

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)



Wash kitchen when
cooking is done.

Unit-4

Festivals

(تہوار)

Reading:

1. Look at the pictures. They show traditional festivals and celebrations around the world. Can you identify which celebration festival they represent? The words in the box will help you.

Eid-ul-Fitr, Chinese New Year, Christmas, Diwali, Maslenitsa, Quebec Winter Festival



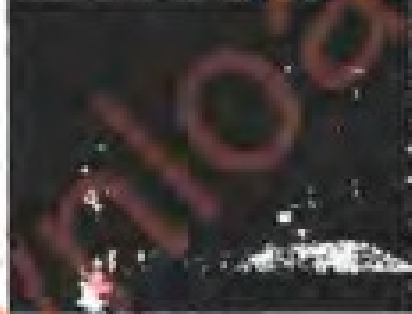
Eid-ul-Fitr



Maslenitsa



Diwali



Christmas



Chinese New Year



Quebec Winter Festival

Skim and scan the text to find out what it is about. Then read in detail to identify similarities and differences and complete the table given at the end of the text.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Regional	علاقائی	Festivals	تہوار
Celebrated	منانا	across	پار
Respectively	بالترتیب	Holy	مقدس
Day light	دن کی روشنی	Fasting	روزہ
Dawn	سحری	Exchanged	تبادلہ کرنا
Graves	قبریں	Relatives	رشتہ دار
Celebrate	منانا	Outdoor	بیرونی
Ceremonies	تقریبات	Commemorate	یادگاری
Devotion	عقیدت	Readiness	تیار
Scarifies	ترہانی	Remembrance	یاد
Spring	بہار	Lantern Festivals	لاٹین کی تقریبات
Hang	لٹکانا	World festivals	دنیا کے تہوار
Temples	مندر	Numerous	متعدد
Major	اہم	Christ mass	(عیسائیوں کا تہوار) کرسمس
Traditions	روایات	Detainers	فراہم کرنا
Presents	تحائف	Include	شامل کرنا
Carols	گیت	Beloved	پیارے
Customs	رسم	Decorating	سجانا
Strings of light	روشنی کی لڑیاں	Ornaments	زیورے
Worn	پہنا	Symbol	نشان
Drift	بھاڑ		

Eid:

Muslims across the world celebrate two Eids respectively known as Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha.

عید

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دنیا بھر کے مسلمان بالترتیب دو عیدیں مناتے ہیں۔ جنہیں عید الفطر اور عید الاضحیٰ کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔

Eid-ul-Fitr is a festival that marks the end of Ramadan, the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. During the holy month of Ramadan, Muslims do not eat or drink anything during daylight hours. Eid-ul-Fitr, therefore, celebrates the end of a month of fasting. Its name means "Festival of Breaking Fast" in Arabic.

عید الفطر ایک ایسا تہوار ہے جو اسلامی کیلنڈر کے نویں مہینے رمضان کے اختتام پر منایا جاتا ہے۔ رمضان کے مقدس مہینے کے دوران مسلمان دن کی روشنی کے اوقات میں کچھ نہیں کھاتے اور پیتے ہیں۔ عید الفطر اس لیے روزے کے ایک مہینے کے اختتام پر منائی جاتی ہے۔ اس کے نام کا مطلب ہے۔ عربی میں روزہ توڑنے کا تہوار۔

Muslims begin the festival by praying together at dawn on the first day. Later, families gather to enjoy special meals and sweets. Children wear new clothes and gifts are exchanged. People also visit the graves of their relatives. Some cities hold elaborate outdoor ceremonies. Eid-ul-Adha is an important festival in Islam. It is held each year to commemorate Hazrat Ibrahim's devotion to Allah (سبحان وتعالیٰ) and his readiness to sacrifice his son, Hazrat Ismail (علیہ السلام).

مسلمان پہلے دن فجر کے وقت اکٹھے نماز ادا کر کے تہوار کا آغاز کرتے ہیں۔ بعد میں خاندان خصوصی کھانوں اور مٹھائیوں سے لطف اندوز ہونے کے لیے جمع ہوتے ہیں۔ بچے نئے کپڑے پہنتے ہیں اور تحائف کا تبادلہ ہوتا ہے۔ لوگ اپنے رشتہ داروں کی قبروں پر بھی جاتے ہیں۔ کچھ شہروں میں بیرونی تقریباً کا انعقاد کیا جاتا ہے۔ عید الاضحیٰ اسلام کا ایک اہم تہوار ہے۔ یہ ہر سال حضرت ابراہیم کی اللہ سے عقیدت اور

اپنے بیٹے حضرت اسماعیل کو قربان کرنے کی تیاری کی یاد میں منایا جاتا ہے۔

The name Eid-ul-Adha means "Festival of Sacrifice" in Arabic.

عید الاضحیٰ کے نام کا مطلب عربی میں قربانی کا تہوار ہے۔

It is a time for prayer, visiting with friends and family, and giving gifts. Many families also sacrifice an animal in remembrance of Hazrat Ibrahim's (علیہ السلام) sacrifice. Then they divide the meat among family members, friends, neighbours, and the poor.

