

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Unit-2

Nature

قدرتی / فطرت

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
resources	ذرائع	fascinate	دکھش
mines	کامیں	excited	نہ جوش
situated	واقع	bank	کنارا
entering	داخلی	spectacular	شہنشاہ
view	نظار	phenomenon	معجزہ / رجحان
perfect	عمرہ	condition	حالت
monument	یادگار	brilliantly	شہنشاہ طریقے سے
amazement	خیرت	fountain	نوارہ
tunnel	سرنج	explore	دریافت کرنا
imagine	تصور کرنا	structure	ساخت
stable	مستحکم	destination	منزل
souvenir	یادگار	miniature	چھوٹے
replicas	تقلیدیں		

Audio #1

Some call me Nature. Others call me Mother Nature. I've been here for over four and a half billion years, 22500 times longer than you. I don't really need people, but people need me. Yes, your future depends on me. When I thrive you thrive, when I falter you falter, or worse. But I've been here for aeons. I have fed species greater than you, and I have starved species greater than you. My oceans, my soil, my flowing streams, my forests. They all can take you or leave you. How you choose to live each day whether you regard or disregard me doesn't really matter to me. One way or

the other, your actions will determine your fate, not mine. I am nature. I will go on. I am prepared to evolve. Are you?

آواز 1

لوگ مجھے قدرت اور کچھ ماں قدرت کہتے ہیں۔ میں یہاں ساڑھے چار ارب سال سے زیادہ یہاں موجود ہوں اور ہائیکس ہزار پانچ سو گنا تم سے زیادہ۔ مجھے لوگوں کی ضرورت بالکل نہیں ہے۔ لیکن لوگوں کو میری ضرورت ہے۔ تمہارا مستقبل مجھ پر منحصر ہے۔ جب میں ترقی کے منازل طے کرتی ہوں تو تم کرتے ہو۔ جب میں پھڑتی / ہچکچاتی ہوں۔ تم ہچکچاتے ہو یا بدترین ہوتے ہو۔ لیکن میں یہاں طویل زمانے سے ہوں۔ میں نے تم سے بڑی نسلوں کو خوراک فراہم کی ہے۔ میں نے نسلوں کو بھوک سے مارا ہے۔ میرے بحر، میری مٹی، میری جھتی ندیاں، میرے جنگلات، وہ تمام حصے لے سکتے ہیں یا چھوڑ سکتے ہیں۔ مجھے قطعاً کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا کہ تم کس طرح میرا احترام یا بے عزتی کر کے ہر روز اپنی زندگی جینے کا انتخاب کرتے ہو۔ کبھی نہ کبھی تمہارے اعمال تمہاری قسمت کا تعین کریں گے، میری نہیں۔ میں قدرت ہوں۔ میں جاری رہوں گی۔ میں بدلنے کو تیار ہوں۔ کیا تم ہو؟

Audio #2

Look up! There I am. I am the sky. I am a warm, protective blanket wrapped around everyone on Earth. I can bring clouds, rain and the wind. I can be an ice storm. Without me, you'd fry. Every day I am the breath you take in. Yet you are making me sick. I am congested, off-balance, and polluted. You see. I am more delicate than you think. It took millions of years to get it just right, my perfect mix of gases, temperature and weather that you enjoy. But now your cars, your factories and dust have pushed me past the limit. And you wonder why my typhoons and tornadoes are more intense, more frequent. I have become unpredictable, less rain here, a lot more rain there,

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

hotter summers, colder winters. I cannot even control myself anymore. Enough about me. I will show my changing self to you in the days ahead. But in the end, I'll be fine. Give me a few thousand years. I have weathered trauma before. I am not worried for myself. Look up.

آواز 2

اوپر دیکھو! وہاں میں ہوں۔ میں اکیچ، گرم خفاظتی کبیل ہوں جو دنیا میں تم سب کے گرد لپٹا ہے۔ میں ہارل لا سکتا ہوں، ہارش اور ہوا۔ میں برف کا طوفان بھی ہو سکتا ہوں میرے بغیر تم بھون جاؤ گے۔ ہر روز میں وہ سانس ہوں جو تم لیتے ہو۔ ابھی تک تم مجھے چار کر رہے ہو۔ تمہاری بھیڑ اور آلودگی مجھے غیر متوازن کر رہی ہے۔ تم دیکھو! میں تمہاری سوچ سے زیادہ نازک ہوں مجھے لاکھوں سال لگے عمدہ گیسوں کے ملاپ سے صحیح حالت میں درجہ حرارت اور موسموں کو لانے میں جن سے تم

Vocabulary:

1. Read the words in column 1 and write their connotative and denotative meanings. Use a dictionary to look for the denotative meanings and read the text for the connotative meanings.

Words	Meanings	Denotative Meanings	Connotative Meaning
thrive	ترقی کے منازل طے کرنا	to grow or develop successfully	to grow or develop strongly.
falter	کچھ کرتے ہوئے ہچکچانا	weak, unsune	To hesitate in purpose or action.
starned	بھوک سے مرنا	die of hunger	very hungry
determine	تعیین کرنا	having reached a decision	Having a strong feeling to do
fate	قسمت	luck	destiny
evolve	تیار کرنا	gradnal process	develop on cause to develop storm in the Indian or waster ocean
typhoon	شدید سمندری طوفان	violent strom	strong dangerous wind that form itself into
tormador	بگولے	violently rotating air	that from itself a strong dangerous into ups

لطف اندوز ہوتے ہو۔ لیکن دب تمہاری گاڑیوں، فیکٹریوں، اور دھوئیں نے مجھے حدود سے باہر کر دیا ہے۔ اور تم حیران ہوتے ہو کہ کیوں میرے بھنوز اور بگولے لگاتار اور شدید ہو رہے ہیں۔ میں بے یقینی کی حالت میں ہوں۔ کم ہارش یہاں، وہاں بہت زیادہ ہارش گرم ترین گرم، سرد ترین سرما۔ مجھے خود پر قابو نہیں رہا۔ بہت ہو گیا۔ میں آنے والے دنوں میں حصیں اپنی تبدیلیاں دکھاؤں گا۔ لیکن اختتام پر میں ٹھیک ہو جاؤں گا۔ مجھے کچھ ہزار سال دو۔ میں پہلے موسیٰ صدے میں تھا۔ مجھے اپنی کوئی فکر نہیں ہے۔ اوپر دیکھو!

But in the end, I'll be fine. Give me a few thousand years. I have weathered trauma before. I am not worried for myself.

میں ٹھیک ہوں جاؤں گا۔ مجھے کچھ ہزار سال دو۔ میں پہلے موسیٰ صدے میں تھا۔ مجھے اپنی کوئی فکر نہیں ہے۔

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

			& wind down
unpredictable	غیر یقینی	not certain	unexpected
weathered	موسم	action of weather	season
congested	بھرا	blocked/ crowded	over crowded

2- Listen to the audio clip and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

a. When I thrive you thrive, when I falter, you falter or worse. But I've been here for aeons. I have fed species greater than you and I have stranded species greater than you. My oceans, my soils, my flowing streams, my forests. They all can take you or leave you.

b. I am congested off-balance, and polluted. You see. I am more delicate than you think. It took millions of years to get it just right, my perfect mix of gases temperature and weather that you enjoy. But now your cars, your factories and dust have pushed me past the limit And you wonder why my typhoons and tornadoes are more intense, more frequent. I have become unpredictable.

3. The narrator has used a number of words to describe the feelings of the sky. Read the underlined words in each sentence and replace them with their synonyms. You can use a thesaurus to find the synonyms.

- You are making me sick. (ill)
- I am congested, (over crowded), off balance (equal) and polluted.
- I have become unpredictable. (unexpected)
- I cannot even control myself. (be-in charge)

Comprehension Questions

4. Answer these questions.

a. What is nature complaining about?

