

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	سب سے طویل
Solo pilot	ایکلا پائلٹ	Un-fuelled	بغیر ایندھن
Previous	پچھلا	Attempting	کوشش کر رہا
Heading	پڑھنا/سرخی	Aims	مقصد
Raise	بڑھانا	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

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نے بحر اوقیانوس سے 118 گھنٹے اڑان بھرنی کے بعد لینڈ کیا۔ سوئس
پائلٹ اینڈریس بورشیریک نے اپنے احساسات کو ٹویٹ کرتے ہوئے
لکھا کہ "ابھی سولر ایمپلس سے لینڈ کیا ہے۔ یہ ایک خواب تھا جو مج
ہو۔" اس اڑان نے دنیا کا ریکارڈ توڑا ایک اکیلے پائلٹ نے بغیر ایندھن
کے جہاز کے ذریعے۔ اس سے پہچلا ریکارڈ 76 گھنٹوں کا تھا۔

Solar Impulse 2 is attempting to fly around the world using only solar power. It started in Abu Dhabi in March. Its next stop will be Arizona in the USA. Then it will fly to New York, before heading to Europe and then back to Abu Dhabi. The journey aims to raise awareness about climate change and renewable energy. The Solar Impulse 2 co-pilot told the USA Today newspaper that The most

important thing isn't to make world records. It's to show what we can do with clean technologies." This is important because airplanes create around 12% of the CO₂ from all sources of transportation.

سولر ایمپلس 2 فسی توانائی کے ذریعے دنیا کا چکر لگانے کی کوشش کر رہا
تھا۔ اس نے مارچ میں ابوظہبی سے شروعات کی۔ اس کا اگلا بڑا USA
ایریزونا میں ہو گا۔ تب یہ نیویارک کی طرف اڑے گا۔ سولر ایمپلس 2
کے پائلٹ نے USA کے اخبار میں بتایا کہ: سب سے اہم بات دنیا کا
ریکارڈ بنانا نہیں ہے۔ یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ ہم صاف ذرائع بھی استعمال کر
سکتے ہیں۔ یہ اہم ہے کیونکہ ہوائی جہاز تقریباً تمام ذرائع نقل و حمل کا
12% CO₂ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

2. Listen to the audio and match the comet statements 2 between both the columns.

solar panels cover	a. 118-hour flight
they make power from	b. The record
solar Impulse landed after a	c. The plane
The pilot tweeted	d. plane
It's a dream	e. About his feelings
The flight broke	f. coming true
The longest journey made	g. the sun's rays
In an unfuelled	h. by a solo pilot
Flying around the world	i. before going to Europe
It started in	j. energy
It will fly to New York	k. technologies
Raise	l. using solar power
Climate change and renewable	m. Lot of CO ₂
World	n. Abu Dhabi
What we can do with clean	o. records
Airplanes create a	p. awareness

3. Listen to the text again and fill in the gaps.

The Solar Impulse 2 airplane has made history by flying 6,500 kilometres from Japan to Hawaii. Solar panels covering in the plane. They make convert the sun's rays. Maybe all airplanes in the future will

do this. Solar impulse 2 landed after a 118 hours flight. The pilot tweeted about his feelings. He wrote: "Just landed in Hawaii... It's a dream coming true." The flight broke the record for the longest journey made by a solo pilot in an un-fuelled

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plane Solar Impulse 2 is flying around the world using only solar power. It started in Abu Dhabi. It will fly to New York, before going to Europe and then back Abu Dhabi. The project will raise awareness about climate change and renewable energy. The co-pilot told a newspaper that: "the most important thing isn't to make world records. It's to show what we can do with clean technologies." Airplanes create around 12% of the CO₂ from all sources.

4. Read the questions and the circle the correct option.

1. How far was the flight from Japan to Hawaii?
a. ✓ exactly 6,500 km
b. nearly 6,500 km
c. about 6,500 km
d. just over 6,500 km
2. What is the plane covered in that makes power from the sun's rays?
a. black paint b. batteries
c. aluminium foil
d. ✓ solar panels
3. How long did it take to fly from Japan to Hawaii?
a. 116 hours b. 117 hours
c. ✓ 118 hours d. 119 hours
4. Where does the pilot come from?
a. ✓ Switzerland b. Sweden
c. Somalia d. Sudan
5. How many hours was the previous record?
a. 1900 b. ✓ 76
c. 118 d. 106
6. Where did Solar Impulse 2 start its journey?
a. ✓ Abu Dhabi b. London
c. Switzerland d. New York
7. Where will Solar Impulse 2 fly to next?
a. Switzerland b. New Zealand
c. ✓ Arizona d. China

8. What kind of energy does Solar Impulse 2 want to raise awareness of?

- a. ✓ Renewable b. Nuclear
c. Kinetic d. Kinetic

Let's Talk

1. In groups, discuss the following questions in detail and prepare a presentation on the advantages and disadvantages of renewable energy sources. Your presentation **must** be based on the following questions.

- What do you know about solar energy? What does that term mean to you? How have you heard people talking about solar energy?
- Have you ever seen solar panels? What is the purpose of these? Have you ever seen a building or device powered by solar energy? How well does it seem to work?
- How have people used the energy of the sun for thousands of years? What makes our modern conversations about it different? Why is this a big debate today?
- Why does the world want to switch to renewable energy sources?

Ans:

Lets talk (advantages + disadvantages of renewable resources energy)

Group A:

Hello every one!

renewable energy is derived from natural sources. For example, wind power, solar power, bioenergy (organic matter burned as a find).

Group B:

Yes, You are right:

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We must say that generating energy that produces no green house gas emissions from fossil finds and reduces some type of air pollution.

Group A:

Solar energy is that produced by the sun light. Solar thermal, for the generation of electricity or production of heat. Solar energy is renewable because the sun will always produce power.

Group B:

There are solar panels to convert the sun rays into electric power-solar Pannels operate only in the day time because its job is to convert the sun rays. They can't be operated at night.

Group A:

People have been using solar energy for thousands of years, dating back to ancient civilization using the sun rays to light fires and warm their homes. However the use of solar energy as a reliable source of electricity began in the late 19th century with the obscovery of the photovoltaic effect.

Group B:

The world is taking interest in solar energy. Solar energy is becoming so much popular. Millions of homes and building are using solar panels to generate electricity.

Today solar energy is rapidly growing industry with new advancement in technology.

There is a disadvantage that solar panels are expensive and but reach of middle and for a class people.

2. Prepare an argumentative speech on the given topic and share it with the whole class.

Try to use complex sentences and interesting vocabulary in your speech.

The listening text is about using renewable energy sources for future transport. In your opinion, will it be possible? Do you see the world especially airplanes running on solar energy? If yes, how far do you think they can go? If not, why not?

Ans: Advantages and disadvantages of renewable energy.

The advantages of renewable energy have been known for a very long time- such as cleaner-air, the conservation of natural resources and long term savings.

We are embracing newablers at a remarkable rate, with clean energy now outpacing coal for the first time in the modern era.

But just like any their forms of technology, its also important to know about the demerits of renewable energy. Lets discuss about the advantages first.

1. It a fuel supply that never runs out.
2. Zero carbon Emission (discharge of something that is harmful)
3. Clean Air and water.
4. Cheaper form of electricity.
5. Renewable energy creates new jobs.

Lets come to some disadvantages.

1. Higher capital cost.
2. Electricity production can be unreliable.
3. Energy storage is a challenge.
4. Its impacted by Environmental conditions.

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5. Renewable still have a carbon Footprint.

As a country we should aim to improve our energy use, form of transport and then use clean energy to meet our remaining needs. If we successfully know the better usage of renewable energy. It will not only be cheaper but also free of pollution world.

3. In pairs, read the article again and prepare a set of questions for the whole class. Ask the class to answer them. You can research more on the topic to prepare interesting questions.

Ans:

3.

(1) Which plane made history from Japan to Hawaii.

Ans: A solar plane.

(2) Where was the plot Andrew belong to?

Ans: Switzerland.

(3) what is mean by solo pilot?

Ans: One (alone) pilot.

(4) What was the next stop of solar impulse 2?

Ans: The next stop was Arizona in the USA.

(5) How much CO₂ Created by air planes?

