



MEHRAN English Primer 8

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Unit 1

SERMON AT FAREWELL PILGRIMAGE

الوداعی حج کا خطبہ

اسلامی تاریخ میں الوداعی حج کا خطبہ ایک اہم واقعہ ہے۔ یہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا پیش کردہ انسانی حقوق کا ایک اچھا میثاق (منشور) ہے۔

پنجمبر اسلام حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے 9 ذوالحجہ، دس ہجری میں اپنے آخری حج کے دوران عرفات کی چوٹی پر ایک بڑے مسلمانوں کے اجتماع کے سامنے اپنا آخری خطبہ دیا۔ یہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا آخری حج تھا۔ عرفات مکہ سے (13) میل کے فاصلے پر مشرق میں ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے ”شفقت کا ٹیلہ“۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم عرفات کے ٹیلے پر کھڑے ہوئے اور اپنا آخری خطبہ دیا۔ اس میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے کہا کہ آج اس مقدس مہینے میں، مقدس زمین پر حج کا عظیم دن ہے، ایک دوسرے کا قتل کرنا تم پر حرام ہے، کیونکہ تمام مسلمان ایک دوسرے کے بھائی بھائی ہیں۔ دوسروں کی جانیداد چھیننا تم پر حرام ہے، کیوں کہ مرنے کے بعد تمہیں اللہ کے پاس لوٹنا ہے۔



حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے مزید فرمایا، اے لوگو! میری بات سنو شاید، اس سال کے بعد اس جگہ ہم دوبارہ نہیں ملیں گے۔ یاد رکھو، تم ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرنا۔ میں تمہارے درمیان قرآن پاک چھوڑ رہا ہوں۔ اگر تم اس کو مضبوطی سے پکڑو گے، یہ تمہیں تمام برائیوں سے محفوظ رکھے گا۔ پھر آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے وحی بتائی، منافقین سے نہیں ڈرو، لیکن اللہ سے ڈرو۔ میں نے تم پر ایک عظیم احسان کر دیا۔ میں نے تمہارے لیے دین مکمل کر دیا۔ میں نے مومنین کے لیے اسلام کو بطور دین مذہب منتخب کیا۔

آخر میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے یہ سوال پوچھا، ”اے لوگو! کیا میں نے اپنا پیغام ایمانداری سے تم تک پہنچا دیا؟“ وہاں موجود ہزاروں لوگوں نے ایک ساتھ کہاں، ”پھر حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اپنی انگلی اٹھائی اور کہا ”اے اللہ، گواہ بن جا۔ آخری خطبے میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اللہ کے پیغام کا خلاصہ پیش کیا۔ یہ نہ صرف مسلمانوں بلکہ پوری دنیا کے لیے انسانی حقوق کا ایک اہم میثاق تھا۔

الوداعي حج جو خطبو

اسلامي تاريخ ۾ الوداعي حج جو خطبو هڪ اهم واقعو آهي. حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم جن جو پيش ڪيل انساني حقن جو هڪ سنو ميثاق (اقرارنامو) آهي. پيغمبر اسلام حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم 9 ذوالحج، ڏهين هجريءَ ۾ پنهنجي آخري حج دوران عرفات جي چوٽيءَ تي هڪ وڏي مسلمانن جي ميڙ جي سامهون پنهنجو آخري خطبو ڏنو. اهو حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم جو آخري حج هو. عرفات مڪه کان (13) تيرهن ميل جي فاصلي تي اوڀر ۾ آهي. انهيءَ جو مطلب آهي ”شفقت جو دڙو.“ حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم جن انهيءَ دڙي تي بيٺا ۽ پنهنجو آخري خطبو ڏنائون. انهيءَ خطبي پاڻ صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم جن

فرمايو ته اڄ هن مقدس مهيني ۾، مقدس زمين تي حج جو عظيم ڏينهن آهي، هڪٻئي جو قتل ڪرڻ توهان تي حرام آهي، ڇاڪاڻ ته سڀئي مسلمان پاڻ ۾ ڀائر آهن. ٻين جي ملڪيت کسڻ توهان تي حرام آهي، ڇاڪاڻ ته مرڻ کانپوءِ توهان کي الله ڏانهن واپس موٽڻو آهي.

حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم جن وڌيڪ فرمايو، اي انسانو! منهنجي ڳالهه ٻڌو، شايد هن سال کانپوءِ هن هنڌ اسان نه ملون. ياد رکو، توهان هڪٻئي سان سٺو ورتاءُ ڪجو، مان توهان جي وچ ۾ قرآن پاڪ چڙيون ٿو وڃان. جيڪڏهن توهان هن کي مضبوطيءَ سان پڪڙيندؤ، اهو توهان کي سڀني براين کان بچائيندو. پوءِ پاڻ صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم وحي ٻڌائي، منافقن کان نه ڊڄو، پر الله کان ڊڄو. مان توهان تي هڪ عظيم احسان ڪري چڙيو. مان توهان جي لاءِ دين مڪمل ڪري چڙيو. مان مومنن لاءِ اسلام کي دين طور منتخب ڪري چڙيو.

آخر ۾ حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم هي سوال پڇيو، ”اي انسانو! ڇا مان پنهنجو پيغام ايمانداريءَ سان توهان تائين پڄائي چڙيو؟“ اتي موجود هزارين ماڻهن هڪ آواز ۾ ها چيو. پوءِ حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم پنهنجي اگر ڪئي ۽ فرمايو ”اي الله، گواهه رهجان.“ آخري خطبي ۾ حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم الله جي پيغام جو خلاصو پيش ڪيو. اهو نه صرف مسلمانن لاءِ بلڪه سڄي دنيا جي لاءِ انساني حقن جو هڪ ميثاق هو.

Vocabulary

Words	English Meanings	Urdu Meanings	Sindhi Meanings
Sermon	Lecture	خطبہ	خطبو
Farwell	Vale	الوداعی	الوداعی
Pilgrimage	Appearance	حج، موقع، واقعہ	حج، واقعو
Event	Occasion	موقع	موقعو
Rights	Justs	حقوق	حق
Gathering	Assemblage	اجتماع	اجتماع
Mount	Hillock	ٹیلہ	ٹیلو
Mercy	Leniency	رحم	رحم
Lawful	According to Islamic law	حلال	حلال
Unlawful	Forbidden	حرام	حرام
Disbeliever	Double faced	منافق	منافق
Fear	Danger	ڈر، خوف	خوف، ڈپ
Perfected	Accomplish	مکمل کرنا، ٹھیک کرنا	مکمل کرڻ
Faithfully	Honesty	ایمانداری	ایمانداری
Unto	On	تم پر	توتی، توهان تی

EXERCISE



Answer the following questions.

1. Where was the last sermon delivered?
Ans: The last sermon was delivered at Mount of Arafat.
2. What does "Mount of Arafat" mean?
Ans: "Mount of Arafat" means "The Mount of Mercy".
3. Is it lawful for Muslims to kill each other?
Ans: It is unlawful for Muslims to kill each other.
4. What will preserve Muslims from all problems?
Ans: The Holy Quran will preserve Muslims from all problems.
5. Whom should we fear?
Ans: We should fear from Allah.
6. What was a great favour to Muslims?
Ans: The great favour for the Muslims that Islam was perfected as religion for Muslims.
7. What was the prophet's (ﷺ) question to the people at the end of the sermon?
Ans: In the end the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked this question, "O people, have I delivered faithfully unto you my message."
8. What can be the last sermon called?
Ans: The last sermon can be called the farewell Pilgrimage.



Choose the correct answer and write in the blank.

1. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) delivered his last sermon on _____ Zil Hajjah, 10 A.H.
(a) 6th (b) 7th
(c) 8th (d) 9th ✓
2. Arafat is at _____ miles in the East of Makkah.
(a) three (b) thirteen ✓
(c) thirty (d) thirty three

3. The word with correct spelling is:
(a) religion ✓ (b) relegion
(c) relagion (d) relegoin
4. He _____ come tomorrow.
(a) can (b) could
(c) will ✓ (d) should
5. He _____ waiting for you since morning.
(a) is (b) was
(c) has (d) has been ✓
6. The opposite of "right" is _____.
(a) correct (b) true
(c) wrong ✓ (d) safe



Write whether the following statements are True or False:

1. "The Last Sermon" was the second Last sermon of the Prophet (ﷺ). F
2. "Mount Arafat" means the "Valley of Mercy". T
3. Muslims are allowed to kill each other. F
4. Muslims can snatch each other's property. F
5. Allah chose Islam as the religion for the Muslims. T



Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

1. A secretary uses typewriter everyday. (use, uses)
2. A teacher explains lesson, (explain, explains)
3. Porters work in hotels, (work, works)
4. Artists make picture for books. (make, makes)
5. A surgeon operates on sick people. (operate, operates)
6. Businessmen hire workers to help them. (hire, hires)
7. A musician makes music. (make, makes)
8. A fire fighter prevents fires. (prevent, prevents)
9. Labourers put building together. (put, puts)
10. A postman delivers mail. (deliver, delivers)



Make the following sentences Negative and Interrogative. Number one is an example:

1. A businessman learns about buying and selling.
A businessman does not learn about buying and selling.
Does a businessman learn about buying and selling?
2. A writer writes books.
A writer does not write books.
Does writer write books?
3. The doctor works in a hospital.
The doctor does not work in hospital.
Does the doctor work in a hospital?
4. Artists use pens, pencils and papers.
Artists do not use pens, pencils and papers.
Do artists use pens, pencils and papers?
5. A chef plans meals for hotels.
A chef does not plan meals for hotels.
Does a chef plan meals for hotels?
6. Teacher corrects papers.
Teacher does not correct papers.
Does teacher correct papers?
7. A typist knows typing.
A typist does not know typing.
Does a typist know typing?
8. Good students work hard.
Good students do not work hard.
Do good students work hard?
9. Engineers make good buildings.
Engineers do not make good building.
Do engineers make good buildings?
10. Lawyers work in courts.
Lawyers do not work in courts.
Do lawyers work in courts?