Ans: Nature is complaining that people has made her sick by polluting and overcrowding rounding the land and the smoke of cars and waste of factories is killing the nature.

b. Why is the sky unable to control itself?

Ans: The sky is polluted by the air, noise and waste pollution. The typhoons and tornadoes are more intense because of it.

c. For how many years has Mother Nature been in existence?

Ans: Mother nature is about four and a half billion years old.

d. Why do you think nature does not need us but we need it?

Ans: Nature does not need us but we need it because our lives depends on nature. We need oxygen, fresh air, fruits, vegetables, water. These all can be get only be nature.

e. What does the word 'falter' mean?

Ans: Falter means, weak or unsure.

f. What does the sky mean when it says that 'At the end, I will be fine'. Discuss in detail.

Ans: The sky says "At the end, I will be fine,". It means that the sky is not worried about the pollution of earth and air. Sky is angry and its unpredictable. It has no control on

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

its anger. It rain' less here, more there, hot here cold there.

The sky can show its changing self in coming days.

Its says just give it a few thousand years. Then more changing on earth changing down here can change up there and the sky is not worried at all. It is just waiting for the coming up.

g. Describe the feelings of Mother Nature.

Ans: "Nature" or "Mother nature" is four and half billion years old. Nature says that It desh't need us but we, people need nature. Nature provides us air, water, food and shelter. People, future depends on nature. We thrive with nature. It is present for many billion years and its happy of the earth is clean and fresh by not polluting it.

Use of Language

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun. They allow for the description of what they are modifying, therefore forming a more vivid image of what is being described.

Quantitative Adjective shows how much of anything is described. It is further divided into:

Definitive: It shows an exact number like one, two, second etc Example: I have been here for over four and a half billion years.

Indefinite: It shows the quantity which is not an exact count like all, few, several, some, many, certain etc.

Example: Some of you keep me protected.

Distributive: It shows a specific number out of a group, such as each, every, neither, etc.

Example: Each one of us should protect nature.

1. Underline the adjectives in the given paragraph and identity them as definitive, indefinite or distributive adjective.

- Some call me Nature. (indefinite)
- Others call me Mother Nature. (indefinite)
- I've been here for over four and a half billion years. (definitive)
- Everyone depends on me. (indefinite)
- I've been here for aeons. (definitive)
- I have fed every species greater than you. (distributive)
- They all can take you or leave you. (indefinite)
- One way or the other, your actions will determine your fate, not mine (distributive)

2. Use the following quantitative adjectives in sentences.

enough every third
fifty none most

- I was old enough to work and earn money.
- My father reads news paper every morning.
- She sat in a third row.
- There are fifty students in the class.
- None of my friends care about me.
- Most of the information was useful.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Let's Talk

Work in a group. Talk about:

1. What it feels like to be in nature?

Ans: It feels great to be in nature. The green colour of trees and grass refreshes the soul and eyes, the flowing streams and smell of soil make our souls happy. We feel as if we are the part of it.

2. Why do people live in cities, where there is almost no nature? Share your ideas with the whole class.

Ans: People live in cities to facilitates themselves. Cities have, colleges, hospitals offices and more ways or earning that why people live in cities and they are away from nature.

3. Develop a speech on:

If trees could talk, what would they say to humans? Describe their feelings and message. Talk about their feelings of anger, sadness, resentment etc.

Ans: Hello every one! We are trees. We are the biggest plants on earth. We give oxygen to living beings and also we give shelter to birds and other animals. There are 3.04 trillions of us on the planet.

Look people! You need us for oxygen for burning fire and for building houses. We keep atmosphere clean and we give you fresh air.

We are angry on you people for cutting down us for no use. You are destroying us for building your factories that cause pollution. We are very sad that, we are cut down and the birds whose nests were built on our branches they are homeless now. We feel happy when we see the eggs of birds hatching and their parents over joying.

Remember people! You all need us badly. We are the natural source of your breathing and freshening atmosphere.

We may be narrow in definition but we are broader in meaning for the life of humans animals, birds and insects.

4. Prepare a dialogue between a group of friends on how to reduce air pollution for a better environment. You can role-play your dialogue and present it to the whole class.

Ans: Dialogue two groups-Group A-B.

Group A: Hello everyone. Lets talk about air pollution.

Group B: Yes! Air pollution is increasing day by day.

Groups A: Many people are suffering from cough and other respiratory diseases and air pollution is responsible for this.

Group B: Yes, you all are right, fresh air is very essential for us but polluted air is very harmful.

Group A: Can you please tell us the cause of air pollution.

Group B: Mills, factories, industries, brick fields and rail engines emit huge black smoke which pollutes air. Besides power houses, and cars also cause the air pollution.

Group A: How can we get rid of this alarming pollution?

Group B: Lead free oil should be used in cars, mill, factories and industries and must be shifted outside of towns and cities.

Group A: And we must plant more trees that cause the air fresh and we must start a campaign against air pollution.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Reading:

Visit to Khewra Mines-A salt wonder for Tourists

Read about an educational trip to the Khewra mines. Each paragraph provides certain information. Skim and scan the passage to identify the main idea of each paragraph and try to describe it in your own words.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
resources	ذرائع	Fascinate	دکھش
Mines	کانیں	Excited	پرجوش
Situated	واقع	Bank	کنارا
Entering	داخلی	Spectacular	شامدار
View	نظارا	Phenomenon	معجزہ/ارتحان / حالت
Perfect	عمرہ	Condition	حالت
Monument	یادگار	Brilliantly	شامدار طریقے سے
Amazement	حیرت	Fountain	فوارہ
Tunnel	سرنج	Explore	دریافت کرنا
Imagine	تصور کرنا	Structure	ساخت
Stable	مستقر	Destination	منزل
Souvenir	یادگار	Miniature	چھوٹے
Replicas	تقلیدیں		

Nature and natural resources always fascinate me. Last week, my family and I planned a trip to the Khewra mines. It was a pleasant morning in March. I was so excited that I could hardly sleep at night. At 6:30 am, we started our journey from Islamabad.

قدرت اور قدرتی ذرائع میرے لیے ہمیشہ سے ہی دکھش رہے ہیں۔
بچھلے ہفتے میرے گھر والوں نے کھیوڑہ کی کان کی طرف ایک سیر ترتیب دی۔ یہ رات کی ایک خوشگوار صبح تھی۔ میں اتنا پرجوش تھا کہ رات کو مشکل سے ہی نیند آئی۔ صبح 6:30 ہم نے اسلام آباد سے اپنا سفر شروع کیا۔

The Khewra Salt Mines are situated on the right bank of the Jhelum River. This site was developed by a British mining engineer, Dr. H. Warth.

کھیوڑہ کی کانیں دریائے جہلم کے دائیں کنارے پر واقع ہے۔ اس جگہ کو برٹش کے ماہر کان کن انجینئر ڈاکٹر وارث نے ترقی دی تھی۔

It was almost 11:30 am when we reached there. The weather was clear and the sun was shining brightly. I was so fascinated to stand in front of the world's second-largest salt mines.

ہم تقریباً صبح کے 11:30 پر وہاں پہنچے۔ موسم صاف تھا اور سورج چمک رہا تھا۔ یہ بہت دکھش تھا دنیا کی دوسری بڑی نمک کی کان کے سامنے کھڑا ہونا۔

On entering the mines, I saw a spectacular view in front of me. It seemed I have entered into a beautiful phenomenon covered in salt. I always wanted to ride a mining train, and my wish came true here. The electric train that runs from the entrance of the mine to the main hall is said to be from the 1930s when mining first began at Khewra. It is in perfect working condition and a per-person ticket is charged to travel. The train ride took us to the assembly hall where more wonders were waiting for us.

