At night, they have a camp fire. All the scouts gather in the form of a circle at open space. Fire is burnt in the middle. The scouts sing a song. They imitate (نقل اتارنا) the cries of birds and animals. The scouts patrols (گشت کرنے والے دستے) are known after the birds and animals. The camp fires are very interesting. The boy scouts have the qualities of leadership. They are firm (پختہ، مضبوط) and noble (نیک، شاندار، شریف) in command. Social service is their main purpose. At the time of religious (مذہبی) festivals (تہوار) and big fairs (میلے), they control the traffic. They help to restore the lost children to their parents. This training builds up the character of the boys. Sense of sacrifice is developed in them. In the days of war, flood and other natural calamities (آفات), they are of great service to their country.

26. HEALTH

"Health (صحت، تندرستی) is wealth (دولت)." Good health is a blessing (نعمت) of God. Everybody wishes to have good health. Health means absence of diseases (بیماریاں). The sick man (بیمار) is unhappy (ناخوش). He is mentally (ذہنی طور پر) upset (پریشان). If we wish to enjoy good health, we should take exercise, simple food, rest and have peace of mind. Peace of mind (ذہنی سکون) can be gained by praying to God. Such prayers can heal our sickness (بیماری) and console our mind. T.V. has changed our life-style completely. Everybody goes to bed late. So, he cannot get up (کھڑا ہونا) early in the morning. Early rising is a key (جی کلید) to good health. We should get up early in the morning. We should brush (برش کرنا، صاف کرنا) our teeth and take a bath daily. Meals (کھانے) should be taken at regular times. Over-eating is dangerous (خطرناک) to health. If we take some fruit daily, it will be better (بہتر) for our health. Clean clothes, good habits and un-polluted (غیر مضر) atmosphere (ماحول) are very essential (ضروری) for our health. Diabetes (ذیابیس) and high blood pressure are common diseases these days. If we pray to Allah and follow the teachings (تعلیمات) of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), it will give us peace of mind. A peaceful (پر سکون) mind and a relaxed body will never get high blood pressure. We should avoid (بچنا چاہیے) tension (ذہنی دباؤ), fear, anxiety (بے چینی) and anger (غصہ). We should work sincerely and leave the results to Allah. Undisciplined (بے ضابطہ) life is dangerous to health. A sound sleep is needed for a sound mind (تندرست ذہن) and body. Irregularity (بے قاعدگی) in sleeping hours causes sleeplessness (بے خوابی). Smoking and too much use of coffee and tea is not good for health. We should take best possible care of ourselves to have good health.

27. VILLAGE LIFE

Pakistan is a land (سرزمین) of villages. A major portion (حصہ) of our population (آبادی) lives in villages. Agriculture is their occupation (پیشہ).

The houses in villages are made of baked (پختہ) bricks (اینٹیں) but their courtyards (چمن) are still made of mud. Most of the villages have rough roads. Their surroundings (گرد و نواح کا ماحول) are green due to crops. The streets are dirty with open drainages (نالیاں) which give foul smell (بدبو). The villagers take rest under the shady (سایہ دار) trees outside the village. They hear "Heer" and other folk tale songs (لوک گیت) there. The people of the villages enjoy fresh air free from pollution (آلودگی). The open fields with green crops present a beautiful sight. Their diet (خوراک) is very simple but nourishing (صحیح بخش). They use milk, curd (دہی), lassi and butter (گھی) as their diet. They have sound health (اچھی صحت). They live in the bosom of the nature (فطرت کی آغوش). They work very hard. They grow food for us. They are the backbone of our country. They provide us fresh (تازہ) vegetables, fruit and grain. Life in a village is very peaceful (پر سکون). There is no smoke and noise of the traffic. They lead a contented (مطمئن، قناعت بھری) life. They help each other in the hour of need. Their life-style is very simple. Our villages reflect (عکاسی کرتا) the real (حقیقی) picture of Pakistan. Lack (کمی) of education and improper (نامناسب) supply of water and sanitation (فرائی و نکاسی آب کے نظام) are main problems of our villages. Litigation is a curse (لعت) for them. Most of the money they earn is wasted in litigation. May Allah save them from this social evil (سماجی برائی).

28. SPORTS AND GAMES

Sports and games improve (بہتر بناتی ہیں) our health. They build our body and refresh (تروتازہ کرتی ہیں) our mind. They remove boredom (پوری) and make us active and smart. Sports and games build our character (کردار). A good player plays the game in a sporting spirit. He is always fair (منصف، عدل پر قائم) and just (راست گو) in his dealings. Victory (جیت) or defeat (ہکست) has no meaning for him. He does not become proud if he wins. He does not lose heart if he is defeated. He always follows (پیروی کرتا ہے) the rules of the game. There are two types of games, the outdoor (بیرون خانہ) games and indoor (اندرون خانہ) games. The outdoor games are cricket, hockey and football. The indoor games are table tennis, carom board and playing cards. They give exercise to our mind (ذہن) and memory (یادداشت). Cricket is very popular (مشہور) in our country. The cricket matches are watched by everybody on T.V. The hockey matches are also watched with great interest. They are full of thrill (سستی) and suspense (تجسس). The purpose (مقصد) of games and sports is to build (تعمیر کرنا) the character of the players. A good player is a lover of mankind (انسانیت). When he goes abroad (بیرون ملک), he is true ambassador of his country. He is free from ill-will. He plays for the glory and honour of his nation. He is broad-minded (کشادہ ذہن). He plays with a team spirit. He is never selfish (خود غرض) in his action. He obeys the discipline of the team. He is faithful to his captain. In the playground, he learns to be fair, just and good. What he learns in the playground makes him a good citizen.

29. MY HOUSE

East or west, home is the best. It is a famous (مشہور) old (پرانا) saying (معاودہ) which is true even today. My house is situated (واقع) in the Peoples Colony. It is in the heart of the city. It was built by my father in 1986. It has two storeys (منزلیں). It has four bedrooms (خواب گاہیں), two bathrooms (مسل خانے) and a kitchen (باورچی خانہ). All the rooms are whitewashed, well-lighted (خوب روشن) and airy (ہوادار). Every room has ceiling fan. All the rooms have almirahs. Our drawing room is very beautiful (خوبصورت). A fine carpet (قائین) is spread in it. There are two sofa sets in it. It is decorated with pictures and mirrors. A beautiful curtain (پردہ) is hanging (لٹک رہا) on the windows. There are marble chips on the floor. We have a T.V. set in one corner (گوشہ/کونہ) of the drawing room. We watch the T.V. at night. The people of our colony are educated (تعلیم یافتہ). There is no problem of sanitation. Our locality is very clean. There is a park in our colony. Old people, women and children visit the park in the morning and evening. All home accessories are available (میسر) in our house that make our life comfortable. There is a telephone in my house. It is a very useful (مفید) gadget (آلہ). There is also a big refrigerator in my house. I live with my parents. I have two brothers and a sister. We love one another. All the members of my family are loving and co-operative (تعاون کرنے والے). We help our neighbours in the hour of need (بوقت ضرورت). We own personal conveyance (ذاتی گاڑی). Therefore, we have no problem (مسئلہ) to go anywhere in the city. My house is my comfort zone and it is the best place in the wide world.

30. MY FAVOURITE BOOK

The books are the great blessings for mankind. It is said that "He, who owns a good book, does not need a company." I have read so many books but the Holy Quran is my favourite book. Quran means "the most widely read book." It was revealed to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). It is written in Arabic. Its language is very eloquent, impressive and forceful. Nobody can write such a book. It is the greatest miracle of Allah (سبحان وتعالیٰ). It is full of knowledge and wisdom. It guides man completely. It tells us how to live in the world. It is the last message of Allah (سبحان وتعالیٰ). It has a unique philosophy, a powering ethic and perfect arguments. It is an everlasting book. It can meet the challenges of all the times. It is entirely meant for the betterment of the human beings. We should recite, understand and act upon this great book. May Allah help us to follow it.

31. JUNK FOOD

Junk food is the fast food and processed food. Junk food is becoming popular every day in the society. It has high levels of cholesterol, sugar, calories and harmful stuff. Burger, Pizza, Chocolates, Fries, Sweets, Candies and Cold

drinks are examples of junk food. Junk food is becoming favourite of children and youngsters (نوجوان). It only satisfies your taste buds (ذائقہ) and has no nutritional value (غذائی اہمیت). Fast food industry is increasing these days. Packaged (پیکٹ میں بند) food like chips, biscuits and noodles are available at every shop. It is available in low prices so everyone likes to buy it when they are hungry. Junk food is cause of numerous (لا تعداد) diseases. It makes the sugar level and blood pressure high. Constant use of it makes a person obese. It affects the heart, liver and stomach. It is causing diabetes in people at an early age. We should pay attention on what we eat. We must eat healthy food and take care of ourselves.

32. OUR SCHOOL CANTEEN

There is a canteen in our school. It is situated in a corner of the school. The students and teachers buy edibles from there. It is run by Ghulam Sarwar. All kinds of edibles like fruit, sweets, tea, pastries, chocolates and other snacks are available (دستیاب) there. We can buy these things at reasonable prices. Everything is kept covered to keep off flies. Most of articles (اشیاء) are kept in the glass jars. Our school canteen also has a stationary shop. We can buy erasers, pencils, pens, scales and notebooks from there. During the recess (وقفہ) period there is a great rush in the canteen. All students gather at canteen to buy their favourite things like sandwiches, nan-tikki, cold drinks, pastries and chips. Teachers also enjoy the piping hot (گرم گرم) cup of tea to refresh themselves. Ghulam Sarwar tries his best to provide best things to eat. Our headmaster has appointed a teacher to supervise canteen. So Ghulam Sarwar is not allowed to sale substandard things. We have so many memories of eating and enjoying with friends. Indeed, our school canteen is a reason for our good days and happy memories.

33. MY LAST DAY AT SCHOOL

I still remember my last day at school. I felt much relaxed because there was no teaching work that day. I took the bus quite leisurely and got off at school bus stop. I entered school with smiling face. Our class was given a farewell party. Our worthy headmaster and kind teachers participated the function. Formal farewell speeches were made. A boy sang a ghazal and delighted us. Finally, Mr. Ikram-ul-Husnain, our headmaster addressed the gathering. He threw light on the importance of modern knowledge for the development of the country. He encouraged all the students to play a vital role in making the country strong. His words were appreciated a lot. After this, we were served with delicious lunch. Before leaving school, we thanked our administration for the nice farewell party.

Grammar

Questions Taken From Previous Papers of All Boards

Present

☆ Choose the correct form of verb and fill up the bubbles sheet.

1. He decided to _____ examination. (FSD. GI, 2014)
☒ (A) take (B) taking (C) took (D) taken
2. She _____ in this office for seven years. (FSD. GI, MLN. GI, 2014) (SWL. GI, SGD. GII, 2017)
 (SGD. GII, 2018) (SGD. GII, DGK. GII, 2020) (GRW. GII, SWL. GI, RWP. GI, BWP. GI, 2022)
 (A) is working (B) was working (C) have been working ☒ (D) has been working
3. The baby _____ for milk now. (FSD. GII, RWP. GII, 2014)
 (LHR. GI, SWL. GII, SGD. GII, BWP. GI, 2015) (LHR. GI, BWP. GII, 2016) (MLN. GII, SWL. GII, BWP. GI, 2017)
 (SGD. GII, 2018) (RWP. GII, 2019) (SGD. GI, BWP. GII, 2020) (FSD. GI, RWP. GI, 2022) (FSD. GI, SWL. GII, 2023)
☒ (A) is crying (B) was crying (C) has cried (D) cried
4. I _____ you since Monday. (FSD. GII, 2014) (BWP. GI, 2015) (FSD. GI & GII, MLN. GII, 2016) (FSD. GI, 2018) (LHR. GI, GRW. GI, 2022)
 (A) did not see (B) has not seen ☒ (C) have not seen (D) will not see
5. They always _____ back home late. (MLN. GI, 2014) (SGD. GII, RWP. GII, 2016) (RWP. GII, 2018) (LHR. GII, 2020) (SGD. GI, 2023)
☒ (A) come (B) comes (C) came (D) had come
6. He always _____ back home late. (SWL. GI, 2014)
 (A) come ☒ (B) comes (C) has come (D) had come
7. They _____ tea every morning. (SWL. GII, 2014) (BWP. GII, 2015) (RWP. GII, 2016) (RWP. GI, 2020) (RWP. GI, 2023)
☒ (A) take (B) took (C) takes (D) are taking
8. She _____ apples. (SWL. GII, 2014)
 (A) is liked (B) is liking (C) like ☒ (D) likes
9. They (already) _____ their home task. (LHR. GI, 2016) (SGD. GI, 2017) (SWL. GI & GII, 2022)
 (A) did ☒ (B) have done (C) do (D) were doing
10. She _____ English at present. (SGD. GII, 2014)
 (A) learnt ☒ (B) is learning
 (C) will learn (D) has been learning
11. The girls are _____ net ball. (RWP. GI, 2014) (MLN. GI, 2017)
☒ (A) playing (B) play (C) played (D) plays
12. The Sun _____ in the west. (RWP. GII, 2014) (LHR. GI, 2015) (SWL. GI & GII, 2017) (FSD. GII, SGD. GI, DGK. GI, 2018) (MLN. GI, 2019) (FSD. GII, 2022) (LHR. GII, SWL. GII, 2024)
☒ (A) sets (B) set (C) will set (D) setting
13. He _____ in the Sun for an hour. (RWP. GII, 2014) (MLN. GII, DGK. GII, 2017) (LHR. GII, SWL. GII, 2018)
 (SGD. GI, DGK. BWP. GII, 2022) (FSD. GII, DGK. GI, BWP. GI, 2023)
 (A) stand (B) stood ☒ (D) has been standing
 (C) will stand
14. She _____ English now. (LHR. GI, 2015) (MLN. GII, RWP. GI, DGK. GI, 2016)
 (LHR. GII, 2017) (FSD. GI, MLN. GI, DGK. GII, 2018) (FSD. GI, 2019) (MLN. GII, RWP. GII, DGK. GI, 2022) (LHR. GII, SGD. GII, BWP. GI, 2023) (FSD. GII, 2024)
 (A) was speaking (B) speak ☒ (C) is speaking (D) spoke
15. The boys are _____ their home task. (GRW. GI, 2015) (MLN. GII, 2019)
☒ (A) doing (B) do (C) done (D) did
16. It _____ at present. (GRW. GII, FSD. GI, MLN. GI, 2015) (GRW. GI, SGD. GI, 2016) (LHR. GI, 2017) (LHR. GII, SGD. GI, DGK. GII, 2018)
 (GRW. GII, RWP. GI, 2019) (LHR. GII, SWL. GII, SGD. GII, RWP. GI, 2020) (MLN. GII, DGK. GI, 2022) (RWP. GII, 2023)
 (A) was raining ☒ (B) is raining (C) will raining (D) had been raining
17. They have _____ in this house for ten years. (GRW. GII, 2015)
☒ (A) been living (B) lived (C) living (D) live
18. How long you _____ here. (FSD. GI, MLN. GI, 2015) (GRW. GI, SWL. GII, 2016)
 (A) wait (B) waited (C) waiting ☒ (D) have been waiting
19. Rickshaw is not _____ this way. (FSD. GII, 2015)
 (A) come (B) comes ☒ (C) coming (D) has come
20. They _____ fighting for two hours. (MLN. GII, 2015)
 (A) are (B) has been ☒ (C) have been (D) did
21. You _____ since morning. (SWL. GII, RWP. GII, 2015) (BWP. GII, 2016) (LHR. GII, 2017) (GRW. GII, 2019) (MLN. GII, SGD. GI, 2020)
 (A) are resting (B) have rested ☒ (C) have been resting (D) will be resting
22. I _____ watching TV since 7. PM. (SGD. GI, 2015)
 (A) has been ☒ (B) have been (C) am (D) will be
23. I have already _____ the letter. (SGD. GI, DGK. GI, 2014) (FSD. GI, BWP. GII, 2015) (LHR. GI, BWP. GI, 2017) (FSD. GI, DGK. GI & GII, 2022)
 (A) post ☒ (B) posted (C) posting (D) was posting