یہ عبادت، دوستوں اور خاندان کے ساتھ ملنے اور تحائف دینے کا وقت ہے۔ بہت سے خاندان حضرت ابراہیم کی قربانی کی یاد میں ایک جانور کی قربانی بھی کرتے ہیں۔ پھر وہ گوشت کو خاندان کے افراد، دوستوں، پڑوسیوں اور غریبوں میں تقسیم کرتے ہیں۔

Chinese New Year:

Chinese New Year is the most important celebration in the Chinese Calendar. It is also known as the spring festival because it celebrates the start of new life and the season for planting crops. The Chinese new year begins in late January or early February. The 15-day celebration begins with the new moon and lasts until the full moon.

چینی نیا سال:

چائے کا نیا سال چائے کے کیلنڈر میں سب سے اہم جشن ہے۔ اسے موسم بہار کے تہوار کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ نئی زندگی کے آغاز اور فصلیں اگانے کے موسم کا جشن ہے۔ چینی نیا سال جنوری کے آخر یا ضروری کے شروع میں شروع ہوتا ہے۔ 15 روزہ جشن کا آغاز نئے چاند کے ساتھ اور پورے چاند تک رہتا ہے۔

The last event of the 15-day celebration is the Lantern Festival. People often hang

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glowing lanterns in temples or carry them during a night time parade. The dragon dance highlights festival celebrations in many areas. A long, colourful dragon is carried through streets by numerous dancers.

15 روزہ جشن کا آخری واقعہ لائٹن کا تہوار ہے۔ لوگ اکثر مندروں میں چمکتی ہوئی لائٹیں لگاتے ہیں۔ یارات کے وقت پرید کے دوران لے جاتے ہیں۔ ڈریگن ڈانس بہت سے علاقوں میں تہوار کی تقریبات کو نمایاں کرتا ہے۔ ایک لمبا رنگین ڈریگن سڑکوں پر متعدد قاصوں کے ذریعے لے جایا جاتا ہے۔

Christmas:

Christmas is a major religious holiday for Christians. For many people it is no longer only a religious festival but a celebration of happiness. The holiday is officially observed on December 25, but celebrations begin a few weeks earlier and last until the new year. It is one of the most colorful and festive times of the year.

کرسمس:

کرسمس عیسائیوں کے لیے ایک اہم مذہبی تہوار ہے۔ بہت سے لوگوں کے لیے یہ اب صرف ایک مذہبی تہوار نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ خوشی کا جشن ہے۔ چھٹی سرکاری طور پر 25 دسمبر کو منائی جاتی ہے۔ لیکن تقریبات چند ہفتے پہلے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔ اور نئے سال تک جاری رہتی ہیں۔ یہ سال کے سب سے زیادہ رنگین اور تہوار کے اوقات میں سے ایک ہے۔ There are many traditions that go along with the Christmas holidays. One common Christmas tradition is giving presents, which are given by Santa Claus. Children leave out cookies or other treats for him to eat as he delivers presents. Other traditions include the sending of cards to family and friends, parties with

good food and the singing of carols and other songs. One of the beloved customs of the holiday is decorating a Christmas tree with strings of lights and ornaments.

کرسمس کی تعطیلات کے ساتھ ساتھ بہت سی روایات ہیں، کرسمس کی ایک عام روایت تحائف دینا ہے جو ساتا کلاز دیتے ہیں۔ جب وہ تحائف پیش کرتا ہے تو بچے اس کے کھانے کے لیے کوکسز یا دیگر چیزیں چھوڑ دیتے ہیں۔ دیگر روایات میں کانڈان اور دوستوں کو کارڈ بھیجنا، اچھے کھانے کے ساتھ پارٹیاں اور کہروں اور دیگر گانے گانا شامل ہیں۔ چھٹی کے پیارے رواجوں میں سے ایک کرسمس کے درخت کو روشنیوں اور زیورات کے تاروں سے سجانا ہے۔

Diwali:

Diwali is the 'Festivals of Lights' which marks the start of the Hindu New Year. It is an important event in India and people living outside India and across the world celebrate it. The festival takes place at the end of October or the beginning of November and lasts for five days.

دیوالی:

دیوالی روشنیوں کا تہوار ہے جو ہندوؤں کے نئے سال کے آغاز کی علامت ہے۔ یہ ہندوستان میں ایک اہم واقعہ ہے۔ ہندوستان اور دنیا بھر میں رہنے والے لوگ اسے مناتے ہیں۔ یہ تہوار اکتوبر کے آخر یا نومبر کے شروع میں ہوتا اور پانچ دن تک رہتا ہے۔

People often visit friends and family during Diwali. They give each other gifts and eat their favourite foods, especially sweets. New clothes are worn as a symbol of the new year. Small lamps filled with oil light up houses and temples during this time. Some lamps are set out to drift in rivers and streams. People set off fireworks and firecrackers as well. Houses and temples are brightly decorated, and religious ceremonies are held.