کان میں داخل ہوتے ہیں ایک شامدار منظر میرے سامنے تھا۔ ایسا لگتا تھا جیسے میں ایک خوبصورت معجزاتی جگہ میں داخل ہوا ہوں جو نمک سے ڈھکی ہوئی ہے۔ میں ہمیشہ سے کان کنی ٹرین میں سفر کرنا چاہتا تھا۔ اور

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

میری خواہش یہاں پوری ہوئی۔ بجلی کی ٹرین جو داخلی راستے سے شروع ہو کر مین ہال تک جاتی تھی۔ بتایا گیا کہ یہ تب سے شروع ہوئی جب 1930 میں کھیوڑہ میں کان کنی کا کام شروع ہوا تھا۔ یہ بہترین کام کی حالت میں تھی اور سفر کرنے کے لیے ہر شخص نے پیسے وصول کیے تھے۔ سفر کی سواری ہمیں اسمبلی ہال تک لے گئی۔ جہاں اور حیران کن مناظر ہمارے منتظر تھے۔

The beautiful Badshahi Masjid is built well-within the central chamber and is entirely made of rock salt, with salt bricks varying colours. I thought that the mosque was grand, but the next few sights impressed me more, Khewra Mines is also home to miniature replicas of famous monuments built and craved entirely from rock salt. Among these are 'The Great Wall of China' as well as 'Minar-e-Pakistan', the 'Shimla Hill of Lahore', and the 'Mall of Murree'.

خوبصورت بادشاہی مسجد درمیانی چیمبر میں نمک کی چٹان سے بنائی گئی تھی۔ نمک کی مختلف رنگوں کی اینٹوں سے۔ مجھے لگا مسجد بہت بڑی ہے۔ مگر مزید چند مناظر نے مجھے اور متاثر کر دیا۔ کھیوڑہ کی کان گہرے مشہور یادگار کی چھوٹی چھوٹی حتموں کی جو مکمل طور پر نمک کی چٹان سے بنائی گئی ہے۔ انھی میں چائینہ کی عظیم دیوار اور "مینار پاکستان"، لاہور کی شملہ پہاڑی اور "مال آف مرئی" بھی شامل ہے۔

Each of these monuments has also been lit up brilliantly to increase the beauty of multi-coloured salt.

یادگار بڑے شاندار طریقے سے مختلف رنگوں کے نمک سے روشن کی گئی ہے۔

My amazement did not end here. There were more to come. I had never heard about a salt fountain. Although there was no salt flowing out of the fountain, the natural shape this salt formation has taken over the years makes it look like a

flowing water fountain. The salt bridge was one of my favourites. Also known as Pul- Saraat, this is a narrow 25-foot long bridge built over a 100-foot deep pond of salt water. What's unique about this bridge is that it is made completely of salt and uses no columns or pillars for support. Lastly, we saw the beautiful Sheesh Mahal. A tunnel within the mines is known as the Palace of Mirrors or Sheesh Mahal, not because it contains the monument of a palace but because the salt roof of the tunnel shines like mirrors. The tunnel can be explored as part of the guided tour.

میری لطف اندوزی یہاں ختم نہیں ہوئی۔ ابھی اور بہت باقی تھا۔ میں نے کبھی نمک کے فوارے کے بارے میں نہیں سنا تھا۔ اگرچہ اس فوارے میں سے نمک نہیں بہہ رہا تھا۔ اگرچہ کئی سال گئے اس فوارے کو قدرتی شکل دینے میں کہ اس میں نمک بہہ رہا ہو۔ نمک کے ہل میرا پسندیدہ تھا۔ اسے ہل صراط بھی کہتے ہیں۔ یہ 25 فٹ تک لمبائی ہے جو 100 فٹ گہرے نمک کے پانی کے اوپر بنا ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں منفرد کیا ہے۔ یہ کہ یہ مکمل طور پر نمک سے بنا ہے۔ بغیر کسی پل اور کالم کے۔ آخر میں ہم نے خوبصورت شیش محل دیکھا۔ کانوں کے اندر سرنگ جو آستینوں کے محل کے طور پر جانی جاتی ہے۔ یا شیش محل۔ اس لیے نہیں کہ یہ محل کی یادگار ہے بلکہ نمک کی سرنگ کی چھت شیشوں کی طرح چمکتی ہے۔ سرنگ میں جانا بھی میرا خاصہ تھا۔

I was truly amazed at the beauty of nature. Never did I imagine salt to be so beautiful and colourful. It turned out to be a memorable day as we had fun and knowledge at the same time.

میں بہت لطف اندوز ہوا قدرت کی خوبصورتی پر۔ میں نے کبھی نہیں تصور کیا تھا کہ نمک اتنا خوبصورت اور رنگین ہوگا۔ یہ بہت یادگار دن تھا۔ اور تعلیمی بھی۔

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

The structure of the Khewra mines is quite stable and offers a chance to explore a different world underground, so pack for a day trip to explore the wonders of this tourist destination to your heart's content Do not forget to bring back a salt lamp as a souvenir. They not only have

healing properties but also make great gifts for loved ones!

ایکھڑہ کی کانوں کا خاکہ بہت مستحکم ہے اور موقع فراہم کرتا ہے کہ نیچے کی دنیا کی حیرتوں کو تلاش کرنے کا۔ پین تیار ہوں اور اپنے دل کی آواز پر سیاحوں کی منزل کو فتح کرنے کے لیے ایک سیر منتخب کریں۔ نمک کا لیپ یادگار کے طور پر ساتھ لانا نہ بھولیں۔ اس میں نہ صرف شفا یابی کی طاقت ہے بلکہ اپنے پیاروں کے لیے ایک تحفہ بھی ہے۔

Vocabulary:

Words/ Classification	Phonetic Transcription	Inference	Dictionary Meaning
fascinate (verb)	/ˈfæs.ən.ert/	Personal charm	attracted strongly
turnnel (noun)	/ˈtʌn.əl/	covered passway	artificial under ground passage
stunning (adj)	/ˈstʌn.ɪŋ/	striking impressive	extremely impressive attraction
utilize (verb)	/ˈju:.təl.aɪz/	make use of	make practical and effect use
captivating (adj)	/ˈkæp.tɪ.veɪ.tɪŋ/	attract	holding intrest
Phenomenon (noun)	/fəˈnɒmənən/	a rare significant or event	remarkable person/ thing
monuments (noun)	/ˈmɒ:njʊmənt/	Building regard as historical	structure of historical purpose
brilliantly (adverb)	/ˈbrɪljəntli/	brilliant idea of clever skill	in a bright way
amazement (noun)	/əˈmeɪzmənt/	Complete wonder	feeling of great surprise
accumulates (verb)	/əˈkju:.mjə.leɪt/	Something you buy	bulld up
Souvenir (noun)	/ˌsu:.vənˈɪər/	As reminder	kept as a reminder

Understanding the meanings of Suffixes and their usage:

Read and discuss in groups:

A suffix is added to a root word to change the meaning of the word. For example, In remarkable, 'able' is the suffix:

More than one suffix can be added, like in the following example:

Situate (verb) + tion

Situation (noun) + al

Situational (adj)

Task 1: Read the text and underline the words with suffixes in them.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

hardly-ly brilliantly-ly
brightly-ly memorable, able.
entirely-ly

Task 2: Some words from the text have been mentioned in the text below. Change them into suffixes and mention their classification (verb, noun, adverb, adjective, etc). The first one is done for you.

Suffix	Words from text	Suffix Word	Classification
-tion	Fascinate (verb)	fascination	noun
-ment	Excite (verb)	excitement	noun
-ly	Wise (noun)	wisely	adverb
-tion	Adopte (verb)	adoption	noun
-ary	Imagine (verb)	Imaginary	adjective
-ize	Crystal (noun)	crystalize	verb
-ity	Minor (adjective)	minority	noun

Comprehension Questions

Answer these questions.

a. Where are the Khewra Salt Mines located?

Ans: The Khewra mines are situated on the right bank of river Jehlum.

b. How much salt is annually produced by these mines?

