

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

sea levels and extinction of several species.

I strongly believe that we are as a society, have a collective responsibility to take immediate action to address climate change. We need to reduce greenhouse emissions and transition to dear renewable energy sources. We need to protect our forests and natural ecosystems.

As the Ministry of Enviroment, I urge to you to take urgent action to address climate change. I would like to request to promote sustainable steps of reserve natural resources.

Thank you for considering my concerns.

Yours Sincerely

X.Y.Z.

Unit-6

Literature and Poetry

(ادب اور شاعری)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Youth	نوجوان	Adopting	اپنانا
Self-reliant	خود انحصار	Advocated	دکالت کی
Involves	ملوث	Confidence	اعتماد
Abilities	قابلیت	Tremendous	زبردست
Potential	مستعدی	Achieve	حاصل کرنا
Carpet	قالین	Weep	رونا
Blood	خون	Ease	آسانی
Possess	قبضہ	Splendor	شان
Kingdom	بادشاہی	Bravery	بہادری
Contentment	تامت	Glitter	چمکنے والا

Civilization	تہذیب	Peak	چوٹی
Spirit	روح	Awaken	جاگنا
Destination	منزل	Beyond	دسترس سے باہر
Starry	ستارے	Heavens	آسمان
Despair	ناہوس	Decline	انکار کر دیا
Knowledge	علم	Soul	روح
Hope	امید	Among	درمیان
Confidants	ہامداد	Dwelling	رہائش
Dome	گنبد	Royal	شاہی
Place	محل		

The poem entitled 'To a Young Man' is about how our youth is adopting western culture.

ٹوائے یگ میں (ایک نوجوان کو) کے عنوان کے نظم اس بارے میں ہے کہ ہمارا نوجوان کس طرح مغربی گھاخت کو اپناتا ہے۔

Being a strong, self-reliant person is strongly advocated by Iqbal because it essentially involves belief and confidence in one's abilities. This is what we all are meant to do because we all have tremendous potential to achieve things. With self-confidence and self-respect, there is nothing that we cannot achieve.

اقبال نے ایک مضبوط، خود انحصار شخص ہونے کی بھرپور حمایت کی ہے۔ کیونکہ اس میں بنیادی طور پر کسی کی صلاحیتوں پر یقین اور اعتماد شامل ہوتا ہے۔ یہ وہی ہے جو ہم سب کو کرنا ہے کیونکہ ہم سب چیزوں کو حاصل کرنے کی زبردست صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں۔ خود اعتمادی اور خود اعتمادی کے ساتھ کچھ بھی نہیں ہے۔ جو ہم حاصل نہیں کر سکتے۔

To a Young Man

By Allama Muhammad Iqbal

ایک نوجوان کو

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"علامہ محمد اقبال"

Your sofas are from Europe, your carpets from Iran, My eyes weep blood when I see the youth in such luxury and ease.

تیرے صوفے یورپ کے ہیں۔ تیرے قالین ایران کے ہیں۔ نوجوان کو ایسے عیش و عشرت میں دیکھ کر میری آنکھیں خون روتی ہیں۔

What good is it if you possess the splendor of Khusroe's kingdom,

خسرو کی سلطنت کی رونق ہو تو کیا ہی اچھا ہو۔

If you do not possess the bravery of Ali or the contentment of Sulayman.

اگر تم میں علی کی شجاعت اور سلیمان کی رضائے ہو۔

Do not look for this in the glitter of today's civilization,

اسے آج کی تہذیب کی چمک میں نہ ڈھونڈو۔

You will find this contentment in the peak of Imaan.

یہ اطمینان تمہیں ایمان کی چوٹی میں ملے گا۔

When an eagle's spirit awakens in youth, It sees its destination beyond the starry heavens.

عقاب کی روح جوانی میں جب بیدار ہوتی ہے تو ستاروں بھرے آسمان سے پرے اپنی منزل دیکھتی ہے۔

Despair not, for despair brings about the decline of knowledge and soul:

مایوس نہ ہوں کیونکہ مایوسی علم اور روح کے زوال کا باعث ہے۔

The hope of a believer is among the confidants of God.