24. He _____ to school daily. (SGD. GI & GII, 2015) (RWP. GII, 2022) (DGK. GII, 2023)
 (A) go (B) goes (C) going (D) went
25. They _____ hard all day. (RWP. GI, 2015) (RWP. GI, 2016) (MLN. GII, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020) (LHR. GI, GRW. GI, 2024)
 (A) worked (B) working (C) work (D) are working
26. Are they _____ idle? (RWP. GII, 2015)
 (A) sit (B) sits (C) sitting (D) sat
27. I am _____ for you. (DGK. GI, 2015) (SWL. GII, 2016)
 (A) being waited (B) waited (C) waits (D) waiting
28. They _____ taking exercise since morning. (DGK. GII, 2015) (GRW. GII, FSD. GII, 2016)
 (A) are (B) have been (C) has been (D) were
29. He always _____ a lie. (DGK. GII, 2015)
 (A) tells (B) tell (C) told (D) is telling
30. I do not _____ my meals at night. (BWP. GI, 2015) (LHR. GII, 2017) (RWP. GII, 2019) (SWL. GI, 2020) (LHR. GII, 2022) (DGK. GI, 2023) (MLN. GI, 2024)
 (A) takes (B) took (C) take (D) taking
31. I _____ living in this house since 1940. (LHR. GI, 2016)
 (A) has been (B) have been (C) was (D) will be
32. Shahida _____ a sad song today. (GRW. GI, SWL. GI, 2016) (FSD. GI, 2020) (DGK. GII, 2023) (FSD. GII, 2024)
 (A) sing (B) sings (C) sang (D) is singing
33. They _____ to sleep at ten. (GRW. GII, 2016) (DGK. GII, 2018) (SWL. GI & GII, 2023)
 (A) go (B) went (C) have been going (D) had gone
34. All parents _____ their children. (FSD. GI, 2016)
 (A) love (B) are loving (C) loved (D) have loved
35. We _____ cricket for an hour. (FSD. GI, 2016)
 (A) are playing (B) will be playing
 (C) have been playing (D) were playing
36. Now the students _____ a noise in the classroom. (FSD. GI, 2016)
 (A) make (B) had made
 (C) have been making (D) are making
37. Media _____ the attention of a very large audience. (MLN. GI, 2016)
 (A) attract (B) attracts (C) attracting (D) has attract
38. Let the window _____. (MLN. GI, 2016)
 (A) open (B) be opened (C) opened (D) opens
39. I _____ a cup of tea in the morning. (MLN. GII, 2016)
 (A) have (B) has (C) had (D) none of these
40. I have been _____ for two years. (DGK. GII, 2016)
 (A) read (B) reads (C) readed (D) reading
41. He tells a story that _____ untrue. (DGK. GII, BWP. GI, 2016)
 (A) sound (B) go (C) sounds (D) sounding
42. He is _____ along with his friends. (DGK. GII, 2016)
 (A) come (B) comes (C) coming (D) came
43. How long _____ you been learning English? (BWP. GI, 2016)
 (A) has (B) are (C) have (D) am
44. Sumera _____ absent because she is ill. (BWP. GI, 2016)
 (A) were (B) will (C) would (D) is
45. Girls were _____. (LHR. GI, 2014)
 (A) sing (B) sings (C) sung (D) singing
46. I have _____ the two books. (GRW. GI, 2015) (MLN. GI, BWP. GII, 2017)
 (A) reads (B) reading (C) read (D) reades
 (SWL. GI, 2018) (MLN. GII, SWL. GI, DGK. GII, BWP. GII, 2019) (BWP. GII, 2020)
47. They have _____ in this house. (RWP. GI, 2015)
 (A) lived (B) living (C) are living (D) were living
48. The sun _____ in the west everyday. (SGD. GI, 2024)
 (A) Set (B) Are setting (C) Is set (D) Sets
49. He _____ to school every day. (FSD. GII, DGK. GI, 2017) (LHR. GI, 2018) (RWP. GI, 2019) (BWP. GII, 2023) (DGK. GI, 2024)
 (A) goes (B) went (C) is going (D) was going
50. He _____ here since 1970. (MLN. GII, 2017) (MLN. GII, 2022)
 (A) comes (B) came (C) has been coming (D) come
51. You _____ a bath daily. (SGD. GII, 2017) (LHR. GII, 2019) (LHR. GI, 2023) (GRW. GII, 2024)
 (A) takes (B) take (C) taking (D) taken

52. They have _____ the poem. (SGD. GII, 2017)
 (A) taught (B) teach (C) teaching (D) teaches
53. Today the Quaid's Pakistan _____ numerous challenges. (RWP. GI, 2017) (SWL. GI, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020)
 (A) are facing (B) was facing (C) is facing (D) will be facing
54. They feel embarrassed to _____ about it. (RWP. GII, 2017)
 (A) talked (B) talks (C) talk (D) talking
55. This has _____ rise to immense noise pollution. (RWP. GII, 2017)
 (A) give (B) gave (C) given (D) gives
56. I can _____ to you. (RWP. GII, 2017)
 (A) recited (B) recites (C) recite (D) reciting
57. The girl has _____ the story. (FSD. GII, 2015)
 (A) wrote (B) write (C) written (D) writes
58. The picture is _____ by the boy. (FSD. GII, 2015)
 (A) make (B) makes (C) made (D) makes
59. We have _____ the football match. (DGK. GI, 2015)
 (A) win (B) been won (C) won (D) had won
60. They are not _____ help. (DGK. GII, 2015)
 (A) give (B) gave (C) given (D) has given
61. I am tired, because I have been _____. (MLN. GI, 2016)
 (A) running (B) run (C) runs (D) ran
62. I have _____ him for a long time. (LHR. GI, 2018)
 (A) know (B) knew (C) knows (D) known
63. They have _____ in this house. (GRW. GII, 2018)
 (A) lived (B) living (C) lives (D) live
64. They _____ in this house for ten years. (FSD. GII, 2018) (RWP. GI, 2019) (SWL. GI, 2023) (RWP. GII, 2024)
 (A) lived (B) have lived (C) live (D) has lived
65. They _____ tea every day. (SGD. GII, 2018)
 (A) drunk (B) drinking (C) drinks (D) drink
66. The teacher _____ since 8 O'clock. (RWP. GI, 2018)
 (A) is teaching (B) was teaching (C) will be teaching (D) has been teaching
67. Karim _____ his teeth. (RWP. GI, 2018)
 (A) clean (B) cleaning (C) cleans (D) are cleaning
68. Amjad _____ the prize. (RWP. GI, 2018)
 (A) winning (B) has won (C) have won (D) was won
69. She has not _____ him back. (BWP. GI, 2018) (SWL. GI, 2020)
 (A) sent (B) send (C) sends (D) sending
70. He does not _____ anyone. (LHR. GI, 2019)
 (A) hated (B) hating (C) hate (D) hates
71. We have _____ the songs. (LHR. GI, 2019)
 (A) hears (B) heard (C) hear (D) hearing
72. She _____ her home task. (GRW. GII, 2019)
 (A) was doing (B) were doing (C) do (D) does
73. Good friends do not _____. (FSD. GII, 2019)
 (A) cheated (B) cheating (C) cheat (D) cheats
74. He has not _____ the book. (FSD. GII, 2019)
 (A) tears (B) torn (C) tore (D) tearing
75. I am _____ for my English Book. (MLN. GI, 2019)
 (A) look (B) looked (C) looking (D) looks
76. Hamid _____ a bath for ten minutes. (MLN. GI, 2019)
 (A) has been taking (B) have been taken (C) have taken (D) took
77. She _____ living in this house since 2017. (SWL. GII, DGK. GI, 2019)
 (A) has been (B) have been (C) was (D) will be
78. You have _____ your work. (SGD. GI, 2019)
 (A) finishes (B) finished (C) finish (D) finishing
79. That girl has _____ the lesson. (DGK. GI, 2019)
 (A) learns (B) learn (C) learnt (D) learning
80. The child _____ for two hours. (DGK. GI, 2019)
 (A) has been weeping (B) weeping (C) weaps (D) weeped

81. The goat does not _____ meat. (BWP. GI, 2019)
 (A) eats (B) eat (C) eating (D) ate
82. A big amount _____ saved this year. (BWP. GI, 2019)
 (A) has been (B) have been (C) were being (D) have
83. She _____ French for over two years. (LHR. GII, 2020)
 (A) has been learning (B) learnt (C) was learning (D) will be learning
84. Good boys do not _____ any one. (SGD. GI, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020)
 (A) abused (B) abusing (C) abuse (D) abuses
85. The book _____ on the table for weeks. (FSD. GI, 2020)
 (A) has been lying (B) had lain (C) lie (D) lying
86. I can not do anything until I _____ my lunch. (MLN. GI, 2020)
 (A) took (B) take (C) have taken (D) had taken
87. They are _____ to dinner on Sunday. (DGK. GI, 2020)
 (A) come (B) coming (C) came (D) have come
88. A drowning man _____ at a straw. (DGK. GII, 2020)
 (A) catch (B) catches (C) will caught (D) has catching
89. She _____ English quite well. (SWL. GI, 2018) (DGK. GII, 2019) (FSD. GI, DGK. GII, 2020) (GRW. GI, 2023)
 (A) speak (B) speaks (C) speaking (D) spoken
90. She _____ the piano since 2 o' clock. (GRW. GI, 2017) (LHR. GI & GII, 2022) (RWP. GI, 2023) (DGK. GII, MLN. GII, LHR. GII, 2024)
 (A) plays (B) play (C) has been playing (D) played
91. They _____ passed the examination. (LHR. GII, 2022)
 (A) have (B) has (C) will (D) shall
92. He _____ keep me waiting. (MLN. GI, 2022)
 (A) does not (B) do not (C) is not (D) was not
93. I _____ two books. (MLN. GII, 2022) (RWP. GII, 2022)
 (A) have read (B) reading (C) reads (D) has reading
94. She _____ French for over two years. (SWL. GI, 2022) (SGD. GII, 2022) (GRW. GI, 2023)
 (A) is learning (B) has been learning (C) have been learning (D) was learning
95. She _____ English well. (SGD. GII, 2022)
 (A) do not speak (B) speaking (C) will be speak (D) speaks
96. He _____ to me since march. (RWP. GI, BWP. GI, 2022)
 (A) does not speak (B) is not speaking (C) have not spoken (D) has not been speaking
97. They _____ already their home task. (BWP. GII, 2022)
 (A) has done (B) do (C) have done (D) does
98. The hen is _____ eggs. (LHR. GI, 2023)
 (A) lay (B) lays (C) laying (D) laid
99. They _____ anything since morning. (MLN. GI, 2023)
 (A) has not eaten (B) have not eaten (C) has not been eating (D) have not been eating
100. They _____ anything since morning. (MLN. GII, 2023)
 (A) did not eat (B) have not eaten (C) has not eaten (D) is not eating
101. He _____ to my letter. (SWL. GI, 2023)
 (A) do not reply (B) are not replying (C) does not reply (D) have not replied
102. He _____ back next time. (SGD. GI, 2023)
 (A) Came (B) was coming (C) come (D) is coming
103. Good students always _____ hard. (LHR. GII, 2024)
 (A) worked (B) will work (C) work (D) works
104. It is _____. (GRW. GI, RWP. GII, 2024)
 (A) raining (B) rains (C) rain (D) rained
105. Oxen are _____ to the plough. (GRW. GII, 2024)
 (A) yoke (B) yoked (C) yokes (D) being yoked

106. The goat _____ milk every day. (GRW. GII, 2024)
 (A) gives (B) give (C) gave (D) given
107. I am not _____ him the secret. (GRW. GII, 2024)
 (A) tell (B) telling (C) tells (D) told
108. She _____ for London tomorrow. (FBD. GI, 2024)
 (A) is leave (B) has leaving (C) is leaving (D) leave
109. She _____ her cat very much. (MLN. GI, 2024)
 (A) love (B) loving (C) loves (D) lovely
110. The police _____ after the thief. (SWL. GI, 2024)
 (A) are running (B) has run (C) have run (D) have been running
111. They have _____ the poem. (SWL. GI, 2024)
 (A) teach (B) teaching (C) teaches (D) taught
112. He is _____ to see me. (SWL. GI, 2024)
 (A) come (B) coming (C) comes (D) came
113. I _____ living in this house since 1970. (SWL. GII, BWP. GI, 2024)
 (A) has been (B) have been (C) was (D) will be
114. The packet _____ there since morning. (DGK. GI, 2024)
 (A) has been lying (B) is lying (C) was lying (D) lying
115. Novels are not _____ in Schools. (DGK. GII, 2024)
 (A) teach (B) teaching (C) teaches (D) taught
116. I _____ a letter. (DGK. GII, 2024)
 (A) writes (B) write (C) writing (D) am write
117. The shoe makers _____ shoes. (DGK. GII, 2024)
 (A) make (B) making (C) made (D) makes
118. Every Pakistani _____ a Patriot. (BWP. GI, 2024)
 (A) Has (B) Will (C) Had been (D) Is
119. I _____ reading for two hours. (BWP. GI, 2024)
 (A) Has (B) Had (C) Have been (D) Is
120. If I _____ out, I'll turn off the TV. (MLN. GII, 2025)
 (A) go (B) goes (C) went (D) had gone
121. People have been _____ to the park since morning. (RWP. GII, 2025)
 (A) Coming (B) Come (C) Came (D) Be coming
122. He does not _____ exercise regularly. (DGK. GI, 2025)
 (A) take (B) took (C) taken (D) taing
123. The passengers _____ no luggage. (BWP. GI, 2025)
 (A) Have not (B) Has (C) Area (D) Have
124. A weak boy is not _____ a prize. (BWP. GI, 2025)
 (A) Give (B) Gave (C) Giving (D) Given
125. She _____ sent him back. (LHR. GI, 2024) (SWL. GI, 2025)
 (A) has not (B) have not (C) does not (D) do not
126. They _____ tea everyday. (SGD. GI, 2024)
 (A) Take (B) Took (C) Will take (D) Is taken

Past

1. I _____ the paper then. (GRW. GII, 2014) (DGK. GI, 2016) (GRW. GII, 2020)
 (A) was reading (B) have read (C) shall be reading (D) had read
2. I _____ this motor bike only a month ago. (FSD. GII, 2014)
 (FSD. GI, MLN. GII, SWL. GI & GII, SGD. GII, 2016) (SWL. GI & GII, SGD. GI, 2017) (RWP. GI, 2020) (GRW. GII, BWP. GI, 2022)
 (A) will buy (B) bought (C) have bought (D) buys
3. The book _____ on the table for weeks. (SWL. GI, 2014) (GRW. GII, 2016)
 (A) lie (B) lies (C) was lying (D) had been lying
4. He was riding a bike when he _____ an accident. (SWL. GI, 2014) (GRW. GII, 2015)
 (A) meet (B) meets (C) met (D) meeting
5. Quaid-e-Azam _____ very hard. (SWL. GII, 2014) (GRW. GI, RWP. GII, 2015) (DGK. GI, 2016)
 (FSD. GII, RWP. GI, 2017) (SWL. GI, 2018) (GRW. GII, SGD. GI, 2020) (GRW. GI, 2023)
 (A) had been working (B) works (C) work (D) worked

6. I _____ the house before it started raining. (SWL. GII, 2014) (SGD. GII, RWP. GII, 2016)
(LHR. GII, GRW. GII, SWL. GI, SGD. GI, DGK. GII, 2017) (GRW. GI, RWP. GI, 2019) (SWL. GI, SGD. GI, 2020) (SGD. GI, 2022) (GRW. GI, FSD. GII, 2023) (SGD. GII, 2024)
(A) leave (B) have left (C) Had left (D) Will leave
7. She was _____ the students. (SGD. GI, 2014)
(A) teaches (B) teach (C) taught (D) teaching
8. He did not _____ to my letter. (SGD. GI, 2014) (BWP. GI, 2019) (FSD. GII, RWP. GII, 2020)
(A) reply (B) replied (C) has replied (D) replies
9. I _____ her in the plane. (RWP. GII, 2014) (LHR. GI, GRW. GI, 2016) (SGD. GII, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020) (SGD. GI, 2024)
(A) met (B) meets (C) has met (D) have been meeting
10. He _____ the office an hour ago. (DGK. GI, 2014)
(A) left (B) has left (C) will have left (D) leaves
11. I _____ tea when the door bell rang. (DGK. GI, 2014) (LHR. GI, 2017) (SGD. GII, 2018) (BWP. GI, 2020)
(A) am making (B) was making (C) had made (D) have made
12. I heard a noise _____ from behind the room. (BWP. GI, 2014) (SWL. GII, 2019)
(A) came (B) coming (C) come (D) will come
13. After you had left I _____ the medicine. (LHR. GII, 2015)
(A) am taking (B) taken (C) took (D) take
14. We _____ trees last month. (LHR. GII, 2015)
(A) shall grow (B) grown (C) growing (D) grew
15. They _____ all night. (LHR. GII, 2015) (FSD. GI, 2019)
(A) travelled (B) travelling (C) have been travelling (D) are travelling
16. I was _____ to see the match. (GRW. GII, 2015)
(A) delighted (B) delighting (C) delight (D) had been delighted
17. It had been _____ since last night. (GRW. GII, 2015) (FSD. GI, 2017)
(A) rain (B) raining (C) rained (D) was raining
18. She _____ a song when I entered the room. (MLN. GI, 2015)
(A) sing (B) sang (C) will sing (D) was singing
19. She _____ why we wanted to learn early. (MLN. GI, 2015) (SWL. GII, 2023)
(A) ask (B) asks (C) asked (D) will ask
20. It was _____ in the morning. (SGD. GI, 2015)
(A) rain (B) rained (C) rains (D) raining
21. He had been _____ here since 1970. (SGD. GII, 2015)
(A) come (B) coming (C) comes (D) came
22. They _____ to school when the storm broke. (RWP. GI, 2015) (LHR. GII, GRW. GII, 2018) (SWL. GI & GII, 2022) (RWP. GII, 2024)
(A) are going (B) went (C) gone (D) were going
23. The match started after I _____ the play ground. (RWP. GI, 2015) (DGK. GI, 2016)
(A) has left (B) have left (C) left (D) had left
24. I _____ him in the plane yesterday. (DGK. GI, 2015)
(A) am meeting (B) was met (C) met (D) meet
25. Pots were _____ by Najma. (DGK. GII, 2015)
(A) break (B) broke (C) broken (D) breaks
26. The fire _____ at night. (BWP. GI, 2015)
(A) is Burn (B) burning (C) burnt (D) was Burn
27. She had been _____ since morning. (BWP. GII, 2015)
(A) sleep (B) sleeps (C) slept (D) sleeping
28. She _____ the door softly. (GRW. GI, 2016) (SGD. GII, DGK. GII, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020)
(A) shut (B) shuts (C) shutting (D) none of these
29. The patient _____ with pain when the doctor arrived. (FSD. GII, 2016)
(A) cried (B) have been crying (C) has been crying (D) cries
30. Sumera _____ her lunch yesterday. (MLN. GI, 2016)
(A) eat (B) eats (C) ate (D) eating
31. The match _____ after I had left the play ground. (RWP. GI, 2016)
(A) starts (B) starting (C) started (D) had started
32. Although Afra was ill, he _____ to work. (DGK. GII, 2016)
(A) will (B) go (C) goes (D) went