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لوگ اکثر دوستوں اور خاندان والوں سے دیوالی میں ملتے ہیں۔ وہ ایک دوسرے کو تحائف دیتے ہیں۔ اور اپنے پسندیدہ کھانے خصوصاً مٹھائیاں کھاتے ہیں۔ نئے کپڑے نئے سال کی علامت کے طور پر پہنے جاتے ہیں۔ اس دوران تیل سے بھرے چھوٹے یپ گھروں اور مندروں کو روشن کرتے ہیں۔ کچھ چراغ دریاؤں اور ندیوں میں بہائے جاتے ہیں۔ لوگ ہٹانے اور پھلچڑیاں چلاتے ہیں۔ گھروں اور مندروں کو چمکدار طریقوں سے سجایا جاتا ہے۔ اور مذہبی تقریبات منعقد کی جاتی ہیں۔

Vocabulary:

1. Pronounce each of the given words and try to use them in complex sentences.

celebration	fireworks	decoration	symbolise	lantern
festival	dance	prayers	carols	ornaments
firecrackers	ceremonies			

Words	Sentences
Celebration	Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitar after the month of Ramadan.
Fire works	People set off fire works and firecracker on Diwali.
Decoration	Christians decorate Christmas tree with strings of lights and ornaments.
Symbolise	Countries festivals symbolize their country.
Lantern	In older times lanterns are used for lighting.
Festival	Eid-ul-Azha means the "festival of sacrifice."
Dance	The dragon dance is the main part of Chinese new year festival.
Prayers	Muslims offer five times prayers a day.
Carols	Christians sing their favourite carols while

	decorating the tree.
Ornaments	In every festival women use beautiful ornaments.
Firecrackers	Hindus set off firecrackers on the festival of Diwali.
Ceremony	My brother wedding ceremony is going to hold in a marriage Hall.

Comprehension:

Answer the questions:

(a) Why do Muslims not eat or drink anything during the month of Ramadan?

Ans: During the month of Ramadan, Muslim do not eat or drink anything during day light hours. Fasting is for Allah and fasting bring closer to Allah it is a spiritual discipline.

(b) Why is Eid-ul-Adha known as the 'Festival of Sacrifice'?

Ans: Eid-ul-Adha is known as the 'Festival of sacrifice' because Hazrat Ibrahim (As) Sacrificed his beloved son Hazrat Ismail (As) and Allah replaced Hazrat Ismail (As) to a Sheep Eid-ul-Adha is in remembrance of Hazrat Ibrahim (As) sacrifice.

(c) How do Chinese people celebrate their new year? Explain in detail.

Ans: Chinese New Year known as the spring festival. People often hang glowing lanterns in temples or carry them during a night time parade. The dragon dance highlights festival celebrations in many areas. A long colourful dragon is carried through streets by numerous dancers.

(d) State some of the popular traditions of Christmas.

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Ans: Some of the popular traditions of Christmas are:

- 1) Giving presents, which are given by Santa clause.
- 2) Children leave out cookies or other treats for him.
- 3) Sending cards to families and friends.
- 4) Parties are held.
- 5) Songs and carols are sung.
- 6) Decorating Christmas tree with strings of lights and ornaments.

(e) How do Hindus celebrate their new year?

Ans: Diwali is Hindu's new year festival. People often visit friends and families they give each other gifts and eat their favourite foods. New clothes are worn-tog small lamps filled with oil light up houses and temples. People set off firecrackers and religious ceremonies are held.

(f) What do all festivals teach us?

Ans: All festivals teach us to live together and share happiness by sharing gifts and food especially sweets. Festivals also teach us that all nation is united in the time of happiness and sorrow.

(g) Read the passage and complete the table about each of the festivals.

Ans:

Festival (who celebrates it, community/country)	When is it celebrated?	For how long do the festivities last?	Important features of the festival
Eid-ul-Fitar	After Ramadan	3 days	Embrace each other, new clothes
Eid-ul-Adha	10 days of Zil Haj	3 days	Fitra is given.
Christmas	25 December	6 days	Decorating
Diwali	and of Oct and with da	5 days	Small lamps and wire

			works set up tree-giving gifts. Small lamps and fire works are set up.
Chinese New Year	Late January and early February	15 days	Intern festival dragon dance.

Use of Language:

Conjunctions:

Conjunctions are sometimes used to connect one clause to another clause, for example because, although, whereas, however, etc.

Because: for giving reasons or we can say, 'Because is used to show/give reason'. It is followed by a complete sentence with its own subject and verb.

- I'd like to go to Kashmir because it is called Heaven on Earth.
- The girl ran because she was afraid of the dogs.

Although: For unexpected or different information or we can say/Although is used for introducing a statement that makes the main statement in a sentence seem.

- Although it rained all day, we enjoyed the party very much.
- He failed in the exam although he studied very hard.
- They didn't go to the party although they were invited.

Whereas: It links two ideas that contrast with each other.