مومن کی امید خدا کے بندوں سے ہے۔

Your dwelling is not on the dome of a royal palace,

خیر اٹھکانہ کسی شاہی محل کے گنبد پر نہیں۔

I You are an eagle, make your dwellings on the highest of mountains.

تو عقاب ہے۔ پہاڑوں کی بلندیوں پر اپنا ٹھکانہ بنا۔

Vocabulary:

Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

splendor	the stage of human development and organization that is considered most advanced
contentment	magnificent features or qualities
civilization	the complete loss or absence of hope
awakens	a state of happiness and satisfaction
despair	one to whom secrets are entrusted
confidants	rouse from sleep

Comprehension Questions

Answer these questions.

a) Who is Allama Muhammad Iqbal? Describe his life and works.

Ans: Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) was born in Sialkot. After traditional education in Arabic, Persian

and Urdu he started poetry. Beginning his educational career at Scottish Mission School, he went to acquire M.A in philosophy, before joining trinity college. Later got the degree of Bar-at law.

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He taught philosophy and practice law and also involved in Politics. He gave the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims.

Iqbal wrote both in Urdu and Persian. He wrote many poems and songs to awaken the soul of the Muslims to achieve a free homeland for them. He also wrote about the Islamic faith to develop his individual vision.

His collection of poems are, Asaar-e-Khudi, Rumooz-e-Bekhud, Baange Dara, Baal-e-Jibreel, Javed Nama, Zarb-e-Kaleem etc.

He is our National poet and his poetry still plays an important role in our lives.

b) What is the message of the poem to the youth?

Ans: The message of the poem to the youth is to awaken the youth. Allama Iqbal was attached to the Youth. He was concerned with the youth because of the fact that it is the youth of a country that makes a nation. Iqbal wanted to direct the youth towards good, towards Islam, towards destiny and excellence.

c) To whom is the poem about?

Ans: The poem is about the Youth about their luxury life and guide towards Islam and the glory of Islamic ruler.

d) What do you think are his reasons for writing such a poem?

Ans: The reason for writing this poem is that Allama Iqbal was very concerned with the youth and he wanted them to turn towards the great Islamic ruler's

life's achievements not to the luxurious life.

e) In this poem the youth is compared to an eagle. What values, characteristics and habits do you think we can learn from an eagle? Explain your answer.

Ans: In Allama Muhammad Iqbal's poetry eagle is a remarkable bird. Eagle is known for its strength and keen sight. It is the symbol of freedom and independence.

In the same way youth is a time of great potential. It is a time when one can dream big and pursue their goals.

The comparison to an eagle also implies that youth should strive to rise above to face the challenges of time. They should be bold and fearless just like the eagle-the eagle sharp sight symbolizes the need for young people to have a clear vision and focus on their goals.

Complete the table by writing the scriptable meaning of each line from the poem in the box to it.

1. The given statement from the poem "To a Young Man" is suggesting that having material possessions, such as the splendor of a wealthy kingdom like Khurro, is not enough if you lack other important qualities such as bravery and contentment.
2. It suggests that one should look beyond the surface level and aspects of modern society in order to find what is truly important.
3. The person who is deeply rooted in their faith and follows its principles will find inner peace. They will find joy

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and happiness in the worship of Allah and the practice of Islam.

4. Allama Iqbal is sad to see the life style of youth-sofa and carpets are the sign of luxury life. Our young people are used to the modern life style and they almost have forgotten the ancient Islamic caliphs or rulers. This is bad and unfair.

Tips on How to analyse a Poem

Step 1: Read the poem to your self and then aloud, all the way through, at least twice.

Step 2: Think about the title and how it relates to the poem. Titles often provide important clues about what is at the heart of a poem.

Step 3: Understanding the speaker is at the center of a poem. It may help the piece appear more tangible because the reader is able to imagine a person behind the language.