Use the following words in sentences of your own.

disagree	I am disagree with your suggestion.
unfit	He is unfit to play hockey.
unknown	He is unknown in the society.
disconnect	The internet was disconnected by operator.
disable	He is disable to play cricket.
unlock	The cupboard was unlocked.

VOCABULARY:



Write the words correctly:

1. wich	1. which	8. reatching	8. reacting
2. hoo	2. how	9. pich	9. pitch
3. thick	3. think	10. shain	10. chain
4. shance	4. chance	11. finisch	11. finish
5. patth	5. path	12. shase	12. chase
6. shiken	6. shaken	13. hoose	13. choose
7. chape	7. cheap	14. pach	14. patch

Unit 2

HAZRAT ABU BAKAR SIDDIQUE (رضی اللہ عنہ)

حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ



رضی اللہ عنہ

حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اسلام کے پہلے خلیفہ تھے۔ وہ کپڑے کے سوداگر (تاجر) تھے اور تجارت سے گزارا کرتے تھے۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے وصال کے بعد لوگوں نے انہیں خلیفہ منتخب کیا۔ اگلے روز وہ معمول کے مطابق مارکیٹ جا رہے تھے۔ جب حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی ان سے ملاقات ہوئی اور انہوں نے پوچھا کہ وہ کہاں جا رہے تھے؟

حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے جواب دیا کہ وہ مارکیٹ جا رہے تھے۔

حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے مزید پوچھا کہ اگر آپ ابھی تک تجارت میں مصروف رہے تو خلافت کی ذمہ داریاں کون پوری گا۔

ڪا انتظام ڪيس ڪريون ٿا؟ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے ان ڪے اور ان ڪے گھروالون ڪے لیے وظیفہ مقرر ڪرڻ ڪے لیے انھن بیت المال ڪے منتظم ڪے پاس لے ڪئے۔ اس طرح حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اور ان ڪے گھروالون ڪے لیے تھوڙا وظیفہ مقرر ھو ڪيا۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ ڪي بیوی ڪھانے میں میٹھا بنانا چاہتی تھیں۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ڪي بیوی نے ڪھا، میرے پاس ڪھانے ڪے لیے پیسے نہیں ھیں۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ڪي بیوی نے پوچھا، اگر آپ اجازت دیں، میں روزانہ ڪچھ جمع ڪرڻ ڪي ڪوشش ڪرون گی جو ھمیں ڪھانا بنانے ڪے قابل بنائے گا۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ راضی ھو ڪئے۔ ڪافي دنون میں تھوڙی سی رقم (پیسے) جمع ھوئی۔ جب حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ڪي بیوی پیسے ان ڪے پاس لائیں، انھون نے ڪھا۔ یہ تو ھماری ضروریات سے زیادہ معلوم ھوتے ھیں۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے یہ ڳئی ھوئی رقم بیت المال میں محفوظ ڪر دی (جمع ڪرا دی) اور مستقبل ڪے لیے وظیفہ اس میں سے ڪم ڪر دیا جو معمول ڪے مطابق ان ڪو ملتا تھا اور جس میں سے ان ڪي بیوی نے جمع ڪيا تھا۔ یہ ذمہ داری ڪے خوف ڪي وجہ سے تھا۔

حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ

حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ اسلام جو پھریون خلیفو ھو. پاڻ ڪپڙي جا واپاري ھئا ۽ واپار سان ئي گذران ڪندا ھئا. حضرت محمد صلي اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم جن جي وصال کانپوءِ ماڻھن کيس خلیفو چونديو. ٻئين ڏينھن پاڻ معمول مطابق بازار وڃي رهيا ھئا، جڏھن حضرت عمر رضی اللہ جي ساڻس ملاقات ٿي ۽ ان پڇيو ته اوهان ڪيڏانهن وڃي رهيا ھئا؟ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ جواب ڏنو ته ھو بازار وڃي رھيو ھو. حضرت عمر رضی اللہ وڌيڪ پڇيو ته جيڪڏھن توهان اڃان واپار ۾ مصروف رھندؤ ته خلافت جون ذميواريون ڪير نڀائيندو.

حضرت ابوبڪر رضي الله چيو ته هو پنهنجي گهر وارن جي لاءِ کاڌخوراڪ جو انتظام ڪيئن ڪندو؟ حضرت عمر رضي الله سندس ۽ سندس گهروارن جي لاءِ وظيفو مقرر ڪرڻ لاءِ کيس بيت المال جي منتظم وٽ وٺي ويو. اهڙيءَ ريت حضرت ابوبڪر رضي الله ۽ سندس گهروارن لاءِ ٿورو وظيفو مقرر ٿيو. حضرت ابوبڪر رضي الله جي گهرواري کاڌي ۾ منو پچائڻ پئي چاهيو. حضرت ابوبڪر رضي الله جي گهرواريءَ چيو، مون وٽ کاڌي لاءِ پيسا ناهن. حضرت ابوبڪر رضي الله کان پڇيائين جيڪڏهن توهان اجازت ڏيو ته مان روزانو ڪجهه جمع ڪرڻ جي ڪوشش ڪيان، جو مان کاڌي پچائڻ جي قابل ٿيان. حضرت ابوبڪر رضي الله راضي ٿي ويو. ڪافي ڏينهن ۾ ٿوري رقم جمع ٿي وئي. جڏهن حضرت ابوبڪر رضي الله جي گهرواريءَ پيسا آندا، پاڻ رضي الله چيو، اهي ته اسان جي ضرورتن کان وڌيڪ ٿا معلوم ٿين. حضرت ابوبڪر رضي الله اها بچيل رقم بيت المال ۾ جمع ڪرائي ۽ آئينده لاءِ وظيفو ان مان گهٽائي ڇڏيو، جيڪو معمول مطابق کيس ملندو هو ۽ جنهن مان سندس گهرواريءَ جمع ڪيو هو. انهيءَ جو سبب خوف هو.

Vocabulary

Words	English Meanings	Urdu Meanings	Sindhi Meanings
Usual	Mostly	عموماً	عام ڪري
Replied	Responded	جواب ڏيا	جواب ڏنو
Duties	Liabilities	ذمه دارياں	ذميواريون
Carry	Waft	لانا	آڻڻ
Caliphate	Authority	خلافت	خلافت
Incharge		انچارج	انچارج

Baitulmal		بيت المال	بيت المال
Dish	Food	کھانا	کاڈو
Enable	mentionable	قابل	قابل
Allowance	Grant	وظیفہ	وظیفو
Minimum	Least	کم سے کم	گھٹ ۾ گھٹ
Brought		لانا	
Amount	Figure	رقم	رقم
Deposited	Collected	جمع کرنا	جمع کرڻ
Permit	Allow	اجازت دینا	اجازت ڏيڻ
Fear	Dread	ڏر، خوف	خوف، پوء
Accountability	Responsibility	ذمہ داری	ذميوارِي
Money	Cash	پيسہ	پيشو

EXERCISE



Answer the following questions.

- Who was Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه)?
Ans: Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) was the first caliph of Islam.
- What was Hazrat Abu Bakar's (رضي الله عنه) business?
Ans: Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) was a cloth merchant.
- Who selected him as Caliph?
Ans: On the death of Hazrat Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) people selected him as caliph.
- Where was Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) going?
Ans: Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) was going to market.
- What did the Incharge of the Baitulmal do?
Ans: The incharge of the Bait-ul-mal fixed some allowance for him and his family.

6. What did his wife want one day?
 Ans: One day his wife wanted to have a sweet dish.
7. Did she have enough money for the sweet dish?
 Ans: She did not have enough money for the sweet dish.
8. What did Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) do with the savings?
 Ans: Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) deposited this money, the saving in the Bait-ul-Mal.
9. Was his allowance increased or decreased at the end?
 Ans: His allowance was decreased at the end.
10. What lesson do we get from this incident?
 Ans: From this incident we got a lesson that we should perform responsibilities honestly and justly and we should have a sense of the fear of accountability.



What word is used for:

Example: One who reads: reader

Questions	Answers
1. One who buys?	Purchaser
2. One who sells?	Seller
3. One who plays?	Player
4. One who sings?	Singer
5. One who writes?	Writer
6. One who acts?	Actor
7. One who teaches?	Teacher
8. One who operates?	Operator



Write “T” for true and “F” for false statement.

1. Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) was a jeweller. ☐ F
2. Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) was a cloth merchant. ☐ T
3. He became the second caliph of Islam. ☐ F

4. He was selected by the people. [T]
5. He continued his business after he became caliph. [T]
6. A small monthly allowance was fixed for him. [T]
7. His wife was able to make sweet dishes everyday. [F]
8. In the end, his allowance was decreased. [T]



Find synonyms and antonyms of the following words.