- Fish meat is white, whereas that of a goat meat is red.
- My Uncle is wealthy whereas we are poor.
- I am studying law, whereas my siblings are all doctors.

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1. Read the following paragraphs and underline the conjunctions.

- Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr to mark the end of Ramadan whereas Eid-ul-Adha is celebrated after Hajj. People sacrifice an animal because of the sacrifice of Hāzrat Ibrahim.
- People of all religions celebrate their New Year at different times because they have different religious calendars.
- Although, the new year starts in January, Chinese people celebrate their New Year in February whereas Hinds celebrate their new year at the end of October or in the beginning of November

Writing:

Write a dialogue between two friends about your favourite festival. Describe the festivities and also talk about why you like this festival. Try to use adverbs in your writing, for example hopefully, cheerfully, sternly, happily, etc.

Rules of writing a dialogue:

- A dialogue is always written in direct speech. Direct speech comprises phrases and sentences spoken by someone. They should always be written in speech marks.
- If a person has made a statement, then a comma comes before the speech marks in direct speech.
- Speech marks (" ") or inverted commas are used to indicate the beginning and end of direct speech.

Dialogue about your favourite festival.

Ahmad: Hello Rahim

Rahim: Hello Ahmad, how are you.

Ahmad: I'm fine. What about you.

Rahim: I'm good, I am leaving for my village to grandpa's house for Eid this evening.

Ahmad: Good I am staying home-, some relatives are coming to celebrate Eid at my house.

Rahim: I'm so excited, I love to visit my grandparents.

Ahmad: Eid is the festival, are all celebrate happily.

Rahim: Yes, I like festivals. They are so, colourful and full off enjoyment.

Ahmad: You are right. Every country have their festivals like Christmas, Diwali, Chinese year.

Whats your favourite festival?

Rahim: My favourite festival is "Eid-ul-Fitar". It comes after Ramadan. After fasting the whole month of Ramadan Eid-ul-Fitar brings us so much excitement and happiness.

Ahmad: How are you going to celebrate Eid?

Rahim: We will reach to grandfather at Chaand Raat. My sister with her couison will have mehendi-and I with my couisons will go out to meet other friends and next day, after Eid Nimaz. I will eat sweet dishes and get my Eidi.

Ahmad: That's great-hopefully next Eid, I will celebrate at my village with my grand parents.

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Rahim: That's good to know. It must go home to help my father and mother to pack the luggage.

I'm so cheerful and excited to go there.

Ahmad: Al right, my mother strictly ordered me to reach home early because we are going to uncle's house for Iftar party.

Rahim: See you

Ahmad: Bye.

Listening:

In pairs, discuss the given questions about festivals.

1. Why do you celebrate festivals?

Ans: We celebrate festivals to share joy and happiness.

2. What do festivals teach us?

Ans: Festivals teach us to exchange gifts.

To friends and relations even poor people. It teaches us to humanity and equality among all.

3. How do people celebrate festivals and what significant values can you learn from them?

Ans: People greet relatives-ear new clothes, eat dishes, visit family & friends-the whole year people wait for the festivals to feel the joy.

4. What are some of the important features of the festivals?

Ans: We light our houses, mosques, important buildings-and go outside the houses for celebration.

5. How do festivals teach us to love and share?

Ans: Festivals teach us to share love, eidi, Fitrana, meat, and sweets.

Listen to the audio about Chinese New Year and complete the given activities

Chinese New Year is the most important of the Chinese holidays. Many people who live outside China call it the Lunar New Year. People celebrate this holiday all across the world. Chinese New Year's Day begins on the first day of the first lunar month in the Chinese calendar. It ends on the 15th day. This day is called the Lantern Festival and is another time to celebrate and have a party. Chinese New Year's Day changes every year because of the Chinese zodiac. The exact day depends on if it is the year of the dragon, rat, horse, dog, etc. It is always some time between January the 21st and February the 20th. The Chinese are not in agreement which year it is. This year is one of three possibilities-depending on which scholar you believe.

The first day of the Chinese New Year is when Chinese people welcome the different gods to their homes. There are many superstitions on this day. Many people believe that not eating meat will bring them a long life. Others believe it is bad luck to light fires so many people cook the day before. Other bad luck things to do on New Year's Day is getting a haircut, sweeping the floor and buying books. The most important thing to do on this day is to visit your family. Children like this day because they get money from their older relatives. It is a very festive time. People hang red lanterns from their houses and cook all kinds of traditional food. It is also very noisy as people let off firecrackers and fireworks in the street to celebrate.

Vocabulary:

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1. Rewrite the jumbled up words in the given sentences.