Ans: Airplanes Created about 12% of the CO₂ from all sources of transportation.

Reading:

Transport Systems in the World

Read the given text and identify the modes of transport being used by different countries. How do these transport system help to protect the environment?

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Important	اہم	Damied	انکار کرنا
efficient	موثر	Ongoing	جاری
Consideration	غور	Transit	منظلی
Reduce	کم کرنا	Sustainability	پائیداری
Promoting	فروغ دینا	Main	اہم
Rely	بھروسہ	Passenger	مسافر
Journey	سفر	Population	آبادی
Modern	جدید	System	نظام
Ferries	کشتیاں	Commonly	عام طور پر
Preserved	محفوظ	Facet	پہلو
Experience	تجربہ	Bumboat	چھوٹی کشتی
Cost-effective	موثر لاگت	Friendly	دوستانہ
Promote	فروغ دینا	Mode	انداز
Convenient	آسان	Well-maintained	اچھی طرح برقرار رکھنا
Paths	راستہ	Local	مقامی
Population	آبادی	Routes	راستے
Bridge	پل	Ensure	یقین دہانی
Safe	محفوظ	Reality	حقیقت
Leading	راہنمائی کرنا	Whistles	سیٹیاں بجانا
Steam engine	بھاپ کے انجن	Undoubtedly	بلاشبہ
Extensive	وسیع	Efficiency	موثر
Directions	ہدایات	Less	کم
Infra structure	بنیادی ڈھانچہ	Promote	فروغ دینا
City scape	شہر کا منظر	Cater	پورا کرنا
Reduce	کم کرنا	Footprints	قدموں کے نشان
Worse	بدترین	Climate	آب و ہوا

The importance of public transport cannot be denied. Public transport is

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energy efficient which is an ongoing consideration for city planners and governments. Millions of people around the world take public transit every day, which reduces each person's carbon footprints and is a sign of sustainability. Governments around the world are promoting the use of public transport. Public transport comes in many forms; buses, trains and boats are the main transport systems, people still rely on. Hong Kong's transport system is considered as the best in the world. Around 12.6 million passenger journeys are made on public transport daily which is around 90% of the total population.

پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ کی اہمیت سے انکار نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ کی توانائی بہت موثر ہے۔ جس پر شہر اور حکومت کے منصوبہ ساز غور جاری رکھے ہوئے ہیں۔ دنیا کے لاکھوں لوگ ہر روز پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ سے منتقل ہوتے ہیں۔ جو کم کرتا ہے ہر شخص کے کاربن کے قدموں کے نشان جو پائیداری کے نشان ہے۔ دنیا کی حکومتیں پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ کو فروغ دے رہی ہیں۔ پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ بہت شکلوں میں ہے۔ بس ٹرین کشتیاں بنیادی ذرائع نقل و حمل ہیں۔ لوگ ان پر بھروسہ کرتے ہیں۔ ہانگ کانگ کا نقل و حمل کا نظام دنیا کا بہترین نظام ہے۔ تقریباً 126 ملین مسافر روزانہ پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ کا استعمال کرتے ہیں جو کہ آبادی کا 90% ہے۔

Hong Kong's modern metro system, double decker buses and river ferries allow riders to use 3G internet in all tunnels and station. They are also clean, fast safe and efficient Singapore and Italy's river transport is still very popular. You can hear the words like river ferries, river taxi very commonly in these parts of the world. Singapore's river transport has been preserved the facet of the country's past offering travellers a chance to experience modern Singapore from the back of a bum boat Each bumboat can carry as many as 60 passengers and is cost-effective.

ہانگ کانگ کا جدید میٹرو نظام، ڈبل ڈیکر بسیں اور کشتیاں تمام مسافروں کو 3G انٹرنیٹ کی سہولت تمام سرنگوں اور مشینوں میں فراہم کرتی ہے۔ دو صاف، تیز اور محفوظ موٹر ذرائع ہیں۔ سنگاپور اور اٹلی کا دریائی نقل و حمل کا نظام بہت مشہور ہے۔ آپ وہاں دریائی کشتیوں کی آواز سن سکتے ہیں۔ دنیا کے ان حصوں میں دریائی کشتیاں بہت اہم ہیں۔ سنگاپور کا دریائی نقل و حمل کا محفوظ نظام ماضی کا حصہ رہا ہے۔ مسافروں کو دعوت دیتا ہے کہ وہ جدید سنگاپور کا تجربہ حاصل کرنے کا موقع قبول کریں چھوٹی کشتیوں میں بیٹھ کر ہر چھوٹی کشتی 60 مسافروں کو مناسب قیمت پر لے جاسکتی ہے۔

Environment-friendly transport is also popular in many countries in Europe. Countries like The Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Denmark, promote cycling as the main mode of transport. Copenhagen, a city in Denmark, is known as the 'City of Cyclists' and has 400 kilometres of convenient and well-maintained bicycle paths. Amsterdam, the capital of The Netherlands, is even ahead of Copenhagen, with nearly 800 km of bike paths. Nearly 60% of the local population uses bicycles every day.

یورپ کے بہت سے ممالک میں یہ ماحول دوست ذرائع نقل و حمل بہت مشہور ہے۔ ممالک جیسا کہ نیدرلینڈز، بیلجیم، سپین اور ڈنمارک نقل و حمل کے لیے سائیکل چلانے پر زور دے رہے ہیں۔ کوپن ہیگن جو ڈنمارک کا شہر ہے "سائیکلوں کے شہر" کے لیے جانا جاتا ہے۔ جہاں 400 کلومیٹر تک آسان اور بہترین سائیکل کے لیے راستے بنائے گئے ہیں۔ نیدرلینڈز کا دارالحکومت ایسنرڈم کوپن ہیگن سے آگے ہے۔ جہاں 800 کلومیٹر بائیک کے لیے راستے بنایا گیا ہے۔ مقامی آبادی کا تقریباً 60% ہر روز بائیکل استعمال کرتا ہے۔

Copenhagen is building even more green routes and bridges through the city to ensure a safe and green transport route for cyclists while creating green spots in the cityscape. Cycle super highways are already a reality, leading cyclists in and out of the city from as far as 15 kilometres away.

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کوہستان سبز راستے اور پہلے قیصر کر رہا ہے شہر میں محفوظ اور سبز سائیکل سواروں کے راستوں کی تعمیر دہائی کے لیے اور شہر کے مناظر میں سبز چٹھوں کی۔ سائیکلوں پر ہائی وے ایک حقیقت ہے۔ جو سائیکل سواروں کو شہر کے اندر اور باہر 15 کلومیٹر دور تک لے جاسکتی ہے۔

From the whistles of a steam engine to today's modern and most fastest trains, Japan, undoubtedly, is home to an extensive railway system. More than 8.66 million passengers use the rail transport on a daily basis. The Tokyo metro system is known for its efficiency, and ability to run on time. Japan's fascinating bullet trains or 'Shinkansen' takes you in different directions around Japan in very less time. Today, the world demands better infrastructure to promote better public transport systems to cater to the needs of growing population and to reduce carbon footprints leading to worse climatic changes.

جاپان کی انجن کی سیٹوں کی آواز سے لے کر آج کی جدید اور تیز ترین ٹرین بلاشبہ جدید ریلوے نظام کا گھر ہے۔ 8.66 ملین لوگوں سے زیادہ مسافر روزانہ ریل ٹرانسپورٹ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ٹوکیو کا میٹرو کا موٹر نظام جانا جاتا ہے۔ اور وقت پر چلنے کی اہلیت رکھتا ہے۔ جاپان کی ایکسپریس ٹرین "شینکن" بہت کم وقت میں جاپان کے مختلف اطراف میں لے جاسکتی ہے۔ آج دنیا بھر دنیاوی ڈھانچے کا مطالبہ کرتی ہے۔ تاکہ پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ کے نظام کو بہتر بنایا جاسکے جو بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کی ضروریات کو پورا کرے اور کارین کے قدموں کے نشان کو کم کر سکے جو آب و ہوا کی تبدیلی کی بدترین وجہ ہے۔

Vocabulary

1. Find the words in the article for each of the following meanings.

- Something that has two levels so the passengers can sit upstairs or downstairs
- Something that takes passengers and vehicles across water.
- Something which is high-speed and moves across Japan

- Something consisting of two wheels held in a frame with one behind the other.
- A small vessel for travelling over water, propelled by sails or an engine.
- A structure built over something (as water, a low place, or a railroad) so people can cross,
- A main road, especially one connecting major towns or cities.