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
death	perish	life
enable	able	disable
saved	protected	unsaved
future	upcoming time	present
minimum	less	maximum
prepare	manufacture	unprepare



Match the given words with their meanings.

caliph	→	give some the authority
enable	→	the action of buying and selling goods.
permit	→	the chief Muslim civil and religious ruler.
accountability	→	the foot or condition of being accountable.
trade	→	officially allow to do something.



Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions.

Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (رضي الله عنه) was the first caliph of Islam. He was a cloth merchant and lived by that trade. On the death of Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) people selected him as Caliph. Next day, he was proceeding to the market as usual, When Hazrat Umar (رضي الله عنه) met him and asked where was he going?



Choose the correct answer.

- Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) was the caliph of Islam.
 (a) first ✓ (b) second
 (c) third (d) fourth
- Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) was a:
 (a) Jeweller (b) teacher
 (c) cloth merchant ✓ (d) tailor
- Where was Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) going?
 (a) home (b) masjid
 (c) factory (d) market ✓
- Who met Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه)?
 (a) Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) (b) Hazrat Umar (رضي الله عنه) ✓
 (c) Hazrat Ali (رضي الله عنه) (d) Hazrat Usman (رضي الله عنه)

VOCABULARY



Fill in the blanks with alphabets taking the help of brackets:

- Bracelet. (girls wear on their hands)
- Slippers. (you wear on your feet)
- Citrus. (a fruit)
- Space craft. (It goes in space)



Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

Example: Rose have a sweet smell. (has, have)

- Horses are useful animals. (is, are)
- The school has a big library. (has, have)
- The radio wasn't on the table. (wasn't, weren't)
- The students work hard all the year. (work, works)
- A student works hard all the year. (work, works)

6. Each family member is honest and hard working.
(is, are)
7. Books make a nice present. (make, makes)
8. A book makes a nice present. (make, makes)
9. Keys are hanging on the wall. (is, are)
10. The bunch of keys are hanging on the wall.
(is, are)
11. The teacher asked the students to give the names.
of anybody who was absent yesterday. (was, were)
12. Nobody has ever climbed to the top of that
mountain. (has, have)
13. Everyone is present in class today. (is, are)
14. Either Shama or Naima has the class perfect.
(has, have)

Writing Skills:

Write a paragraph on “Hazrat Abu Bakar”.

Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله عنه) was born in Makkah in 573 A.D, belonged to the one of the highly respected families of Quraish's tribe, Bani Tamim. He was two years younger than Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). His name was Abdullah, but he was commonly known as Abu Bakar because of his forefathers.

From his early age, he was quite different from the rest. He had qualities of truthfulness and honesty. He was a cloth merchant and was well known for his integrity in dealings, due to which people used to keep their belongings with him as trusts. His services to the religion of Peace exceedingly distinguished among all the devoted associates of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).



WRITING:

Capital Letter:

A. Begin the name of a person with a capital letter.

Eg: Ahmad, Kamal, Sofia, Ansari

B. Begin titles of people with a capital letter.

Eg: Mr., Miss, Mrs., Dr.

C. Use a capital letter for initials:

Eg: A. Ansari U. Rahim.

D. Always use a capital letter for "I"

E. Begin the name of a village, town, city, state or country with a capital letter.

F. Names of streets and Roads and their abbreviations must begin with a capital letter.

Eg: Block I, North Nazimabad.



A capital letter is used:

1. At the beginning of a sentence.
2. With "I" (the first person singular)
3. The name of a place person or institution.
4. With addresses.
5. The name of a specific product.
6. Titles and abbreviations.
7. Days of the week.
8. Months of the year.
9. Festivals and holidays.

NEED OF BOOK SHOPS

کتابوں کی دوکانوں کی ضرورت



کتابیں پڑھنا ہمیشہ سے قارئین (کتابیں پڑھنے والے) کا شوق اور ضرورت رہی ہے۔ دنیا کے تمام لوگوں کا کتابوں سے شدید پیار ہوتا ہے۔ زندگی بھر کے فائدے کے لیے کتابوں پر ہر پیسہ لگایا گیا۔ اگر عظیم کتابیں نہ ہوتیں تو دنیا ایسی نہ ہوتی جیسی آج ہے، جن سے انسانی تہذیب نے پرورش پائی۔

ہمیں کتابیں پڑھنے اور انہیں اپنا بنانے کے لیے بچوں کی حوصلہ افزائی کرنی چاہیے۔ بچوں کو یہ سمجھانا چاہیے کہ کتابیں قیمتی ہوتی ہیں۔

کچھ لوگوں کا خیال ہے کمپیوٹر مکمل طور پر کتابوں کی جگہ لے لیں گے۔ جب ریڈیو اور ٹیلی ویژن ایجاد ہوئے، یہ ہی خطرہ ظاہر ہوا، لیکن کتاب شائع کرنے کی صنعت کی ترقی جاری رہی۔

هم سب کو هر جگه کتابوں کی دکانوں کو ترقي دینے کی کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔ ایک کتاب کی دکان آلوده اور اندھیری نہیں هونی چاہیے۔ اس میں گودام کی طرح ندھی، سیاسی، معاشری، معاشی، سائنسی اور تاریخی کتابیں هونی چاہییں۔

بچوں کو هر تخلیقی طریقے سے کتابوں میں مصروف رہنا چاہیے۔ اسلام هر مسلمان کے علم اور تعلیم کی ضرورت پر زور دیتا ہے۔ علم حاصل کرنا هر مرد اور عورت پر فرض ہے۔

کتابن جي دکانن جي ضرورت

کتاب پڙهڻ هميشه پڙهندڙن لاءِ شوق ۽ ضرورت رهي آهي. دنيا جي سڀني ماڻهن جو ڪتابن سان تمام گهڻو پيار هوندو آهي. سڄي زندگيءَ جي فائدي لاءِ هر پيسو ڪتابن تي لڳايو ويندو آهي. جيڪڏهن عظيم ڪتاب نه هجن ها، ته دنيا اهڙي نه هجي، جيئن اڄ آهي، جن سان انساني تهذيب پرورش حاصل ڪئي آهي.

اسان کي ڪتاب پڙهڻ ۽ انهن کي پنهنجو ڪرڻ جي لاءِ ٻارن جي حوصلا افزائي ڪرڻ گهرجي. ٻارن کي اهو سمجهاڻو گهرجي ته ڪتاب قيمتي هوندا آهن.

ڪجهه ماڻهن جو خيال آهي ته ڪمپيوٽر مڪمل طور تي ڪتابن جي جڳهه والاري ڇڏيندو. جڏهن ريڊيو ۽ ٽيلي ويزن ايجاد ٿيا، اهو ئي خطرو ظاهر ٿيو، پر ڪتابن شايع ڪرڻ جي صنعت جي ترقي جاري رهي.

اسان سڀني کي هرهند ڪتابن جي دڪانن کي ترقي ڏيارڻ جي ڪوشش ڪرڻ گهرجي. هڪ ڪتاب جو دڪان ميرو ۽ اوندهه وارو نه هجڻ گهرجي. انهيءَ ۾ گودام وانگر مذهبي، سياسي، سماجي، سائنسي ۽ تاريخي ڪتاب هجڻ گهرجي.

ٻارن کي هر تخليقي طريقي سان ڪتابن ۾ مشغول رهڻ
گهرجي. اسلام هر مسلمان کي علم ۽ تعليم جي ضرورت تي
زور ڏئي ٿو. علم حاصل ڪرڻ هر مرد ۽ عورت تي فرض آهي.

Vocabulary

Words	English Meanings	Urdu Meanings	Sindhi Meanings
Reading	Studying	پڙهڻا	پڙهڻ
Hobby	Avocation	شوق، مشغله	مشغولي
Tremendous	Extreme	شدید، زبردست	زبردست
Invested	Spend	خرچ ڪيا	خرچ ڪيو
Investment	Amount	رتم، پيسه لڳائڻا	رقم، پيسا لڳائڻ
Nourished	Developed	ترقي کي	ترقي ڪئي
Lifetime	Whole life	پوري زندگي	سڄي زندگي
Civilization	Culture	تهذيب	تهذيب
Publishing	Printing	چھاپڻا، شائع ڪرڻا	چاچڻ
Replace	Over ride	جڳهه لڻا	جڳهه ولاڙڻ
Industry	Craft	صنعت	صنعت
Completely	Hand and foot	مڪمل طور پر	مڪمل طور تي
Invented	Made in	ايجاد ڪيا	ايجاد ڪيو

Creative		تخلیقی	تخلیقی
Involved	Blended	شامل کیا ہوا	شامل کیو
Godown		گودام	گودام
Political		سیاسی	سیاسی
Economics		معاشیات	معیشیت
Encourage	Nourish	حوصلہ دینا	حوصلو ڈیٹ

EXERCISE



Answer the following questions.

- What do all the great people love?
Ans: All the great people of the world have a love for books.
- Is money invested in books a good investment?
Ans: Every paisa is invested in books is an investment for books.
- What must we encourage children to do?
Ans: We must encourage children to read books and own them.
- What does Islam emphasize?
Ans: Islam emphasized the need of learning and education for every Muslim.
- Are books precious?
Ans: Yes, Books are very precious.
- What do some people think about books?
Ans: Some people think that computer will completely replace books.



Choose the correct answer and write in the blank.