- The most ntaiortmp of the Chinese holidays (important)
- People tcarelebe this holiday across the world (celebrate)

- This day is called the Lantern tvsileaF (festival)
- The Chinese are not in emngaeert which year it is (agreement)
- People let off firecrackers and rsiwkreof (firework)

2. Match the following phrases from the passage

Chinese New Year is the most important	year of dragon, rat...
It is the first day of	will bring them a long life
The exact day depends on if it is the	people cook the day before
Chinese people welcome the different	firecrackers and fireworks
People believe that not eating meat	lanterns from their homes
It is bad luck to light fires so many	of the Chinese holidays
People hang red	the first lunar month
It is also very noisy as people let off	gods to their homes

3. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

The first day of Chinese New Year is when Chinese people welcome the different gods to their homes. There are many superstitions on this day. Many people believe that not eating meat will bring them a long life. Others believe it is bad luck to light fires so many people cook the day before. Other bad luck things to do on New Year's Day is getting a haircut sweeping the floor and buying books. The important thing to do on this day is to visit your family. Children like this day because they get money their older relatives. It is a very festive time. People hang red lanterns from houses and cook all kinds of traditional food. It is also very noisy as people let off firecrackers and fireworks in the street to celebrate.

Lets talk:

Work in pairs. You are going to give a short talk on an interesting festival or celebration hat you have heard or read about. The following points will help you plan your research better.

Decide on your topic ⇒ Do your research

Draft a short talk ⇒ Edit your talk

Do your presentation in pairs

Design your talk around these questions.

- What is the festival or celebration?

Ans: Festival is a religions day of celebration.

- Where does it take place?

Ans: Festivals take place in the country. But the people of one religion or community celebrate it wheather they are in any cornor of the world.

- When does it take place?

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Ans: Festivals are celebrated in a day or time of the year. People have holidays on that day.

What do people do during the festival or celebration?

Ans: People buy new clothes, cook food visit relatives, give gifts. People happily enjoy the festival days.



The people of rural areas of Punjab are celebrating the harvesting season in a local village festival called "Chanan Pir" in Yazman Mandi, South Punjab, Multan, Pakistan.

Reading:

Regional Festivals of Pakistan

پاکستان کے علاقائی تہوار

Skim and scan the information provided about each of the regional festivals of Pakistan. In pairs, identify the common features of all festivals and discuss them with your partner.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Really	واقعی	Essence	اساس
Culture	سفر	Almost	تقریباً
Occasion	موقع	Pertain	متعلقہ
Phenomenal	غیر معمولی	Held	منعقد ہونا
Distinctive	خصوص	Feature	خصوصیات
Organised	منظم	Activate	چالو کرنا
Aspects	پہلو	horse and cattle show	میلہ مویشیاں

Representing	نمائندگی کرنا	Display	دکھانا
Events	تقریبات	Amazing	حیرت انگیز
Tribes	قبیلے	Traditional	روایتی
Tournament	کھیلوں کا مقابلہ	Folk music	لوگ راگ (لوگ گیت)
Widely	وسیع	Enthusiasm	جوش
Spot light	روشنیاں	Zeal	جوش
Blend	ملاوٹ	Multiple	متعدد
Promote	فروغ دینا	Solidarity	یکجہتی
Organises	منظم	Aim	مقصد
Artists	اداکار	Craftman	کارگر
District	ضلع	Previously	پہلے (پرانے)
Unique	منفرد	Significance	اہمیت
Potential	استعداد	Empower	طاقتیار
Brother hood	بھائی چارہ	Compassion	ہمدردی
Vibrant	متحرک	Soulful music	روح پرور گیت
Impression	بث	Contributes	شراکت
Fact	حقیقت	Regardless	قطع نظر
Security	حفاظت	Delicious	مزے دار
Significant	اہمیت	Observed	مشاہدہ کرنا
Various	مختلف	Whirl	چکر لگانا
Chants	نعرہ لگانا	Worship	پوجا کرنا
Harvest	کاشت کرنا	Crops	فصلیں
Barley	جو	Wheat	گندم
Cheese	پنیر	Cornbread	کچی کی روٹی
Buttermilk	کسی (چھاپچ)		

If you really want to know the true essence of Pakistan, you need to attend a festival. Pakistan is a land of festivities. It is very much the culture to celebrate

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festivals on almost every occasion. This may pertain not only to religious or social events, but also seasons play an important role in the lives of the people. Many different phenomenal festivals are held in Pakistan once a year and they are all famous for their distinctive features.

اگر آپ واقعہ پاکستان کے اصل جوہر کو (بٹائے) کو جاننا چاہتے ہیں تو آپ کو ایک تہوار میں شرکت کرنا ہوگی۔ پاکستان تہواروں کی سرزمین ہے۔ تقریباً ہر موقع ہر تہوار منانا ثقافت ہے۔ اس کا تعلق نہ صرف مذہبی یا سماجی تقریبات سے ہو سکتا ہے بلکہ موسم بھی لوگوں کی زندگیوں میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ پاکستان میں سال میں ایک بار بہت سے مختلف غیر معمولی تہوار منعقد کیے جاتے ہیں۔ اور یہ سب اپنی مخصوص خصوصیات کے لیے مشہور ہیں۔