Ans: Over 850,000 tons of rocks salt is produced annually by these mines.

c. Who first discovered the Khewra mines?

Ans: British mining engineer D.H. Wrath Discovered these mines.

d. What is the most remarkable thing about these mines?

Ans: The most remarkable thing about. This mine is pull-serat. The bridge that is built without any column or pillars.

e. How many visitors visit the Khewra mines annually?

Ans: About 250,000 tourists visit Khewra mines in a year.

f. What did you find most exciting about the Khewra mines?

Ans: If found most 'exciting the sheesh Mahal-because the Salt roof of tunnel shines like mirrors.

g. How can you declare these mines as a natural wonder?

Ans: These mines are natural wonders because this mine is a part of series of hills known as "Salt Range". And it is a natural beauty-that attracts many tourists towards 'it'.

• Use the information given in this unit about the models made of salts and prepare a list of these models. Add more models or attractions to the list after research and discussion.

Ans: A number of models were built in Khewra mines like. Badshahi Masjid, Great wall of China, Minare-Pakistan, Shimla Hill of Lahore. Mall of Murree, Pull-Saraat, Sheesh Mahal.

• Discuss the orientation of the recount, i.e. where, when and how

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

was the visit to the Khewra Mines planned?

Ans: Khewra Salt mines are situated on the right bank of river. Jhelum in Pakistan. It was discovered by in Alexander's troops in 320 BC, but started trading in the Mughal era-the main tunnel was developed by Dr. H. Warth in 1872. It is 2nd largest salt mine of the word.

Khewra mine is a wonderful place. Many models of monuments are built here for the attraction of tourists. People of all ages must visit the mine.

Use of Language

Qualitative Adjective

It shows the kind of quality of a person or a thing. It describes the attribute of a noun or pronoun.

Example: The beautiful Badshahi Masjid is built at the central chamber.

Possessive adjectives - It expresses the state of possession or ownership of nouns. They are used with nouns and do the work of adjectives. When placed before nouns, they function like adjectives and qualify the noun directly. Examples are my, her, his, its, our, their, you, etc.

Examples:

- My family loves the view.
- Where is your room?

1. Underline the adjectives in each sentence. Then, write the noun or pronoun that the adjective describes in the space provided.

- a. My family planned a trip to the Khewra mines.

Pronoun (possessive adjective)

- b. It was a pleasant morning in March.

Adjective (please verb)

- c. I was so excited that I could hardly sleep at night.

adjective (abstract noun)

- d. The amazing Khewra Mines are situated on the right bank of the Jhelum River.

(Amazement noun)

- e. The weather was clear and the sun was shining brightly.

Adjective (Bright noun)

- f. I was so fascinated to stand in front of the world's second- largest salt mines.

fascinate (verb)

- g. On entering the mines, I saw a spectacular view in front of me.

Spectate (verb)

- h. It seemed I have entered into a beautiful phenomenon covered in salt.

(Beautified verb)

- i. I always wanted to ride a mining train, and my wish came true here.

(pronoun)

- j. The electric train that kins from the entrance of the mine to the main hall is said to be from the 1930s.

(noun)

- k. The train ride took us to the assembly hall where more wonders were waiting for us.

(Uncountable noun)

Writing:

Your turn to write:

Imagine you have recently taken a trip with your family to Kashmir which is also called, 'A Heaven on Earth.'

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Write a personal recount of your trip in 150-200 words. The tips will help you construct your recount

A trip to Kashmir:

My family planned a trip to Kashmir for summer vacation. We all brothers and sistens were waiting for the vacation anxiously-vacations started and the day came. The night before the leaving for Kashmir. We could hardly sleep. At 6:30 in the morning we all left for the trip. Our trip was Lahore to Muzaffarabad. We stopped at Murnee for a cup of tea. We started again and after a few hours of travel we reached our destination. Kashmir is one of the most beautiful valley, "The Paradise on Earth". We were so much happy to see beauties of nature around us-the cool and fresh breeze of Kashmir welcomed us. Father booked a room in a hotel. We refresh ourselves and went out on hills. My sister lay down on green grass and so happy.

I was fascinated to view the beautiful scenes of hills and mountains. We played the whole day. Next day Father took us to tollipeer mountain. We climbed for one hour. When we reached up the top. It was amazing. The top view was chanting a spell on us. There is also a grave of some saint. People were reading Talawat and Naat. Some were offering prayer.

We task my pictures and decided to alight from the mountain because it was getting dark. After reaching bottom we had our lunch and went back to hotel. Our trip was over. Mother bought some dry fruits and some shaals.

We were much happy-and father promised to visit next year again. Here.

People are made of Places

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
places	جگہیں	carry	لے جانا
hints	اشادے	tropic	گرم علاقے
grace	فضل	graze	چرانا
atmosphere	آپ دہوا	drops	قطرے
smog	سومگ (ہوائی آلودگی)	spring	بہار
tidily	صاف سترا	plotted	سازش کی
guide book	دہنما کتاب	chromium	کرومیم (دھات)
subways	سب دے (دشاحتی)	crowded	دھوم
rush hours	رش کے وقت	pine woods	پائن کی گڑھی
yards	محن	clucking	چکی بھانا
aimlessly	بے مقصد	battered	تباہ شدہ لہارتا
violet	بنفشی	blows	اڑانا
frosty	پلاہوا		

Reading:

Read the poem by Elizabeth Brewster. She talks about nature and makes a small comparison between city and country life. Identify all the words and phrases that describe nature.

People are made of places. They carry with them hints of jungles or mountains, a tropic grace or the cool eyes of sea gazers. Atmosphere of cities how different drops from them, like the smell of smog or the almost-not-smell of tulips. In the spring, nature tidily plotted with a

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

guidebook; or the smell of work, glue
factories maybe, chromium-plated
offices; smell of subways crowded at rush
hours.

لوگ جگہوں سے بہتے ہیں۔ وہ اپنے ساتھ جنگلوں یا پہاڑوں کے اشارے
لے کر چلتے ہیں۔ گرم علاقوں سمندر دیکھنے والوں کی ٹھنڈی آنکھیں
شہروں کی آب و ہوا کے قطرے ان سے کتنے مختلف ہیں۔ سموگ کی
بوکی طرح یا بہار میں تقریباً ٹیوب کی بو نہ ہو
فطرت نے ایک گائیڈ بک کے ساتھ صاف ستھرا منصوبہ بنایا۔
یادگار کی بو، شاید فیکٹریوں کی گوند،
دفا تر کرویم دھات کے بہتے ہوئے راستوں پر کام کے اوقات میں
ہجوم کی بو۔

Where I come from, people
carry woods in their minds, acres of pine woods;
blueberry patches in the burned-out bush;
wooden farmhouses, old, in need of paint,
with yards where hens and chickens circle about,
clucking aimlessly; battered schoolhouses
behind which violets grow. Spring and winter
are the mind's chief seasons: ice and the breaking
of ice.

میں کہاں سے آیا ہوں، لوگ اپنے ذہنوں میں لکڑیاں اٹھاتے ہیں۔ پائن
کے جنگلات ایکڑوں پر
بلویری کے چلی ہوئی جھاڑیوں میں جوڑ
کڑی کے فارم ہاؤس، پرانے رنگ و روغن کی ضرورت،
ان کے صحن جہاں مرغیاں اور چوڑے گول گھومتے ہیں۔
بلاوجہ چکیاں، بہاتے، تباہ شدہ سکول ہاؤسز
جن کے پیچھے بنفشی پھول لگتے ہیں۔ بہار اور سردی دفا تر کا
اہم موسم، برف اور ٹوٹتی ہوئی برف

A door in the mind blows open, and there blows
a frosty wind from fields of snow.