Ans:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a. train | b. Boats |
| c. Bullet train | d. Cycle |
| e. bum boat | f. bridge |
| h. high ways. | |

2. The article carries a number of words that have silent letters. The meanings of these words are written in the table below. Find the word, pronounce it and write it in the correct column.

Meanings	Words	Silent letter (s)
attract the strong attention and interest of (someone)	fascinate	(c)
a structure built over something (as water, a tow place, or a railroad) so people can cross.	Bridge	(d)
Something which is really certain	absolutely	
an audible signalling device, or warning device used on a steam locomotive which is used to	whisteling	(h)

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warn that the train is approaching, and to communicate with rail workers.		
Something that indicates the probable presence or occurrence of something else.	sign	(g)

Comprehension Questions.

Answer the given questions in detail.

a. Why is it important to promote the use of public transport?

Ans: It is important to use the public transport because it can reduce the crowds on roads and reduce each person's carbon foot prints. Its also a cheaper travel.

b. Approximately, how many million people travel on Hong Kong's public transport every day?

Ans: Around 12.6 million passengers travel on Hong Kong public transport every day.

c. What is meant by 'environment-friendly transport'?

Ans: It means that less-smoke of vehicles and cause less air pollution.

d. What is the Japanese name for Japan's bullet train?

Ans: the Japanese name of Japan's bullet train is skin Kansan.

e. Why are many European countries promoting the use of cycles?

Ans: Many European countries are promoting the use of cycles because cycles don't use fuel-and they are not cost any one-its also very good for health purpose because it is a best exercise for fitness.

f. Why is it important for Pakistan to develop more rapid transit projects and promote the use of public transport? Write in detail.

Ans: It is important for Pakistan to develop more rapid transit projects and permoto the sue of public transport because it is the need of rapidly growing over population. As population is increasing the prices of everything is increasing as well.

All causing the pollution-Even it's the noise pollution, air or land- Pakistan has recently realized the importance of public transport. A number of metro bus service projects are now operating in major cities.

Pakistan also has the "Orange train" service-More public transports means less personal transports like cars, motor cycles-and its also means less fuel burn and less air pollution.

g. What is meant by 'bumboats'?

Ans: Bum boats means small boats which carry as many as 60 passengers.

h. Singapore has its special river transport What are the advantages of travelling in a river boat?

Ans: Singapore has its special river transport. There are advantages of travelling by rivers. That people can visit the modern Singapore end in a low fare and the roads are empty and clean

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travelling by river means it is a environment friendly transport.

Use of language:

Prepositions show a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things. Prepositions are most commonly followed by a noun phrase or pronoun.

Example

Copenhagen is building more green routes and bridges through the city.

1. Circle the preposition and underline the noun or pronoun that follows.

a. Millions of people around the world take public transit every day which reduces each person's carbon footprints.

b. Governments around the world are promoting the use of public transport

c. Around 12.6 million passenger journeys are made on public transport daily.

d. Double decker buses and river ferries allow riders to use 3G internet in all tunnels.

e. You can hear the words like river ferries, river taxi very commonly in these parts of the world.

f. Environment-friendly transport is also popular in many countries in Europe.

g. Denmark has 400 kilometres of convenient and well-maintained bicycle paths.

h. From the whistles of a steam engine to today's modern and fastest trains, Japan, undoubtedly, is home to an extensive railway system.

2. These are some of the most commonly used single-word prepositions. Write 10 sentences using any of the following prepositions.

At, down, near, to, across, beside, behind, above, during towards, after between below, among, into, about, out, against, beyond, beneath, around, for, on, with along, by, outside, of

Ans:

1. He is looking at all the directions.

2. The kids ran down the hill.

3. Hospital is near the school building.

4. Her house is across the river.

5. Samra is sitting beside her mother.

6. There is a room behind the wall.

7. She waved her letter above her head.

8. He swims every day during the summer.

9. River runs towards the sea.

10. I can go out after I finish my work.

Writing:

Texts that have a clear point of view are called persuasive texts. You use persuasive text to convince. When writing to persuade, you need to use positive language with powerful words and explicit details.

When you are writing persuasively, it is important to make the reader feel involved in your writing. By asking questions and giving commands, you make the reader feel you are addressing them personally.

Rhetorical questions are often used in persuasive texts to get the reader thinking about something and to make them feel involved.

Imperative sentences are persuasive because they begin with a verb, inviting the reader to do something.

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Prepositional phrases are used to help answer the key questions, i.e. where, when, how, what, which and whose. Using prepositional phrases in your writing helps you sound more convincing because it adds more detail to what you are saying. This makes your work more authoritative.

Persuasive Writing:

A popular way of structuring a persuasive text is to use the four Ps: Promise: Tell the reader what they will gain

Picture: Fill out the promise using interesting, descriptive language; ask the reader to imagine themselves enjoying the benefits of the object/activity/product **Proof:** Add facts and statistics

Push: Guarantee the reader that they will benefit from the object/activity/product.

Structuring a Persuasive Text:

You need to structure your persuasive text using the following steps. Use of four Ps to structure the text

Write in paragraphs each with a separate focus

Bring in variety in sentences to develop ideas and persuasive impact:

- prepositional phrases
- imperative sentences
- rhetorical questions
- declarative sentences
- exclamatory sentences

Your turn to write:

Solar-energy is known as renewable energy. Engineers and scientists are

working hard to switch to transport systems that are fast reliable and carbon-free. Write a persuasive essay on how the solar-powered cars can be more effective, efficient and reliable.

Ans: Your turn to write:

Solar-energy is known as renewable energy. Engineers and scientists are working hard to switch to transport systems that are fast, reliable and carbon-free.

One of the best renewable source of energy that being used as the solar energy. It reduce carbon footprint. It begins with the question of, what is this energy everyone is talking about solar energy is a suitable use in the long term. By using solar energy we can reduce the consumption of fuels like coal, kerosene or gas. It to also helps in bringing down our electricity bills. Besides, solar energy is clean energy and does not harm the environment. Using solar energy does not imply releasing green house gases into the atmosphere, the energy production process for it is free from any gas, smoke, or other chemical waste. Solar energy is cheap and practical. On the whole, it is clear that, increasing numbers of people will continue to embrace solar energy as the best alternative fuels.

History of Trains

Reading:

Read the names of different types of

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engines and trains. The pictures represent the evolution of trains in the world. Write the correct name of each engine/train under it

steam locomotive, first railway,
luxury train, bullet train,
first underground railway,
diesel locomotive



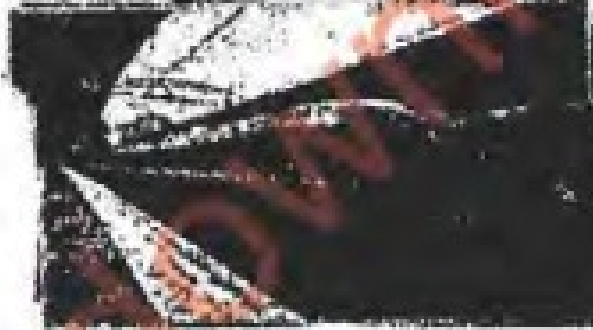
steam locomotive



first railway



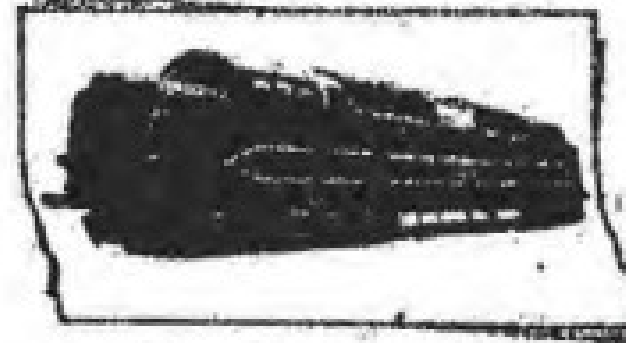
luxury train



bullet train



first underground railway



diesel locomotive

Words	Meanings
revolution	انقلاب
beginning	شروعات
century	صدی
locomotion	نقل و حرکت
mining	سرنج کھودنا
steam-powered	بھاپ سے چلنے والا
pulled	کھینچنا
freight cars	مال بردار کاریں
coal	کولہ
unconscious	بے ہوش
vibration	کسین (کاتینا)
unthinkable	نا قابل تصور
cheaper	ستا
tracks	راہتہ
sprang	اچھلتا
popularity	شہرت
luxuries	میش و آرام
rail road	ریلوے
private	بجی
attracted	متوجہ
plush	عالیشان
compartments	کمرے
metropolitan	میٹروپولیٹن