Step 4: After talking about the speaker, it's important to address the attitude or mood the poem is attempting to convey.

Step 5: Paraphrasing may seem pretty self-explanatory. However, keep in mind this is not about skipping lines or condensing. Instead you should read line-by-line and translate figurative language or unclear phrases into simpler terms that will not get in the way of analyzing the poem later on.

Step 6: It's time to get to the core of what the poem is about by identifying its theme. The theme of a poem relates to a universal truth, issue, or conflict.

Complete the table by writing the suitable meaning of each line from the poem in the box next to it.

Lines from the Poem 'To a Young Man'	Analyse the meaning of the statements (Inference)
What good is it if you possess the splendour of Khusro's kingdom. If you do not possess the bravery of Ali or the contentment of Sulayman?	Be kind, be brave and generous and the world will open its arms to you.
Do not look for this in the glitter of today's civilization;	Things cannot be found in the status of society. It is found in nature.
You will find this contentment in the peak of Imaan.	Internal and spiritual state of mind is much important.
Your sofas are from Europe, your carpets from Iran, My eyes weep blood when I see the youth in such luxury and ease.	The youth is in easy life, young's are lazy in luxury life.

Use of Language;

Hyperbole is a figure of speech and literary device that creates a heightened effect through deliberate exaggeration. Hyperbolic speech is often a boldly overstated or exaggerated claim or statement that adds emphasis without the intention of being literally true. In rhetoric and literature, hyperbole is often used for serious, comic, or ironic effects.

Example:

- My eyes weep blood when I see the youth in such luxury and ease.
- It sees its destination beyond the starry heavens.
- He feels buried under a mountain of work.

1. Write your own hyperbole. Replace the word in the parentheses with a

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hyperbole that exaggerates the intended meaning.

- My cupboard is (messy)
you could get lost in it for days.
- My neighbour is (nice)
My neighbor is the must person, no one else even come close.
- The moon is (bright)
Its like a thousand suns shining in the sky.
- The train is so (slow)
It feed, like we are moving backwards.
- The classroom (hot)
I feel like I'm sitting in the middle of volcano.

2. Add hyperbolic language to complete each sentence. The first one is done for you.

- I'm thirsty
I'm dying of thirst.
- The suitcase is so heavy
It feels like made of iron.
- I am so hungry
I'm dying of hunger.
- The dog is cute
My heart is melting.
- My project is so hard
that I fell like giving up.
- The blanket is thin
It fals like sleeping with a piece of paper.

Writing:

Suppose you are given a chance to write a letter to Allama Muhammad Iqbal in response to his poetry. What would your message be? Write a draft of the letter on the lines below.

Letter to Allama Iqbal

Allama Muhammad Iqbal,

City A.B.C.

14th April 2023

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you today in response to your poetry, which has touched the hearts of all humans, including myself. Your words have the power to inspire and motivate the souls.

Your poetry has been a source of inspiration of people around the world and your message of unity, freedom, and self-realization has awoken the sleeping souls of millions of people. Your words paint a picture of a world that is both beautiful and complex, a world that is full of both hope and despair.

I would like to express my heart felt gratitude for your poetry that touched the hearts and will continue to inspire future generations.

Thank you for your work, your vision, and your commitment to the betterment of humanity.

Yours sincerely

X.Y.Z

Around the World in Eighty Days

(80 دنوں میں دنیا کے گرد چکر)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Around	گرد	Travel	سفر
Published	شائع ہوا	Unflappable	ناقابلِ تسخیر
Accompanied	ساتھ	Emotional	جذباتی
Popular	مشہور	Extraordinary	غیر معمولی
Gentleman	شریف آدمی	Meticulous	مختص
Inchanging	غیر تبدیل شدہ	Habit	عادت
Hire	کرائے پر لینا	Seek	تلاش کرنا