ذہن میں ایک دروازہ کھل جاتا ہے۔ اور برف کے کھیتوں سے ٹھنڈی ہوا
چلتی ہے۔

Vocabulary

1. Find the words of the given
meanings from the poem.

a. From the areas near the equator

Ans: A places which are near the
imaginary line around the planet.

b. The quality of moving in a smooth,
attractive way

Ans: Ability to move in an easier way or
to reach conclusion.

c. People who look at the sea for a
long time

Ans: people relaxing a sea shore and
sitting and enjoying to see at sea
waves.

d. Air pollution produced by smoke,
gases and chemicals

Ans: The smoke of vehicles, factories,
waste and harmful chemicals are
the cause of air pollution.

e. Placed on a map

Ans: Area or, cities etc shown on map.

f. Covered with chromium, a white
metal

Ans: Things made of chromium, which is
white in colour.

g. Old and not in very good condition

Ans: Old, things or buildings which are
not in good condition.

h. With no purpose or plan

Ans: Doing something aimlessly.

Comprehension Questions

2. Answer these questions.

a. What does the poet mean when she
says that 'People are made of
places'.

Ans: People me made of places, it means
that, person's character is always.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Formed by the place who he/she is born.

b. How does the poet describe nature?

Ans: Nature is beautiful, forests, blue berry woods, winter and spring violets growing and ice or ice breaking is a wonderful natural beauty. The beauty can take any one in the imaginary paradise.

c. The poet has compared urban life with country life. Write the differences in the table given below.

City life:

1. More facilities in city life.
2. More comfortable.
3. Medical facilities are available.
4. Factories and offices are available.
5. City life is also polluted by the smoke, over crowded, waste of chemicals and noise pollution.

Country life:

1. Simple people.
2. Fresh atmosphere.
3. Close to nature and soil.
4. Less medical facilities.
5. Peaceful life with no pollution.

d. The poet talks about all seasons in the poem. Can you identify the lines and rewrite them along with the line number.

Ans: (i) The almost-not-smell of tulips in the spring. (spring)

(ii) Spring and winter are the mind's chief season. (spring and winter)

e. Analyse the poem. The starters will help you

- In the first three lines of the poem, the poet introduces....
- The second verse describes...

- The last two lines of the poem talk about...

Ans: In first lines The main idea of the poem seems to be that a person's character is always formed by the places where he is born.

Where ever you go in life you will carry with you memories of your birth place.

"Atmosphere of cities how different drops from them."

Poet says that the atmosphere where you live in can affect you in 4-5 lines....

Smog telling us about winter day with density of air and also tells us how the flowers of spring are starting to blossom in 6-7 lines.

Poet tells us that in city life nature still exists in public parks.

People care about things like blue berry bush. It means growing of something new where there was nothing before.

The farm house life where chickens are kept is means the source of food-poet says that spring and winter are two opposite seasons-which means winter, represents the cold city life and spring the colourful country life.

f. Write a Haiku poem on Nature. An example is given for you.

Ans: Nature (poem)

Tall green trees with birds homes
blue streams with pebbles and little
rocks.

Trees are down in streams too the
world of birds, butterflies on
flowers, with colours.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Song of flowing stream, with
musicians of birds chirping, clapping-
leaves-sun smile as non.

Fascinating audience, that are we
(saima).

Use of Language:

A figure of speech is a word or phrase used in a non-literal sense for rhetorical or vivid effect. It is a phrase whose actual meaning is different from its literal meaning.

Types of Figures of Speech

Simile: Compares two things using 'like' or 'as'.

Examples

- They're like two peas in a pod.
- Sleeping like a log.
- Life is like a box of chocolates.

Metaphor: Compares two things without using 'like' or 'as'.

Examples

- The Internet connection was slower than a tortoise.
- She has a heart of stone.
- It is raining cats and dogs.

Personification: Giving human qualities to non-human things. Examples

- The sun smiled down on us.
- The story jumped off the page.
- The light danced on the surface of the water.

1. In the given poem entitled 'People are made of Places', identify and write the simile, metaphor and personification. You may create your own using the given poem. The first one is done for you.

a.	They carry with them hints of jungles or mountains.	Personification
b.	The cool eyes of sea gardens.	Personification

c.	Like the smell of smog.	Simile
d.	Smell of work	Personification
e.	Smell of subways	Personification
f.	Clapping leaves	Personification
g.	Sun smile as morn	Simile
h.	Musician of birds	Personification
i.	As dirty as trash	Metaphor
j.	As pretty as rose	Metaphor

Writing:

Write a short description of the sounds you would hear in a forest. Write at least a paragraph with well-chosen adjectives and verbs. The adjectives and verbs should help reflect how you would feel after listening to all those sounds.

Ans: Forest is a wonderful place. Where all animals, insects, birds, reptiles and other species live like kings and queens. Jungle fascinate the visitors-Many beautiful sounds can be hear there-birds chirping, lion roaring, cricket sound add the beauty of the forest. Even the air is saying something in its blowing sound trees are talking in a respected manners with each other-leaves are clapping when they hit each other as they are appreciating the forest for its fascinating beauty and attractive sounds.

Natural Wonders of the World

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Representation	نمائندگی	Incredible	نا قابلِ یقین
Barrier	رکاوٹ	Reef	ہتھیرلا ساحل
Massine	بڑے پیمانے پر	Land forms	زمینی شکلیں

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Imagine	تصور کرنا	Suddenly	اچانک
Aurores	شق / طلوع صبح	Absolutely	بالکل
Magical	جادوئی	Occurrence	واقعہ
Appearing	ظاہر ہونا	Charged	چارج
Particles	ذرات	Collide	کھراتا
Penetrate	گھسنے / شامل ہونا	Atmosphere	آب و ہوا
Square mile	مربع میل	Outer space	باہری سخ
Variety	مختلف اقسام	Impressive	متاثر کن
Biodiversity	حیاتیاتی تنوع	Protected	محفوظ
Precious	قیمتی	Canyon	وادی
Located	واقع	Colorado river	کولوراڈو ندری
Elevation	بلندی	Rodent	چوہا
Rafting	سشتی رانی	Sightseeing	نگار اویکھنا
Mountaineers	کوہ پیما	Ascent	چڑھائی
Summit	سربراہی اجلاس	Assistances	مدد
Sherpas	شیرپا (نیپال اور تبت کے لوگ)	Local	مقامی
Equipment	سامان	Harsh	سخت
Climate	آب و ہوا	Dangerous	خطرناک
Lungs	پھیپھڑے	Mightiest	سب سے طاقتور
Water fall	آبشار	Explore	دریافت کرنا
Considered	سمجھا جاتا	Cubic meters	کیوبک میٹر
Constant	مستقل	Particularly	خاص طور پر
During	دوران	Flood	سیلاب

Surrounded	گھرا ہونا	Rain forest	برساتی جنگل
Vapour	بخارات	Abundant	واٹر
Spot	جگہ	Stunning	شمار
Coral	مرجان	Organism	حیاتیات

Reading:

The pictures below are of the seven natural wonders of the world. In pairs, look at these pictures and discuss:

1. Why do you think these places are called the natural wonders of the world?
2. Have you ever heard about any of these wonders? Share your knowledge with the whole class.

The seven natural wonders of the world are stunning representations of Earth's incredible beauty. Volcanoes, barrier reefs and massive landforms make up the list of stunning natural beauty.

دنیا کے سات قدرتی عجائبات ہیں جو زمین کی ناقابل یقین شاندار خوبصورتی کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں۔ آتش فشاں، چٹانی رکاوٹیں۔ زمینی شکلوں کی بہت قدرتی مناظر کی شاندار خوبصورتی کی فہرست ہیں۔

Read about a few of the most famous natural wonders.