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gradually	آہستہ آہستہ
beneath	نیچے
choked	دم گھٹنا
horse driven carriages	گھوڑے بردار کچی
flocked	بھیڑ
smoke	دھواں
smelly	بدبودار
dirty	گندا
fastest	تیز ترین
movable	حرکت کے قابل
destinations	منزل
capable	قابل
performance	کارکردگی

The birth of railroads brought a revolution in the world of transport. Trains have been a popular form of transportation since the beginning of the 19th century. When, in 1803, the first steam locomotive was built by Richard Trevithick, a British mining engineer, it changed the world. At first steam-powered locomotives pulled freight cars full of coal and later passenger cars full of people. In the beginning, people were afraid of travelling in the train. They feared that they would be shaken unconscious by the vibration or would not be able to breathe due to speed.

ریلوے کی پیدائش نے نقل و حمل کی دنیا میں ایک انقلاب برپا کر دیا۔ 19 ویں صدی کے آغاز سے ٹرینیں نقل و حمل کی ایک مقبول شکل رہی ہیں۔ جب 1803 میں پہلا بھاپ انجن ریلوے پر تیار ہوا، ایک برطانوی

نے بنایا تھا۔ کان کن انجینئرز اس دنیا کو بدل دیا۔ پہلے بھاپ سے چلنے والوں انجنوں نے کوئلوں سے بھری مال برداری کاریں اور بعد میں لوگوں سے بھری مسافر کاریں۔ کچھیں شروع شروع میں لوگ ٹرین میں سفر کرنے سے ڈرتے تھے۔ انھیں خدشہ تھا کہ وہ کانپنے سے بے ہوش ہو جائیں گے۔ یا سانس لینے کے قابل نہیں رہیں گے۔ رفتار کی وجہ سے۔

By the 1850s, the passenger trains were travelling at an unthinkable speed of 80 km/h or more. Rail travels became cheaper and cities that had once seemed far apart suddenly felt much closer together, because people and goods could move between them in hours rather than days. People started living near the tracks and new towns sprang up beside the tracks. With the popularity of train travel, more luxuries were offered. Soon the idea of luxury trains was born. Railroad companies realised that the more comfort they offered, the more people will be attracted and they could charge more. Some longdistance trains were truly luxurious, with plush seats, private sleeping compartments and restaurant cars for fine dining. Diesel and electric locomotives entered the train service after the World War 1. Together, they gradually brought the age of steam trains to an end. Diesel locomotives were generally more powerful than the steam locomotives that came before them. As cities grew larger, their streets became choked with different types of transport for example, horse-driven carriages, buses and streetcars. The engineers in London came up with the idea of underground rails to ease the problem. Hence, a railway was built beneath the city's streets. It opened up in 1863 and

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was named as The Metropolitan. It was the world's first underground railway. People flocked to use it even though the smoke from the steam locomotives made it smelly and dirty. The idea of underground railway was welcomed by the world and soon other major cities around the world were building their own underground railways. Steam engines were gradually removed as Electric locomotives took over. The Paris Metro opened in 1900, and the New York Subway in 1905. Both were electric right from the beginning.

1850ء کی دہائی تک مسافر ٹرینیں 80 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ یا

اس سے زیادہ کی ناقابل تصور رفتار سے سفر کر رہی تھیں۔ ریل کا سفر سستا ہو گیا اور شہر جو کبھی دور نظر آتے تھے اب تک ایک دوسرے کے بہت قریب محسوس ہونے لگے۔ کیونکہ لوگ اور سامان ان کے درمیان دونوں کی بجائے گھنٹوں میں منتقل ہو سکے تھے۔ لوگ پنڈیوں کے پاس رہنے لگے۔ پنڈیوں کے پاس نئے شہر آباد ہوئے۔ ٹرین کے سفر کی مقبولیت کے ساتھ۔ مزید آسائشیں پیش کی گئیں۔ جلد ہی لکڑی ٹرینوں کا خیال پیدا ہوا۔ ریلوے کمپنیوں نے محسوس کیا کہ وہ جتنا زیادہ آرام کی پیشکش کریں گے اتنے ہی زیادہ لوگ اپنی طرف متوجہ ہوں گے اور وہ زیادہ چارج کر سکیں گے۔ کچھ لمبے فاصلے والی ٹرینیں واقعی برقی تھیں جس میں عالی شان، فرش، پرائیویٹ سیٹنگ کپاسٹنس اور عمدہ کھانے کے لیے ریستوران کی کاریں ڈیزل اور الیکٹرک انجن پہلی جنگ عظیم کے بعد ٹرین سروس میں داخل ہوئیں۔ ایک ساتھ مل کر انھوں نے آہستہ آہستہ بھاپ والی ٹرینوں کے دور کو ختم کیا۔ ڈیزل انجن عام طور پر ان سے پہلے آنے والے بھاپ کے انجنوں سے زیادہ طاقتور ہوئے تھے۔ جیسے جیسے شہر بڑے ہوتے گئے۔ ان کی سڑکیں مختلف قسم کی نقل و حمل سے گھنٹے لگتی ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر گھوڑوں سے چلنے والی گاڑیاں، بسیں اور اسٹریٹ کار، لندن میں انجینئرز نے اس مسئلے کو کم کرنے کے لیے زیر زمین ریلوں کا خیال پیش کیا۔ اس لیے شہر کی سڑکوں

کے نیچے ایک ریل گاڑی بنائی گئی۔ یہ 1863ء میں کھلا اور اس کا نام دی میٹروپولیٹن تھا۔ یہ دنیا کی پہلی زیر زمین ریلوے تھی۔ لوگ اسے استعمال کرنے کے لیے جمع ہو گئے۔ حالانکہ بھاپ کے انجنوں کے دھوکے نے اسے بدبودار اور گندہ کر دیا تھا۔ زیر زمین ریلوے کے خیال کا دنیا نے خیر مقدم کیا اور جلد ہی دنیا کے دوسرے بڑے شہر اپنی تعمیر کرنے لگے۔

زیر زمین ریلوے، بھاپ کے انجنوں کو بتدریج ہٹا دیا گیا۔ جب الیکٹرک انجنوں نے اقتدار سنبھال لیا۔ پیرس میٹروہ 1900 میں کھلی اور نیویارک سب وے 1905 میں۔ دونوں شروع سے ہی برقی تھے۔

Today, electric trains are carrying millions of people everyday to their destinations in less time. Japan's bullet trains began running in 1964. Named after their bullet-shaped noses, these 12-car trains were the world's fastest, capable of going up to 210km/h.