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Tranquil life	پُر سکون زندگی	Theoretically	نظریاتی طور پر
Get	شرط	Wager	شرط لگانا
Huge sum	بڑی رقم	Confuse	الٹھن
Departure	رواگی	Resembling	مشابہت
Robbed	لوٹ لیا	Sudden	اجانک
Exit	باہر نکلیں	Detective	جاسوس
Steamer	سٹیمر (جہاز) سے چلنے والی (مشتی)	Arrest	گرفتار
Resume	دوبارہ شروع کریں	Purchase	خریدنا
Encounter	سامنا	Immolation	جلا دہنی
Suttee	(شوہر نے) کمرے پر بھڑکی گو شوہر کے ساتھ ہی جلاتا) پتی	Funeral	(آخری رسومات) جنازہ
Rescue	بچانا	Disguises	بھیس بدلنا
Seizes	قبضہ	Widow	بیوہ
Fleet	عاریضی	Ruse	بھینٹ
Attempt	کوشش کرنا	Rescheduled	دوبارہ شیڈول
Delay	تاخیر سے	Stagger	حیران کن
Jurisdiction	دائرہ کار	Uneventfully	غیر معمولی طور پر
Suspension bridge	لٹکتا پل	Dilapidated	مست حال
Bear	برداشت کرنا	Collapsing	گرنا
Bandits	ڈاکو	Sail-powered	جہاز کی طاقت
Sledge	گاری بھڑیل پر گھوڑے کی دوسے کھینچی جاتی ہے	Assumes	لڑش کیا

Prevents	رکھنا	Apologizes	معذرت خواہ
Clergyman	پادری	Rushes	جلدی
Spare	فالتو۔ غیر ضروری۔ فالتو۔ چھوڑنا		

Reading:

Around the world in eighty days travel adventure novel by French author Jules Verne, published in 1873. The work tells the story of the unflappable Phileas Fogg and his trip around the world in eighty days. He is accompanied by his emotional valet, Passepartout, to win a bet. It was the most popular of Verne's Voyages extraordinary series of novels.

Phileas Fogg, a London gentleman of meticulous and unchanging habits, hires as his valet Jean 'Passepartout', a Frenchman who has had a variety of jobs, including circus performer, but now seeks a tranquil life. After reading in The Daily Telegraph that a new railroad in India has made it theoretically possible to travel around the world in 80 days, Mr. Fogg bets his fellow members at the Reform Club that he will make that journey in 80 days or less; the wager is for the huge sum of £20,000 (half his fortune). Leaving that night, Fogg and a confused Passepartout board a train bound for Dover and Calais to begin their journey.

فلیس فوگ، لندن کا ایک شریف آدمی جو عجیبہ اور غیر متبدل شدہ عادات کا حامل ہے۔ ایک لڑائے کا آدمی جین پاسپارٹوٹ آکٹ کی خدمات حاصل کرتا ہے۔ جس کے پاس سرکس کے اداکار سمیت مختلف قسم کی طرز ہیں لیکن اب وہ ایک پُر سکون زندگی کی تلاش میں ہے روزانہ کی

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ٹیلی گراف میں یہ پڑھنے کے بعد کہ ہندوستان میں ایک نئی ریل روڈ نے نظریاتی طور پر 80 دنوں میں پوری دنیا کا سفر کرنا ممکن بنا دیا ہے۔ مسٹر فوگ نے ریفارم کلب میں اپنے ساتھی ممبران کو شرط لگائی کہ وہ یہ سفر 80 دن یا اس سے کم میں طے کریں گے۔ 20 ہزار پاؤنڈ کی (اس کی نصف دولت) بھاری رقم کے لیے ہے۔ اس رات کو چھوڑ کر فوگ اور ایک الجھن میں پڑی پاسپارٹ آؤٹ ڈور اور کیلیس کے لیے ایسا سفر شروع کرنے والی ٹرین میں سوار ہوئے۔

Shortly before Fogg's departure, someone resembling him had robbed a bank, and Fogg's sudden exit leads Scotland Yard to believe that he was the bank robber. Accordingly, a detective, Mr. Fix, is sent to Suez, in British-ruled Egypt, to await the steamer Mongolia, on which Fogg and Passepartout are traveling. Fix befriends Passepartout, and, after learning that they will take the steamer to Bombay, he buys a ticket and joins them. The Mongolia reaches Bombay before the arrival of an arrest warrant.