33. Arabs started to ____ pressure. (BWP. GI, 2016)
 (A) mounts (B) mounted (C) mounting (D) mount
34. Patriots ____ their lives for country. (BWP. GI, 2016)
 (A) lays (B) laid (C) layed (D) has Lay
35. How long ago you ____ here? (GRW. GI, 2017)
 (A) come (B) comes (C) coming (D) came
36. She was singing a song when I ____ the room. (GRW. GI, BWP. GI, 2017) (BWP. GII, 2019) (BWP. GII, 2020) (FSD. GI, 2022)
 (A) entering (B) enter (C) entered (D) enters
37. I was making tea when the doorbell _____. (FSD. GI, 2017) (RWP. GII, 2020)
 (A) has rung (B) rings (C) ring (D) rang
38. Hamid ____ a prize. (SGD. GII, 2017)
 (A) winning (B) have won (C) won (D) be winning
39. They had taken their meals before the guest _____. (RWP. GI, 2017)
 (A) arrived (B) arrive (C) have arrived (D) had arrived
40. I ____ my home work for two hours when my friend came. (RWP. GI, 2017) (SWL. GI, 2019)
 (A) did (B) do (C) have been doing (D) had been doing
41. The masjid was ____ in 1609. (RWP. GII, 2017)
 (A) construct (B) constructed (C) being construct (D) constructs
42. It ____ raining since last night. (DGK. GI, 2017) (GRW. GI, 2022)
 (A) have been (B) had been (C) was been (D) is being
43. Why did she ____ such a letter. (DGK. GI, 2015)
 (A) wrote (B) write (C) has written (D) writing
44. If she had seen me, she ____ greeted me. (DGK. GII, 2016)
 (A) will have (B) would have (C) would (D) would has
45. The sun ____ before we were ready to leave. (LHR. GII, 2018)
 (A) has risen (B) had risen (C) have risen (D) had rise
46. It ____ since last night. (GRW. GI, 2018) (DGK. GI, 2020)
 (A) rained (B) rains (C) had been raining (D) will rain
47. He ____ here since 1970. (GRW. GII, FSD. GI & GII, 2018) (MLN. GII, RWP. GII, 2019) (SWL. GII, 2020)
 (A) comes (B) come (C) came (D) had been coming
48. I had left the house before it ____ raining. (SWL. GII, 2018)
 (A) start (B) will starts (C) had started (D) started
49. She did not ____ a lie. (RWP. GI, 2018) (FSD. GII, 2019)
 (A) tell (B) tells (C) telling (D) told
50. Our team ____ the match. (LHR. GI, 2019)
 (A) is win (B) winning (C) be winning (D) won
51. Birds were _____. (LHR. GI, 2019)
 (A) catching (B) caught (C) catches (D) catch
52. The cow was not _____. (FSD. GII, 2019)
 (A) milking (B) milked (C) milks (D) milk
53. She ____ here yesterday. (MLN. GI, 2019)
 (A) come (B) came (C) has come (D) will come
54. They feel embarrassed to ____ about it. (SWL. GI, 2019)
 (A) talked (B) talks (C) talk (D) talking
55. I ____ the letter. (SGD. GI, 2019)
 (A) posts (B) posting (C) am post (D) posted
56. The door was not _____. (SGD. GI, 2019)
 (A) painting (B) painted (C) paints (D) paint
57. My daughter had gone to school before I ____ home. (DGK. GI, 2019)
 (A) come (B) came (C) coming (D) comes
58. I ____ making this picture for a month. (DGK. GI, 2019)
 (A) has been (B) had been (C) had (D) have
59. Why did they ____ us a gift? (LHR. GI, 2020)
 (A) gave (B) given (C) give (D) giving
60. They ____ cards for six hours. (GRW. GII, SWL. GI, 2020)
 (A) are play (B) shall plays (C) will play (D) had been playing

61. She _____ Europe since childhood. (FSD. GII, 2020)
 (A) is visiting (B) was visiting (C) had been visiting (D) had rained
62. The light _____ out when we had dinner. (SWL. GII, 2020)
 (A) is going (B) goes (C) has gone (D) had gone
63. He _____ a bike when he met an accident. (SGD. GII, 2020)
 (A) is riding (B) have rode (C) was riding (D) riding
64. If you had come to me I _____ you. (SGD. GII, 2020)
 (A) help (B) will help (C) would have helped (D) shall help
65. She _____ a song when I entered the room. (DGK. GI, 2020)
 (A) sings (B) sing (C) had sung (D) sang
66. She _____ her work when the guests arrived. (LHR. GI, 2022)
 (A) was done (B) was doing (C) done (D) do
67. The patient _____ with pain when the doctor arrived. (LHR. GI, 2020)
 (A) had been crying (B) will be crying (C) has been crying (D) will have crying
68. It _____ to rain an hour ago. (LHR. GI, 2022) (SGD. RWP. GII, 2022)
 (A) began (B) begin (C) to begin (D) begging
69. She _____ said anything before he left. (LHR. GII, 2022)
 (A) have not (B) had not (C) will not (D) did not
70. I had _____ the house before it started raining. (GRW. FSD. GI & GII, 2022)
 (A) left (B) leave (C) leaving (D) will leave
71. He _____ not reply to my letter. (GRW. GI, 2022)
 (A) do (B) is (C) was (D) did
72. The pagan Arabs started to _____ pressure. (FSD. GI, 2022)
 (A) mounts (B) mounted (C) mounting (D) mount
73. Ali _____ for the examination since October. (SWL. GII, 2022)
 (A) was preparing (B) had been preparing
 (C) have preparing (D) is preparing
74. She _____ any noise. (SWL. GII, 2022) (DGK. GI, 2022)
 (A) not hear (B) do not hear (C) hear (D) did not hear
75. I _____ on this assignment for a month. (RWP. GI, 2022)
 (A) work (B) works (C) is working (D) had been working
76. He _____ here since 1970. (RWP. GII, 2022)
 (A) is coming (B) was come (C) had been coming (D) come
77. I had never seen snow before I _____ to Murree. (DGK. GII, 2022)
 (A) go (B) goes (C) gone (D) went
78. I _____ a camera yesterday. (LHR. GI, 2023)
 (A) buy (B) bought (C) has bought (D) will buy
79. She _____ before the party began. (LHR. GI, 2023)
 (A) leaving (B) left (C) leave (D) had left
80. It _____ to rain an hour ago. (LHR. GII, GRW. GII, 2023)
 (A) begin (B) began (C) begins (D) begun
81. I asked her what places she _____ in Europe. (GRW. GII, 2023)
 (A) visit (B) is visiting (C) had visited (D) visiting
82. He _____ newspapers for living. (FSD. GI, 2023)
 (A) sell (B) have sold (C) selling (D) sold
83. She was doing her home task when the guests _____. (MLN. GI, 2023)
 (A) arrives (B) will arrive (C) arrived (D) arriving
84. The bus had stopped before we _____ out. (MLN. GI, 2023)
 (A) stepped (B) stepp (C) had stopped (D) had stoped
85. He _____ newspapers for living yesterday. (SWL. GI, 2023)
 (A) sold (B) will sell (C) sells (D) has been selling
86. It _____ since last night. (SGD. GI, 2023)
 (A) has been raining (B) was raining
 (C) is raining (D) had been raining
87. The bus _____ before we stepped out. (SGD. GII, RWP. GI, 2023)
 (A) Stopped (B) Had stopped (C) Will stop (D) Would stop

88. She _____ any noise. (RWP. GII, BWP. GII, 2023)
 (A) did not hear (B) do not hear (C) was not hear (D) does not heard
89. I was going to Airport when I _____ her. (BWP. GI, 2023)
 (A) Saw (B) See (C) Shall see (D) Am seeing
90. I _____ a cup of tea yesterday.
 (A) take (B) takes (C) took (D) taken
91. These books _____ interesting. (SWL. GI, 2024)
 (A) has (B) have (C) were (D) had
92. She _____ working since morning. (SGD. GI, 2024)
 (A) Is (B) Was (C) Had been (D) Has
93. She _____ since morning. (SGD. GII, 2024)
 (A) Had been working (B) Have been working (C) Is working (D) Was working
94. She _____ to school an hour ago. (SGD. GII, 2024)
 (A) Went (B) Go (C) Goes (D) Going
95. Quaid-e-Azam _____ a countrywide tour. (RWP. GI, 2024)
 (A) undertake (B) undertaken (C) undertook (D) undertaking
96. She _____ away all her money to the poor and the needy. (RWP. GI, 2024)
 (A) gave (B) give (C) given (D) giving
97. They _____ their breakfast after they had washed their hands. (RWP. GII, 2024)
 (A) take (B) is taken (C) was taken (D) took

Future

1. We shall have _____ the snake. (LHR. GII, 2014)
 (A) kill (B) killing (C) killed (D) kills
2. He will be _____ his lesson. (FSD. GI, 2014)
 (A) learn (B) learns (C) learning (D) learnt
3. She will have _____ taking this medicine by March next. (MLN. GI, 2014) (SWL. GII, BWP. GII, 2020)
 (A) will stop (B) will have stopped (C) stopped (D) would stop
4. I _____ you tomorrow. (SWL. GI, 2014)
 (A) shall meet (B) meet (C) meets (D) would meet
5. I hope it will _____ raining by the evening. (SGD. GI, 2014)
 (A) stop (B) stopped (C) stopping (D) stops
6. I _____ you to ride my bike if you like. (DGK. GII, BWP. GI, 2014) (SWL. GI, 2015) (SGD. GI, 2016)
 (A) had given (B) give (C) will give (D) gives
7. I will _____ you next week. (MLN. GII, 2015)
 (A) visit (B) visited (C) have visited (D) has visited
8. I shall _____ him next Monday. (SGD. GI, 2015)
 (A) sees (B) see (C) saw (D) seen
9. Zahid _____ to Lahore tomorrow. (DGK. GI, 2015)
 (A) will go (B) went (C) going (D) gone
10. I will _____ you with your homework if I can. (BWP. GI, 2015) (LHR. GII, 2019)
 (A) helped (B) help (C) helps (D) has helped
11. I _____ this exercise in an hour's time. (GRW. GII, 2016) (MLN. GI, 2020)
 (A) finish (B) shall finish (C) have finished (D) had finished
12. He _____ take the examination next year. (GRW. GII, 2016) (RWP. GI, 2017) (DGK. GII, 2020)
 (A) will have (B) will (C) will be (D) shall
13. Will you _____ me, if you are going to be late? (FSD. GII, 2015) (MLN. GI, 2016) (SWL. GII, 2024)
 (A) informs (B) informed (C) informing (D) inform
14. They _____ all night. (SWL. GII, 2016)
 (A) will travel (B) shall travel (C) travel (D) have been travelling
15. They shall be _____ hockey at that time. (GRW. GII, 2017)
 (A) playing (B) play (C) plays (D) are playing
16. I _____ writing this novel by June next year. (FSD. GII, 2017) (MLN. GII, 2018) (GRW. GI, 2019) (GRW. GII, 2023)
 (A) finish (B) finishes (C) finished (D) shall have finished
17. The juggler will _____ his feats. (SGD. GII, 2017)
 (A) shows (B) show (C) showing (D) showed

18. When rain stops, we _____ clean the car. (RWP. GII, 2017)
(A) were (B) will (C) am (D) have
19. They _____ playing hockey at that time. (DGK. GI, 2017) (RWP. GII, 2023)
(A) will be (B) shall be (C) are being (D) were being
20. They _____ for London tomorrow. (LHR. GII, FSD. GII, MLN. GI, SWL. GII, SGD. GII, RWP. GII, 2014)
(SWL. GII, RWP. GI, 2015) (SGD. GII, RWP. GI, 2016) (FSD. GI, SWL. GII, SGD. GI, DGK. GII, 2017)
(MLN. GII, 2018) (RWP. GI, DGK. GII, 2019) (SWL. GII, SGD. GII, BWP. GII, 2020)
(A) leave (B) leaves (C) left (D) will leave
21. I shall be _____ the paper then. (LHR. GI, 2018) (SGD. GII, 2024)
(A) reading (B) reads (C) read (D) do read
22. These mangoes _____ the market by April. (LHR. GI, MLN. GI, 2018) (FSD. GI, 2020)
(A) will reached (B) would reach (C) will have reached (D) will have reach
23. I hope it _____ raining by the evening. (LHR. GII, 2018)
(A) shall have stop (B) will have stopped (C) shall stop (D) shall be stopping
24. They _____ hockey at that time. (GRW. GI, 2018)
(A) shall be playing (B) played (C) play (D) plays
25. He _____ pay the fine. (RWP. GI, 2018)
(A) was (B) shall (C) is (D) shall be
26. Boys will _____ to see the show. (LHR. GI, 2019)
(A) go (B) goes (C) going (D) went
27. If I see Farhan, I'll --- him to dinner tomorrow. (LHR. GII, 2019)
(A) invited (B) invites (C) invite (D) inviting
28. If the farmer ----- all his kiwi fruit in the market, he will be very pleased. (LHR. GII, 2019)
(A) sell (B) sold (C) sells (D) selling
29. Birds ----- chirping since morning. (LHR. GII, 2019)
(A) will have been (B) will (C) had (D) been
30. He will _____ to see me. (FSD. GII, 2019)
(A) come (B) comes (C) coming (D) came
31. I shall _____ here until you have finished your work. (MLN. GI, 2019)
(A) wait (B) waits (C) waited (D) waiting
32. When rain stops, we _____ clean the car. (SWL. GI, 2019)
(A) were (B) shall (C) am (D) have
33. If you _____ I shall be available. (SWL. GII, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020) (GRW. GI, 2022)
(A) will come (B) come (C) have come (D) came
34. Samina _____ to us tomorrow. (SWL. GII, 2019)
(A) comes (B) will come (C) came (D) had come
35. If you don't _____ now, you will be late from school. (SWL. GII, 2019)
(A) went (B) go (C) gone (D) goes
36. Horses will _____ in the pastures. (SGD. GI, 2019)
(A) graze (B) grazes (C) grazing (D) grazed
37. You _____ taken a bath. (BWP. GI, 2019)
(A) will not have (B) shall not have (C) will have not (D) shall have not
38. I shall wait here until you _____ your work. (GRW. GII, 2020)
(A) have finished (B) has finished (C) are finish (D) finish
39. I _____ for you at the usual time. (MLN. GII, 2020) (MLN. GII, 2023)
(A) shall wait (B) was waited (C) waits (D) waiting
40. They _____ their exercise by the time the teacher arrives. (DGK. GI, 2020)
(A) will have written (B) had written (C) write (D) wrote
41. They _____ their task by tomorrow. (SGD. GI, 2022)
(A) will have completed (B) complete (C) has completed (D) completed
42. She _____ her work before the guests arrive. (BWP. GI, 2022)
(A) finish (B) finishes (C) will finish (D) will have finished
43. The meeting_ by the time we gather. (FSD. GI, 2023)
(A) ends (B) ended (C) will have ended (D) is ending
44. They _____ for London tomorrow. (GRW. GII, DGK. GI, 2022) (MLN. GI, SWL. GII, RWP. GI & GII, DGK. GI, 2023)
(A) shall leave (B) will leave (C) shall be leaving (D) will be leaving
45. The farmers _____ the harvest before the rains. (MLN. GII, 2023)
(A) reaps (B) will reaped (C) has reaped (D) will have reaped

46. She _____ her examination by the next fall. (SWL. GI, 2023)
 (A) will have taken (B) take (C) was taking (D) took
47. I hope it _____ raining by the evening. (SWL. GII, 2023)
 (A) stopped (B) have stopped (C) is stopped (D) will have stopped
48. She _____ taking this medicine by March next. (SGD. GI, 2023)
 (A) Will have stopped (B) has stopped
 (C) had stopped (D) have stopped
49. They _____ their exercise by the time the teacher arrives. (SGD. GII, 2023)
 (A) Would write (B) Would wrote
 (C) Would have written (D) Will have written
50. The farmers _____ before the rains. (BWP. GI, 2023)
 (A) Reap (B) In Reaping (C) Will have Reaped (D) Shall Reap
51. If you _____ I shall be available. (BWP. GII, 2023)
 (A) will Come (B) Come (C) Have Come (D) Came
52. How will this tax be _____? (DGK. GI, 2025)
 (A) recover (B) recovers (C) recovering (D) recovered
53. The potter will not have _____ the pots. (DGK. GI, 2025)
 (A) fired (B) cook (C) fire (D) made

Letters

Questions Taken From Previous Papers of All Boards

Q.1: Write a letter to your friend thanking her for hospitality during your visit to her house.