آج برقی ٹرینیں روزانہ لاکھوں لوگ کو کم وقت میں ان کی منزلوں تک پہنچا رہی ہیں۔ جاپان کی بلٹ ٹرینیں 1964ء میں چلنا شروع ہوئیں۔ ان کی گولیوں کی شکل والی ناک کے نام سے منسوب یہ 12 کاروں والی ٹرینیں دنیا کی تیز ترین تھیں۔ جو 210 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کی رفتار سے چلنے کی صلاحیت رکھتی تھی۔

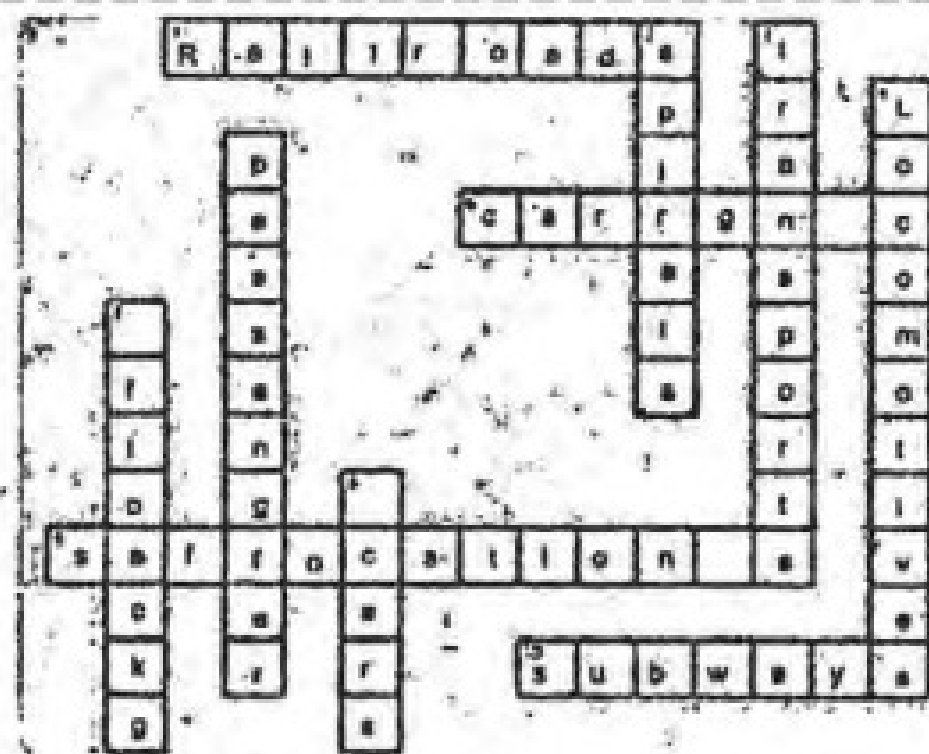
High-speed trains are very popular in many countries for their high-speed performance and quality of travel.

بہت سے ممالک میں تیز رفتار ٹرینیں ان کے لیے بہت مشہور ہیں۔ تیز رفتار کارکردگی اور سفر کا معیار

Vocabulary:

1. Complete the puzzle with the words from the passage. The clues are given below.

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Across:

1. a track or set of tracks made of steel rails along which passenger and freight trains run
6. a train for carrying goods rather than people.
9. someone or something that has severe difficulty in breathing because of a constricted or obstructed throat or a lack of air.
10. a track made of steel rails along which trains run.
11. an underground railway, especially the one in London
12. refers to a place that people will make a special trip to visit

Down:

2. a sudden, radical, or complete change
3. the movement of goods and persons from place to place and the various means by which such movement is accomplished.
4. a powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains.
5. Someone who is travelling in a vehicle but is not controlling it
7. a number of birds of one kind feeding, resting, or travelling together

8. something which is designed to offer a very comfortable ride and evoke an association with history and heritage.

2 Rearrange the words to make proper sentences.

a.world/revolution/the/in/railroads/birth/of/The/transport/brought/a/

Ans: The birth of railroads brought a revolution in the world of transport.

b.Idea/the/luxury/born/was/the/soon/of/train.

Ans: Soon the idea of luxury trains was born.

c.after/the/entered/the/World/Electric/service/after/and/locomotives/Diesel/train/War/1.

Ans: Diesel and electric locomotives entered the train service after the world war 1.

d.are/pieces/plane/luggage/you/two/on/the/allowed/only/of

Ans: You are only allowed two pieces of luggage in the plane.

e.when/you/show/you/have/bus/on/ticket/get/to/your/the

Ans: When you get in the bus you have to show your ticket.

f.Cancelled/catch/was/had/they/their/the/train/flight/because/to

Ans: Their flight was cancelled because they had to catch the train.

g.leaves/from/to/train/platform/Karachi/the/five

Ans: The train leaves to Karachi from Platform 5.

h.catch/the/station/can/you/train/the/from

Ans: You can catch the train from the station comprehension.

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3. Read the questions and the circle the correct option.

1. When was the first steam locomotive train built?

- a. 1857 b. ✓ 1804
c. 1912 d. 1757

2. Which power is used in modern metro railway today?

- a. steam b. petrol
c. diesel d. ✓ electricity

3. How do freight trains pull very heavy loads?

- a. ✓ they move slowly
b. They run really fast
c. They burn coal and diesel
d. They use many engines

4. The first underground railway was built in which city?

- a. ✓ London b. California
c. Paris d. Quetta

5. In which country was the first railway specifically built for high-speed trains?

- a. USA b. France
c. ✓ Japan d. England

6. Which fuel was used to run the first American steam engines?

- a. diesel b. oil
c. electricity d. ✓ wood

Comprehension Questions:

Answer the following questions:

(a) What is meant by a locomotive?

Ans: A locomotive or engine is a rail transport vehicle that provides the motive power for a train.

(b) What is meant by freight trains?

Ans: A freight train, also called a goods train or cargo train, that is used to carry cargo, as opposed to passengers.

(c) Who and when was the first steam locomotive invented?

Ans: The first steam locomotive was invented in 1803 by Richard Trevithick a British mining engineer.

(d) Why were people afraid of travelling in the trains in early days?

Ans: In early days people were afraid of travelling in the trains because. They feared that they would be shaken unconscious by the vibration on would not be able to breath due to speed.

(e) Why do you think that train travel became the most popular travel in the world?

Ans: The train travel become the most popular travel in the world because rail travel was cheaper and cities that had once seemed far apart suddenly felt much closer together and people and goods could move between them in hours.

(f) How were the diesel locomotives more powerful than the steam ones?

Ans: The diesel locomotives were more powerful than the steam ones because that's what they did they are more efficient because they cost less money to run.

(g) What was the name given to the underground railway in London?

Ans: The underground railway in London was named the metropolitan.

(h) Describe some of the comforts offered by luxury trains.

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Ans: The luxury trains have larger and more spacious cabins and various onboard features, such as restaurants, bars, and lounges.

Writing:

Writing an account of a Train Journey

1. While writing an account, writers often use settings to tell their readers something about the story and the characters in it. They also use descriptions of the setting to create the mood or atmosphere of the story.

Ans: Travelling by train is a most exciting experience. It is exciting and full of adventure. Children are very fond of train journeys because of the pleasure of getting window seats. These days, people prefer travelling by air planes because it is time saving. Outgoing by plane gets boring. Trains journey is adventurous.

2. Some of the words in the box are taken from the famous poem, 'From a railway Carriage.' It is a narrative poem and the poet has used it to describe the speed of the train in simple yet effective words. Read the words and then try to use them in your account of the train journey, faster, bridges, houses, hedges, ditches, meadows, thick, rain, painted, stations, clammers, scrambles, tramp, cart, stringing.

Ans: Trains are safest mode of transport while traveling within the country, we enjoy our trip to our uncle's house. We all were enjoyed to get our seats. I got my seat near window. It was a great joy watching outside the

window. Beautiful scenes of Bazaars, river, fields, bridge running backward as they all are in a hurry. Train journeys are a welcome retreat from pollution and noise in the cities. At night we were mesmerized by the sky outside our windows and the children were happy and wished the train would never stop. Train journeys are the sweetest and most exciting travel experience, and one must try it at least once in a life time.

3. Read this poem to see how the poet has used rhyme and rhythm of words to make us feel as if we are really travelling in a train.

From a Railway Carriage

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:

ریلوے کی گاڑی سے پہیوں سے تیز۔ چڑیلوں سے تیز
پل اور گھر۔ جھڑ اور گڑھے اور جنگ میں

فوجوں کی طرح چارج کرنا۔ گھاس کے میدانوں میں گھوڑے اور موٹی
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye.
Painted stations whistle by.

پہاڑی اور میدان کے تمام نظارے
بارش کی طرح موٹی پرواز کرتے ہیں۔
اور پھر کبھی آنکھ جھپکتے ہی۔
پینٹ سٹیشن سیٹی بجاتے ہیں۔

Here is a child who clammers and
scrambles. All by himself and gathering
brambles; Here is a tramp who stands

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and gazes; And there is the green for stringing the daisies! Here is a cart run away in the road Lumping along with man and load; And here is a mill and there is a river Each a glimpse and gone for ever!