فوگ کے جانے سے کچھ دیر پہلے اس سے مشابہ شخص نے ایک بینک لوٹ لیا تھا۔ اور فوگ کے اچانک باہر نکلنے سے اسکا ڈائینڈ یارڈ کو یقین ہو گیا کہ بینک ڈاکو تھا۔ اس کے مطابق ایک جاسوس مسٹر فیکس، کو برطانوی حکومت والے مصر میں سویز بھیجا جاتا ہے۔ اس سٹیئر منگولیا کا انتظار کرنے کے لیے جس پر فوگ اور پاسپارٹ آؤٹ سڑ کر رہے ہیں۔ پاسپارٹ آؤٹ سے دوستی کریں اور یہ جاننے کے بعد کہ وہ اسٹیئر کو بھیجی نے جاکیں گے۔ وہ ایک ٹکٹ خریدتا ہے، اور ان کے ساتھ شامل ہو جاتا ہے۔

The train travels through India until stopping at the village of Kholby, where Fogg learns that, contrary to what was

reported in the British press, the railroad is 50 miles (81 km) short of completion, and passengers are required to find their own way to Allahabad to resume the train trip.

ٹرین کھولبی گاؤں میں رکنے تک ہندوستان میں سفر کرتی ہے۔ جہاں فوگ کو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ برطانوی پریس میں جو اطلاع دی گئی تھی۔ اس کے برعکس ریل روڈ ہے۔ 50 میل (81 کلومیٹر) مکمل ہونے میں کم ہے اور مسافروں کو دوبارہ شروع کرنے کے لیے الہ آباد جانے کے لیے اپنا راستہ خود تلاش کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

Fogg purchases an elephant and hires a Parsi man as elephant driver and guide. The elephant-borne party later encounters a group of people preparing for an act of suttee-the immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre. Fogg decides that they must rescue the young widow. Passepartout disguises himself as the body of the late rajah, and, as soon as the pyre is lit/he springs up and seizes the widow. The party then flees before the ruse is discovered. They reach the railroacrstation in Allahabad and continue on their journey. Accompanied by the widow, Aouda, they board a steamer bound for Hong Kong. In Hong Kong Passepartout attempts to secure cabins on a boat to Yokohama and learns that its departure has been rescheduled for that evening. Desperate to keep Fogg in Hong Kong until the warrant arrives, Mr. Fix tells Passepartout why he is following Fogg and offers to pay him to help delay Fogg's departure. When Passepartout refuses.

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فوک ایک ہاتھی خریدتا ہے اور ایک پارسی آدمی کو ہاتھی خریدتا ہے اور ایک پارسی آدمی کو ہاتھی ڈرائیور اور گائیڈ کے طور پر رکھ لیتا ہے۔ ہاتھی ہے پیدا ہونے والی پارٹی کے بعد میں لوگوں کے ایک گروپ سے سامنا ہوتا ہے۔ جو سٹی کے ایک عمل کی تیاری کر رہے تھے۔ ایک بیوہ کو اس کے شوہر کی آخری رسومات پر چلاتا تھا۔ فوک نے فیصلہ کیا کہ اس جوان بیوہ کو بچانا ہو گا۔ پاسپارٹ آف اپنے آپ کو مرحوم راجہ کی لاش کا روپ دھارتا ہے اور جسے چکارو شن ہوتی ہے وہ اٹھتا ہے اور بیوہ کو پکڑ لیتا ہے۔ اس سے پہلے کہ پارٹی کو اس بات کا پتا چلتے سے پہلے ہی فرار ہو جاتا ہے۔ وہ الہ آباد کے ریلوے سٹیشن پر پہنچتے ہیں اور اپنے سفر کو جاری رکھتے ہیں۔ بیوہ آلودہا کی طرف سے وہ ہانگ کانگ جانے والی اسٹیمر پر سوار ہوتے ہیں، پو کو ہاجہ کے لیے ایک کشتی اور اسے معلوم ہوا کہ ریس کی روانگی اس شام کے لیے دوبارہ طے کی گئی ہے۔ وارنٹ کے آنے تک فوک کو ہانگ کانگ میں رکھنے کے لیے مسٹر فکس نے پاسپارٹ آڈٹ کو بتایا کہ وہ فوک کی عیرونی کیوں کر رہا ہے۔ اور فوک کی روانگی میں تاخیر میں مدد کے لیے اسے ادائیگی کرنے کی پیشکش کرتا ہے۔ جب پاسپارٹ آڈٹ انکار کرتا ہے۔