چند مشہور قدرتی عجائبات سے پڑھئے ہیں۔

The Northern Lights

شمالی روشنیاں

Imagine seeing the night sky turn bright green, purple and red, and that all of these lights suddenly start dancing around. It is one of most beautiful sights known to humans. Although these lights, called auroras, look absolutely magical, their occurrence can actually be explained through science. Appearing above the North and the South poles, they are created when electrically charged particles from the sun collide and penetrate into the atmosphere.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

تصویر کریں رات کے وقت آسمان کا رنگ چھار ہرز، جامنی اور سرخ ہو جائے اور اچانک یہ روشنیاں ناچنا شروع کر دیں یہ انسانوں کے لیے بہترین نظاروں میں سے ایک جانا جاتا ہے۔ اگرچہ یہ روشنیاں شفق کہلاتی ہیں جو بالکل جادو کی واقعہ ہے جس کی سائنس وضاحت کرتی ہے۔ شمال اور جنوب پول سے ظاہر ہوتے ہوئے۔ جب یہ ذرات سوزج کی روشنی سے ٹکراتے ہیں اور برقی چارج پیدا کرتے ہوئے ہوا میں شامل ہو جاتے ہیں۔

The Northern Light can be seen by dozens of countries on a clear night, but some of the best places to view them are Canada, Greenland, Norway and Iceland.

شمالی، روشنیاں درجنوں ممالک میں صاف آسمان پر دیکھی جاسکتی ہیں۔ لیکن کینیڈا، گرین لینڈ، ناروے اور آئس لینڈ بہترین جگہ میں یہ نظارے دیکھنے کو۔

Great Barrier Reef in Australia

آسٹریلیا کی بڑی پتھریلی ساحل کا رکاوٹی سلسلہ

Consisting of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands, this is the largest coral reef in the world, spreading across 133,000 square miles (344,400 km²). Being larger than many countries, the Great Barrier Reef is visible from outer space. The variety of living organisms which make the reef their home is impressive. Over 1500 different species of fish, and a great number of turtles, sharks and seahorses can regularly be seen in the reef. Thirty different species of whales and dolphins also swim in these waters. While the climate change greatly affects the biodiversity in the reef, most parts of it are protected from fishing. Thousands of tourists who come in every day are also asked to be careful about

how they treat this precious environment.

2900 سے زائد انفرادی پتھریلی ساحل جو 900 جزائر پر مشتمل ہیں۔ دنیا کی سب سے بڑی مرجان کی چٹان ہے جو 133,000 مربع میل (344,400 km²) پر پھیلی ہوئی ہے۔ بہت سے ممالک سے بڑی ہیں۔ عظیم رکاوٹی سمندری چٹانیں باہری سطح سے بھی دیکھی جاسکتی ہیں۔ زندہ حیاتیات کی مختلف اقسام جو ان پتھریلی ساحل میں گھر بنائے ہیں بہت متاثر کن ہے۔ 1500 سے زائد مختلف اقسام کی مچھلیاں، کچھوے، ستارک، سمندری گھوڑے لگاتار یہاں دیکھ جاسکتے ہیں۔ 30 مختلف اقسام وہیل مچھلیاں ڈالفن بھی ان پانیوں میں تیرتی نظر آتی ہیں۔ جبکہ آب و ہوا کی تبدیلی ان حیاتیاتی تنوع میں بڑی تبدیلی لاتی ہیں۔ اس کے بہت سے حصے ماسی گہری سے محفوظ ہیں۔ ہزاروں سیاح یہاں روز آتے ہیں۔ انہیں اس قیمتی آب و ہوا کے بارے میں محتاط رہنے کے لیے کہا جاتا ہے۔

Grand Canyon, the United States of America

This 227 mile (446 km) long canyon is located in the state of Arizona and was carved by the Colorado River. Scientists believe the Colorado River built this natural wonder up to 6 million years ago. Even though the elevation change from the river to the highest point in the canyon is huge, there are still quite a few plants and animals living there, although most of the animals are rodents (mice and rats) and bat species.

یہ 227 میل (446 km) لمبی وادی ایری زونا کی ریاست میں واقع ہے جس کا دریائے کولوراڈو سے ڈھکی ہوئی ہے۔ سائنسدانوں کا یقین ہے کہ دریائے کولوراڈو نے یہ قدرتی عجائب 6 ملین سال پہلے بنائے تھے۔ حتیٰ کہ دریائے اس کی بلندی تبدیل ہو کر وادی کو

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

بڑا ہٹاتی ہے۔ وہاں ابھی تک چند پودے اور جانور رہتے ہیں۔ اگرچہ بہت سے جانور چوہے اور چکاڑوں کی اقسام ہیں۔

Today, the Grand Canyon is a national park, and tourists can enjoy climbing the beautiful red rocks, rafting on the river, or simply sightseeing.

آج یہ عظیم وادی ایک نیشنل پارک ہے اور سیاح یہاں خوبصورت سرخ چٹانوں پر چڑھنے، دریا میں کشتی رانی کرنے یا صرف نظارہ کرنے آتے ہیں۔

Mount Everest

Located in the subrange of the Himalayas, Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain, standing at 29,029 feet (8,848 meters).

ایوریٹ کی چوٹی:

ماؤنٹ ایوریٹ بلند ترین پہاڑ ہے 29,029 فٹ (8,848 میٹر) تک پھیلا ہوا اٹالیہ کے پہاڑی سلسلوں میں موجود ہے۔

British mountaineers tried to ascent to the summit of Mount Everest eight times before two of them finally succeeded in 1953. Several thousands of people have climbed to the peak since then, normally with the assistance of Sherpas, local Nepalese people who carry the equipment and know the mountain very well.

برٹش کے کوہ پیماؤں نے ایوریٹ کی چوٹی پر 8 مرتبہ چڑھنے کی کوشش کی۔ جن میں آخر کار 1953ء میں دو ہی کامیاب ہو سکے۔ کئی ہزار لوگوں نے چوٹی تک پہنچنے کی کوشش کی تھی۔ عام طور پر شیرپا (مقامی لوگ جو کوہ پیما کی مہارت رکھتے ہیں) علاقائی (مقامی لوگ جو کوہ پیما کی مہارت رکھتے ہیں) علاقائی نیپالی لوگوں کی، دسے جوان کاسمان اٹھا کر لے پاتے اور پہاڑوں سے اچھی طرح سے واقف ہیں۔

Because of the harsh climate and the temperature that can drop down to -76°F (-60°C), this is a very dangerous journey. The mountain is so high that the climbers have to use bottled oxygen to keep their lungs functioning. Interestingly, the summit point also lies on the international border between Tibet and Nepal.

سخت موسم اور درجہ حرارت جو (-60°C) -76 تک گر جاتا ہے یہ سفر بہت خطرناک ہو جاتا ہے۔ پہاڑ اتنے اونچے ہیں کہ چڑھنے والوں کو اپنے پیچھے ہندوؤں کو صحیح حالت میں رکھنے کے لیے آکسیجن کی بوتلیں ساتھ لے جانا پڑتی ہے۔ دلچسپ بات یہ ہے کہ چوٹی کا پوائنٹ تبت اور نیپال کے بین الاقوامی بارڈر پر واقع ہے۔

Victoria Falls

Named after the Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom, Victoria Falls in Africa is one of the world's mightiest waterfalls. It is about twice as wide and twice as high as Niagara Falls in North America. The British explorer David Livingstone was the first European to see Victoria Falls, on November 16, 1855.

Victoria وکٹوریہ کی آبشار

مجموعہ سلطنت کی ملکہ وکٹوریہ کے نام پر وکٹوریہ آبشار افریقہ میں دنیا کی سب سے طاقتور آبشار ہے۔ یہ تاحقہ امریکہ کی نیا گرہ آبشار سے دگنی بڑی اور دگنی اونچی ہے۔ پرنس ایلیسپولر (کھوجی) ڈیوڈ لیونگسٹن پہلا یورپین تھا جس نے وکٹوریہ فال کو نومبر 16، 1855ء میں دیکھا۔

Victoria Falls is considered to be the world's largest waterfall based on the amount of falling water - every second, some 33,000 cubic feet (935 cubic meters) of water fall over. Still water levels are not constant and they particularly rise during the flood season from February to May.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

دکٹر یہ قال کو دنیا کی سب سے بڑی آبشار بہت زیادہ پانی کے بہاؤ کی وجہ سے کہا جاتا ہے۔ ہر سیکنڈ 33 ہزار کیوبک (935 کیوبک میٹر) پانی اس میں گرتا ہے۔ پانی کی سطح ہمارے اوپر یہ فروری سے مئی سلاب کے موسم میں متواتر بڑھتی رہتی ہے۔

Victoria Falls is surrounded by a rainforest where it actually rains every single day due to all the vapour rising from the waterfall. Wildlife is abundant in this forest so it is common to spot an elephant a zebra, or even a lion in the areas around the waterfall.