1. Book investment _____ extremely good.
(a) is ✓ (b) are
(c) am (d) has
2. Children must _____ encouraged to read books.
(a) is (b) am
(c) be ✓ (d) are
3. Computers _____ replace books.
(a) cannot ✓ (b) am not
(c) is not (d) has not
4. Islam emphasizes the need of _____.
(a) learn (b) learns
(c) learned (d) learning ✓



Read the following dialogues carefully and answer the questions.

Uncle: How about your course in Science? Have you finished it?

Hammad: We have nearly finished our science course. Only a few chapters are left. I'm not worried so much about science. My real worry is that I have missed a number of lessons in English and Maths. I find these two subjects rather tough and they are important too. But I'm glad that my brother has started helping me out in these subjects. My brother is a teacher., you know and he was a taught these subjects for a number of years.

1. The other forms of 'worry' are:
(a) worry, worry (b) worried, worry
(c) worry, worried (d) worried, worried ✓

2. Hammad is not worried so much about:
(a) Science ✓ (b) English
(c) Maths (d) Social Studies
3. The real worry of Hammad is:
(a) Psychology (b) Biology
(c) Chemistry (d) Maths ✓
4. The opposite of 'tough' is:
(a) plain (b) easy ✓
(c) hard (d) rough
5. What Hammad's brother?
(a) an accountant (b) a business man
(c) a banker (d) a teacher ✓

DIFFERENT FORMS OF VERBS:

Every sentence must have a subject, noun and a verb. Verbs and subject noun must agree with each other. For example look _____ ways the verb "climb" changes with different nouns.

First Person: I climb We climb

Second Person: He climbs She climbs They climb

With singular nouns in the present tense the verbs are plural (he climbs) In the Past tense of the verb it becomes.

I/they

He/You

Climbed

She/ we

Present continuous Tense (am, is, are climbing)

Past Continuous Tense (was, were climbing)

Present Perfect Tense (has or have climbed)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

(has been or have been climbing)



Change the following Present Tense sentences into Past Tense sentences:

EXAMPLE: The dog runs fast.
The dog ran fast.

1. A boy chases them.
Ans: A boy chased them.
2. They chase you.
Ans: They chased you.
3. They take a nap.
Ans: They took a nap.
4. One puppy barks.
Ans: One puppy barked.
5. One girl laughs.
Ans: One girl laughed.
6. The dog runs in.
Ans: The dog ran in.
7. The cats run faster.
Ans: The cats ran faster.
8. The gates are closed.
Ans: The gate were closed.
9. The animals are tired.
Ans: The animals were tired.
10. Two girls come outside.
Ans: Two girls came outside.



Change the following sentences into Negative and Interrogative statements (Present or Past)

EXAMPLE:

1. My uncle learnt flying. (Past Tense)
Neg: My uncle did not learn flying.
Intt: Did my uncle learn flying?

2. He learned many things about planes.
He did not learn many things about planes.
Did he learn many things about planes?
3. He flew to many places in the world.
He did not fly many places in the world.
Did he fly many places in the world?
4. I travel with him sometimes.
I did not travel with him sometimes.
Did I travel with him sometimes?
5. My uncle flies the plane.
My uncle does not fly the plane.
Does my uncle fly the plane?



Learn the following words and their Antonyms:


Words	Opposites/ Antonyms
Ancient	Modern
Ascend	Descend
Arrival	Departure
Bold	Timid
Expensive	Cheap
Danger	Safety
Failure	Success
False	True
Ignorance	Knowledge
Joy	Sorrow
Poverty	Wealth
Humble	Proud



Make 10 sentences with the above words:

Writing:

01. Moen-jo-Daro is an ancient city.

- 
02. The train arrival timing is 9:00 P.M.
 03. He has been died by heart failure.
 04. Health is wealth.
 05. Knowledge is power.
 06. He is very timid boy.
 07. We should help our friends in sorrow.
 08. He has not proud.
 09. Ahmed is very humble person.
 10. We celebrate our festivals with joy.

Punctuation:

QUESTION MARK : Use a question mark (?) at the end of a question.

Example: What's your name?

EXCLAMATION MARK (!) At the end of an exclamation.

Example: What a lovely weather!

QUOTATION MARK (" ") Use quotation marks for direct speech and for the titles of stories, poems and television shows.

Unit 4

HAZRAT FATIMAH (رضی اللہ عنہا)

حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا



حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی سب سے لاڈلی اور پیاری بیٹی تھیں۔ وہ خود اناج پیستی تھیں جس سے ان کے ہاتھوں میں نشان (چھالے) پڑ جاتے تھے وہ مشکینہ میں گھر کے لیے پانی بھرتی تھیں جس سے ان کے جسم پر نشان پڑ جاتے تھے۔ وہ خود گھر کی صفائی کرتی تھیں جس سے ان کے کپڑے گندے ہو جاتے تھے۔

ایک دفعہ کچھ قیدی مدینہ لائے گئے۔ آپ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے پاس گئیں اور ان سے گھر کے کام میں ان کی مدد کے لیے (ملازمہ) کے لیے گزارش کی۔ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے کہا، فاطمہ! اللہ سے ڈرو، تقویٰ حاصل کرو اور اپنے رب (اللہ) کی عبادت اور اپنے گھریلو کام میں دھیان دو۔ جب تم بستر پر جاؤ 33 مرتبہ سبحان اللہ 33 مرتبہ الحمد للہ اور 34 مرتبہ اللہ اکبر پڑھو۔ ملازم کے مقابلے میں تمہیں اس سے زیادہ مدد ملے گی۔ حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نے فرمایا، ”میں اللہ اور اس کے رسول صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم سے راضی ہوں۔“ یہ ہی وجہ ہے کہ یہ تسبیح، ”حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا“ کی تسبیح کہلاتی ہے۔ ہر مسلمان کو مشورہ ہے کہ وہ اس کو اختیار کرے اور ہر نماز کے بعد اس کو استعمال کرے۔

حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ عنہا

حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ عنہا حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم جن جي لاڏلي ۽ پياري نياڻي هئي. پاڻ ﷺ پاڻ اُن پيهندي هئي، جنهن سبب سندس هٿن ۾ نشان پئجي ويندا هئس ۽ پاڻ رضه مشڪيزي ۾ گهر جي لاءِ پاڻي پريندي هئي، جنهن سبب

سندس جسم مبارڪ تي نشان پئجي ويندا هئس. بيبي ﷺ پاڻ گهر جي صفائي ڪندي هئي، جنهن سبب سندس ڪپڙا ميرا ٿي ويندا هئس.

هڪ دفعي ڪجهه قيدي مديني آندا ويا. بيبي ﷺ، رسول الله صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم جن وٽ وئي ۽ پاڻ صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم جن کي گهر جي ڪم ڪار ۾ مدد جي لاءِ ملازم لاءِ گذارش ڪئي. رسول الله صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم فرمايو، فاطمه! الله کان ڊڄ، تقويٰ ڪر ۽ پنهنجي رب جي عبادت ڪر ۽ پنهنجي گهريلو ڪمن ۾ ڌيان ڏي. جڏهن تون بستر تي وڃين ته 33 دفعا سبحان الله 33 دفعا الحمد لله ۽ 34 دفعا الله اڪبر پڙه. ملازم جي مقابلي ۾ توکي ان مان گهڻي مدد ملندي. حضرت فاطمه ﷺ فرمايو ”مان الله ۽ ان جي رسول صلي الله عليه وآله وسلم سان راضي آهيان.“

اهو ئي سبب آهي ته اها تسبيح، ”حضرت فاطمه ﷺ“ جي تسبيح سڏبي آهي. هر مسلمان کي صلاح آهي ته اهو ان کي اختيار ڪري ۽ هر نماز کانپوءِ اها پڙهي.

Vocabulary

Words	English Meanings	Urdu Meanings	Sindhi Meanings
Dearest	Loveliest	سڀ سے پياري	سڀ کان پياري
Loved	Cute	پياري، لاڙلي	پياري
Grain	Cereal	اناج	اناج
Grind	Crunch	پينا	پيسڻ
Corn	Grain	اناج	اناج
Scars	Effacement	نشانات	نشان
Captive	Prisoner	قيدي	قيدي

Leather		چمڑا	چمڑو
Assistan	Servant	خادم، ملازم، ملازمہ	ملازم، نوکر
Acquire	Get	حاصل کرنا	حاصل کرڻ
Content	Thankful	شکر گزار ہونا	شکر گزار ٿيڻ

EXERCISE



Answer the following questions.

- Who was Hazrat Fatimah (ؓ)?
Ans: Hazrat Fatima (ؓ) was the dearest and most loved daughter of the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).
- Why did she get corns on her hand?
Ans: She used to grind the grain herself which caused corns on her hands.
- Why did she get scars on her body?
Ans: She carried water for the house in a leather bag which caused scars on her body.
- Who cleaned her house?
Ans: She cleaned the house herself.
- What did she request the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?
Ans: She went to the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) and requested him for assistant to help her with the house work.
- Did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) give Fatimah (ؓ) an assistant?
Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) did not give Hazrat Fatima (ؓ) an assistant.
- What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ask her to recite?
Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked her to recite

Subhanallah 33 times, Alhamdulillah 33 times and Allah Akbar 34 times.

8. What did Hazrat Fatima (ؓ) remark at the end?

Ans: At the end Hazrat Fatima (ؓ) remarked "I am content with Allah and His Prophet (ﷺ).