Robert Louis Stevenson

یہاں ایک بچہ ہے۔ جو جھڑکتا ہے اور جھڑکتا ہے۔ خود ہی اور جھاڑیوں کو اکٹھا کرتا ہے اور دیکھتا ہے اور گل داؤڑی کو ہر لگانے کے لیے بڑ ہے۔ ایک گاڑی سڑک پر بھاگ رہی ہے۔ آدمی اور بوجھ کے ساتھ ڈھل رہی ہے اور یہاں ایک چٹکی ہے اور ایک دریا ہے۔ ہر ایک جھلک اور ہمیشہ کے لیے چلا گیا۔ (رابرٹ لوئس سٹیونسن)

The poem also uses a number of similes and alliterations. Read the poem again and complete the given table with all the similes and alliterations from the poem.

Similes	Alliterations
1. And, charging along like troops in a battle.	1. Faster than farriers
2. Fly as thick as driving rain.	2. Houses, hedges
	3. Child who clammers

Your turn to write

Write a recount of a train journey you have recently taken in 150 to 200 words. Before you write your account talk to a partner about your train journey that you have recently taken in the past. You can use the following questions to design your talk. Make notes as you talk about your journey.

1. Describe your journey? Where did the journey begin and end?
2. What happened during the journey?
3. Was there anything special about the journey that made it memorable for you?

Write your account in first person. Use similes and connectives in your writing along with interesting descriptive vocabulary.

Journey by train

I with a few of my friends made a long journey. Once from Karachi to Lahore. We had booked our seats a day earlier then we started. We were well advised in doing so, for when we reach the Karachi city station.

We went to the platform no. 2 where the train was to arrive. When the train arrived we managed to get to our seats. At last guard wave the green flag. The engine whistled and the train begins to move slowly out of station and gains a good speed.

The scenery outside the window changes from cities to towns and villages revealing the country's beauty. The train journey also provides an opportunity to try different types of food from different regions. However, a journey by train can also be tiring and uncomfortable, especially if it is a long journey the seats may not be comfortable. In conclusion, a journey by train is an adventure that brings with it the excitement of exploring new places and meeting new people, it is an experience that should not be missed.

The Future of Transport

نقل و حمل کا مستقبل

Reading:

The given article suggests a number of new modes of transport which will change the way we move today. Read it carefully and identify the type of

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transport you want to see in your country and why?

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
Sectors	شعبہ	Period	وقت
Rapid	تیز	Urbanization	شہری گازی
Rising	اُبھرنا	Income	آمدنی
Developing	ترقی پذیر	Advancement	ترقی
Technology	ٹیکنالوجی	Innovative	اختراعی
Combinations	مجموعہ	Existing	موجودہ
Among	درمیان	Commute	سفر
Researchers	محققین	Efficient	موثر
Safe	محفوظ	Sustainable	پائیدار
Launch	لانچ ڈالنا (کشی کا چلنا)	Hyper loops	حیزر فلوئز
Sky pods	(آسمانی سواری) سکائی پوڈ	Driver less	ڈرائیور کے بغیر
Vertically	عمودی طور پر	Reliable	قابل اعتماد
Solution	حل	Urban	شہری
Proposed	پجوزہ	Crash-free	ٹوٹنے بغیر
Less power	کم طاقت	Consuming	استعمال کرنا
Possess	یکے پاس	Ultrahigh	بہت زیادہ اونچا
Execution	عملدرآمد	Prove	ثبوت کرنا
Beneficial	فائدہ مند	Entire	تمام
Hence	اگرچہ	Concept	خیال
Self-driving	خود چلانا	Autonomous	خود بخار
Manigate	جہاز رانی کرنا	Sensors	محسوس کرنے والا آلہ
Capture	قبضہ	Rely	بمردہ
Vision	بصارت	Interpret	تشریح
React	رد عمل	Perhaps	شاید

Suspended	معلق	Rail	ریل
Occupy	قبضہ کرنا	Considerably	قابل ذہر
Boon	نعمت	Advantages	فائدہ
Associated	مشک	Consumption	کھیت
Frequent	کثرت سے	Resistance	مزاحمت
Eco-friendly	ماحول دوست	Implementation	نفاذ
Enable	فعال	Ultra	الٹرا
Destination	منزل		

Like many other sectors, transportation is about to enter a period of rapid change. Increasing urbanisation, rising incomes in the developing world, and the advancement of new technologies-as well as innovative combinations of existing ones-are among the many factors driving change in how we commute to work and travel on holiday.

بہت سے دوسرے شعبوں کی طرح نقل و حمل بھی تیزی سے تبدیلی کا باعث ہے۔ بڑھتی ہوئی شہری آبادی آمدنی، نئی ٹیکنالوجیز کی ترقی کے ساتھ ساتھ موجودہ ٹیکنالوجیز کے اختراعی استخراج ان بہت سے عوامل میں سے ہیں۔ جو ہمارے سفر میں تبدیلی کا باعث بنتے ہیں۔ چھٹی کے دن کام کرنے اور سفر کرنے کے لیے طریقہ کار میں تبدیلی لاتے ہیں۔

Another important factor leading to change is the climate. With high levels of carbon dioxide in the air, researches are being carried out on using smart and efficient technologies for transport. The future of transportation involves moving into new, smarter sources of energy, modes of transport and technological infrastructure to support rapid, safe and sustainable travel.

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تبدیلی کا باعث بننے والا ایک اور اہم عنصر آب و ہوا ہے۔ کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ کی اعلیٰ سطح کے ساتھ نقل و حمل کے لیے سمارٹ اور موثر ٹیکنالوجی کے استعمال پر تحقیق کی جا رہی ہے۔ نقل و حمل کے مستقبل میں تیز رفتار، محفوظ اور ہلکا سفر کی جرات کے لیے توانائی کے نئے، بہتر ذرائع نقل و حمل کے طریقوں اور ٹیکنیکی بنیادی ڈھانچے میں نخل ہونا شامل ہے۔

The future transport systems are already designed. Big automobile companies are all set to launch these future transport systems. The United Arab Emirates is one of the first countries switching to the future transport system. Five different future transport systems are going to be available in the near future i.e. flying taxis, hyper loops, sky pods, driverless cars, electric airplanes.

مستقبل کے ٹرانسپورٹ سسٹم پہلے سے ہی ڈیزائن کئے گئے ہیں۔ بڑی آٹو مو بائیل کمپنیاں مستقبل کے ان ٹرانسپورٹ سسٹم کو شروع کرنے کے لیے تیار ہیں۔ متحدہ عرب امارات ان اولین ممالک میں سے ایک ہے جو مستقبل میں نقل و حمل کے نظام کو تبدیل کر رہے ہیں۔ مستقبل قریب میں پانچ مختلف ٹرانسپورٹ سسٹم دستیاب ہوئے جارہے ہیں۔ یعنی فلیٹنگ ٹیکسیاں، ہائپر لوپس اسکائی پوڈ، بغیر ڈرائیور والی گاڑیاں الیکٹرک ہوائی جہاز، اڑنے والی ٹیکسیاں،

Flying taxis-The five-seat, all electric taxi will take off and land vertically. These taxis are environment friendly, safe and reliable. It is believed that these flying taxis are a perfect solution to urban roads and traffic issues.

پانچ سیٹوں والی، تمام الیکٹرک ٹیکسی عمود طور پر اتریں گی۔ یہ ٹیکسیاں ماحول دوست، محفوظ اور قابل اعتماد ہیں۔ جہاں خیال کیا جاتا ہے کہ اڑنے والی ٹیکسیاں شہری سڑکوں اور ٹریفک کے مسائل کا بہترین حل ہیں۔

Hyper-loop is a proposed mode of transportation that will be crash-free, less power-consuming, and possess an

ultrahigh travelling speed. It is meant for carrying both passengers and goods. This form of transportation after execution in the coming future will prove itself to be very beneficial for the people of the world. The time in travelling longer distances will be reduced with the evolution of this technology. The entire system will be controlled electrically and hence an environment-friendly concept.