Mr. Fix drugs him with medicinal herbs, preventing him from returning to Mr. Fogg. As a result Mr. Fogg misses the steamer. However, he finds another ship that will take them to Shanghai, and he, Aouda, and Mr. Fix set sail. In the meantime, Passepartout manages to stagger onto the ship for Yokohama.

مسٹر فکس اسے دواؤں کی جڑی بوٹیوں سے دوا میں دینے سے مسٹر فوک کے پاس جانے سے روکتا ہے۔ نتیجے کے طور پر مسٹر فوک اسٹیمر سے محروم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ تاہم اسے ایک اور جہاز مل گیا جو انہیں سنگھائی لے

جائے گا اور وہ آلودہ اور مسٹر فکس نے سفر کیا۔ اس دوران پاسپارٹ آڈٹ یو کو ہاما کے لیے جہاز پر لڑکھڑانے کا انتظام کرتا ہے۔

Passepartout arrives in Yokohama with no money and no idea where Mr. Fogg is. He joins a traveling circus, where Fogg, having caught a Yokohama-bound steamer from Shanghai, encounters him just in time for them all including Fix to board the steamer that will take them to San Francisco. As Britain has no jurisdiction in the United States, Mr. Fix is now as eager as the rest of them to get Fogg back to England quickly. The group boards a train bound for New York City.

پاسپارٹ آڈٹ بغیر پیسے کے یو کو ہاما پہنچ گیا اور نہ ہی پتا ہے کہ مسٹر فوک کہاں ہیں۔ وہ ایک سفری سرکس میں شامل ہوتا ہے۔ جہاں فوک نے یو کو ہاما جانے والا اسٹیمر پکڑ لیا۔ جو سنگھائی جا رہا تھا۔ ان سب کے لیے (بشمول فکس) اسٹیمر پر سوار ہونے کے لیے اس کا سامنا کرتا ہے جو انہیں سان فرانسسکو لے جائے گا چونکہ برطانیہ کا ریاست ہائے متحدہ میں کوئی دائرہ اختیار نہیں ہے۔ مسٹر فکس اب اتنا ہی بے تاب ہے جتنا کہ ان کے باقی لوگ حاصل کرنے کے لیے فوک جلدی سے انگلیڈ واچس جانے کے لیے گروپ ٹرین میں سوار ہوتا ہے نیویارک شہر کے لیے۔

The train trip continues more or less uneventfully until it reaches Medicine Bow, Wyoming Territory, where a signal man tells them that the suspension bridge is too dilapidated to bear the weight of a train. However, the engineer believes that it might be possible to safely cross the bridge by going at top speed, and the plan works, with the bridge collapsing as soon as the train reaches the other side. In Nebraska the train was attacked by the

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bandits but Mr. Fogg rides to their rescue with a group of soldiers.