9. What is the effect of Tasbih?

Ans: This will help us tiredness and it be better than as servant.



Choose the correct answer.

1. Hazrat Fatimah (ؓ) was the _____ daughter of Prophet (ﷺ).
(a) dear (b) dearer
(c) dearest ✓ (d) dears
2. She used to grind the grain _____.
(a) herself ✓ (b) sheself
(c) herself (d) himself
3. Once, some war captives _____ brought to Madina.
(a) is (b) are
(c) was (d) were ✓
4. She _____ an assistant for house work.
(a) wanting (b) wanted ✓
(c) want (d) want
5. "I _____ content with Allah" she said.
(a) am ✓ (b) is
(c) are (d) was



Fill in the blanks.

1. Hazrat Fatimah (ؓ) was the dearest of the Prophet (ﷺ).
2. Once some captives were brought to Madina.
3. The prophet (ﷺ) said to Fatimah (ؓ)! fear Allah.
4. Every Muslim has been advised to adopt it and practice it after every Prayer.
5. This is the reason, the above Tasbih is called Fatimah's.



Use the correct Present Tense from the verb.
Number on is one example:

1. Jehangir often goes to school with me. (go)
2. Sometimes other friends come too. (come)
3. The school begins at 9:00 A.M. (begin)
4. One student runs up to the bell switch, (run)
5. The other student presses the switch, (press)



For each word in list 'A' find a word of opposite meaning from list 'B' as shown in the example.

A	B
parents	husband
sit	thick
daughter	children
sad	stand
laugh	son
thin	happy
day	cry
wife	night

Irregular verbs: are verbs that do not add "ed" to show past tense. For Example:

Verb	Present	Past	Past participle with has, have or had
Come	Come/s	Came	come
Go	go/es	went	gone
Run	run/s	ran	run
Ring	ring/s	rang	rung
Sing	sing/s	sang	sung
Begin	begin/s	began	begun



Use the correct Past Tense of the verbs from brackets.

1. Yesterday the door bell rang. (ring)
2. My mother went to answer it. (go)
3. Two guests came into the house, (come)
4. We had started dinner already, (start)
5. We asked them to join us. (ask)



Write the following sentences correctly using apostrophes:

1. Mrs. Khans mango tree is beautiful.
Khan's
2. My fathers car is in the garage.
Father's
3. I haven't used mothers type writer before.
Mother's
4. Yasirs house needs to be painted.
Yasir's
5. Saeedas lawn needs mowing.
Saeeda's

Vocabulary:



Fill in the blanks with the words below in these analogies:

Crawl, Mountain, Howl, Cloudy, Sour.

1. Sharp is to mild as sweet is to sour.
2. Rainy is to sunny as clean is to cloudy.
3. Chair is to throne as hat is to crawl.
4. Dog is to bark as wolf is to Howl.
5. Pond is to lake as hill is to Mount.

Writing Skills:

Write paragraph on “Hazrat Fatimah”.

Hazrat Fatima (ؓ) is the dearest daughter of our Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). Hazrat Fatima (ؓ) was born just about years before her father was granted the first revelation from Allah. Hazrat Fatima (ؓ) has four titles, which are “Zahraa”, “Batool”, “Umm-al-Hassan wal Hussain” and the last is the nicest tittle “Umm-ul-Abeeha”.

From the extent of her love and affection for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and the fact that she was always with him and trying to defend him, just as a mother has these feeling towards her childs, so she became known as “Umm-ul-Abeeha” by the scholars. Right from her early age, acquired the best possible qualities from the parents. She was titled as Al-Zahra which means “the fabulous one”, greatly because of her remarkable resemblance to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in her overall personality.

Hazrat Fatima (ؓ) used to grind the grain her self. She carried water for the house in a leather bag. Once some war captives were brought to Madina. She went to the Prophet (ﷺ) said “Fatima! fear from All. Acquire Taqwa and deep doing your service to Allah and attending to your domestic work. When you go to bed recite Subhanallah 33 times, Alhamdulillah 33 times and Allah o Akbar 34 times. This, you will find more helpful than an assistant. Hazrat Fatima remarked, “I am content with Allah and his Prophet (ﷺ).”

Unit 5

SIR SYED AHMAD KHA

سر سید احمد خان

سر سید احمد خان



سر سید احمد خان 17 اکتوبر 1817ء کو دہلی کے ایک معزز سید گھرانے میں پیدا ہوئے۔ وہ غیر منقسم (کل) ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کے عظیم ترین خیر خواہ تھے۔ برطانیہ کی حکومت کے دوران مسلمانوں نے خود کو مغربی تعلیم کے ساتھ سرکاری نوکری سے دور رکھا۔ جبکہ ہندوؤں نے ایسا نہیں کیا۔ انہوں نے مغربی تعلیم حاصل کی اور حالت کو اچھا بنانے کے لیے نئی ثقافت کو تسلیم کیا۔ اگر یہ حالت جاری رہی، یہ مسلمانوں کے بڑے نقصان کی وجہ بنے گی۔

وہ آدمی سر سید احمد خان تھے۔ وہ اس نتیجے پر پہنچے کہ مسلمانوں کا تحفظ مغربی تعلیم حاصل کرنے میں ہے۔ اس لیے انہوں نے اس لحاظ سے بہت مثبت اقدامات کیے۔ انہوں نے مغربی طریقوں پر تعلیم دینے کے لیے علی گڑھ میں ایک کالج کی بنیاد رکھی۔ انہوں نے اینگلو محمدن تعلیمی اجلاس کا انعقاد کیا۔ یہ اجلاس مغربی تعلیم اور معاشرتی تبدیلی کے لیے مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک جلسہ (اجتماع) تھا۔ سر سید کی جدوجہد ایک تحریک میں منتقل ہو گئی جو علی گڑھ تحریک کہلاتی ہے۔

علی گڑھ تحریک نے برصغیر کے مسلمانوں پر اپنا نقش (نشان) چھوڑا۔ علی گڑھ سے متاثر ہو کر سوسائٹیاں بنائی گئیں۔ جس نے مسلمانوں کے لیے اسکول، کالج اور یونیورسٹیاں قائم کیں۔ اس طرح علی گڑھ تحریک نے علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کی بنیاد رکھی۔ سر سید احمد خان کا انتقال 27 مارچ 1898ء میں ہوا۔

سر سید احمد خان 17 اکتوبر 1817ء ع تی دہلیء جی ہک معزز سید گھراڻی ۾ پیدا ٿيو. اهو گڏيل هندوستان جي مسلمانن جو عظيم خيرخواه هو. برطانيه جي حڪومت دؤران مسلمانن پاڻ

ڪي مغربي تعليم سان گڏ سرڪاري نوڪريءَ کان پري رکيو، جڏهن ته هندن ائين نه ڪيو. انهن مغربي تعليم حاصل ڪئي ۽ حالت ڪي بهتر بنائڻ لاءِ نئين ثقافت کي تسليم ڪيو. جيڪڏهن اها حالت جاري رهي ته اها مسلمانن جي وڏي نقصان جو سبب بڻجندي.

اهو ماڻهو سرسيد احمد خان هو. اهو هن نتيجي تي پهتو ته مسلمانن جو بچاءُ مغربي تعليم حاصل ڪرڻ ۾ آهي. انهيءَ لحاظ کان هن ڪيترائي مثبت قدم ڪيا. هن مغربي طريقن تي تعليم ڏيڻ لاءِ علي ڳڙھ ۾ هڪ ڪاليج جو بنياد رکيو. هن اينگلو محمدن تعليمي اجلاس جو انعقاد ڪيو. اهو اجلاس مغربي تعليم ۽ سماجي تبديليءَ جي لاءِ مسلمانن لاءِ هڪ جلسو هو. سر سيد جي جدوجهد هڪ تحريڪ ۾ منتقل ٿي وئي، جيڪا علي ڳڙھ تحريڪ سڏجي ٿي.

علي ڳڙھ تحريڪ ننڍي کنڊ جي مسلمانن تي پنهنجا نقش ڇڏيا. علي ڳڙھ کان متاثر ٿي سوسائٽيون ٺاهيون ويون، جن مسلمانن لاءِ اسڪول، ڪاليج ۽ يونيورسٽي قائم ڪيا. اهڙي نموني علي ڳڙھ تحريڪ علي ڳڙھ يونيورسٽيءَ جو بنياد رکيو. سر سيد احمد خان جي وفات 27 مارچ 1898ع ۾ ٿي.

Vocabulary

Words	English Meanings	Urdu Meanings	Sindhi Meanings
Noble		معزز، اعلیٰ	معزز
Well wisher		خیر خواہ	خیر خواہ
Greatest		عظیم ترین	عظیم
Aloof		علیحدہ، دور	الڳ
Western		مغربی	مغربی
Service		خدمت، نوکری	خدمت، نوکری
Education		تعلیم	تعلیم
Acquired		حاصل کی	حاصل کئی
Culture		ثقافت	ثقافت
Realized		احساس کیا	محسوس کیو
Danger		خطرہ	خطرو
Acquisition		حصول	حصول
Knowledge		علم	علم
Conclusion		نتیجہ	نتیجہ
Sponsored		مدد کی	مدد کئی
Foundation		بنیاد	بنیاد
Inspiration		متاثر کرنا، ہونا	متاثر کرڻ
Support		سہارا	سہارو
Established		قائم کی	قائم کئی

EXERCISE



Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the Muslims keep themselves aloof from western education?