ہائپر لوپ نقل و حمل کا ایک مجوزہ طریقہ ہے۔ جو حادثے سے پاک، کم بجلی استعمال کرنے والا، اور انتہائی تیز سفری رفتار کا حامل ہوگا۔ یہ سائز اور سامان دونوں کو لے جانے کے آنے والے مستقبل میں عمل درآمد کے بعد نقل و حمل کی یہ شکل خود کو پوری دنیا کے لوگوں کے لیے بہت فائدہ مند ثابت کرے گی۔ اس ٹیکنالوجی کے ارتقاء کے ساتھ طویل فاصلہ طے کرنے کا وقت کم ہو جائے گا۔ پورے نظام کو برقی طریقے سے کنٹرول کیا جائے گا۔ اور اس لیے یہ ایک ماحول دوست تصور ہے۔

Self-driving cars, also called autonomous vehicles or driverless cars, are cars and trucks that can understand and navigate the environment with little to no help from a human driver. The self-driving cars being worked on today have many different sensors and cameras to capture information about the world and rely on computer vision, machine learning, and many other programs to interpret and react to that information. The goal is to create cars that are safe, perhaps even safer than human drivers, and efficient.

خود سے چلنے والی کاریں جنہیں خود مختار گاڑیاں یا ڈرائیور کی مدد کے بغیر ماحول کو سمجھ سکتے ہیں اور نیو پلیٹ تشریف لے جا کر سکتے ہیں۔ آج کل جن خود گاڑیاں نیورٹک کاروں پر کام کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ان میں دنیا کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لیے بہت سے مختلف سنسر اور کیمرے ہیں اور اس معلومات کی تشریح اور اس پر رد عمل ظاہر کرنے

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کے لیے کمپیوٹر وین، مشین لرننگ اور بہت سے دوسرے پروگراموں پر انحصار کرتے ہیں۔ مقصد ایسی کاریں بنانا ہے جو محفوظ ہوں۔ شاید انسانی ڈرائیورزوں سے بھی زیادہ محفوظ اور موثر ہوں۔

The sky pod transport system is a smart, driverless lightweight vehicle fitted with steel wheels that moves along suspended rails. The sky pods occupy considerably less area than other modes of transport of the same capacity, and use five times less power than electric vehicles.

سکائی پوڈ ٹرانسپورٹ سسٹم ایک بہارٹ بغیر ڈرائیور کے ہلکے وزن والی گاڑی ہے۔ جس میں اسٹیل کے پیسے لگے ہوئے ہیں جو معطل ریلوں کے ساتھ چلتی ہیں۔ سکائی پوڈ ایسی صلاحیت کے نقل و حمل کے دیگر طریقوں کے مقابلے میں کافی کم رقبہ پر قابض ہیں اور برقی گاڑیوں کے مقابلے میں پانچ گنا کم طاقت استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

The development of fast speed means of transportation will be a boon for mankind. There are several advantages associated with the development of this technology like high-speed travelling, less energy consumption, frequent travelling, weather resistance and eco-friendly. The implementation of these high-speed transportation will enable people to travel at ultra high speed and reach their destinations in a very short time.

تیز رفتار ذرائع آمد و رفت کی ترقی بنی نوع انسان کے لیے باعث فخر ثابت ہوگی۔ اس ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی سے کئی فوائد وابستہ ہیں جیسے تیز رفتار سفر کم توانائی کی کھپت، بار بار گھومنا، موسم کی مزاحمت اور ماحول دوست۔ ان تیز رفتار ٹرانسپورٹیشن کی تکمیل سے لوگ انتہائی تیز رفتاری سے سفر کر سکیں گے اور بہت کم وقت میں اپنے مقاصد تک پہنچ سکیں گے۔

Vocabulary:

1. Some words share the same spelling pattern, for example 'imperfect' and 'important'. We generally make mistakes pronouncing or writing them. Some of these spelling patterns begin with:

en	environment	encourage	endangered	enjoy
em	employed	embassy	empower	embark
in	inspire	impose	insure	inequality
im	important	imperfect	impossible	immature

2. Read through the list of words.

Environment, employed, insure, immature, endangered, empower, inquire, impose, endure, independent, inspire, impossible, encourage, embark, inequality, enjoy, imperfect, enroll, interfere, embassy.

Work with a partner. Sort the words into the table. Add in at least five more words to the emphasis list.

en	em	in	im
enjoyment	empower	inspire	impossible
environment			
enchanted	employed	inquire	imperfect
enjoy			
enquired	embassy	interfere	immature
enroll			
enlist	emotion	independent	image
endanger	emerge	inequality	imagine

3. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of each word you do not know. Choose five words you need to learn and write sentences that include these words.

email input imbark
emergency infuse immature
indoor immense
infection

Comprehension Questions:

Answer the following questions in detail.

(a) Why do think there is a need to change the existing transport systems?

Ans: There is a need to change the existing transport system because the transportation is about to enter a period of rapid change. Another important factor leading to change is the climate

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with high level of carbon dioxide in the air.

(b) The article talks about the different types of transport systems. Which in your opinion will be the most effective one?

Ans: There are different types of transport system. In my opinion travelling by train is the most effective because train is best travel for long distance-trains burn less fuel and it costs less. Its also suitable for Bulky and heavy goods. It's a safe journey.

(c) Nearly all these transport systems are run on electricity or solar energy. Do you think it will be sufficient for the needs of the world?

Ans: Nearly all transport systems are run on electricity or solar energy. It is sufficient for the needs of the world because of the high level of carbon dioxide in the air, researches are being carried out on using smart technological like electricity and solar system to support rapid, safe and sustainable travel.

(d) What is meant by hyper-loop? Why is this mode of transport is anticipated as one of the best for future transport?

Ans: Hyper-loop is a proposed high-speed transportation system for both public and goods. This is one of the best future transport ensuring the maximum level of safety for humans.

(e) Do you think that driverless cars will help prevent accidents? If yes, give reasons for your answers. If not, why not?

Ans: Sky pod transport system is a smart, driverless light weight vehicle fitted with steel wheels that moves along suspended

rails. These occupy less area, and are nine times less power than electric vehicles. It will help prevent accidents because it will not run on roads. It has its own track.

(f) The article talks about environment-friendly transport. Do you think that the existing transport systems are not environment-friendly? Give reasons.

Ans: The article talks about environment-friendly transport and it is amazing. Our existing transport systems are not environment friendly because vehicles emit carbon dioxide and other pollutants that harm the environment and public health and over crowded buses and train also cause trouble for the public.

Writing:

Formal letter to Newspaper editor.

Examination Hall,

City, A.B.C

April 10th 2023

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my concern about the transportation issues in our city that have been affecting the daily life of the citizens. I believe that these issues need to be brought to the attention of the publication of the main problems is lack of reliable public transportation system is out dated with limited routes. This often leads to long wait times. Over crowded buses and trains affecting the on job persons daily job routine. The transports also contributes to air pollution, making unhealthy, unpleasant place to live.

I strongly believe that Government must take immediate action for the solution of this problem.

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I request you to publish an article of transport issues. So, that government realize to take necessary actions. Thank you for considering my request.

Sincerely

X.Y.Z.

Vocabulary:

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the text.

- Wait until the bus leaves before you cross the road.
- Wear your helmet at all times.
- Remove your headphone when getting on or off the bus.
- Put your phone away when getting on or off the bus.
- Look out for traffic.

2. How many words can you make out of 'Safety rules while travelling by bus or train:

Look trice, Heads up, Stand Back, Stay off the Back, Hold Hard, Just wait, See something, See something.

3. Give the synonyms of the following words.

Words	Synonyms
put	place
remove	delete
follow	obey
traffic	industry, trade
cross	spam
seatbelt	safety belt
instructions	instruction

4. Write the homographs of the following words.

Words	Homographs
report	detail

Cross	connect
Hook	clip
Beat	hit
Tracks	paths
Stations	stopping place
Lines	bar

Safety in Travelling

سفر میں حفاظت

Reading:

- How many times do you travel in a year?
- Have you travelled on a bus, train, ship or airplane?
- Are you aware of the safety rules while travelling?
- Have you seen any poster or announcement on safety procedures in the bus, train, ship or airplane?