(SGD. GII, 2015) (MLN. GII, 2019)

Ans. Please see Letters (Letter No. 00)

Q.2: Write a letter to your brother advising him to take steps to improve his health.

(SGD. GII, 2018) (SGD. GI, RWP. GII, 2020) (GRW. GII, MLN. GI, 2022) (MLN. GI, 2023)

Ans. Please see Letters (Letter No. 14)

Q.3: Write a letter to your father asking him about his health.

(DGK. GII, 2018)

Ans. Please see Letters (Letter No. 18)

Q.4: Write a letter to your friend thanking him for the books he lent to you.

(DGK. GI, 2019) (DGK. GI, 2020)

Ans. Please see Letters (Letter No. 16)

Stories

Questions Taken From Previous Papers of All Boards

Q.1: Write a story with the moral "Union is Strength".

(GRW. GII, RWP. GII, 2014) (GRW. GII, 2015)
 (SWL. GII, 2018) (LHR. GI, FSD. GI, 2019) (LHR. GI, FSD. GI, SWL. GII, SGD. GI, 2022) (SGD. GII, 2023)

Q.2: Write a story with the moral "It never pays to over-reach yourself".

(LHR. GI, 2016) (SWL. GII, 2017) (BWP. GI, 2018)

Ans. Please see stories (Story No. 9)

Q.3: Write a story with the moral "Vanity is Self-Deception".

(FSD. GI, 2017)

Ans. Please see stories (Story No. 10)

Q.4: Write a story with the moral "Look before you leap."

(LHR. GII, SGD. GII, FSD. GI, SWL. GI, DGK. GII, 2014) (GRW. GI, MLN. GI, SWL. GII, SGD. GI, DGK. GII, BWP. GI, 2015)
 (LHR. GII, GRW. GI, FSD. GI, MLN. GII, SWL. GII, RWP. GII, DGK. GI, 2016) (GRW. GI, SGD. GI & GII, RWP. GII, DGK. GI & GII, BWP. GII, 2017)
 (LHR. GII, DGK. GI, 2018) (DGK. GI, 2019) (MLN. GII, SWL. GI, RWP. GI, BWP. GII, 2020) (GRW. GI, DGK. GI, BWP. GI, 2022) (MLN. GI, DGK. GII, 2023)
 (LHR. GII, 2024) (GRW. GI, 2024) (GRW. GII, 2024) (FSD. GII, 2024)

Ans. Please see stories (Story No. 09)

Q.5: Write a story with the moral "Never tell a lie".

(DGK. GII, 2018)

Ans. Please see stories (Story No. 3)

Q.6: Write a story with the moral "Tit for Tat".

(BWP. GI, 2019)

Ans. Please see stories (Story No. 9)

Q.7: Write a story with the moral "The grapes are sour".

(MLN. GI, SGD. GII, 2022) (BWP. GI, 2023)

Ans. Please see Stories (Story No. 15)

Q.8: Write a story with the moral "Greed is a Curse".

(MLN. GII, 2022)

Ans. Please see Stories (Story No. 14)

Q.9: Write a story with the title "No Work, No Food".

(FSD. GI, 2024)

Ans. Please see Stories (Story No. 02)

Q.10: Write a story with the Moral Lesson "Speak the Truth Always".

(BWP. GI, 2024)

Ans. Please see Stories (Story No. 02)

Passages

Questions Taken From Previous Papers of All Boards

Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called "throwing", The thrower is a very skillful 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 colours 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.

(FSD. GI, 2015) (SWL. GII, 2020) (LHR. GII, GRW. GII, 2022)

Questions:

(i) **What is throwing?**

Ans. The art of making pottery on potter's wheel is called throwing.

(ii) **What is the other method of shaping articles?**

Ans. The other method of shaping articles is Moulding.

(iii) **How is pottery baked in fire?**

Ans. The pieces of pottery are baked in a large oven or kiln. They are put into earthen ware tubs called saggers, so that the flames cannot touch the pottery.

(iv) **What is the advantage of moulding?**

Ans. It is a quick and easy way of making things.

(v) **How does the potter make designs on pieces of pottery?**

Ans. The potter makes designs on the pieces of pottery with special colours.

Ans. The dog of the farmer fell upon the monkey and tore him into pieces.

Once a stag was drinking water 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 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.

(SWL. GII, RWP. GI, 2014) (GRW. GI & GII, SGD. GI, BWP. GI, 2015) (SWL. GII, 2016) (LHR. GI, FSD. GII, 2017) (RWP. GII, 2020) (FSD. GI, RWP. GI, 2023)

Questions:

(i) **What was the stag doing?**

Ans. The stag was drinking water at a stream.

(ii) **What did he see in the water?**

Ans. He saw his reflection in the water.

(iii) **Why was he pleased?**

Ans. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns.

(iv) **What made him sad?**

Ans. His thin legs made him sad.

(v) **Why did he run?**

Ans. He ran to save his life.

(vi) **How did his legs help him?**

Ans. His legs helped him to run fast.

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 grazing 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.

(SGD. GII, 2014) (SGD. GII, 2015) (SGD. GI, 2016) (GRW. GII, 2017) (SGD. GII, 2019)

Questions:

(i) **Why did the wolf wander about?**

Ans. The wolf wandered about in search of food.

(ii) **Did he find anything to eat?**

Ans. No, he did not find anything to eat.

(iii) **Why was the wolf helpless?**

Ans. The wolf was helpless as the flock was guarded by a hound.

(iv) **How did he get into the flock?**

Ans. He put on the skin of a sheep and went into the flock unchecked.

(v) **Why was the shepherd worried?**

Ans. The shepherd was worried as the number of sheep began to fall every day.

(vi) Did he find out the thief?

Ans. No, he did not find out the thief.

Musa was commander-in-chief and the gates were in his charge. They had been barred when the Christians came in view, but Musa threw them open. "Our bodies", he said, "Will bar the gates". The young men were kindled by such words, and when he told them, "We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without a home or a country, they were ready to die with him. With such a leader, the Moorish cavaliers performed feats of bravery in the plain which went down in the annals of history in golden words.

(DGK. GII, 2015) (GRW. GII, DGK. GII, 2016) (FSD. GI, MLN. GI, 2017) (FSD. GII, MLN. GI, SWL. GI, BWP. GI, 2018) (LHR. GII, GRW. GII, SWL. GI, DGK. GII, 2019) (LHR. GI, SGD. GI, 2020) (LHR. GI, BWP. GI, 2022) (DGK. GII, 2023)

Questions:

(i) Who was the chief commander and what was in his charge?

Ans. Musa was the chief commander and incharge of gates.

(ii) When were the gates barred?

Ans. The gates were barred when the Christians came in view.

(iii) Who threw them open?

Ans. Musa threw them open.

(iv) What did Musa say?

Ans. Musa said, "Our bodies will bar the gates. We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without a home or a country".

(v) What effect had his words on the young men?

Ans. On hearing his words, the young men were ready to die with him.

Translation Into English

Questions Taken From Previous Papers of All Boards

- 1- دروازہ کس نے کھٹکھٹایا؟
(LHR. GI, DGK. GII, 2014) (LHR. GI, 2019)
Who knocked at the door?
- 2- وہ دو دن سے ورزش نہیں کر رہا ہے۔
(GRW. GII, SGD. GII, DGK. GI, 2014) (GRW. GII, BWP. GII, 2018) (BWP. GII, 2019)
He has not been taking exercise for two days.
- 3- کیا آپ کی بیٹی بڑوں کا احترام کرتی ہے؟
(FSD. GI, SGD. GI, 2014) (BWP. GI, 2015)
Does your daughter respect the elders?
- 4- سورج غروب ہو چکا ہوگا۔
(FSD. GII, MLN. GI, SWL. GII, 2014) (MLN. GI, SWL. GI, 2015) (MLN. GI, DGK. GII, 2016) (MLN. GII, 2018) (LHR. GII, 2023)
The sun will have set.
- 5- میں ناشتہ کر چکا ہوں۔
(FSD. GI, DGK. GI, 2014) (MLN. GII, 2016)
I have taken my breakfast.
- 6- ہر پاکستانی پاکستان کے لیے جان قربان کرے گا۔
(FSD. GII, 2014) (RWP. GI, 2020)
Every Pakistani will lay down his life for Pakistan.
- 7- غریب آدمی مشکل سے گزر بسر کرتا ہے۔
(SWL. GI, 2014) (GRW. GII, 2023)
The poor man lives from hand to mouth.
- 8- ہم کئی گھنٹوں سے آپ کا انتظار کر رہے ہیں۔
(SWL. GI, 2014) (DGK. GI, 2015) (DGK. GII, SGD. GII, 2017) (SGD. GI, 2018) (LHR. GI, SGD. GII, 2020)
We have been waiting for you for many hours.
- 9- آپ ہر روز نہاتے ہیں۔
(SGD. GI, RWP. GI, 2014) (GRW. GII, 2015) (FSD. GI, 2016)
You take a bath every day.
- 10- کیا بچہ سو رہا ہے۔
(RWP. GI, 2014) (SWL. GII, RWP. GI, BWP. GII, 2015) (LHR. GI, MLN. GII, BWP. GI, 2016) (SWL. GI, 2020)
Is the child sleeping?
- 11- اُس نے والدین کا حکم نہ مانا۔
(RWP. GII, 2014) (BWP. GII, 2015) (GRW. GI, DGK. GII, 2017) (RWP. GII, 2020)
He did not obey the parents.
- 12- اچھے دوست دھوکہ نہیں دیتے ہیں۔
(DGK. GI, 2014) (SWL. GI, 2016)
Good friends do not betray.
- 13- انہوں نے ہماری مدد نہ کی۔
(DGK. GI, 2014) (GRW. GII, 2015) (MLN. GII, 2016) (FSD. GII, 2017) (FSD. GI, 2018) (MLN. GI, 2020)
They did not help us.
- 14- کیا اگلے پڑ رہے ہیں؟
(LHR. GI, 2015) (LHR. GI, 2019)
Is it hailing?
- 15- دشمن جنگ نہیں جیتے گا۔
(BWP. GII, 2014) (BWP. GII, 2017) (LHR. GI, 2018)
The enemy will not win the war.
- 16- شام ہوگئی۔
(LHR. GII, 2015) (GRW. GII, 2016) (MLN. GII, 2018)
It is evening.
- 17- کیا تمام پرندے اڑ چکے ہوں گے؟
(LHR. GI & GII, 2015) (SWL. GI, 2016) (DGK. GI, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020)
Will all the birds have flown?
- 18- وہ گناہ پر نہیں بچھڑتا ہے۔
(LHR. GI, 2015) (GRW. GI, 2020)
He does not repent on sin.
- 19- کیا دکاندار کا ہک سے زیادہ پیسے وصول کر رہا ہے؟
(LHR. GI, 2015) (LHR. GI, 2018)
Is the shopkeeper overcharging the customer?
- 20- ہر پاکستانی محب وطن ہے۔
(LHR. GII, 2015) (MLN. GII, 2016) (RWP. GII, 2017) (FSD. GII, 2018) (SGD. GI, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020)
Every Pakistani is a patriot.
- 21- لوگ دو گھنٹے سے آگ بجھا رہے تھے۔
(GRW. GII, 2015) (LHR. GI, GRW. GI, 2016) (LHR. GI & GII, 2018)
The people had been putting out the fire for two hours.
- 22- حکومت نئے سکول کھول رہی ہے۔
(FSD. GI, 2015) (BWP. GII, 2018) (RWP. GII, 2020)
The government is opening new schools.

- 23- طلبا گھر واپس جا رہے ہوں گے۔
(FSD. GI, 2015) (SWL. GII, 2017)
The students will be going back home.
- 24- میز پر کوئی کتاب نہیں ہے۔
(FSD. GI, 2015) (RWP. GI, 2016) (SWL. GII, 2017)
There is not any book on the table.
- 25- اکبر کی گھنٹے سے پہاڑے یاد کر رہا ہے۔
(FSD. GI, 2015) (SGD. GI, DGK. GII, 2016) (RWP. GI, SGD. GI, 2017)
Akbar has been learning tables by heart for several hours.
- 26- ہم ہر روز اخبار پڑھتے ہیں۔
(FSD. GII, 2015) (LHR. GI, 2016) (LHR. GI, RWP. GII, 2017) (MLN. GI, 2018) (RWP. GI, BWP. GI, 2019)
We read newspaper every day.
- 27- پرندے کب چہچہاتے ہیں؟
(LHR. GII, 2015) (FSD. GII, 2018) (MLN. GII, 2020)
When do the birds chirp?
- 28- مہمان آچکے ہوں گے۔
(FSD. GII, 2015) (SGD. GI, 2019)
The guests will have come.
- 29- تم مکان کب خالی کرو گے؟
(MLN. GI, 2015) (SGD. GII, 2018) (LHR. GII, 2019) (LHR. GI, 2020)
When will you vacate the house?
- 30- نتیجے کا اعلان وقت پر نہ کیا گیا۔
(MLN. GI, SWL. GII, 2015) (LHR. GII, 2017)
The result was not announced on time.
- 31- لڑکوں نے شور مچایا۔
(MLN. GI, 2015) (RWP. GII, 2017) (DGK. GII, 2020)
The boys made a noise.
- 32- استاد آٹھ بجے سے پڑھا رہا ہے۔
(LHR. GII, 2015) (GRW. GI, 2019) (MLN. GI, BWP. GII, 2020)
The teacher has been teaching since 8 o'clock.
- 33- بُری صحبت کیسے اختیار کی جاتی ہے؟
(MLN. GI, 2015) (RWP. GI, 2016)
How is bad company adopted?
- 34- وہ اچھے آدمیوں میں اٹھتا بیٹھتا ہے۔
(MLN. GII, 2015) (MLN. GII, 2019)
He keeps a good company.
- 35- امیدوار پر چل کر چکے ہیں۔
(GRW. GI, SWL. GI, 2015) (MLN. GI, 2016) (BWP. GI, SWL. GII, 2017) (RWP. GI, 2018)
The candidates have solved the paper.
- 36- نوکر کے پاس دس روپے تھے۔
(SWL. GII, 2015) (FSD. GI, 2019)
The servant had ten rupees.
- 37- نسیما نے امتحان پاس کر لیا ہے۔
(SWL. GII, 2015) (GRW. GII, 2017)
Naseema has passed the examination.
- 38- یہ میچ کراچی میں کھیلا جائے گا۔
(SWL. GII, 2015) (GRW. GI, 2016) (FSD. GI, 2017)
This match will be played in Karachi.
- 39- ٹیپو سلطان عادل حکمران تھا۔
(SGD. GI, 2015) (RWP. GI, 2017) (BWP. GII, 2018)
Tipu Sultan was a just ruler.
- 40- تم جھوٹے بہانے بناتے ہو۔
(SGD. GI, DGK. GII, 2015) (FSD. GII, SGD. GI, 2017) (MLN. GI, 2020)
You make lame excuses.
- 41- آج سخت گرمی ہے۔
(SGD. GII, BWP. GII, 2015) (LHR. GII, 2017) (DGK. GI, 2018)
It is very hot today.
- 42- سورج مغرب میں غروب ہوتا ہے۔
(SGD. GII, 2015) (DGK. GII, 2020)
The sun sets in the west.
- 43- وہ ستمبر سے باقاعدہ سکول جا رہا ہوگا۔
(SGD. GII, 2015) (SWL. GII, SGD. GI, 2019)
He will have been going to school regularly since September.
- 44- میں نے اس کا مذاق نہیں اڑایا۔
(DGK. GII, 2015) (LHR. GI, 2020)
I did not make fun of him.
- 45- وہ دروازے کو تالا لگا چکا ہوگا۔
(DGK. GII, 2015) (RWP. GII, 2016) (FSD. GII, 2020)
He will have locked the door.
- 46- کل موسم بڑا سہانا تھا۔
(BWP. GI, 2015) (RWP. GI, 2018)
It was very fine yesterday.
- 47- ہم سب مسلمان ہیں۔
(LHR. GI, 2016) (DGK. GII, 2020)
We all are Muslims.
- 48- کیا بارش شام سے ہو رہی ہے؟
(GRW. GI, MLN. GI, 2016) (DGK. GII, 2018) (SGD. GII, DGK. GI, 2019)
Has it been raining since evening?
- 49- کیا تم کام ختم کر چکے ہو؟
(GRW. GI, SWL. GI, 2016) (SWL. GII, 2018)
Have you finished the work?
- 50- مرغی انڈے دے رہی ہے۔
(FSD. GI, 2016) (SWL. GI, 2018) (DGK. GI, 2019)
The hen is laying eggs.
- 51- وہ میرے گہرے دوست تھے۔
(FSD. GII, SGD. GI, 2016) (MLN. GI, 2017) (MLN. GI, 2020)
They were my bosom friends.
- 52- تم اپنے دوست کی دعوت قبول کرو گے۔
(FSD. GII, 2016) (DGK. GI, 2017) (GRW. GII, 2018) (FSD. GI, 2020)
You will accept your friend's invitation.
- 53- اقبال کئی سالوں سے شعر لکھتے رہے ہوں گے۔
(FSD. GII, SGD. GI, 2016) (GRW. GII, 2020)
Iqbal will have been composing verses for many years.
- 54- احمد دلیر سپاہی ہے۔
(MLN. GI, 2016) (MLN. GII, SWL. GII, 2017)
Ahmed is a brave soldier.
- 55- بچے چڑیا گھر کی سیر سے لطف اٹھاتے ہیں۔
(MLN. GI, 2016) (MLN. GII, 2017)
Children enjoy the visit to the zoo.
- 56- ہم گاڑی میں سوار ہوئے۔
(SWL. GI, 2016) (BWP. GII, 2018)
We boarded the train.
- 57- اب سات بجے ہیں۔
(SWL. GII, 2016) (GRW. GI, 2019)
It is seven o' clock.
- 58- بچے نہیں رو رہے ہونگے۔
(SWL. GII, 2016) (RWP. GI, 2019)
Children will not be weeping.
- 59- کیا تمہارے ساتھی بھاگ چکے ہیں؟
(SGD. GII, 2016) (MLN. GII, 2017)
Have your companions run away?
- 60- سورج طلوع ہو رہا ہوگا۔
(RWP. GI, DGK. GI, 2016) (FSD. GI, MLN. GI, SGD. GI, 2018)
The sun will be rising.
- 61- لڑکی ایک بجے سے کیوں رو رہی تھی؟
(RWP. GI, 2016) (DGK. GII, 2018)
Why had the girl been weeping since one o' clock?
- 62- ہماری ٹیم نے میچ جیت لیا۔
(RWP. GI, DGK. GI, 2016) (SGD. GII, 2018)
Our team won the match.
- 63- یہ قصاب کم تولتا ہے۔
(RWP. GI, 2016) (GRW. GI, 2017) (MLN. GII, 2018) (SGD. GII, 2019) (RWP. GII, 2020)
This butcher gives short measures.