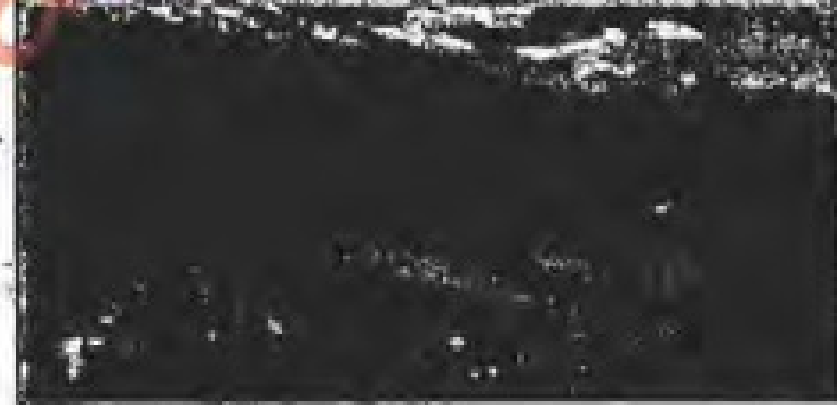
The Spring Festival-To celebrate the advent of spring, two very important events are organised to activate the cultural aspects, Jashn-e-Baharan and horse and cattle show. These shows not only serve the purpose of representing spring but also the unification of culture of our nation. The festival lasts for a month and includes Sufi nights, light shows, poetry evening, flower display and several other events.



بہار کا تہوار:

موسم بہار کی آمد کا جشن منانے کے لیے دو بہت اہم واقعات (تقریبات) منعقد کی جاتی ہیں۔ جشن بہاراں اور میلہ مویشیاں۔ یہ شوز نہ صرف موسم بہار کی نمائندگی کا مقصد پورا کرتے ہیں۔ بلکہ ہماری قوم کی ثقافت کو یکجا کرتے ہیں۔ یہ میلہ ایک ماہ تک جاری رہتا ہے۔ اور اس میں صوفی ناٹ، لائٹ شو، شاعری کی شام، پھولوں کی نمائش اور کئی دیگر تقریبات شامل ہیں۔

The Shandur Polo Festival is an amazing festival celebrated by the tribes of Gilgit and Chitral in the northern areas of Pakistan. The tribes from the regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral meet at the Shandur pass every summer. The festival invites visitors to experience a traditional Polo tournament. The festival also includes folk music, dancing, and a camping village set-up.



شندور پولو تقریب / تہوار:

پاکستان کے شمالی علاقوں میں گلگت اور چترال کے قبائل کی طرف سے منایا جانے والا ایک حیرت انگیز تہوار ہے۔ گلگت بلتستان اور چترال کے علاقوں کے قبائل ہر موسم گرما میں شندور پاس پر ملتے ہیں۔ میلہ مہمانوں کو روایتی پولو ٹورنامنٹ کا تجربہ کرنے کی دعوت دیتا ہے۔ سارے میں لوگ نمونہ سیتی، رقص اور کیمپنگ گاؤں کا سیٹ اپ بھی شامل ہے۔

Sindhi Cultural Day-A popular Sindhi cultural festival, also known as 'Aekta Jo Dihaarro', it is widely celebrated with traditional enthusiasm to spotlight the centuries-old rich culture of Sindh. The day is celebrated all over Sindh on the

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first Sunday of December. On the occasion, people wear the Ajrak, Sindhi Topi and the traditional block printed shawl. Musical programmes and rallies are held in many cities to mark the day with zeal.



سندھی ثقافتی دن:

ایک مقبول سندھی ثقافتی تہوار ہے جسے "ایکنا جودھارو" کے نام سے بھی جانا جاتا ہے۔ یہ سندھ کی صدیوں پرانی امیر ثقافت کو نمایاں کرنے کے لیے روایتی جوش و خروش کے ساتھ منایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ دن دسمبر کے پہلے اتوار کو پورے سندھ میں منایا جاتا ہے۔ اس موقع پر لوگ اجرک، سندھی ٹوپی اور روایتی بلاک پرنٹ شدہ شال پہنتے ہیں۔ اس دن کو جوش و خروش سے منانے کے لیے کئی شہروں میں میوزیکل پروگرام اور ریلیاں نکالی جاتی ہیں۔

The Kashmir Cultural Festival- The culture of Kashmir is a blend of multiple customs. To promote solidarity with Kashmiri people, Lok Virsa organises a festival each year on the 5th of February each year. The day-long festival aims to provide a platform to the Kashmiri artists and craftsmen to show the Kashmiri culture to the world.



کشمیر کلچرل تہوار:

کشمیر کی ثقافت متعدد رسومات کا مجموعہ ہے۔ کشمیریوں کے ساتھ بچپنی کو فروغ دینے کے لیے لوگ ورثہ ہر سال 5 فروری کو ایک میلے کا اہتمام کرتا ہے۔ دن بھر جاری رہنے والے اس میلے کا مقصد کشمیری فنکاروں اور کارکنوں کو کشمیری ثقافت کو دنیا کو دکھانے کے لیے ایک پلیٹ فارم فراہم کرتا ہے۔

The Kalat Festival is named after a district in Balochistan, previously known as Qalat. The festival is celebrated every year in October. It has a unique significance since it presents a much-needed opportunity to gather people from around the world and Pakistan to connect in a peaceful event and explore the hidden treasures of Balochistan and its centuries-old culture.