Ans: Due to the British rule Muslims kept themselves aloof from western education.

2. Did the Hindus acquire western education?

Ans: Yes, The Hindus acquired western education.

3. Did the Hindus accept the new culture?

Ans: Yes, The Hindus accepted the new culture.

4. Did the Hindus rise to high positions?

Ans: Yes, The Hindus rose to High Position.

5. Where did the safety of the Muslims lie?

Ans: The safety of the Muslims laid in acquisition of western knowledge and education.

6. Did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan take any positive steps?

Ans: Yes, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took many positive steps.



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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. The Muslims acquired western education. | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. The Hindus acquired western education. | <input type="checkbox"/> T |
| 3. The Muslims rose to high position. | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. The Hindus rose to high position. | <input type="checkbox"/> T |
| 5. Sir Syed realized the importance of western education. | <input type="checkbox"/> T |
| 6. Sir Syed took many steps towards Muslim education. | <input type="checkbox"/> T |
| 7. Iqbal laid the foundation for Aligarh college. | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 8. The Aligarh movement had a deep impact on Muslims. | <input type="checkbox"/> T |



Choose the correct answer and write in the blank.

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on:
 (a) 7 October 1817 ✓ (b) 17 October 1817
 (c) 27 October 1817 (d) 8 October 1817
2. He laid the foundation for a college at:
 (a) Delhi (b) Lahore
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Aligarh ✓
3. Sir Syed's efforts transformed into a movement called the:
 (a) Aligarh movement ✓ (b) Tehsile-istehlal
 (c) tehreek-e-Pakistan (d) Quaid movement
4. Sir Syed Ahmad died on:
 (a) 27 March 1889 (b) 27 March 1988
 (c) 27 March 1898 ✓ (d) 27 March 1817



Use the new words in your sentences.

Words	Sentences
commitment	We should keep our commitment.
calculation	Calculator helps us in calculation.
education	Education is necessary for us.
treatment	Mr. Ahmed's treatment is very nice with others.
development	All nations got development with the help of education.
location	We use google location in travelling.
achievement	Pakistan is the greatest achievement for the Muslims of the sub continent.



Read the pairs of words and write whether they are synonyms or antonyms

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. Speak, talk | Synonyms |
| 2. Whisper, Shout | Antonyms |
| 3. Narrow, Wide | Antonyms |
| 4. Tall, Short | Antonyms |
| 5. Above, Over | Synonyms |
| 6. Inside, Outside | Antonyms |
| 7. Ill, Sick | Synonyms |
| 8. Smooth, Rough | Antonyms |
| 9. Happy, Sad | Antonyms |
| 10. Many, Few | Antonyms |
| 11. Tall, High | Synonyms |
| 12. Wild, Tame | Antonyms |
| 13. Shop, Store | Antonyms |
| 14. Choose, Pick | Synonyms |
| 15. Dry, Wet | Antonyms |



Write the plurals of these words in the space given. Number one is an example:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|---|-----------|
| 1. Wife | + s | = | Wives |
| 2. Chimney | + s | = | Chimneys |
| 3. Photo | + s | = | Photos |
| 4. Turkey | + s | = | Turkeys |
| 5. Dozen | + s | = | Dozens |
| 6. Diary | + s | = | Diaries |
| 7. Factory | + ies | = | Factories |
| 8. Hero | + ies | = | Heroes |
| 9. Potato | + es | = | Potatoes |
| 10. Deer | + es | = | Deers |

- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|
| 11. Goose | = | Geese |
| 12. Ox | = | Oxen |
| 13. Man | = | Men |
| 14. Mouse | = | Mice |
| 15. Woman | = | Women |
| 16. Child | = | Children |
| 17. Thief | = | Thieves |
| 18. Wolf | = | Wolves |
| 19. Knife | = | Knives |



Give the Past Tense and the Past Participle of the following words:

- | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Tear | Tore | Torn |
| 2. Beat | Beat | Beaten |
| 3. Start | Started | Started |
| 4. Throw | Threw | Thrown |
| 5. Break | Broke | Broken |
| 6. Burst | Burst | Burst |
| 7. Drive | Drove | Driven |
| 8. Go | Went | Gone |
| 9. Hurt | Hurt | Hurt |
| 10. Show | Showed | Showed |
| 11. Choose | Chose | Chosen |
| 12. Drown | Drowned | Drowned |
| 13. Frown | Frowned | Frowned |
| 14. Weep | Wept | Wept |
| 15. Think | Thought | Thought |
| 16. Lay | Laid | Laid |

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| 17. Lie | Lied | Lied |
| 18. Flee | Flet | Flet |
| 19. Hang | Hanged | Hung |
| 20. Wring | Wrang | Wrung |

Writing Skills:

Write a paragraph on Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on 17 October 1817 to a noble Syed family in Delhi. He was the greatest well wisher of muslim in the undivided India. During the British rule the Muslim kept themselves aloof from western education as well as government service. But Hindus did not so. They acquired western education, accepted the new culture and rose to high position. If this situation had continued, It would have caused great harm to the Muslim.

The man who realised this danger was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He came to the conclusion that the safety of the muslims lay in acquisition of western knowledge and education.

Therefore he took many positive steps in this regard. He laid foundation for a college at Aligarh to impart education on the western lines. He sponsored the Anglo-Muhammadan Educational Conference. This conference was a forum for the Muslims in support of western education and social change. Sir Syed's efforts transformed into a movement called the Aligarh movement.

The Aligarh movement left its mark on the Muslims of the Subcontinent. Inspired by the Aligarh movement, societies were founded in the subcontinent which established schools, colleges and universities for Muslims. Thus, Aligarh Movement laid the foundation of Aligarh University. He died on 27 March 1898.

WONDERS AT THE SKY

آسمان پر عجوبے



پوری دنیا پیارے نظاروں سے بھری ہوئی ہے لیکن آسمان سب سے پیارا ہے۔ اسی طرح ہم مشرق سے سورج کو نکلتے ہوئے اور مغرب میں سورج کو غروب ہوتے دیکھتے ہیں۔ رات کے وقت سیاہ آسمان پر چمکتے ہوئے ستاروں سے بھرا ہوتا ہے۔ آسمان پر ہر شکل کے بادل نظر آتے ہیں۔ بارش کے بعد ہم آسمان پر ایک خوبصورت دھنک (قوس و قزح) دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔

حقیقت میں دھنک (قوس و قزح) کچھ نہیں لیکن پانی کے بڑے قطرے کا روشنی کا ایک عکس ہے۔ دھنک ایک جگہ پر نہیں ہوتا۔ یہ مشاہدے کے لحاظ سے گھومتا رہتا ہے۔

بادل بہت دلچسپ شکلیں بناتے ہیں۔ یہ ہوا میں مجسموں کی طرح نظر آتے ہیں۔ 1948 سے 1952 کے درمیانی سالوں کے دوران آسمان پر گول شکل کی بڑی

طشتريون کي اڙان بڙي دلچسپي (حيرت) کا باعث بنين۔ لوگ خوفزدہ ہو گئے کہ
 يہ دوسرے سياروں سے دشمنوں کے ہتھيار يا جہاز ہيں۔ عجيب کہانیاں آتی جاتی رہيں۔ اگر
 ہم بہت زيادہ آسمان پر دیکھتے ہيں ہمیں واقعی قدرت کے کچھ عجوبے نظر آتے ہيں۔

آسمان تي عجوبا

سڄي دنيا پيارن نظارن سان پري پئي آهي، پر آسمان سڀ
 کان پيارو آهي. اهڙي نموني اسان اوڀر مان سج اڀرندي ۽ اولهه ۾
 سج لهندي ڏسون ٿا. رات جي وقت ڪارو آسمان ستارن سان ڀريل
 هوندو آهي. آسمان تي هر شڪل جا ڪڪر نظر ايندا آهن. برسات
 کانپوءِ اسان آسمان تي هڪ خوبصورت انڊلٺ ڏسي سگهون ٿا.
 حقيقت ۾ انڊلٺ ڪجهه ناهي پر پاڻيءَ جي وڏن قطرن جو
 روشنيءَ جو عڪس آهي. انڊلٺ هڪ هنڌ نه هوندي آهي. اها
 گهمندي رهندي آهي.

ڪڪر ڏاڍيون دلچسپ شڪليون ٺاهيندا آهن. اهي هوا ۾
 مجسمن وانگر نظر ايندا آهن. 1948ع کان 1952ع جي وچن سالن
 دؤران آسمان تي، گول شڪل جي وڏين طشترين جي اڏام ڏاڍي
 دلچسپيءَ جو سبب بڻي، ماڻهو خوفزدہ ٿي ويا ته اهي بين سيارن
 تان دشمنن جا هٿيار يا جهاز آهن. عجيب ڪهاڻيون سامهون
 اينديون رهيون. جيڪڏهن اسان گهڻو آسمان تي ڏسندا آهيون،
 اسان کي واقعي قدرت جا ڪجهه عجوبا نظر ايندا آهن.