- 64- سورج نکلنے سے پہلے لڑکے پھول توڑ چکے تھے۔ (RWP. GII, 2016) (SGD. GII, 2017) (LHR. GII, MLN. GII, 2019) (FSD. GI, DGK. GII, 2020)
The boys had plucked the flowers before the sun rose.
- 65- ملزم کو سزا دی جا چکی ہوگی۔ (DGK. GI, 2016) (BWP. GII, 2017)
The accused will have been punished.
- 66- کلاک چار بج چکا ہے۔ (BWP. GI, 2016) (LHR. GI, 2017) (RWP. GI, 2019) (SWL. GI, 2020)
Clock has struck four.
- 67- کسان آج کل کندم کی فصل کاٹتا ہے۔ (BWP. GII, 2016) (GRW. GII, 2017)
The farmer reaps the wheat crop now-a-days.
- 68- کیا دھوپ تیز ہے؟ (SGD. GII, 2017) (GRW. GII, 2019)
Is the sun hot?
- 69- استاد جماعت کو انگلش پڑھا رہا ہوگا۔ (LHR. GII, 2017) (DGK. GI, 2019)
The teacher will be teaching English to the class.
- 70- مالی پودوں کو پانی دے رہا ہوگا۔ (MLN. GI, 2017) (SGD. GII, 2020)
The gardener will be watering the plants.
- 71- وہ ہمیشہ سچ نہیں بولتی ہے۔ (BWP. GII, 2022)
She does not always speak the truth.
- 72- تمام پرندے اڑ چکے ہیں۔ (SWL. GI, BWP. GII, 2017) (RWP. GII, DGK. GII, 2020)
All the birds have flown away.
- 73- میں بدھ سے ٹی۔ وی کی مرمت کر رہا ہوں۔ (BWP. GII, 2022)
I have been repairing T.V since Wednesday.
- 74- یہ دوکاندار گھٹیا مال بیچتا ہے۔ (SGD. GI, DGK. GI, 2017) (BWP. GI, 2018) (BWP. GII, 2019)
This shop-keeper sells substandard material.
- 75- امیر آدمی غریبوں کو تحارت کی نگاہ سے دیکھتا ہے۔ (BWP. GII, 2017) (SWL. GII, 2020)
The rich man looks down upon the poor.
- 76- چولہے سے دھواں اُٹھ رہا ہے۔ (BWP. GII, 2017) (LHR. GII, 2018)
Smoke is rising out of the hearth.
- 77- آج مطلع ابر آلود ہے۔ (FSD. GII, 2018) (FSD. GII, 2020)
It is cloudy today.
- 78- یہ خبر اخبارات میں شائع ہو چکی ہے۔ (FSD. GII, SGD. GI, 2018) (MLN. GI, 2020)
This news has been published in the newspapers.
- 79- ڈاکوؤں نے امیر آدمی کو کہاں لوٹا ہے؟ (RWP. GII, 2018) (FSD. GII, 2020)
Our soldiers were brave.
- 80- اب بچھڑائے کیا ہو جب چڑیاں چگ گئیں کھیت۔ (SGD. GI, 2017) (BWP. GII, 2018) (BWP. GI, 2020)
Where have the robbers robbed the rich man?
- 81- ہم چائے پی نہیں سکے ہیں۔ (SGD. GI, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020)
It is useless to cry over spilt milk.
- 82- ڈالا گیا۔ (MLN. GI, 2017) (RWP. GII, 2019) (DGK. GI, 2025)
The shops and houses were not decorated.
- 83- نجمہ کپڑے اُبلے دھوتی ہے۔ (DGK. GI, 2019) (BWP. GII, 2020)
We have not taken tea.
- 84- لڑکیاں شادی کے موقع پر گیت گائیں گی۔ (DGK. GI, 2020) (BWP. GI, 2025)
The winter has come to an end.
- 85- طلبہ نے سبق سنایا۔ (LHR. GI, 2022)
The snake was killed.
- 86- وہ حراست میں نہیں لیا جا چکا ہے۔ (LHR. GI, 2022)
Najma washes the clothes clean.
- 87- کھیتوں کو ہموار کیا جا رہا ہے۔ (LHR. GI, 2022)
The girls will sing songs on the occasion of wedding.
- 88- مجھے انعام دیا جاتا ہے۔ (LHR. GI, 2022)
Students told the lesson.
- 89- کیا تم کام ختم کر چکے ہو؟ (LHR. GI, 2022) (GRW. GII, 2022)
He has not been arrested.
- 90- سورج ڈوب نہیں چکا ہے۔ (LHR. GI, 2022)
Fields are being revelled.
- 91- وہ کسی سے نفرت نہیں کرتا ہے۔ (LHR. GII, 2022)
I am given reward.
- 92- آپ نے میرے بھائی کی دیکھ بھال کی۔ (LHR. GII, 2022)
Have you finished your work?
- 93- وہ مجھے ملنے آئے گا۔ (LHR. GII, GRW. GI, 2022)
Sun has not set.
- 94- سورج نکلنے سے پہلے لڑکے پھول توڑ چکے تھے۔ (LHR. GII, GRW. GI, 2022)
He does not hate anyone.
- 95- مہمان خصوصی انعام تقسیم کر چکا ہے۔ (LHR. GII, RWP. GI, 2022)
You looked after my brother.
- 96- مریض دس منٹ سے چیخ رہا ہے۔ (LHR. GII, 2022) (SGD. GI, 2022)
He will come to see me.
- 97- ماہی گیر مچھلیاں پکڑ رہے ہیں۔ (LHR. GII, 2022)
Boys had plucked flower before sunset.
- 98- پنجرے میں شیر تھا۔ (LHR. GII, 2022)
Guest of honour has distributed rewards.
- 99- آج سخت گرمی ہے۔ (GRW. GI, 2022)
Patient has been shouting for ten minutes.
- 100- یہ سفید جھوٹ ہے۔ (GRW. GI, 2022)
Fishermen are catching fish.
- 101- میچ بغیر ہار جیت کے ختم ہو چکا ہے۔ (GRW. GI, 2022)
Lion was in cage.
- It is very hot today.
- It is a bare lie.
- Match has ended in a draw.

We had already heard the news.	(GRW. GI, 2022)	ہم پہلے خبر سن چکے تھے۔	-102
To whom is the reward given?	(BWP. GII, 2022)	انعام کس کو دیا جاتا ہے؟	-103
Children will not be weeping.	(GRW. GI, 2022)	بچے نہیں رو رہے ہوں گے۔	-104
Fruits are stored in cold storage.	(BWP. GII, 2022) (FSD. GII, 2023)	پھل سرد خانے میں رکھے جاتے ہیں۔	-105
He does not repent on sin.	(GRW. GII, 2022)	وہ گناہ پر نہیں پچھتا رہا ہے۔	-106
People are going Changa Manga for recreation.	(GRW. RWP. GII, 2022)	لوگ تفریح کے لیے چھانگا مانگا جا رہے ہیں۔	-107
Akbar has been learning tables for many hours.	(GRW. GII, 2022) (FSD. GII, 2022)	اکبر کی گھنٹے سے پہاڑے یاد کر رہا ہے۔	-108
Dog chased rabbit.	(GRW. GII, 2022)	کتے نے خرگوش کا تعاقب کیا۔	-109
Has Maheer been playing with toys since 2 O'clock?	(GRW. GII, 2022) (SGD. GII, 2022)	کیا ماہر دو بجے سے کھلونوں سے کھیل رہا ہے؟	-110
Have you finished your work?	(GRW. GII, 2022)	کیا تم کام ختم کر چکے ہو؟	-111
Who is ringing the bell?	(GRW. GII, 2022)	گھنٹی کون بجا رہا ہے؟	-112
This butcher gives short measure.	(FSD. GI, 2022) (SWL. FSD. GII, 2023)	یہ قصاب کم تولتا ہے۔	-113
This officer is not neglecting his duties.	(FSD. GI, 2022)	یہ افسر اپنے فرائض سے غفلت نہیں برت رہا ہے۔	-114
Have your friends congratulated you on your success?	(FSD. GI, 2022)	کیا تمہارے دوستوں نے تمہاری کامیابی پر مبارکباد دی؟	-115
Why were boys quarreling with one another?	(FSD. GI, 2022)	لڑکے آپس میں کیوں جھگڑ رہے تھے؟	-116
Had you finished novel before I arrived?	(FSD. GI, 2022)	کیا تم نے میرے آنے سے پہلے ناول ختم کر لیا تھا؟	-117
Train had not been arriving late for fifteen days.	(FSD. GI, 2022)	ریل گاڑی پندرہ دن سے لیٹ نہیں آرہی تھی۔	-118
Will laborers be levelling the road?	(FSD. GI, 2022)	کیا مزدور سڑک ہموار کر رہے ہوں گے؟	-119
Is it hailing?	(FSD. GII, 2022)	کیا اولے پڑ رہے ہیں؟	-120
Thief has been beaten severely.	(FSD. GII, 2022)	چور کو سخت پیٹا جا چکا ہے۔	-121
It is no use of crying over spilt milk.	(FSD. GII, 2022)	اب بچھتا نہ کیا ہوت جب چڑیاں چگ گئیں کھیت۔	-122
I know how to swim.	(FSD. GII, 2022)	میں تیرنا جانتا ہوں۔	-123
We will wait for you.	(FSD. GII, 2022)	ہم تمہارا انتظار کریں گے۔	-124
People will be drawing water from well since 4 o'clock.	(FSD. GII, 2022)	لوگ چار بجے سے کنویں سے پانی نکال رہے ہوں گے۔	-125
It has not been raining in Lahore since yesterday.	(FSD. GII, 2022)	لاہور میں کل سے بارش نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔	-126
Wise man does not make such a mistake.	(MLN. GI, 2022)	دانا آدمی ایسی غلطی نہیں کرتا۔	-127
We have not waited for them.	(MLN. GI, 2022)	ہم نے ان کا انتظار نہیں کیا ہے۔	-128
Grandmother told us an interesting story.	(MLN. GI, 2022)	نانی اماں نے ہمیں دلچسپ کہانی سنائی۔	-129
Why had he not completed his work till sunset?	(MLN. GI, 2022)	سورج غروب ہونے تک اس نے کام کیوں ختم نہ کیا؟	-130
Guests had gone back before I arrived home.	(MLN. GI, 2022)	میرے گھر آنے سے پہلے مہمان واپس جا چکے تھے۔	-131
I was feeling dizzy.	(MLN. GI, 2022)	مجھے چکر آ رہے تھے۔	-132
Dog was barking at night?	(MLN. GII, 2022)	کتا رات کو بھونک رہا تھا۔	-133
Who was asking about you?	(MLN. GII, 2022)	آپ کے بارے میں کون پوچھ رہا تھا؟	-134
Boys made a noise.	(MLN. GII, 2022)	لڑکوں نے شور مچایا۔	-135
I was not being sent to Germany.	(MLN. GII, 2022)	مجھے جرمنی نہیں بھیجا جا رہا تھا۔	-136
Peacock has not danced in jungle.	(MLN. GII, 2022)	مور جنگل میں نہیں ناچا ہے۔	-137
He refused to lend his book.	(MLN. GII, 2022)	اس نے اپنی کتاب دینے سے انکار کر دیا۔	-138
Common man is being deceived.	(MLN. GII, 2022)	عام آدمی کو دھوکہ دیا جا رہا ہے۔	-139
Does the could thunder hard?	(MLN. GII, 2022)	کیا بادل زور سے گرجتا ہے؟	-140
Who was throwing stones at bus?	(SWL. GI, 2022)	بس پر پتھر کون پھینک رہا تھا؟	-141

Horses were grazing in the field.	(SWL. GI, 2022)	142- گھوڑے کھیت میں چر رہے تھے۔
Beggar is counting coins.	(SWL. GI, 2022)	143- فقیر سکے گن رہا ہے۔
Doctor operated upon the patient.	(SWL. GI, 2022)	144- ڈاکٹر نے مریض کا آپریشن کیا۔
Grass has been cut.	(SWL. GI, 2022)	145- گھاس کاٹ لی گئی۔
Sparrows are flying in sky.	(SWL. GI, 2022)	146- چڑیاں آسمان پر اڑ رہی ہیں۔
Was the poor girl crying?	(SWL. GI, 2022)	147- کیا غریب بچی چیخ رہی تھی؟
Will murderer have escaped?	(SWL. GII, 2022)	148- کیا قاتل صاف بچ کر نکل گیا ہوگا؟
Kids/ children were being vaccinated against measles.	(SWL. GII, 2022)	149- بچوں کو خسرہ کا ٹیکہ لگایا جا رہا تھا۔
They will not be joking.	(SWL. GII, 2022)	150- وہ مذاق نہیں کر رہے ہوں گے۔
You had been preparing the speech since Tuesday.	(SWL. GII, 2022)	151- تم منگل سے تقریر تیار کر رہے تھے۔
Why are students coming back early from school?	(SWL. GII, 2022)	152- طلبہ سکول سے جلدی واپس کیوں آ رہے ہیں؟
The traveler had not arrived home before evening.	(SWL. GII, 2022)	153- شام سے پہلے مسافر گھر نہیں لوٹا تھا۔
Whose shirt has Nazia been stitching since Monday?	(SGD. GII, 2022)	154- نازیہ سو موڑ سے کس کی قمیص سی رہی ہے؟
Juggler will show his feats.	(SGD. GII, 2022)	155- مداری اپنے کرتب دکھائے گا۔
He had been writing a letter for one hour.	(SGD. GII, 2022)	156- وہ ایک گھنٹے سے خط لکھ رہا تھا۔
They have recited the poem.	(SGD. GII, 2022)	157- وہ نظم پڑھ چکے ہیں۔
Gardner will be watering the plants.	(SGD. GII, 2022)	158- مالی پودوں کو پانی دے رہا ہوگا۔
He will have locked the door.	(RWP. GI, 2022)	159- وہ دروازے کو تالا لگا چکا ہوگا۔
He will not be praying now.	(RWP. GI, 2022)	160- وہ اس وقت دعائیں مانگ رہا ہوگا۔
Had the pigeon been caught in net before picking grains?	(RWP. GI, 2022)	161- کیا کبوتر دانہ چنگے سے پہلے جال میں پھنس چکے تھے؟
Some men have not been arrested.	(RWP. GI, 2022)	162- کچھ آدمیوں کو گرفتار نہیں کیا جا چکا ہے۔
Why had your friend been deceiving you for one week?	(RWP. GI, 2022)	163- تمہارا دوست تمہیں ایک ہفتے سے کیوں دھوکا دیتا رہا تھا؟
Bashir's request is being rejected.	(RWP. GI, 2022)	164- بشیر کی درخواست نامنظور کی جا رہی ہے۔
He has not torn the book.	(RWP. GI, 2022) (FSD. GI, 2023)	165- اس نے کتاب نہیں پھاڑی ہے۔
I have no wish to see him.	(RWP. GI, 2022)	166- میں اس سے ملنے کی خواہش نہیں رکھتا۔
Jackals howl in evening.	(RWP. GII, 2022)	167- گیدڑ شام کو چیختے ہیں۔
Your request is being consided.	(RWP. GII, 2022)	168- آپ کی درخواست پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے۔
Girls had not been washing clothes since morning.	(RWP. GII, 2022)	169- لڑکیاں صبح سے کپڑے نہیں دھو رہی تھیں۔
Were you combing your hair?	(RWP. GII, 2022)	170- کیا تم بالوں کو کنگھی کر رہے تھے؟
Hunter had not spread the net before sunrise.	(RWP. GII, 2022)	171- سورج نکلنے سے پہلے شکاری جال نہیں بچھا چکا تھا۔
Birds will have been chirping since morning.	(RWP. GII, 2022)	172- پرندے صبح سے چہچہا رہے ہوں گے۔
Where will new power house be constructed?	(RWP. GII, 2022)	173- نیا بجلی گھر کہاں بنایا جائے گا۔
We are all Muslims.	(DGK. GI, 2022) (GRW. GI, 2023)	174- ہم سب مسلمان ہیں۔
Is the sun rising?	(DGK. GI, 2022)	175- کیا سورج نکل رہا ہے؟
They will go for a walk in morning.	(DGK. GI, 2022)	176- وہ صبح سیر کو جائیں گے۔
Dogs were barking.	(DGK. GI, 2022)	177- کتے بھونک رہے تھے۔
She goes to school daily.	(DGK. GI, 2022)	178- وہ ہر روز سکول جاتی ہے۔
Boys have some books.	(DGK. GI, 2022)	179- لڑکوں کے پاس چند کتابیں ہیں۔
Was it blowing hard outside?	(DGK. GII, 2022)	180- کیا باہر تیز ہوا چل رہی تھی؟
Does he accept his mistake?	(DGK. GII, 2022)	181- کیا وہ اپنی غلطی مانتا ہے؟