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Safety	حفاظت	Travel	سفر
Because	کیونکہ	Always	ہیش
Remove	ختم کرنا	Getting on	چڑھنا
Instructions	ہدایات	Twice	دو مرتبہ
Except	سوائے	Avoid	پہنچ کرنا
Distractions	غائبی	Texting	لکھنا
Loud	اوجھی	Prevent	پہنچنا
Approaching	پہنچنا	Stay off	ہاڑ ہو
Illegal	غیر قانونی	Dangerous	خطرناک
Designated	نامزد	Assume	فرض کرنا
Suspicious	مشکوک	Activities	سرگرمیاں

Let's look at the two posters and see the safety tips we should follow while travelling.

دونوں پوسٹرز کو دیکھو اور سفر کے حفاظتی اصولوں پر عمل کرو۔

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Top 6 Safety Tips for bus travel

چھ حفاظتی نکات بس سفر کے لیے:



Look out for traffic
because traffic is not
always looking out for you

ٹریفک کا خیال رکھیں۔

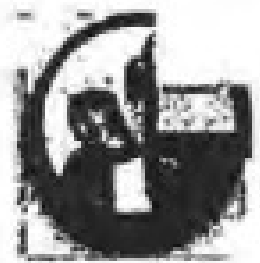
کیونکہ ٹریفک ہمیشہ آپ کی تلاش میں نہیں
رہتی۔



Remove your headphones
when getting on or off the
bus

اپنے ہیڈ فون کو ہٹائیں۔

بس میں چڑھتے یا اترتے وقت



Put your phono away
when getting on or off the
bus

بس میں چڑھتے یا اترتے وقت اپنے فون کو دور
رکھیں۔



**Wear your seatbelt at all
times!**

ہر وقت اپنی سیٹ بیلٹ پہنیں۔



Wait until the bus leaves
before you cross the road

سڑک پار کرنے سے پہلے بس کے جانے تک
انتظار کریں۔

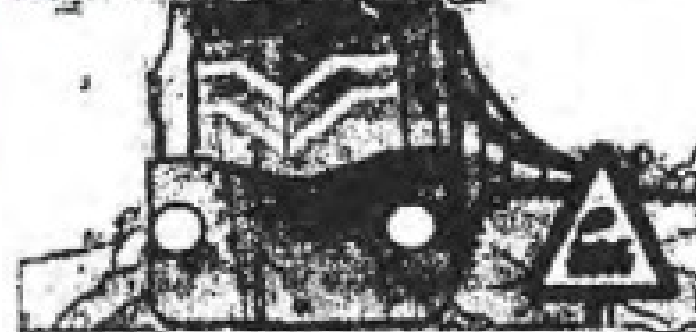


Follow instructions
from your bus driver

ہدایات پر عمل کریں۔

بس ڈرائیور کی۔

Rail Safety



**Look,
Listen,
Live:**

ریل میں حفاظت

دیکھو

سنو

جیو

Look Twice: Look both ways and listen
before I crossing the tracks. Expect a train
at any time.

دو مرتبہ دیکھو: دونوں طریقوں سے دیکھیں۔ اور کسی بھی وقت ٹرین
توقع کرنے سے پہلے سنیں۔

Heads Up: Avoid distractions, such as
texting, loud music or headphones that
would prevent you from hearing an
approaching train.

سر اٹھاؤ: حلقہ شارب سے پرہیز کریں۔ جیسا کہ اوپنچی آواز میں ہوزک یا ہیڈ
فون بھانا جو قریب آنے والی ٹرین کو سننے سے روکنا ہے۔

Stand Back: Always stay behind the
yellow lines at train stations.

پچھے کھڑے ہوں: ٹرین اسٹیشنوں پر ہمیشہ کھلی لائن سے پیچھے رہیں۔

Stay off the Tracks: Never walk, bike,
skateboard or run on or along the tracks.
It is illegal and dangerous. Cross only at
designated rail crossings.

پٹریوں سے دور رہیں: کبھی بھی نہ چلیں موٹر سائیکل، اسکیت، بورڈ یا
پٹریوں پر یا اس کے ساتھ ساتھ نہ دوڑیں۔ یہ غیر قانونی اور خطرناک
ہے۔ صرف مخصوص ریل کراسنگ کراس کریں۔

Hold Hands: Hold hands with small
children while at stations and crossings.

ہاتھ پکڑیں: اسٹیشن پر یا عبور کرتے ہوئے چھوٹے بچوں کا ہاتھ پکڑیں۔

حضرت م

Just Wait: Don't ever try to "beat" a train.
An approaching train is closer and moves
faster than you think. Don't assume the
operator sees you.

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بس انتظار کریں: کبھی بھی ٹرین آپ کے خیال سے زیادہ قریب ہے اور تیز چلتی ہے۔ یہ مت سمجھو کہ آپ ٹرین آپ کو دیکھ رہا ہے۔

See Something, Say Something: Report suspicious-packages, activities and/or persons by calling the local helpline number.

کچھ دیکھیں کچھ بولیں: مقامی ہیلپ لائن بھرہ کال کر کے مشکوک چیز، سرگرمیوں/ایہ شخص کی اطلاع دیں۔

Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in detail.

a. What are the benefits of safety rules while travelling?

Ans: There are many benefits of safety while travelling. They are:

- (i) Safety rules can help avoid accidents.
- (ii) You can avoid dangerous situation and stay safe.
- (iii) Following safety rules you can not only protect yourself but also their travellers.
- (iv) In some cases following safety rules can save your time and money. For example, by packing light and not carrying prohibited items, you can avoid stress or extra fees.

b. What is the meaning of the following;

'Don't ever try to beat the train'.

'Look out for traffic because traffic will not look for you.'

Ans: "Don't ever try to beat the train, 'look out for traffic because traffic will not look for you". These lines mean that some people try to beat the train in speed-trains run very fast. If any one try to run as fast as trains, it can cause accident and may lose some life.

We all must be careful on roads must see on both sides of roads while crossing the roads. Because the traffic won't stop for public when its in high speed. Public must look out for traffic.

c. Safety rule number 1 and 2 for both posters are almost similar instructions. Can you change and suggest the suitable instructions that can be used for both?

Ans: Double check and pay attention to your surroundings while you are on road.

d. Compare the two posters. Which among the two posters do you think has given more details on safety while traveling?

Ans: Both posters have safety rules-one for the bus riding and other is for the rail travelling. Poster 2 suits for both travels it is described in detail.

Use of Language

When suggesting or advising:

When someone wants to recommend or suggest you use the modal verb should.

Examples

- You should try travelling on the new airline. It offers a comfortable travel.
- The old man should avoid travelling in a rickshaw. It is difficult for him to sit in it

When giving ? command:

On the other hand, when someone wants to command someone, they use the modal verbs must, have to, or need to.

Example

- You must catch the 80 clock bus to reach Islamabad on time.

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- You need to be here before 10:00 in the morning, else you will miss your flight

Obligation or necessity:

Modal verbs can express a necessary action, such as an obligation, duty, or requirement. Likewise, the negative form expresses that an action is not necessary. Use the same modal verbs as with commands: **must**, **have to**, or **need to**.

Example

- We **have to** wait for our train to arrive as it was four hours late.
 - You **don't need to** come if you don't want to.
1. Select the correct modals from the box and complete the passage.
Can, need to, must, don't need, should, will

Ans: You should leave for Quetta tomorrow. The meetings will take place in a local hotel. You must ensure to keep the required papers with you. You also need to give a presentation. You don't need to come back right away. You can stay there for another day to see the city.

2. Find the matching sentences below by drawing a line to connect the sentences. Be careful, 2 speech bubbles do not match. Identify and underline the modals used in the sentences.

Rabia is busy looking at her mobile.

We need to avoid distractions such as texting, loud music or headphones.

Nina and Hamza are crossing the road.

You must look both ways before crossing the road.

People are pushing each other while in line.

You should always stay behind the yellow lines at train station.

Omer keeps off the track.

You should never walk, bike, skateboard or run along the tracks.

Small children are holding hands in the station.

We need to hold hands with small children while at the stations and crossing.

Writing:

Prepare a poster on the safety rules that can be used at home. Particularly inside the kitchen, such as using a pressure cooker, electrical appliances, stove/gas cylinder etc.



Kitchen safety rules.
Use head cover.



Wash hands



Ask adult to handle hot things



Use chopping board for cutting.



Don't turn around when food is being prepared.



Use apron