Vocabulary

Words	English Meanings	Urdu Meanings	Sindhi Meanings
Sights	Views	نظارے	نظارا
Wonders	Amazements	عجوبے	عجوبا
Twinkling		چمڪنا	چمڪڻ

Witness	Evidence	گواہ	شاهد
Rainbow	A bow of seven colours	دھنک، قوس و قزح	انڈلٹ
Rainfall		بارش کا برسا	میہن و سٹ
Strange	Foreign	عجیب	عجیب
Interesting		دلچسپ	دلچسپ
Weapons	Instruments	ہتھیار	ہتھیار
Dark	Black	اندھیرا	اوندھ
Planets		سیارے	سیارا
Saucer		طشتری	طشتری
Excitement	Happiness	خوشی	خوشی

EXERCISE



Answer the following questions.

1. What is the world full of?

Ans: The world is full of lovely sights.

2. Which is the loveliest of all sights?

Ans: The sky is the loveliest of all sights.

3. What is the sky full of?

Ans: At night, the dark sky is full of twinkling stars.

4. What is the rainbow in reality?

Ans: In reality, the rainbow is nothing but the reflection of light.

5. What do clouds look like?

Ans: Clouds of all shapes are seen in the sky.

6. When were flying saucers seen?

Ans: During the years between 1948 and 1952 flying saucers were seen.

7. Do we really look at the sky?

Ans: Yes, we really look at the sky.

8. What are flying saucers?

Ans: Flying saucers are huge round shapes in the sky.



Choose the correct answer and write in the blank.

1. The world _____ full of beautiful sights.

- (a) is ✓ (b) am
(c) are (d) was

2. The sky is the _____ of all sights.

- (a) lovely (b) lovelier
(c) loveliest ✓ (d) more lovely

3. The rainbow _____ with the watcher.

- (a) move (b) moves ✓
(c) is move (d) are move

4. Clouds _____ like giant flags in the sky.

- (a) look ✓ (b) looks
(c) is look (d) are look

5. Flying saucers are huge, _____ shapes in the sky.

- (a) round ✓ (b) square
(c) oval (d) rectangular



Find the synonyms of the following words.

Words	Synonyms	Words	Synonyms
dark	Black	giant	very huge
east	direction	after	Then
beautiful	Pretty	sky	Heaven



Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences
reflection	Ibn-al-Haithem gave the laws of reflection.
clouds	Clouds are floating on the sky.
strange	He is strong man in our society.
float	A paper is floating in the stream.
dark	Today the sky is very dark.



Choose the correct form of the verb “be” from the brackets and fill up the blanks. Number one is an example:


1. I remember when I was just starting school. (was, were)
2. The other students were afraid. (was, were)
3. All the children were hearing fun. (was, were)
4. Now, we are learning more than we did last year. (are, were)
5. I am enjoying school now. (am, are)
6. The students are learning how to write. (is, are)
7. Our teacher is very nice. (am, is)
8. My books are interesting. (is, are)
9. I think I am going to be a doctor. (am, are)
10. My parents are both doctors. (are, is)



Change the following Present Tense sentences into Past Tense. Number one is an example:

EXAMPLE:

1. Rehana asks us to go on a picnic.
Rehana asked us to go on a picnic.
2. She packs lunch box.
She packed lunch box.
3. It is filled with good food.
It was filled with good food.

- 
4. We drive to the park.
We drove to the park.
 5. Rehana makes sure I enjoy the picnic.
Rehana made sure I enjoy the picnic.



Change the following Past Tense sentences into Present Tense. Number one is example:

EXAMPLE:

1. We made our cricket team last year.
We make our cricket team this year.
2. We practiced a lot.
We practice a lot.
3. The coach taught us many tricks.
The coach teaches us many tricks.
4. Our team played for our school.
Our team plays for our school.
5. We learned more every day.
We learn more every day.

VOCABULARY



Use these antonyms in sentences below:

Sell, at the back of, Lose, Keep on.

1. You don't understand. I'm here to buy gold, not to sell it.
2. Did you sit in front of the class or back it?
3. I hope I Shall find my pen. I hate to lose it.
4. Don't you stop at red lights? No, I just keep on going.



Add "ai" or "ial" to the end of the noun in brackets and fill in the blanks

1. She comes from a very musical family, (music)
2. The 4th of July is a national holiday in the U.S. (nation)
3. India has many racial problem. (race)
4. They are going to regional office. (Region)
5. Many women use facial cream. (face)

WRITING

PUNCTUATION:



Correct all the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. my uncle Jamal is a scientist
My uncle Jamal is a scientist.
2. he works with Abdul Majeed
He works with Abdul Majeed.
3. they travel all around the Saudi Arabia
They travel all around the Saudi Arabia.
4. aunt Amna and my cousin Bilal go with them
Aunt Amna and my cousin Bilal go with them.
5. they travel in a station wagon called rover
They travel in a station wagon called rover.
6. we were there for the fourth of July
We were there for the fourth of July.
7. have you seen the rocky mountains?
Have you seen the rocky mountains?
8. they are rocky and steep
They are rocky and steep.
9. from Makkah we went to Madina
From Makkah we went to Madina.
10. mother and I enjoyed our trip
Mother and I enjoyed our trip.

Unit 7

ABDULLAH SHAH GHAZI عبداللہ شاہ غازی



صوبہ سندھ بے شمار اولیاء (بزرگوں) کی جگہ ہے۔ سیہون، ٹھٹہ، خیرپور، رانی پور، روہڑی اور سکھر میں بے شمار اولیاء کے مزارات ہیں۔ لیکن کراچی ایک ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں بہت معزز ولی عبداللہ شاہ غازی کا مزار ہے۔

عبداللہ شاہ غازی ولی کا مزار ساحل سمندر کلفٹن کی اونچائی (بلندی) پر ہے۔ مزار کا گردونواح (ارد گرد) چھوٹی اور بڑی رنگین دکانوں سے گھرا ہوا ہے۔ جہاں کھانے پینے کی چیزیں، پھول اور یادگاریں (روایتی چیزیں) بکتی (ملتی) ہیں۔ علاقے میں بھرپور شور اور افرا تفری ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن یہ شور آپ کے کانوں کو اچھا لگے گا۔ وہاں ایک بڑی قطار میں لنگر کی دکانیں ہیں۔ جہاں بریانی، دلیم (حلیم) اور تورمہ فروخت ہوتا ہے۔ لوگ عبداللہ شاہ غازی کے نام پر دیکیں خریدتے ہیں اور غریبوں اور بھوکے لوگوں میں تقسیم کرتے ہیں۔

عبداللہ شاہ غازی، حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ (اسلام کے چوتھے خلیفہ) کی اولاد میں سے ہیں۔ وہ اپنے مارہ (12) ساتھیوں کے ساتھ 139 ہجری میں سندھ آئے۔

ان کی تبلیغ کے نتیجے میں ہزاروں لوگوں نے اسلام قبول کیا۔ جب ان کا انتقال ہوا، ان کی تدفین ایک چھوٹی پہاڑی کے اوپر کی گئی، جہاں آج ان کا مزار موجود ہے۔
 خوبصورت ہر مزار دور سے ہی دیکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ بہت سارے لوگ بڑے لباس میں صوفی دکھائی دیتے ہیں جو وادی مہران کی حفاظت کرتے ہیں۔ پورے ملک سے آنے والے ہزاروں پریشان حال لوگوں کو امن، آرام اور روحانیت ملتی ہے۔

عبدالله شاہ غازي

سند صوبو بيشمار اوليائن جي جڳه آهي. سيوهڻ، نٿو، خيرپور، رائيپور، روهڙي ۽ سکر ۾ بيشمار اوليائن جون مزارون آهن، پر ڪراچي هڪ اهڙي جڳه آهي، جتي تمام معزز ولي عبدالله شاه غازي رح جي مزار آهي.

عبدالله شاه غازيءَ جي مزار سمنڊ جي ساحل ڪلفتن جي اوچائيءَ تي آهي. مزار جي چؤڌاري ننڍا وڏا رنگين دڪان آهن، جتي کاڌي پيئي جون شيون، گل ۽ يادگار تصويرون ملنديون آهن. علائقي ۾ تمام گهڻو گوڙ ۽ افراتفري هوندي آهي، پر اهو گوڙ توهان جي ڪنن کي سنو لڳندو. اتي هڪ وڏي قطار ۾ لنگر جا دڪان آهن، جتي برياني، حلیم ۽ قورمو وڪرو ڪيو ويندو آهي. ماڻهو عبدالله شاه غازيءَ جي نالي تي ديڳيون وٺندا آهن ۽ غريبن ۽ بڪايل ماڻهن ۾ ورهائيندا آهن.

عبدالله شاه غازي، حضرت علي رضي الله (اسلام جي چوٿين خليفن) جي اولاد مان آهي. هو پنهنجي ٻارهن (12) ساٿين سان گڏجي 139 هجريءَ ۾ سند آيو هو. ان جي تبليغ جي نتيجي ۾ هزارين ماڻهن اسلام قبول ڪيو. جڏهن سندس وفات ٿي، ان جي تدفين هڪ ننڍي پهڙ تي ڪئي وئي، جتي اڄ سندس مزار موجود آهي.

خوبصورت سائي مزار پريان ئي ڏسي سگهجي ٿي.
 ڪيترائي ماڻهو وڏي سائي لباس ۾ صوفي نظر ايندا آهن،
 جيڪي مهراڻ واديءَ جي حفاظت ڪندا آهن. سڄي ملڪ مان ايندڙ
 هزارين پريشان حال ماڻهن کي امن، آرام ۽ روحانيت ملندي آهي.