You are not objecting to my opinion.	(DGK. GII, 2022)	182- تم میری رائے پر کتہ چینی نہیں کر رہے ہو۔
Students raised slogans.	(DGK. GII, 2022) (SWL. GI, RWP. GI, 2023)	183- طلبہ نے نعرے لگائے۔
It had not been raining in desert for two years.	(DGK. GII, 2022)	184- صحرائیں دو سال سے بارش نہیں ہو رہی تھی۔
He will not obey me.	(DGK. GII, 2022)	185- وہ میرا حکم نہیں مانے گا۔
Child will break toys.	(DGK. GII, 2022)	186- بچہ کھلونے توڑے گا۔
Ceiling has not fallen.	(BWP. GII, 2022)	187- چھت نہیں گری ہے۔
Clock has struck four.	(BWP. GII, 2022)	188- کلاک چار بج چکا ہے۔
He has not been exercising for two days.	(BWP. GII, 2022)	189- وہ دو دن سے ورزش نہیں کر رہا ہے۔
We read newspapers daily.	(LHR. GI, 2023)	190- ہم ہر روز اخبار پڑھتے ہیں۔
It is drizzling.	(LHR. GI, 2023)	191- بوند باندی ہو رہی ہے۔
We have accepted the invitation.	(LHR. GI, 2023)	192- ہم نے دعوت قبول کر لی ہے۔
He has been living in this house since 1982.	(LHR. GI, 2023)	193- وہ 1982ء سے اس مکان میں رہ رہا ہے۔
Teeth are cleaned in the morning.	(LHR. GI, 2023)	194- دانت صبح کو صاف کیے جاتے ہیں۔
The peon was not ringing the bell.	(LHR. GI, 2023)	195- چپڑا اسی گھنٹی نہیں بجا رہا تھا۔
He will come to see me.	(LHR. GII, 2023)	196- وہ مجھے ملنے آئے گا۔
He had been writing a letter for one hour.	(LHR. GII, 2023)	197- وہ ایک گھنٹے سے خط لکھ رہا تھا۔
I bought a camera.	(LHR. GII, 2023)	198- میں نے ایک کیمرہ خریدا۔
I have taken my breakfast.	(LHR. GII, 2023)	199- میں ناشتہ کر چکا ہوں۔
He does not repent of his sin.	(LHR. GII, 2023)	200- وہ اپنے گناہ پر نہیں پچھتا رہا ہے۔
I know how to swim.	(LHR. GII, 2023)	201- میں تیرنا جانتا ہوں۔
Fire had been put out before the people came to know of it.	(LHR. GII, 2023)	202- لوگوں کو خبر ہونے سے پہلے آگ بجھائی جا چکی تھی۔
The dog chased the rabbit.	(GRW. GI, 2023)	203- کتے نے خرگوش کا تعاقب کیا۔
The headmaster will not punish the naughty boy.	(GRW. GI, 2023)	204- ہیڈ ماسٹر شرارتی لڑکے کو سزا نہیں دے گا۔
The farmer has been harvesting the crop for two months.	(GRW. GI, 2023)	205- کسان دو ماہ سے فصل کی کٹائی کر رہا ہے۔
The foundation of the college will have been laid.	(GRW. GI, 2023)	206- کالج کی بنیاد رکھی جا چکی ہوگی۔
It will have been raining since Tuesday.	(GRW. GI, 2023)	207- بارش منگل سے ہو رہی ہوگی۔
All the rooms were being white washed.	(GRW. GI, 2023)	208- تمام کمروں میں سفیدی کی جا رہی تھی۔
Is it blowing hard outside?	(GRW. GII, 2023)	209- کیا باہر تیز ہوا چل رہی ہے؟
The rich man has a big garden.	(GRW. GII, 2023)	210- امیر آدمی بڑا باغ رکھتا ہے۔
The rotten apples have not been eaten.	(GRW. GII, 2023)	211- خراب سیب کھائے نہیں جا چکے ہیں۔
They did not accept our invitation.	(GRW. GII, FSD. GII, MLN. GII, SGD. GII, 2023)	212- انہوں نے ہماری دعوت قبول نہ کی۔
The rooster had been crowing since morning.	(GRW. GII, 2023)	213- مرغ صبح سے اذان دے رہا تھا۔
When will the farmers be sowing the crop?	(GRW. GII, 2023)	214- کسان فصل کب بورے ہوں گے؟
The culprit will have been punished.	(GRW. GII, 2023)	215- مجرم کو سزا دی جا چکی ہوگی۔
I had no beautiful picture.	(FSD. GI, 2023)	216- میرے پاس کوئی خوبصورت تصویر نہ تھی۔
The milk man is milking the cow.	(FSD. GI, 2023)	217- گوالہ گائے کا دودھ دوہ رہا ہے۔

Will the Minister not resign?	(FSD. GI, 2023)	218- کیا وزیر استعفیٰ نہیں دے گا؟
Flags are not being hoisted on the buildings.	(FSD. GI, 2023)	219- عمارتوں پر جھنڈے نہیں لہرائے جا رہے ہیں۔
Did your freinds congratulate you on your success?	(FSD. GI, 2023)	220- کیا تمہارے دوستوں نے تمہاری کامیابی پر مبارک باد دی؟
The birds will have been chirping since morning.	(FSD. GI, 2023)	221- پرندے صبح سے چہچہا رہے ہوں گے۔
He had not applied for the job.	(FSD. GI, 2023)	222- وہ ملازمت کے لیے درخواست نہیں دے چکا تھا۔
He is not leading procession.	(FSD. GII, 2023)	223- وہ جلوس کی قیادت نہیں کر رہا ہے۔
The fruits are stored in cold storage.	(FSD. GII, 2023)	224- پھل سرد خانے میں رکھے جاتے ہیں۔
People caught the thief.	(FSD. GII, 2023)	225- لوگوں نے چور پکڑا۔
Fields were being watered.	(FSD. GII, 2023)	226- کھیتوں کو پانی دیا جا رہا تھا۔
He will not obey my order.	(FSD. GII, 2023)	227- وہ میرا حکم نہیں مانے گا۔
You did not fulfil your promise.	(LHR. GI, FSD. GII, 2023)	228- تم نے اپنا وعدہ پورا نہ کیا
It is very hot today.	(MLN. GI, 2023)	229- آج سخت گرمی ہے۔
Our team won the match.	(MLN. GI, 2023)	230- ہماری ٹیم نے میچ جیت لیا۔
I shall not forgive him.	(MLN. GI, 2023)	231- میں اسے معاف نہیں کروں گا۔
The idle students have not been working for many days.	(MLN. GI, 2023)	232- نکلے طالب علم کئی دنوں سے کام نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔
He has been promoted.	(MLN. GI, 2023)	233- اسے ترقی دی جا چکی ہے۔
It will have been hailing for twenty minutes.	(MLN. GI, 2023)	234- بیس منٹ سے اولے پڑ رہے ہوں گے۔
The naughty boys were being punished.	(MLN. GI, 2023)	235- شرارتی بچوں کو سزا دی جا رہی تھی۔
The winter has come to an end.	(MLN. GI, 2023)	236- موسم سرما ختم ہو چکا ہے۔
Which is the longest river in Pakistan?	(MLN. GII, 2023)	236- پاکستان کا سب سے لمبا دریا کون سا ہے؟
I am given a prize.	(MLN. GII, 2023)	238- مجھے انعام دیا جاتا ہے۔
The children will be learning tables by heart.	(MLN. GII, 2023)	239- بچے پہاڑے زبانی یاد کر رہے ہوں گے۔
Will the patient have been discharged from the hospital?	(MLN. GII, 2023)	240- کیا مریض کو ہسپتال سے فارغ کیا جا چکا ہوگا؟
He was congratulated on his success.	(MLN. GII, 2023)	241- اس کو کامیابی پر مبارک باد دی گئی۔
New maps of Pakistan are being drawn.	(MLN. GII, 2023)	242- پاکستان کے نئے نقشے تیار کیے جا رہے ہیں۔
The rotten egg has not been thrown.	(MLN. GII, 2023)	243- گندلا انڈا پھینکا نہیں جا چکا ہے۔
It is evening.	(SWL. GI, 2023)	244- شام ہو گئی ہے۔
I have been shown a favour.	(SWL. GI, 2023)	245- مجھ پر عنایت کی جا چکی ہے۔
This poem will be translated.	(SWL. GI, 2023)	246- اس نظم کا ترجمہ کیا جائے گا۔
The farmer had no sickle.	(SWL. GI, 2023)	247- کسان کے پاس درانتی نہ تھی۔
Rasheed will have been learning lesson for two hours.	(SWL. GI, 2023)	248- رشید دو گھنٹے سے سبق یاد کر رہا ہوگا۔
We visit to the museum now and then.	(SWL. GI, 2023)	249- ہم کبھی کبھی عجائب گھر جاتے ہیں۔
I had not been exercising since 1985.	(SWL. GI, 2023)	250- میں 1985 سے ورزش نہیں کر رہا تھا۔
I had already considered your application.	(SWL. GII, 2023)	251- میں تمہاری درخواست پر پہلے ہی غور کر چکا تھا۔
We have a precious watch.	(SWL. GII, 2023)	252- ہمارے پاس ایک قیمتی گھڑی ہے۔

Where are the people dancing?	(SWL. GII, 2023)	253- لوگ کہاں ناچ رہے ہیں؟
The snake was killed.	(SWL. GII, 2023)	254- سانپ مار ڈالا گیا۔
He has not been exercising for two days.	(SWL. GII, 2023)	255- وہ دو دن سے ورزش نہیں کر رہا ہے۔
Students answer books have been marked.	(SWL. GII, 2023)	256- طلبہ کے پرچے دیکھے جا چکے ہیں۔
This parcel will be sent back.	(SWL. GII, 2023)	257- یہ پارسل واپس بھیجا جائے گا۔
They are all good students.	(SGD. GI, 2023)	258- وہ تمام اچھے طالب علم ہیں۔
He will not agree with me.	(SGD. GI, 2023)	259- وہ میرے ساتھ اتفاق نہیں کرے گا۔
He has not been exercising for two days.	(SGD. GI, 2023)	260- وہ دو دن سے ورزش نہیں کر رہا ہے۔
My brother will have been congratulated on his success.	(SGD. GI, 2023)	261- میرے بھائی کو کامیابی پر مبارکباد دی جا چکی ہوگی
Basheer will have been learning the lesson for two hours.	(SGD. GI, 2023)	262- بشیر دو گھنٹے سے سبق یاد کر رہا ہوگا۔
Passengers' tickets were being checked.	(SGD. GI, 2023)	263- مسافروں کے ٹکٹ دیکھے جا رہے تھے۔
This boy has learnt the lesson.	(SGD. GI, 2023)	264- اس لڑکے نے سبق یاد کر لیا ہے۔
The boys had plucked the flowers before the sun rose.	(SGD. GII, 2023)	265- سورج نکلنے سے پہلے لڑکے پھول توڑ چکے تھے۔
Students are decorating the school.	(SGD. GII, 2023)	266- طلبہ سکول سجا رہے ہیں۔
Has it been raining since evening?	(SGD. GII, 2023)	267- کیا شام سے بارش ہو رہی ہے؟
This news has been published in the newspapers.	(SGD. GII, RWP. GI, 2023)	268- یہ خبر اخبارات میں شائع ہو چکی ہے
This match will be played in Karachi.	(SGD. GII, 2023)	269- یہ میچ کراچی میں کھیلا جائے گا۔
It will be raining now.	(RWP. GI, 2023)	270- اب بارش ہو رہی ہوگی۔
It had been drizzling for an hour.	(RWP. GI, 2023)	271- ایک گھنٹے سے بوند باندی ہو رہی تھی۔
The doctor has been examining the patient for ten minutes.	(RWP. GI, 2023)	272- ڈاکٹر دس منٹ سے مریض کا معائنہ کر رہا ہے۔
The candidates have solved the paper.	(RWP. GI, 2023)	273- امیدوار پرچہ حل کر چکے ہیں۔
God helps those who help themselves.	(RWP. GI, 2023)	274- خدا اُن کی مدد کرتا ہے جو اپنی مدد آپ کرتے ہیں۔
This question is very complicated.	(RWP. GII, 2023)	275- یہ سوال بہت پیچیدہ ہے۔
The police have not caught him red-handed.	(LHR. GI, RWP. GII, 2023)	276- پولیس نے اُسے رنگے ہاتھوں نہیں پکڑا ہے۔
The dog chased the rabbit.	(RWP. GII, 2023)	277- کتے نے خرگوش کا تعاقب کیا۔
The waterman was not sprinkling water.	(RWP. GII, 2023)	278- بہشتی پانی نہیں چھڑک رہا تھا۔
You had been preparing speech since Tuesday.	(RWP. GII, 2023)	279- تم منگل سے تقریر تیار کر رہے تھے۔
Invitation letters were being written.	(RWP. GII, 2023)	280- دعوتی رقعے لکھے جا رہے تھے۔
We shall love Pakistan.	(RWP. GII, 2023)	281- ہم پاکستان سے محبت کریں گے۔
Interest free loan will be given to the farmers.	(RWP. GII, 2023)	282- کسانوں کو بلا سود قرضہ دیا جائے گا۔
Is the Sun hot?	(DGK. GI, 2023)	283- کیا دھوپ تیز ہے؟
They gave us a gift.	(DGK. GI, 2023)	284- انہوں نے ہم کو تحفہ دیا
He will not obey my order.	(DGK. GI, 2023)	285- وہ میرا حکم نہیں مانے گا
The doctor has been examining the patient for ten minutes.	(DGK. GI, 2023)	286- ڈاکٹر دس منٹ سے مریض کا معائنہ کر رہا ہے۔
The culprit will have been punished.	(DGK. GI, 2023)	287- مجرم کو سزا دی جا چکی ہوگی
He will have been making mischief for three days.	(DGK. GI, 2023)	288- وہ تین دن سے شرارت کر رہا ہوگا۔