حلاوت تہوار:

قلات فیئول کا نام بلوچستان کے ایک ضلع کے نام پر رکھا گیا ہے۔ جسے پہلے قلات کہا جاتا تھا۔ یہ تہوار ہر سال اکتوبر میں منایا جاتا ہے۔ اس کی ایک انوکھی اہمیت ہے کیونکہ یہ دنیا بھر اور پاکستان کے لوگوں کو ایک پُر امن تقریب میں جوڑنے اور بلوچستان کے پوشیدہ خزانوں اور اس کی صدیوں پرانی ثقافت کو تلاش کرنے کے لیے ایک انتہائی ضروری موقع فراہم کرتا ہے۔

The Balochi festival also has the potential to empower the feelings of brotherhood, compassion, and love through vibrant

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colours, soulful music, and other such festivities. Along with leaving a lasting impression the Kalat Festival also contributes highly towards highlighting the fact that every human, regardless of all other factors, wants the same things in life: peace, security, a tune to sing and dance to, and a delicious serving of food.

بلوچی تہوار متحرک رنگوں، روح پرور موسیقی اور اس طرح کے دیگر تہواروں کے ذریعے بھائی چارے، ہمدردی اور محبت کے جذبات کو تقویت دینے کی صلاحیت بھی رکھتا ہے۔ ایک دیرپا اثر چھوڑنے کے ساتھ ساتھ قلات کا تہوار اس حقیقت کو اجاگر کرنے میں بھی اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ کہ ہر انسان دیگر تمام عوامل سے قطع نظر، زندگی میں اس کی یہی چیزیں چاہتا ہے۔ سکیورٹی، گانے اور ناچنے کی دھن اور کھانے کی مزید امداد۔

The Kalash Festivals-Kalashi festivities are well-known all across the world. Three festivals that are more significant are observed in various months of the year. The most significant event, Chilam Joshi, lasts four days in May. The Chitirmas Festival, is held in the winter. The Kalasha tribe celebrates the Choimus festival, which is a colourful whirl of traditional dances, foods, and chants of worship.



کالاش تہوار

کلاشی تہوار پوری دنیا میں جانے جاتے ہیں۔ یہ تین تہوار زیادہ اہم ہیں۔ سال کے مختلف مہینوں میں منائے جاتے ہیں۔ سب سے اہم تقریب چلم جوشی مئی میں چار دنوں تک جاری رہتا ہے۔ چترمالس کا تہوار موسم سرما میں منعقد ہوتا ہے۔ کلاچہ قبیلہ چوکس تہوار مناتا ہے۔ جو کہ رنگا رنگ چکر ہے۔ جو روایتی رقص، کھانوں اور عبادت کے نعروں کا ہے۔

In August people celebrate the Kalash Uchal Festival when they harvest their crops. Singing, dancing, and thanking nature for providing them with the barley and wheat harvest season are the main highlights of the festival. For the Uchal festival, special dishes such as cheese, buttermilk, and cornbread are made.

اگست میں لوگ کلاش اچل کا تہوار مناتے ہیں۔ وہ گاتے، ناچتے اور شکر یہ ادا کرتے ہوئے اپنی فصلیں کاٹتے ہیں۔ انھیں جو اور گندم فراہم کرنے کرنے کے لیے قدرت فصل کا موسم اس تہوار کی اہم جھلکیاں ہیں۔ اچل تہوار کے خصوصی کیوان جیسے پنیر۔ چھاچھ اور مکئی کی روٹی بنائے جاتے ہیں۔

Vocabulary:

1. Read these words and identify how many syllables there are in each word.

Words	Syllables
costumes	2
celebration	4

Words	Syllables
traditions	3
ceremony	4

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festival	3	flowers	2
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2. Match the words with their correct meanings.

unification	a collection of valuable things such as gold, silver and jewellery.
unique	the possibility of something happening or being developed or used
tribe	a strong feeling of sympathy for people or animals who are suffering and a desire to help them.
treasures	support by one person or group of people for another because they share feelings, opinions, aims, etc.
potential	A social group in a traditional society consisting of people with the same language, culture, religion, etc., living in a particular area and often having one leader known as a chief
compassion	the act or process of joining people, things, parts of a country, etc. together so that they can form a single unit
solidarity	being the only one of its kind

3. Rewrite these sentences.

(a) Celebrate/occasion/very much/culture/the/to/almost every

Ans: It is very much the culture to celebrate festivals on almost every occasion.

(b) of/blend/customs/Kashmir/The/is/a/culture/multiple/of

Ans: The culture of Kashmir is a blend of multiple customs.

(c) The/from/regions/meets/every/pass/Shandur/the/at/tribes/GilgitBaltistan/Chitral/and/summer/The

Ans: The tribes from the regions of Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral meet at Shandur pass every summer.