دکٹر یہ کی آبشار برساتی جنگل سے گھری ہوئی ہے جہاں ہر روز بادش ہوتی ہے۔ اور بخارات آبشار سے اٹھتے رہتے ہیں۔ اس جنگل میں جنگلی حیاتیات کی بہتات ہے۔ لیس آبشار کے ارد گرد ہاتھی، زیرا، اور حتیٰ کہ شیر دیکھے جانا عام بات ہے۔

Vocabulary:

1. Choose the word that best describes the sentence.

- What does "abundant" mean?
 - left behind
 - rare
 - ✓ plentiful
- What does "vapour" mean?
 - earth mineral
 - ✓ substance suspended in the air
 - melted snow
- What does "collide" mean?
 - avoid one another
 - grow out of something
 - ✓ strike one another, crash
- What does "tomb" mean?
 - the highest point of a mountain
 - the lowest temperature on a mountain
 - ✓ a base camp on a mountain

- What does mascentm mean?
 - slide down
 - gradually become stronger
 - ✓ climb, move upwards
- In the Grand Canyon, the highest point change is huge.
 - ✓ level
 - height
 - elevation
- The Great Barrier Reef is visible from space.
 - exterior
 - external
 - ✓ outer
- Electrically _____ particles create auroras.
 - ✓ charged
 - filled
 - powered
- British mountaineers were the first to _____ to the summit.
 - rise
 - ✓ ascent
 - take off
- The _____ climate makes climbing Mount Everest very dangerous.
 - cruel
 - ✓ harsh
 - grinding
- Australians fear climate _____ will damage the reef.
 - ✓ change
 - distortion
 - alteration

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

- l. Water levels rise during the season.
- overflowing
 - swamping
 - ✓ flood
- m. On Mount Everest the temperature can drop down to -76°F.
- low
 - ✓ down
 - close
- n. It is common to _____ a zebra near Victoria Falls.
- glance
 - identify
 - ✓ spot
- o. The Grand Canyon was _____ by the Colorado River.
- ✓ carved
 - designed
 - cut up

Comprehension Questions

2. Answer these questions.

- a. What is meant by the natural wonders of the world?

Ans: National Wonders of the world mean the stunning representations of Earth's incredible beauty.

- b. How long is the Great Barrier Reef?

Ans: The Great Barrier Reef is spreading across 133,000 square miles (344,400 km)

- c. What is the other name of the Northern Lights?

Ans: The other name of Northern lights is "aurora."

- d. How tall is Mount Everest?

Ans: Mount Everest is 29,029 feet (8,848 meter) tall above sea level.

- e. Who first discovered Victoria Falls?

Ans: The British Explorer David Livingstone was the first European who discovered Victoria Falls on November 16, 1855.

- f. The Great Barrier Reef is an endangered wonder. Why do you think it is in danger?

Ans: The Great Barrier Reef is dangerous because of the climate change and great number of sharks and other species.

- g. Why do you think we need to protect the natural wonders? What will happen if they are damaged?

Ans: We need to protect the natural wonders of earth because they are the beauty of our planet and these are the home for many species and countries earn a lot by tourists who visit them.

Use of language:

A **compound adjective** is a combination of two or more words which can perform the role of an adjective in a sentence. A compound adjective is formed by adding a noun, a present participle, or a past participle to the adjective.

Example;

- The trek to the Himalayas is an **eye-opening** experience.
- She loves to eat **sun-dried** tomatoes.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

1. Describe the nouns using compound adjectives. The first one is done for you.

A walk that takes half an hour	Half-an-hour walk
A mountain that stood more than twenty thousand feet	20,000 feet high mountain.
A waterfall that is the largest in the world	Largest water fall.
Northern lights that make your mouth water	Mouth watered Northern lights.
A grand canyon that is famous through out the world	World is famous grand canyon.

2. Use the following compound adjectives in sentences.

Bright green	The room was decorated with bright green light.
decision-making	Adil has the ability of decision making.
well-known	Dr. Zakir Nayk is a well-known person of the world.
widely used	Inter-net is widely used.
rapidly increasing	Our population is rapidly increasing.
internationally recognized	Our scientists are internationally recognized.
night sky	In night the sky looks beautiful.
two-faced	Noreen is two faced personality.
sharp-mind	Saad is sharp minded boy.

Writing:

1. Descriptive writing is where the writers use to create pictures, or images, in a reader's mind by using interesting vocabulary and imagery. Writers also make use of sounds, repetition and different sentence types to help the reader picture the scene being described. It is important to make the descriptions as clear as possible by focusing on specific details of the place that you are describing.

Ask yourself the following questions before you start to write to help you focus on these details:

- What does the place look like?

Ans: The place looks like a park.

- What sounds do I hear?

Ans: I hear the birds' sounds.

- What does it feel like?

Ans: It feels like very close to nature and free of worries.

- What time was it, day-time or night-time?

Ans: It was day time.

Prepare a mind map to organise your thoughts.

Your Turn to write:

2. Describe your most significant experience with nature. Try to remember the sights, smells and other

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

sensory details of the experience. What fascinated you about that place?

They are many lovely spots in Lahore. Jalló Park of Pakistan located in Lahore. Its beautiful place with plenty flowers and trees. Its home to some rare and unique birds and animals.

To visit the park is a wonderful experience to be close to nature. The smell of grass and flower refreshes the soul and mind. There is a small stream and boats are ready to take the visitons. There are also some small rest houses. Where families are resting and having lunch-children langhing and playing on swings. No one was seem worry of daily life routine. Everybody is happy and free of mind.

It was a great day of life spending time with nature.

Reading

Reading for Specific Purposes

Read through the following paragraphs in which the author describes the greatest lessons taught by nature. Apply the skimming and scanning strategies to develop an understanding of the paragraphs.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Maintain	برقرار رکھنا	Equilibrium	توازن
Composure	سکون	Joys	نحوشی
Sorrows	غم	Provided	فراہم کرنا
Sapling	پودا	Supporting	حمیت
Capable	قابل	Flourish	مکھنے پھولنے والا
Buried	دفن کرنا	Grounded	زمین / گراؤنڈ

Embrace	گھمکنے لگانا	Humble	عاجز
Beginnings	شروعات	Nurtured	پرورش
Co-existence	ہم آہمی	Antelope	ہرن
Survive	زندہ رہنا	Likewise	ایسی طرح
Over-abundance	زیادہ کثرت	Starve	بھوک سے مرنا
Squirrels	گھبریاں	Predator	فکاری
Lurking	چھپا ہوا	Salmon	خالین مچل
Spawn	انڈے	Extinguished	بجھنا
Betterment	بہتری	Price	قیمت
Melts	پگھلنا	Shade	سایہ
Buried	دفن کرنا	Inevitable	(ضرور) ناگزیر
Embrace	گھمکنے لگانا		

Nature is our mother, our first teacher. The greatest lesson that she teaches us is to maintain an equilibrium in life. We learn to maintain composure through our joys, sorrows and fears. In fact, there are a thousand lessons that nature can teach us, provided we look for them! With time, a sapling grows into a full-grown tree; something so tiny and delicate develops into a strong tree capable of supporting others. No matter how tall it grows, how much it may flourish, or how many animals and birds it may support, its roots are firmly buried from where it once rose. That's a lesson - to keep ourselves grounded. Respect and embrace our roots, and give something back to those humble beginnings that nurtured us into who we are.