The friend was being congratulated on his success.	(DGK. GI, 2023)	289- دوست کو کامیابی پر مبارک باد دی جا رہی تھی
We accepted the invitation.	(DGK. GI, 2023)	290- ہم نے دعوت قبول کر لی
How many cattle were there in the field?	(DGK. GII, 2023)	291- کھیت میں کتنے مویشی تھے؟
We have an imported radio set.	(DGK. GII, 2023)	292- ہمارے پاس غیر ملکی ریڈیو سیٹ ہے
People are going to Changa Manga for picnic.	(DGK. GII, 2023)	293- لوگ تفریح کے لیے چھانگا مانگا جا رہے ہیں
Akbar has been learning tables for several hours.	(DGK. GII, 2023)	294- اکبر کئی گھنٹے سے پہاڑے یاد کر رہا ہے
Who swept the room?	(DGK. GII, 2023)	295- کمرے میں جھاڑو کس نے دیا؟
Grass was cut.	(DGK. GII, 2023)	296- گھاس کاٹی گئی۔
They will go for a walk in the morning.	(DGK. GII, 2023)	297- وہ صبح سیر کو جائیں گے
The sun will be rising.	(DGK. GII, 2023)	298- سورج طلوع ہو رہا ہوگا
There was no one in the house.	(BWP. GI, 2023)	299- مکان میں کوئی نہ تھا۔
She does not always speak the truth.	(BWP. GI, 2023)	300- وہ ہمیشہ سچ نہیں بولتی ہے۔
A gentleman is respected.	(BWP. GI, 2023) (LHR. GII, 2025)	301- شریف آدمی کی عزت کی جاتی ہے۔
We had already heard this news.	(BWP. GI, 2023)	302- ہم پہلے ہی یہ خبر سُن چکے تھے۔
The students told the lesson.	(BWP. GI, 2023)	303- طلبہ نے سبق سُنا یا
Who was killed by the police?	(BWP. GI, 2023)	304- پولیس کے ہاتھوں کون مارا گیا؟
My brother will give me a gift.	(BWP. GI, 2023)	305- میرا بھائی مجھے تحفہ دے گا؟
He will have been promoted.	(BWP. GI, 2023)	306- اُسے ترقی دی جا چکی ہوگی۔
Why do you not have any pen?	(BWP. GII, 2023)	307- تمہارے پاس قلم کیوں نہیں ہے؟
It was very fine yesterday.	(BWP. GII, 2023)	308- کل موسم بڑا سہانا تھا۔
The agreement had been signed before I came.	(BWP. GII, 2023)	309- میرے آنے سے پہلے معاہدے پر دستخط ہو چکے تھے۔
The farmer will have been ploughing for four days.	(BWP. GII, 2023)	310- کسان چار روز سے ہل چلا رہا ہوگا۔
Have his clothes been torn?	(BWP. GII, 2023)	311- کیا اس کے کپڑے پھاڑ دیئے گئے ہیں؟
No tree was cut.	(BWP. GII, 2023)	312- کوئی درخت نہ کاٹا گیا۔
Shall I have been conveyed his message?	(BWP. GII, 2023)	313- کیا مجھے اُن کا پیغام دیا جا چکا ہوگا؟
The students had been making a noise for fifteen minutes.	(BWP. GII, 2023)	314- طلباء پندرہ منٹ سے شور مچا رہے تھے۔
Will the child have been sleeping since evening?	(LHR. GI, 2024)	315- کیا بچہ شام سے سوتا رہا ہوگا؟
I shall not forgive him.	(LHR. GI, 2024)	316- میں اسے معاف نہیں کروں گا۔
The war had not been fought before 1943.	(LHR. GI, 2024)	317- 1943ء سے پہلے جنگ لڑی نہیں جا چکی تھی۔
Had the boys been playing for an hour?	(LHR. GI, 2024)	318- کیا لڑکے ایک گھنٹے سے کھیل رہے تھے؟
To whom did you consult?	(LHR. GI, 2024)	319- تم نے کس سے مشورہ کیا؟
Rest is taken at noon.	(LHR. GI, 2024)	320- دوپہر کے وقت آرام کیا جاتا ہے۔
Amjad has got the prize.	(LHR. GI, 2024) (MLN. GI, 2024)	321- امجد انعام حاصل کر چکا ہے۔
The verdict of this case is being given.	(LHR. GII, 2024)	322- اس مقدمے کا فیصلہ سنایا جا رہا ہے۔
This news has been published in the newspapers.	(LHR. GII, 2024)	323- یہ خبر اخبارات میں شائع ہو چکی ہے۔
Our team has won the match.	(LHR. GII, 2024)	324- ہماری ٹیم نے میچ جیت لیا۔
The old man was dozing in the room.	(LHR. GII, 2024)	325- بوڑھا کمرے میں اُدھر رہا تھا۔
Had the players been playing for forty minutes?	(LHR. GII, 2024)	326- کیا کھلاڑی چالیس منٹ سے کھیل رہے تھے؟
The children will be learning tables by heart.	(LHR. GII, 2024)	327- بچے پہاڑے زبانی یاد کر رہے ہوں گے۔
You will have received money order.	(LHR. GII, 2024)	328- تم نے پستی آرڈر وصول کر لیا ہوگا۔
We shall work hard to get success in the examination.	(LHR. GII, 2024)	329- ہم امتحان میں کامیابی کے لیے محنت کریں گے۔
It is evening.	(GRW. GI, 2024)	330- شام ہو گئی ہے۔

We go to the museum now and then.	(GRW. GI, 2024)	331- ہم بھی کبھی عجائب گھر جاتے ہیں۔
The patient has not taken medicine.	(GRW. GI, 2024)	332- مریض نے دوائی نہیں پی ہے۔
Has he been reading a novel for twenty minutes?	(GRW. GI, 2024)	333- کیا وہ بیس منٹ سے ناول پڑھ رہا ہے؟
The labourers took out a procession.	(BWP. GII, 2024) (GRW. GI, 2024)	334- مزدوروں نے جلوس نکالا۔
We were having sound sleep.	(GRW. GI, 2024)	335- ہم گہری نیند سو رہے تھے۔
The criminal will have been punished.	(GRW. GI, 2024)	336- مجرم کو سزا دی جا چکی ہوگی۔
She will tell / recite the lesson daily.	(GRW. GI, 2024)	337- وہ ہر روز سبق سنائے گی۔
You teach English to 10 th class.	(GRW. GII, 2024)	338- آپ دسویں جماعت کو انگریزی پڑھاتے ہیں۔
Since when has the contractor been starting his work?	(GRW. GII, 2024)	339- ٹھیکیدار کب سے کام شروع کر رہا ہے؟
Old people are looked after in many countries.	(GRW. GII, 2024)	340- کئی ملکوں میں بوڑھوں کی دیکھ بھال کی جاتی ہے۔
Kind lady brought up an orphan.	(GRW. GII, 2024)	341- نیک عورت نے یتیم بچے کی پرورش کی۔
The sun had not set before 5 O'clock.	(GRW. GII, 2024)	342- سورج پانچ بجے سے پہلے غروب نہیں ہوا تھا۔
The rich man will help the poor.	(GRW. GII, 2024)	343- امیر غریبوں کی مدد کرے گا۔
He will have locked the door.	(GRW. GII, 2024)	344- وہ دروازے کا تالا لگا چکا ہوگا۔
God helps those who help themselves.	(GRW. GII, 2024)	345- خدا ان کی مدد کرتا ہے جو اپنی مدد آپ کرتے ہیں۔
There were no flowers in the garden.	(FBD. GI, 2024)	346- وہاں باغ میں پھول نہ تھے۔
He who seeks, finds.	(FBD. GI, 2024)	347- جو محنت کرتا ہے اس کا پھل پاتا ہے۔
They have not searched for the lost child.	(FBD. GI, 2024) (SWL. GI, 2024)	348- انہوں نے گمشدہ بچے کی تلاش نہیں کی ہے۔
We waited for you.	(FBD. GI, 2024)	349- ہم نے آپ کا انتظار کیا۔
Since when has the gardener been planting new trees?	(FBD. GI, 2024)	350- مالی کب سے نئے درخت لگا رہا ہے؟
The children were making a noise.	(FBD. GI, 2024)	351- بچے شور مچا رہے تھے۔
Patient's pulse will have been felt.	(FBD. GI, 2024)	352- مریض کی نبض دیکھی جا چکی ہوگی۔
They will go out for a walk in the morning.	(FBD. GI, 2024)	353- وہ صبح سیر کو جائیں گے۔
We have an imported radio set.	(FBD. GII, 2024)	354- ہمارے پاس غیر ملکی ریڈیو سیٹ ہے۔
There is no use of crying over spilt milk.	(FBD. GII, 2024)	355- اب بچھرتائے کیا ہوت جب چڑیاں چنگ گئیں کھیت۔
Were all the questions difficult?	(BWP. GII, 2024) (FBD. GII, 2024)	356- کیا تمام سوال مشکل تھے؟
Labourers called off the strike.	(FBD. GII, 2024)	357- مزدوروں نے ہڑتال کھول دی۔
Why is the common man being deceived?	(FBD. GII, 2024)	358- عام آدمی کو کیوں دھوکا دیا جا رہا ہے؟
You had been preparing a speech since Tuesday.	(FBD. GII, 2024)	359- تم منگل سے تقریر تیار کر رہے تھے۔
When was the conspiracy designed?	(FBD. GII, 2024)	360- سازش کب تیار کی گئی؟
They will have offered their namaz.	(FBD. GII, 2024)	361- انہوں نے نماز پڑھ لی ہوگی۔
Kareem cleans his teeth.	(MLN. GI, 2024)	362- کریم اپنے دانت صاف کرتا ہے۔
I am not telling him the secret.	(MLN. GI, 2024)	363- میں اس کو راز نہیں بتا رہا ہوں۔
The teacher has been teaching since 8 O'clock.	(MLN. GI, 2024)	364- استاد آٹھ بجے سے پڑھا رہا ہے۔
The dog ran after the rabbit.	(MLN. GI, 2024)	365- کتے نے خرگوش کا تعاقب کیا۔
All the candidates had come in the examination hall before the examination started.	(MLN. GI, 2024)	366- امتحان شروع ہونے سے پہلے تمام امیدوار کمرہ امتحان میں آ چکے تھے۔
The procession will depart from here at 10 O'clock.	(MLN. GI, 2024)	367- جلوس یہاں سے دس بجے روانہ ہوگا۔
Am I not loyal?	(MLN. GII, 2024)	368- کیا میں وفادار نہیں ہوں؟
I have an expensive camera.	(MLN. GII, 2024)	369- میرے پاس ایک قیمتی کیمرہ ہے۔
They have recited a poem.	(MLN. GII, 2024)	370- وہ نظم پڑھ چکے ہیں۔
The horse is not being bridled.	(MLN. GII, 2024)	371- گھوڑے کو لگام نہیں دی جا رہی ہے۔
How had the lion carried away the cow before sunset.	(MLN. GII, 2024)	372- شام ہونے سے پہلے شیر گائے کو اٹھا کر کیسے لے گیا؟
Why were the stones being thrown at the frogs?	(MLN. GII, 2024)	373- مینڈکوں پر پتھر کیوں پھینکے جا رہے تھے؟
Will the murderers be hanged tomorrow?	(MLN. GII, 2024)	374- کیا قاتلوں کو کل پھانسی دے دی جائے گی؟
Had this city a clock-tower?	(SWL. GI, 2024)	375- کیا اس شہر کا گھنٹہ گھر تھا؟
The rainy season has started.	(SWL. GI, 2024)	376- موسمِ برسات شروع ہو چکا ہے۔
The doctor has been examining the patient for ten minutes.	(SWL. GI, 2024)	377- ڈاکٹر دس منٹ سے مریض کا معائنہ کر رہا ہے۔
You did not fulfill your promise.	(SWL. GI, 2024)	378- تم نے اپنا وعدہ پورا نہ کیا۔

Who was repairing your house?	(SWL. GI, 2024)	379- آپ کے مکان کی مرمت کون کر رہا تھا؟
I had not been taking exercise since 1985.	(SWL. GI, 2024)	380- میں 1985ء سے ورزش نہیں کر رہا تھا۔
Were the wandering dogs being poisoned?	(SWL. GI, 2024)	381- کیا آوارہ کتوں کو زہر دیا جا رہا تھا؟
Our servant had not a licence of gun.	(SWL. GII, 2024)	382- ہمارے نوکر کے پاس ہندوق کا لائسنس نہیں تھا۔
He has a good company.	(SWL. GII, 2024)	383- وہ اچھے آدمیوں میں اٹھتا بیٹھتا ہے۔
Poor man has become rich.	(SWL. GII, 2024)	384- غریب آدمی امیر ہو چکا ہے۔
The goods were being inspected.	(SWL. GII, 2024)	385- سامان کی پڑتال کی جا رہی تھی۔
The birds will have been chirping since morning.	(SGD. GI, 2024)	386- پرندے صبح سے چیخ رہے ہوں گے۔
When will you vacate the house?	(SGD. GI, 2024)	387- تم مکان خالی کب کرو گے؟
Had the patient died before treatment started?	(SGD. GI, RWP. GII, 2024)	388- کیا علاج شروع ہونے سے پہلے مریض مر چکا تھا؟
It has not been raining in Lahore since yesterday.	(SGD. GI, 2024)	389- لاہور میں کل سے بارش نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔
The match has ended in a draw.	(SGD. GI, 2024)	390- میچ بغیر ہار جیت کے ختم ہو چکا ہے۔
The flowers were not being plucked.	(SGD. GI, 2024)	391- پھول نہیں توڑے جا رہے تھے۔
The crowd will not be dispersed.	(SGD. GII, 2024)	392- جھوم کو منتشر نہیں کیا جائے گا۔
The president will be delivering his speech in the procession.	(SGD. GII, 2024)	393- صدر جلسہ میں تقریر کر رہے ہوں گے۔
I had been working in this office since May.	(SGD. GII, 2024)	394- میں مئی سے اس دفتر میں کام کر رہا تھا۔
Where did the goods train collide with passenger train?	(SGD. GII, 2024)	395- مال گاڑی مسافر گاڑی سے کہاں ٹکرائی؟
It was raining in the morning.	(SGD. GII, 2024)	396- صبح بارش ہو رہی تھی۔
The boys made a noise.	(SGD. GII, 2024)	397- لڑکوں نے شور مچایا۔
It is very hot today.	(SGD. GII, 2024)	398- آج سخت گرمی ہے۔
There are ten boys in the room.	(RWP. GI, 2024)	399- کمرے میں دس لڑکے ہیں۔
The police has not arrested him red-handed.	(RWP. GI, 2024)	400- پولیس نے اسے رستے ہاتھوں نہیں پکڑا ہے۔
Has the child been playing with toys for two hours?	(RWP. GI, 2024)	401- کیا بچہ دو گھنٹے سے کھلونوں سے کھیل رہا ہے؟
The kind lady brought up an orphan child.	(RWP. GI, 2024)	402- نیک عورت نے یتیم بچے کی پرورش کی۔
My father was waiting for his friends.	(RWP. GI, 2024)	403- میرا والد اپنے دوستوں کا انتظار کر رہا تھا۔
The foundation of the college will have been laid.	(RWP. GI, 2024)	404- کالج کی بنیاد رکھی جا چکی ہوگی۔
I shall see off my friends.	(RWP. GI, 2024)	405- میں اپنے دوستوں کو رخصت کروں گا۔
Has the child been playing with toys since 2 O'clock?	(RWP. GII, 2024)	406- کیا بچہ دو بجے سے کھلونوں سے کھیل رہا ہے؟
It will be raining now.	(RWP. GII, 2024)	407- اب بارش ہو رہی ہوگی۔
The boy is not solving the sum.	(RWP. GII, 2024)	408- لڑکا سوال حل نہیں کر رہا ہے۔
Since when has the shopkeeper decorated the shop?	(RWP. GII, 2024)	409- دکان دار نے دوکان کب سے سجا رکھی ہے؟
People have been coming to the park since morning.	(RWP. GII, 2024)	410- لوگ صبح سے سیر گاہ آ رہے ہیں۔
The girls have been making garlands since 7 O'clock.	(RWP. GII, 2024)	411- لڑکیاں سات بجے سے ہار بن رہی ہیں۔
What is he to you?	(DGK. GI, 2024)	412- وہ آپ کا کیا لگتا ہے؟
The plants have grown into trees.	(DGK. GI, 2024)	413- پودے بڑھ کر درخت بن چکے ہیں۔
I did not make fun of him.	(DGK. GI, 2024)	414- میں نے اس کا مذاق نہ اڑایا۔
Passengers' tickets were being checked.	(DGK. GI, 2024)	415- مسافروں کے ٹکٹ دیکھے جا رہے تھے۔
Every disabled/differently abled person will be helped.	(DGK. GI, 2024)	416- ہر معذور آدمی کی مدد کی جائے گی۔
Will the bees have been stinging for fifteen minutes?	(DGK. GI, 2024)	417- کیا شہد کی مکھیاں پندرہ منٹ سے کاٹتی رہی ہوں گی؟
She has a knife.	(DGK. GII, 2024)	418- اس کے پاس ایک چاقو ہے۔
The child has been weeping for two hours.	(DGK. GII, 2024)	419- بچہ دو گھنٹے سے رورہا ہے۔
The letters are being put into the letter box.	(DGK. GII, 2024)	420- خطوط ڈاک میں ڈالے جا رہے ہیں۔
The students' papers have been marked.	(DGK. GII, 2024)	421- طلبہ کے پرچے دیکھے جا چکے ہیں۔
They gave us a gift.	(DGK. GII, 2024)	422- انہوں نے ہم کو تحفہ دیا۔
The thieves were arrested.	(BWP. GI, 2024)	423- چور گرفتار کر لیے گئے۔
How is bad company adopted?	(BWP. GI, 2024)	424- بڑی صحبت کیسے اختیار کی جاتی ہے؟
The peon was not ringing the bell.	(BWP. GI, 2024)	425- چڑا سی گھنٹی نہیں بج رہا تھا۔
How was this difficult task done?	(BWP. GI, 2024)	426- یہ مشکل کام کیسے کیا گیا؟
It had been raining since morning.	(BWP. GI, 2024)	427- صبح سے بارش ہو رہی تھی۔