Vocabulary

Words	English Meanings	Urdu Meanings	Sindhi Meanings
Innumerable	Various	بے شمار	بيشمار
Saints	Wali	اولياء	اولياء
Shrines	Tombs of saints	مزارات	مزار
Dignified	Great	معزز، عظيم	معزز
Beach	Shore	ساحل	ساحل
Vicinity	Surrounding	ارد گرد، گردنواح	چؤڌاري
Covered	Sheltered	ڏھڪا هوا، گھرا هوا	گھڙيل
Momentous	Memories	يادگاريں	يادگيريون
Commotion	Crowds	رڻ، هجوم، افرا تفری	رڻ، هجوم
Distribute	Divide	تقسيم کرنا	تقسيم ڪرڻ
Descendant	Offspring	اولاد	اولاد
Preaching		تبليغ کرنا	تبليغ ڪرڻ
Humanity	Mankind	انسانيت	انسانيت
Solace	Spiritualism	روحانيت	روحانيت
Comfort	Relax	آرام	آرام
Buried	Entombed	تدفين ہوئی	تدفين ٿي

EXERCISE



Answer the following questions.

1. Whom do we call saint?
Ans: The pious people who preach the Islam and teach good moral education are called saints.
2. Where is the shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi?
Ans: The shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi is in Karachi.
3. What do the Langar Shops sell?
Ans: Langar shops sell Biryani, Daleem (Haleem) and Korma.
4. Why do people visit the shrine?
Ans: Thousands of people visit the shrine because it offers peace, comfort and solace to them.
5. When did this great saint come to Sindh?
Ans: The great saint came to Sindh in 139 Hijri.
6. What colour is the shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi?
Ans: The shrine color is Green.
7. What does the shrine offer to the suffering mankind?
Ans: The shrine offers peace, comfort and solace to the suffering humanity.
8. In which cities do we find shrines of saints?
Ans: Sehwan, Thatta, Khairpur, Ranipur, Rohri and Sukkur we find number of shrines of saints.



Choose the correct answer and write in the blank.

1. Karachi has a special place ____ the cities of Pakistan.
(a) at (b) at
(c) between (d) among ✓
2. The shrine is _____ the clifton beach.
(a) near ✓ (b) far from
(c) next to (d) on

3. The vicinity of the shrine is covered with.
 (a) shops ✓ (b) schools
 (c) houses (d) colleges
4. Saint Abdullah Shah Ghazi is a descendant of _____.
 (a) Hazrat Umar (R.A) (b) Hazrat Usman (R.A)
 (c) Hazrat Ali (R.A) ✓ (d) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)
5. As a result of his preachings people accepted _____.
 (a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism
 (c) Islam ✓ (d) Christianity



Write “T” for true and “F” for false statement.

1. Karachi is special among the villages of Pakistan. ☐ F
2. Karachi has no place for recreation. ☐ F
3. Karachi beach offers a lot of recreation to the people. ☐ T
4. On the weekends, people do not visit the shrine. ☐ F
5. The shrine gives peace and comfort to people. ☐ T



Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences
shrine	We went to shrine of Hazrat Ali (R.A) last year.
province	We live in the Sindh province.
saint	Abdullah Shah Ghazi was the great saint.
caliph	Hazrat Ali (R.A) was the fourth caliph of Islam.
visit	We visit our uncle’s house every Friday.
fulfilment	Money is necessary for the fulfilment of our wishes.



Change the verbs in the brackets according to instructions:

1. Waheed helps his brother. (help; Present)
2. He plays with his brother. (play; Present)
3. His brother cried yesterday. (cry; Past)
4. Waheed jumps around and makes funny faces. (jump; make)
5. At last Waheed's brother smiled (smile; Past)
6. Waheed prepares his food. (prepare; Present)
7. He warms the food. (warm; Present)
8. The brother slept for one hour. (sleep; Past)
9. Waheed watched television for one hour. (watch, Past)
10. Then his brother woke up. (wake; Past)
11. Waheed hurried into the room, (hurry; Past)
12. The brother got out of bed. (get; Past)
13. Waheed smiled at his brother. (smile; Past)
14. The brother laughed happily. (laugh; Past)

VOCABULARY



Use these antonyms in sentences below:

Late, Run, Different, Chase, Alive, Hopes.

1. My friend's father is dead now. His mother is still alive.
2. They're never on time. They're late everyday.
3. At my age, I have no fears, only hope.
4. In some ways Spain and Mexico are similar, In other ways they are different.
5. Some children crawl until they are three or four. Others run from the age of two.
6. I'm not going to run away for money, but I'm not going to chase it either.



Put “un” in front of the words in brackets and fill up the blanks. Number one is an example.

1. It is a very unusual day. Everything is going right. (usual)
2. It was a hand fire, but most of the houses were undamaged. (damaged)
3. The movie was unexciting. (exciting)
4. The country is unsafe for tourists now. (safe)
5. Everything he says is unbelievable. (believable)
6. He is a volunteer, an unpaid worker. (paid)



Put “r” in front of the verbs in brackets. “Re’ Means again”

Example: The doctor wants to rejoin her leg to her body. (joint)

1. They have to cross the ocean in twelve days and then recross it. (cross)
2. After a week's rain, I have to reshine my shoes, (shine)
3. Some places changes very fast. We have to remap the area every ten years. (map)

Writing Skills:

Copy this letter correcting all the mistakes:



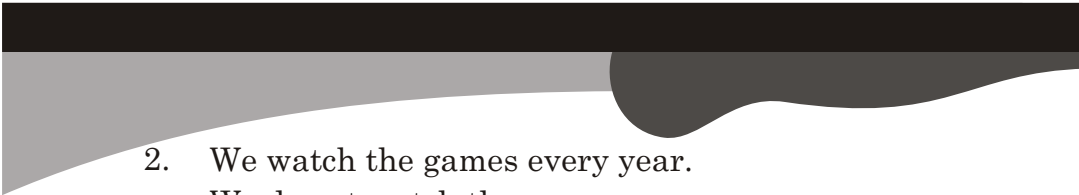
Write whether the following sentences are Past or Present and change them into negative and interrogative forms:

Example: The stars were above us. (Past)

The stars weren't above us.

Were the stars above us?

1. We watched the games last year.
We did not watch the games last year.
Did we watch the games last year?

- 
2. We watch the games every year.
We do not watch the games every year.
Do we watch the games every year?
 3. The soldiers slept in tents.
The soldiers did not sleep in tents.
Did the soldiers sleep in tents.
 4. The soldiers sleep in tents.
The soldiers do do not sleep in tents.
Do the soldiers sleep in tents.
 5. The boys lost the game.
The boys did not lose the game.
Did the boys lose the game?
 6. The boys lose quite often.
The boys do not lose quite often.
Do the boys lose quite often?
 7. Jack swam in the ocean last summer.
Jack did not swim in the ocean last summer.
Did Jack swim in the ocean last summer?
 8. He swims in a pool every summer.
He does not swim in a pool every summer.
Does he swim in pool every summer?
 9. Mother made chocolate cake last summer.
Mother did not make chocolate cake last summer.
Did mother make chocolate cake last summer?
 10. Mother makes cake every year.
Mother does not make cake every year.
Does mother make cake every year?
 11. The child climbed the steps.
The child not climb the steps.
Did the child climb the steps?
 12. The house is white this year.
The house is not white this year.
Is the house white this year?

13. The house was brown last year.
The house was not brown last year.
Was the house brown last year?
14. The flowers are red and yellow.
The flowers are not red and yellow.
Are the flowers red and yellow?
15. The boys play a lot of games.
The boys do not play a lot of games.
Do the boys play a lot of games?



Change all sentences into the Past Tense and begin with "Last Year".

Example: Rehan plays cricket.

Last year, Rehan played cricket.

1. Nadia's dress matches her mother's dress.
Last year Nadia's dress matched her mother's dress.
2. The tree gives hundreds of mangoes.
Last year the tree gave hundreds of mangoes.
3. We see birds in the park.
Last year we saw birds in the park.
4. The baby creeps on the floor.
Last year baby crept on the floor.
5. It rains a lot here.
Last year it rained a lot.



Choose the correct word for each of the sentences below:

Example: He set it down on the desk, (sit, set)

He set it down on the desk.

1. Please sit down at the desk, (sit, set)
2. She will teach him the lesson. (Learn, teach)
3. Did the students learn to do it? (learn, teach)

4. He doesn't sing very good. (good, well)
5. This is a good way to begin. (good, well)
6. Let us be quiet now. (let, learn)
7. Come here soon. (come, go)

VOCABULARY



Make opposites by adding "un" before the word meaning "not":

Example:

Aware	unaware		
Certain	Uncertain	Important	<u>unimportant</u>
Favourable	Unfavourable	Kind	<u>unkind</u>
Fortunate	Unfortunate	Necessary	<u>unnecessary</u>
Grateful	Ungrateful	Popular	<u>unpopular</u>



Make opposite by adding "dis" before the word meaning "not":

Example:	Appear	disappear	
Approve	<u>disapprove</u>	Honest	<u>dishonest</u>
Like	<u>dislike</u>	Obedient	<u>disobedient</u>
Continue	<u>discontinue</u>	Orderly	<u>disorderly</u>
Courteous	<u>discourteous</u>	Regard	<u>disregard</u>



A Friendly Letter

D-1400,
Station Road
Karachi 2-10-2018

Dear Hamza

I hope you are fine in Islamabad. The weather in Karachi is still very hot and humid. I'm studying hard