قدرت ہماری ماں ہے۔ ہماری پہلی استاد۔ سب سے بڑا سبق ہمیں قدرت یہ سکھاتی ہے کہ کس طرح زندگی میں توازن رکھنا ہے ہم سیکھتے

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

ہیں کہ کس طرح سکون، خوشی، دکھ اور ڈر کو توازن میں رکھتا ہے۔ درحقیقت، قدرت ہمیں ہزاروں سبق سکھاتی ہے کہ ہم کس طرح اسے دیکھتے ہیں۔ وقت کے ساتھ پودوں کو اگتے ہوئے لمبے درختوں میں بڑھتا۔ بعض اوقات بہت چھوٹے اور نازک پودے مضبوط درختوں میں بڑھتے ہیں دوسروں کی مدد کرتے ہوئے۔ جتنا لمبا آتا ہے۔ کتنا پھلتا پھولتا ہے اور کتنے جانور اور پرندے اس سے مدد لیتے ہیں۔ اس کی جڑیں سختی سے وہیں دفن میں جہاں سے گلاب اگتے ہیں۔ یہ ایک سبق ہے ہم اپنے آپ کو زمین سے جڑے رہیں۔ اپنی جڑوں کی عزت اور گلے ملنا اور کچھ واپس لینا شروعات عاجزی سے کرنا جو قدرت نے ہمیں دیا اور جو ہم ہیں۔

Then there is the message of peaceful coexistence. 'I am because we are.' Nature provides every creature a chance to exist. However, the existence of one creature or being depends on the existence of the other. The tiger eats the antelope; without the antelope, the tiger wouldn't survive. Likewise, without tigers, the over-abundance of antelopes would cause them to starve to death.

تب ایک بتائے باہمی کا پُر سکون پیغام ہے۔ "میں ہوں کیونکہ ہم ہیں۔" قدرت ہر مخلوق کو ایک موقع فراہم کرتی ہے زندہ رہنے کا۔ تاہم ایک مخلوق کا وجود دوسرے وجود پر منحصر ہے۔ شہر ہرن کو کھاتا ہے۔ ہرن کے بغیر شیر زندہ نہیں رہ سکتا۔ اسی طرح شیروں کے بغیر ہرن کی بہتات انھیں بھوک سے مار دے گی۔

I wonder if you have noticed that when birds or squirrels see a predator, they give out an alarm call to their fellow creatures, of the lurking danger. They put themselves in danger to save the lives of others. Many animals, like the salmon, usually die after they spawn, but this doesn't stop them. One life extinguished for the betterment of others is a small price to pay.

میں حیران ہوں کہ اگر آپ دیکھو کہ جب پرندے اور گھریاں فکاری کو دیکھتے ہیں وہ ایک الارم سی آواز نکالتے ہیں اپنے ساتھی مخلوق کو بتانے کے لیے کہ خطرہ چھپا ہوا ہے وہ اپنی زندگیاں دوسروں کو بچانے کے لیے خطرے میں ڈال دیتے ہیں۔ بہت سے جانور جیسے کہ سالمن مچھلی وہ اپنے انڈوں میں ہی مر جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن یہ ان کو روکتا نہیں ہے۔ ایک زندگی بھرتی (ختم ہوتی) ہے دوسروں کی بھلائی کیلئے یہ ایک چھوٹی قیمت ہے جو ادا ہوتی ہے۔

The snow melts in the warmth of spring to give birth to fresh green leaves. In autumn, these leaves age into shades of gold only to be buried in the cold grave of winter. Change is inevitable; the sooner we embrace this, the better it is for us. We must also understand that even in pain there is growth. If you cut a hole in the tree, it will grow around it. No matter what may come in its way, a river will continue to flow.

بہار کی گرمی سے برف پگھلتی ہے نئے سبز پتوں کو جنم دینے کیلئے۔ خزاں کے موسم میں یہ سنہرے سايوں میں بدل کر سردیوں کی ٹھنڈی برف میں دفن ہو جاتے ہیں۔ تبدیلی ضروری ہے۔ ہم جتنا جلدی اسے گلے لگائیں گے ہمارے لیے بہتر ہو گا۔ ہمیں یہ بھی ضرور سمجھنا چاہیے کہ ترقی میں درد ہے۔ اگر تم ایک درخت میں کٹ لگاتے ہو یہ اس کے گرد سے اگے گا۔ پرواہ نہیں کہ اس کے راستے میں کیا آتا ہے۔ ایک دریا بہتا رہے گا۔

Vocabulary

1. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions by choosing the correct option.

a. According to the author, what from the following is the greatest lesson being taught by nature?

- a. balance in our emotions
- b. partial to joys in life

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

- c. afraid of unhappiness
d. indifferent to Fears
- b. Which of the following is shown by the changing of seasons?
a. The beauty of nature
b. Nature's creativity
c. All seasons are equal
d. Nothing lasts forever
- c. What does the writer advise, in paragraph VI?
a. Indulging in competition with others
b. Making priority lists
c. Taking life seriously
d. Having free time for ourselves
- d. Choose the option that lists the quote that best describes the central idea of the passage.
a. Nature: She pardons no mistakes. Her yea is yea, and her nay, nay. (Ralph Waldo Emerson)
b. Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better. (A. Einstein)
c. Nature never deceives us; it is we who deceive ourselves. (Jean Jacques Rousseau)
d. All the ugliness of the world can best be forgotten in the beauty of nature! (Mehmet Murat)
- The article suggests a number of lessons that nature teaches us. Make a list of all those lessons and discuss how we can apply them in our daily lives.
1. Nature is our mother teacher.
 2. She teaches us to maintain our lives.
 3. Like plants and tree we must ground ourselves to our traditions.
 4. As nature balance itself by the food of animals as it suggests us to balance our emotions with both joys and sadness.

Unit-3

Travel & Transport

سفر اور نقل و حمل

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Solar	شمسی	History	تاریخ
Covering	ڈھانچنا	Convert	تبدیل کرنا
Solar power	شمسی توانائی	Across	اُپر
Feelings	احساسات	Wrote	لکھا
Solar Impulse	شمسی تحریک	longest	لمبائیں
Solo pilot	ایکلا پائلٹ	Un-fuelled	بغیر ایندھن
Previous	پچھلا	Attempting	کوشش کر رہا
Heading	پڑھنا/سرخ	Aims	مقصد
Raise	پڑھنا	Awareness	آگاہی
Renewable	قابل تجدید	Sources	ذرائع

1 Listen to the audio and complete the activities given below.

آڈیو کو سنیں اور نیچے دی گئی سرگرمیوں کو مکمل کریں۔

A solar airplane has made history by flying 6,500 kilometres from Japan to Hawaii. The plane is called Solar Impulse 2. Solar panels covering the plane convert the sun's rays into power. Maybe all airplanes in the future will fly using solar power. Solar Impulse 2 landed after a 118-hour flight across the Pacific Ocean. Swiss pilot Andre Borsch berg tweeted about his feelings. He wrote: "Just landed in Hawaii with Solar Impulse.. ..It's a dream coming true." The flight broke the record for the longest journey made by a solo pilot in an un-fuelled plane. The previous record was 76 hours.

ایک شمسی ہوائی جہاز نے جاپان سے ہوائی 6,500 کلومیٹر کا سفر طے کرنے کے لیے تاریخ بنائی۔ جہاز کا نام سولر ایمپلس 2 تھا۔ جہاز کو حصہ شمسی پنلز نے ڈھانپ رکھا تھا۔ جو سورج کی شعاعوں کو توانائی میں بدل رہے تھے۔ شاید مستقبل میں تمام جہاز شمسی توانائی سے چلیں۔ سولر ایمپلس 2