(d) Dishes/cheese/For/buttermilk/the/Uchal/special/cornbread/made/are/such/as/festivals

Ans: For the Uchal festival, special dishes such as cheese, buttermilk, and corn bread are made.

Comprehension Questions:

Answer these questions.

(a) What is meant by regional festivals?

Ans: Regional Festivals are very much the culture to celebrate festivals on almost every occasion. This may pertain not only to religious or social events, but also seasons play an important role in the life of any region.

(b) What is so special about the Shandur Polo Festival?

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Ans: Shandur Polo Festival is an amazing festival celebrated by the tribes off Gilgit and Chitral in the morthen areas of Pakistan-tribes meet at the shandur pass every summer. The festival invites visitors to experience a traditional polo tournament. The festival also includes folk music, dancing and a comping village set-up.

(c) Why is the Kashmir festival celebrated?

Ans: To promote solidarity with Kashmiri people, lok virsa organises a festival each year on the 5th of February each year. The day-long festival aims to provide platform to the Kashmiri artists and craftsman to show the Kashmiri culture to the world.

(d) Which three festivals are celebrated in Kalash?

Ans: The three festivals are celebrated in Kalash. They are

(i) Chilam Joshi = Lasts for four days in May.

(ii) The Chitirmas festival = is held in winter.

(iii) Choimus festival = which is a colourful whirl of traditional dances, foods and chants of worship.

(e) The article talks of various regional festivals of Pakistan. Discuss the common features of each festival and how each of them is unique and different from another. Share your thoughts in a paragraph.

Ans: There are various regional festivals celebrated in Pakistan some of the are

(i) The spring festival:

It is also called Jashn-e-Baharan and horse and cattle show. There shows not only server the purpose , of

representing spring but also the unification of culture of our nation. The festival lasts for a month and includes Sufi nights, light shows, poetry evening, flower display and several other events.

(ii) The shandur Polo festival:

It is celebrated in Gilgit and Chitral. The festival is about a traditional polo tournament and also includes folk music, dancing and a camping village set-up.

(iii) Sindhi Cultural Day.

This festival also known as "Aekta Jo Diharro". The day is celebrated all over the Sindh. People wear Ayrak, Sindhi topi and traditional block printed shawl. Musical programs and rallies are held in many areas.

(iv) Kashmir Cultural Festival

Kashmir Culture is a blend of multiple customs. Lok Virsa organises a festival each year on 5th of Feb. On this occasion Kashmiri artists and craftsmen show their talent to the zone.

(v) Kalash festival:

Its also Known as 'Qalat'. Known district in Balochistan.

It is celebrated every year in October. This festival also has the potential to empower the feeling of brother hood, compassion and love through vibrant colours, soulful music, singing dancing and delicious serving food.

(vi) Kalash festivals:

In Kalash valley three festivals are celebrated. Chilam Jashi-it is celebrated in May.

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The Chitirmas festival in winter Chiasmus festival, and Uchal festival, special dishes such as cheese, buttermilk are carb bread are made.

All regional festival give us the message of one brother hood and share the happiness.

Use of Language:

Compound Prepositions:

Sometimes, prepositions contain more than one, two or more words. These are called compound prepositions. Some examples of compound prepositions about, across, along, beyond, besides, outside, because of, as of, next to, apart from, but for, on top of, due to , by means of, on account of, in front of, in comparison with

- The Independence Day celebrations are held in a stadium which is in front of my house.
- Because of the upcoming festival, markets are overcrowded.
- The snow festival was delayed due to the pandemic.
- Apart from regional festivals, people of Pakistan love to celebrate religious festivals.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct compound preposition. You can select the word from the box.

beyond, about, beside, outside, a lot of

The Quebec winter festival is a special occasion. About the beautiful snow sculptures, the carnival offers a lot of attractions. People from outside the Quebec and all over the world join the festivities. The fun and beauty of the festival is beyond imagination.

Writing:

The Pakistani nation celebrates its Independence Day with great enthusiasm and zeal. Write a report on any of the Independence Day celebrations that you have attended. Try to use compound prepositions and simple past tense in your report.

Ans: On August 14, 1947, Pakistan gained independence from British. This day is celebrate every year.

On this day the entire country is decorated with colourful lights and flags . People dressed in green and white colour dress.

The day begin with flag hosting ceremony followed by the national anthem. The president and the Prime Minister addressed the nation and pay tribute to the freedom fighters who fought for the country's independence. Parades are held in Islamabad.

People come together and enjoy traditional food, music and dance. It is the day of national pride and unity and to to remember the sacrifices of our ancestors.

Unit-5

Environmental Education

(ماحولیاتی تعلیم)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
environmental	ماحولیاتی	endangered	خطر
extreme	اچھائی	weather	یوم
condition	حالت	preparing	تیار کرنا
earthquakes	زلزلے	collocation	گرو
continuous	مستل	tense	تند
transitive	مہوری اثری	Intransitive	غیر فعال
formal	رسمی	resilient	قدرد