Why had he not finished his work till sunset?	(BWP. GI, 2024)	428- سورج غروب ہونے تک اس نے کام کیوں ختم نہ کیا؟
Where were you wandering here and there?	(BWP. GI, 2024)	429- تم ادھر ادھر کہاں پھر رہے تھے؟
My son had gone to school before I came home.	(BWP. GI, 2024)	430- میرے گھر آنے سے پہلے میرا بیٹا سکول جا چکا تھا۔
You do not confess your mistake.	(BWP. GII, 2024)	431- آپ اپنی غلطی کو تسلیم نہیں کرتے ہیں۔
The miser has been collecting even a single penny for five years.	(BWP. GII, 2024)	432- کجس پانچ سال سے ایک ایک پیسہ جمع کر رہا ہے۔
I have been given a favour.	(BWP. GII, 2024)	433- مجھ پر عنایت کی جا چکی ہے۔
The rider will have dismounted the horse.	(BWP. GII, 2024)	434- سوار گھوڑے سے اتر چکا ہوگا۔
The farmers will be given interest free loan.	(BWP. GII, 2024)	435- کسانوں کو بلا سود قرضہ دیا جائے گا۔
The hens have not been laying eggs since June.	(MLN. GI, 2025)	436- مرغیاں جون سے انڈے نہیں دے رہی ہیں۔
Where was the lion drinking water?	(SGD. GI, 2025)	437- شیر کہاں پانی پی رہا تھا؟
The cow is milked in the morning.	(RWP. GII, 2025)	438- گائے صبح کو دودھ دیتی جاتی ہے۔
This girl has written the story.	(DGK. GI, 2025)	439- اس لڑکی نے کہانی لکھ لی ہے۔
The story of the accident is being told.	(DGK. GI, 2025)	440- حادثے کی کہانی بیان کی جا رہی ہے۔
he was a very cunning person.	(DGK. GI, 2025)	441- وہ بڑا مکار آدمی تھا۔
Why do these students waste time?	(DGK. GII, 2025)	442- یہ طلبہ وقت کیوں ضائع کرتے ہیں؟
You will have been taking flour from depot for half an hour.	(DGK. GII, 2025)	443- آپ آدھے گھنٹے سے ڈپو سے آٹا لیتے رہے ہوں گے۔
You had been preparing for examination since October.	(BWP. GI, 2025)	444- تم اکتوبر سے امتحان کی تیاری کر رہے تھے۔
Had the match been played before the referee came?	(BWP. GI, 2025)	445- کیا ریفری کے آنے سے پہلے میچ کھیلا جا چکا تھا؟
Some people will have been enjoying the exhibition since evening.	(BWP. GII, 2025)	446- کچھ لوگ شام سے نمائش کا لطف اٹھا رہے ہیں؟
Where has he made his first speech?	(BWP. GII, 2025)	447- اس نے اپنی پہلی تقریر کہاں کی ہے؟

Paragraph Ten Sentences

Questions Taken From Previous Papers of All Boards

Q.1: Write TEN sentences about "A Fortune teller".	(GRW. GII, 2014)
Q.2: Write TEN sentences about "Basant".	(FSD. GII, 2014) (SGD. GI, 2015) (GRW. GI, 2018)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 15)	
Q.3: Write TEN sentences about "A Picnic".	(MLN. GI, SWL. GI, 2014) (GRW. GI, BWP. GII, 2016)
Q.4: Write TEN sentences about "Boy Scouts".	(BWP. GII, 2014)
Q.5: Write TEN sentences about "Health".	(SGD. GII, 2015)
Q.6: Write TEN sentences about "A Meena Bazaar".	(RWP. GI, 2016) (MLN. GI, 2017) (SGD. GII, RWP. GI, 2018) (LHR. GII, 2020)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 11)	
Q.7: Write TEN sentences about "A Dream".	(LHR. GI, SWL. GII, 2014) (LHR. GII, SWL. GII, BWP. GI, 2015) (FSD. GII, SGD. GI & GII, 2016) (MLN. GII, SGD. GI, SGD. GII, DGK. GI, 2017) (BWP. GII, 2018) (LHR. GI, RWP. GI, BWP. GI, 2019) (FSD. GI, DGK. GII, BWP. GI, 2020) (SWL. GI & GII, 2023)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 07)	
Q.8: Write TEN sentences about "Teacher".	(DGK. GI, 2018)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 21)	
Q.9: Write TEN sentences about "An Industrial Exhibition".	(BWP. GI, 2018) (LHR. GII, 2019)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 9)	
Q.10: Write TEN sentences about "My Favourite Book".	(FSD. GI, 2019) (SGD. GII, 2022)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 28)	
Q.11: Write TEN sentences about "A visit to a Hospital".	(SGD. GI, 2019) (SWL. GII, 2020) (RWP. GII, DGK. GI, 2022) (SGD. GII, 2023)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 4)	
Q.12: Write TEN sentences about "The Teacher I like the Best".	(DGK. GII, 2019)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 21)	
Q.13: Write TEN sentences about "Junk Food".	(DGK. GII, 2022)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 29)	
Q.14: Write TEN sentences about "Our School Canteen".	(BWP. GI, 2022)
Ans. Please see Paragraphs (Paragraph No. 30)	

Change the Voice

Active Voice & Passive Voice

Questions Taken From Previous Papers of All Boards

1. **She has not beaten the dog.**
(RWP. GII, DGK. GII, 2017) (LHR. GI, FSD. GII, 2018) (LHR. GI, FSD. GII, MLN. GII, RWP. GII, 2019) (FSD. GII, SWL. GI, SGD. GII, 2020)
Ans. The dog has not been beaten by her.
2. **The goat gives milk.**
(SGD. GII, 2014) (LHR. GII, 2016) (DGK. GI, 2019)
Ans. Milk is given by the goat.
3. **Why was such a letter written by her?**
(GRW. GI, SGD. GI, DGK. GII, BWP. GI, 2017) (RWP. GI & GII, 2018)
(GRW. GII, FSD. GII, SWL. GII, SGD. GI, BWP. GI, 2019) (LHR. GII, GRW. GII, SGD. GI, DGK. GI & GII, 2020)
Ans. Why did she write such a letter?
4. **He had told me to do it.**
(RWP. GII, 2014) (LHR. GII, DGK. GI, 2017) (SWL. GI, RWP. GI & GII, 2019) (SGD. GI, 2020)
Ans. I had been told to do it by him.
5. **They had not done their homework.**
(FSD. GII, 2017) (RWP. GI, 2019) (GRW. GI, 2020)
Ans. Their homework had not been done by them.
6. **The doctor asked her to stay in bed.**
(SWL. GII, 2017) (FSD. GII, RWP. GI, BWP. GI & GII, 2018)
(RWP. GII, DGK. GII, 2019) (FSD. GII, 2020)
Ans. She was asked by the doctor to stay in bed.
7. **The sudden noise frightened the child.**
(FSD. GII, SWL. GI, 2018) (LHR. GI, MLN. GII, 2020)
Ans. The child was frightened by the sudden noise.
8. **She will write a letter.**
(LHR. GII, 2019) (MLN. GII, 2025)
Ans. A letter will be written by her.
9. **Why is she mending the chair?**
(FSD. GI, 2019) (FSD. GII, BWP. GII, 2020)
Ans. Why is the chair being mended by her?
10. **Open the window.**
(MLN. GI, 2020)
Ans. Let the door be opened.
11. **Media helps people to share knowledge.**
(MLN. GI, 2020) (MLN. GII, 2024)
Ans. People are helped by media to share knowledge.
12. **He will give you a box of chocolate.**
(LHR. MLN. GII, 2022) (GRW. GII, BWP. GII, DGK. GI, 2024)
Ans. You will be given a box of chocolate by him.
13. **She gave me five films.**
(FSD. GI, FSD. SWL. RWP. GII, 2022) (FSD. GI, BWP. GI, 2023)
Ans. I was given five films by her.
14. **Why was such a letter written by her?**
(FSD. GI, 2022) (FSD. GII, 2023)
Ans. Why did she write such a letter?
15. **He took away my books.**
(GRW. SGD. GI, 2022) (FSD. GII, 2022) (MLN. GII, 2023) (BWP. GI, DGK. GII, 2024)
Ans. My books were taken away by him.
16. **We use milk for making cheese.**
(FSD. GII, 2022) (MLN. GII, RWP. GII, 2023)
Ans. Milk is used for making cheese by us.
17. **Khurshid helps Naushaba.**
(MLN. GI, SGD. GII, 2022) (DGK. GI, 2023)
Ans. Naushaba is helped by Khurshid.
18. **They caught the thief.**
(MLN. GII, 2022) (FSD. GI, DGK. GII, 2023)
Ans. The thief was caught by them.
19. **Nothing had been gained by them.**
(MLN. SGD. DGK. GII, 2022) (DGK. GII, 2023) (FSD. GI & GII, DGK. GII, 2024)
Ans. They had gained nothing.
20. **Why is she mending the chair?**
(SWL. BWP. GII, RWP. GI, 2022) (LHR. GI, GRW. GII, 2023)
Ans. Why is the chair being mended by her?
21. **They have not done their Job.**
(SGD. GI, 2022) (DGK. GI, 2024)
Ans. Their job has not been done by them.
22. **We did not hear a sound.**
(RWP. GII, 2022) (RWP. GII, 2023)
Ans. A sound was not heard by us.
23. **I was given five films by her.**
(DGK. GI, 2022) (SGD. GII, RWP. GII, 2023)
Ans. She gave me five films.
24. **Five video films were bought by her.**
(BWP. GI, 2022) (GRW. GII, SWL. GI, 2023)
Ans. She bought five video films.
25. **The picture is made by the boy.**
(LHR. GI, 2023)
Ans. The boy makes the picture.
26. **They are buying this house.**
(LHR. GI, 2023)
Ans. This house is being bought by them.
27. **He will give you a box of chocolates.**
(LHR. GI, 2023)
Ans. You will be given a box of chocolates by him.
28. **A letter will be written by him.**
(LHR. GII, SWL. GII, SGD. GII, RWP. GII, DGK. GI, 2023) (MLN. GII, GRW. GI, 2024)
Ans. He will write a letter.
29. **The boy is climbing the wall.**
(LHR. GII, MLN. GI, 2023) (SWL. GI, GRW. GI, 2024)
Ans. The wall is being climbed by the boy.
30. **Why did she write such a letter?**
(LHR. GI & GII, GRW. GI, FSD. GI, SWL. GII, SGD. GI, RWP. GI & GII, DGK. GII, 2023)
Ans. Why was such a letter written by her?
31. **The house is being bought by them.**
(LHR. GII, 2023)
Ans. They are buying the house.

32. **The driver opened the door of the car.** (GRW. GI, 2023)
 Ans. The door of the car was opened by the driver.
33. **The picture is made by the boy.** (GRW. GI, 2023)
 Ans. The boy makes the picture.
34. **They are buying this house.** (GRW. GI, SGD. GI & GII, 2023)
 Ans. This house is being bought by them.
35. **They had gained nothing.** (GRW. GI, DGK. GI, 2023)
 Ans. Nothing had been gained by them.
36. **He had told me to do it.** (GRW. GI, FSD. GII, SWL. GI, 2023) (BWP. GII, 2024)
 Ans. I had been told to do it by him.
37. **We use milk for making cheese.** (FSD. GII, 2022) (GRW. GII, MLN. GII, RWP. GII, 2023) (BWP. GI, DGK. GI, SWL. GI, 2024)
 Ans. Milk is used for making cheese by us.
38. **He praised the boy for his courage.** (GRW. GII, SGD. GII, 2023)
 Ans. The boy was praised for his courage by him.
39. **The mother loves the children.** (FSD. GI, 2023)
 Ans. The children are loved by the mother.
40. **We did not hear a sound.** (FSD. GI & GII, SWL. GI, 2023) (BWP. GII, MLN. GII, 2024)
 Ans. A sound was not heard by us.
41. **Why were they beating the boy?** (MLN. GI, 2023) (BWP. GI, DGK. GI, RWP. GI, 2024)
 Ans. Why was the boy being beaten by them?
42. **Five films were given to me by her.** (MLN. GI, 2023)
 Ans. She gave me five films.
43. **We shall have finished our work by March next.** (MLN. GI, SWL. GII, DGK. GII, BWP. GII, 2023) (FSD. GI, 2024)
 Ans. Our work will have been finished by March next by us.
44. **They have bought a horse.** (LHR. GII, MLN. GI, BWP. GII, 2023)
 Ans. A horse has been bought by them.
45. **They have not done their job.** (MLN. GII, 2023)
 Ans. Their job has not been done by them.
46. **The thief was caught by them.** (MLN. GII, 2023) (SWL. GI, 2024)
 Ans. They caught the thief.
47. **The boy makes the picture.** (SWL. GI & GII, 2023)
 Ans. The picture is made by the boy.
48. **Their job has not been done by them.** (SWL. GII, 2023)
 Ans. They have not done their job.
49. **Kareem cleans his teeth.** (SGD. GI, 2023)
 Ans. His teeth are cleaned by Kareem.
50. **The dog has caught the rabbit.** (SGD. GI, 2023)
 Ans. The rabbit has been caught by the dog.
51. **All letters will be written by him.** (SGD. GI, 2023)
 Ans. He will write all letters.
52. **The students were being taught by her.** (SGD. GI, 2023) (SWL. GII, 2024)
 Ans. She was teaching the students.
53. **She has not beaten the dog.** (SGD. GII, 2023) (SGD. GII, SWL. GI, 2024)
 Ans. The dog has not been beaten by her.
54. **They have bought a horse.** (RWP. GI & GII, DGK. GII, BWP. GI, 2023)
 Ans. A house has been bought by them.
55. **They had gained nothing.** (RWP. GI, 2023)
 Ans. Nothing had been gained by them.
56. **The picture is made by the boy.** (RWP. GI, 2023) (BWP. GI, 2024)
 Ans. The boy makes the picture.
57. **The door of the car was opened by the driver.** (DGK. GI, 2023)
 Ans. The driver opened the door of the car.
58. **The dog has not been beaten by her.** (BWP. GI, 2023) (LHR. GII, 2024)
 Ans. She has not beaten the dog.
59. **He will write a letter.** (BWP. GI, 2023) (FSD. GI, 2024)
 Ans. A letter will be written by him.
60. **She was teaching the students.** (BWP. GI, 2023) (BWP. GI, 2024)
 Ans. The students were being taught by her.
61. **The sudden noise frightened the boy** (BWP. GII, 2023)
 Ans. The boy was frightened by the sudden noise.
62. **The students were being helped by the teacher.** (BWP. GII, 2023)
 Ans. The teacher was helping the students.
63. **Naushaba is helped by Khurshid.** (RWP. GI, SGD. GI, LHR. GII, 2024)
 Ans. Khurshid helps Naushab`a.
64. **A sound was not heard by us.** (GRW. GII, 2024)
 Ans. We did not hear a sound.
65. **The teacher is helping the students.** (GRW. GII, 2024)
 Ans. The students are being helped by the teacher.
66. **I had been told to do it by him.** (GRW. GII, 2024)
 Ans. He had told me to do it.

67. **She likes apples.** (FSD. GI & GII, 2024)
 Ans. Apples are liked by her.
68. **We shall have killed the snake.** (FSD. GII, 2024)
 Ans. The snake will have been killed by us.
69. **He took away my books.** (FSD. GII, 2024)
 Ans. My books were taken away by him.
70. **The teacher was helping the students.** (MLN. GI, 2024)
 Ans. The students were being helped by the teacher.
71. **The driver opened the door of the car.** (MLN. GI, 2024)
 Ans. The door of the car was opened by the driver.
72. **She loves her children.** (MLN. GI, 2024)
 Ans. Her children are loved by her.
73. **They have bought a horse.** (MLN. GII, 2024)
 Ans. A horse has been bought by them.
74. **She gave me five films.** (RWP. GI, SWL. GII, 2024)
 Ans. Five films were given to me by her.
75. **Why is he mending the chair?** (SWL. GII, 2024)
 Ans. Why is the chair being mended by him?
76. **He will be helped by them.** (SWL. GII, 2024)
 Ans. They will help him.
77. **The children are loved by the mother.** (SGD. GI, 2024)
 Ans. The mother loves the children.
78. **They had not done their home task.** (SGD. GI, 2024)
 Ans. Their home task had not been done by them.
79. **We shall have finished our work by March next.** (SGD. GI, 2024)
 Ans. Our work will have been finished by us by March next.
80. **The picture is made by me.** (SGD. GII, 2024)
 Ans. I make the picture.
81. **The doctor asked her to stay in bed.** (SGD. GII, 2024)
 Ans. She was asked to stay in bed by the doctor.
82. **Five video films are brought by her.** (SGD. GII, 2024)
 Ans. She brings five video films.
83. **Why did she write such a letter?** (SGD. GII, 2024)
 Ans. Why was such a letter written by her?
84. **This house is being bought by them.** (RWP. GI, 2024)
 Ans. They are buying this house.
85. **Five video films were bought by her.** (RWP. GI, 2024)
 Ans. She bought five video films.
86. **Why was such a letter written by her?** (RWP. GI, 2024)
 Ans. Why did she write such a letter?
87. **The boy makes the picture.** (RWP. GII, 2024)
 Ans. The picture is made by the boy.
88. **The children are loved by the mother.** (RWP. GII, 2024)
 Ans. The mother loves the children.
89. **He praised the boy for his courage.** (RWP. GII, 2024)
 Ans. The boy was praised for his courage by him.
90. **Why were they beating the boy?** (RWP. GII, 2024)
 Ans. Why was the boy being beaten by them?
91. **We shall have killed the snake.** (RWP. GII, 2024)
 Ans. The snake will have been killed by us.
92. **They caught the thief.** (DGK. GI, 2024)
 Ans. The thief was caught by them.
93. **She was not teaching the students.** (DGK. GII, 2024)
 Ans. The students were not being taught by her.
94. **Why were they beating the boy?** (DGK. GII, 2024)
 Ans. Why was the boy being beaten by them?
95. **She is helped by him.** (DGK. GII, 2024)
 Ans. He helps her.
96. **She bought five films.** (BWP. GII, 2024)
 Ans. Five films were bought by her.
97. **The Snake will have been killed by us.** (GRW. GI, BWP. GII, 2024)
 Ans. We shall have killed the snake.