ٹرین کا سفر کم و بیش غیر معمولی طور پر جاری رہتا ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ وہ میڈ سین یو۔ دو سنگ میریٹری تک پہنچ جاتی ہے۔ جہاں ایک سنگل میں اٹھیں بتاتا ہے کہ پھنسن ہل (چلنے والا ہل) اتنا سخت ہے کہ ٹرین کا وزن برداشت نہیں کر سکتا۔ تاہم انجینئر کا خیال ہے کہ تیز رفتاری سے ہل کو محفوظ طریقے سے عبور کرنا ممکن ہو سکتا ہے۔ اور منصوبہ کام کرتا ہے۔ جیسے ہی ٹرین دوسری طرف پہنچتی ہے ہل گر جاتا ہے۔ پھر اس کام میں ٹرین پر ڈاکوؤں نے حملہ کیا لیکن مسٹر فوگ فوجیوں کے ایک گروپ کے ساتھ ان کے بچاؤ کے لیے سوار ہوئے۔

Using a sail-powered sledge, Fogg and the others travel over snow to Omaha, Nebraska, arriving just in time to board a train to Chicago. From there they catch a train to New York City, where they arrive 45 minutes after departure of the ship to England. Fogg finds an empty trading ship whose captain is willing to carry the group of four to Bordeaux, France. After bribing the crew and imprisoning the captain, Fogg assumes control and sets course for Liverpool, England. When a storm prevents the use of sails, the coal supply runs low. Fogg buys the ship from the captain and begins burning its wooden parts. As soon as they arrive in Liverpool, Mr. Fix arrests Fogg. Several hours later, though, Fix learns that another man was responsible for the bank robbery, and he releases Fogg, who orders a special train. However, he arrives in London five minutes too late to win his wager.

سیل سے چلنے والی سلیج کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے فوگ اور دیگر برف کے ادھر سے اوماہا، میریٹری کا سفر کرتے ہیں۔ فوگ کو جاسنے والی ٹرین میں سوار

ہونے کے لیے وقت پر پہنچ جاتے ہیں۔ وہاں سے وہ نیویارک سٹی کے لیے ٹرین پکڑتے ہیں۔ جہاں وہ جہاز کی انگلیٹڈ روانگی کے 45 منٹ بعد پہنچتے ہیں۔ فوگ کو ایک خالی تجارتی جہاز ملا۔ جس کا کپتان 4 بکے گروپ کو سوار کر کے فرانس لے جانے کے لیے تیار ہے۔ حملے کو رشوت دینے اور کپتان کو قید کرنے کے بعد فوگ نے کنزروں سنبھال لیا۔ اور لیورپول انگلیٹڈ کے لیے راستہ طے کر لیا۔ جب طوفان، بادبانوں کے استعمال کو روکتا ہے۔ فوگ کو سیل کی سپلائی کم ہوتی ہے۔ فوگ کپتان سے جہاز خریدتا ہے اور اس کے لکڑی کے پڑے چلانا شروع کر دیتا ہے۔ جیسے ہی وہ لیورپول پہنچتے، مسٹر فیکس نے فوگ کو گرفتار کیا۔ اگرچہ کئی گھنٹوں بعد۔ فیکس کو معلوم ہوا کہ بینک ڈکیتی کا ذمہ دار ایک اور شخص تھا، اور اس نے فوگ کو رہا کر دیا۔ جو ایک خصوصی ٹرین کا آرڈر دیتا ہے۔ تاہم وہ اپنی شرط جیتنے میں پانچ منٹ بہت تاخیر سے لندن پہنچا۔

The following evening Fogg apologizes to Aouda for being unable to provide for her comfort as a result of losing the bet. She in turn proposes marriage to him, and he joyfully agrees. Passepartout is sent to engage a clergyman, and he learns that their journey through the time zones had gained them a day and that they are not too late after all. He rushes back to notify Mr. Fogg, who arrives at the Reform Club with only moments to spare.

اگلی شام فوگ نے شرط ہارنے کے نتیجے میں اپنا سکون فراہم کرنے سے قاصر رہنے پر آڈا سے معذرت کی۔ وہ اسے اسے شادی کی پیشکش کرتی ہے۔ اور وہ خوشی سے راضی ہو جاتا ہے۔ پاسپارٹ آؤٹ کو ایک ہادری سے مشغول کرنے کے لیے بھیجا جاتا ہے اور اسے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ٹائم زون کے درجے ان کے سفر نے انھیں ایک دن حاصل کر لیا تھا اور یہ

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واپس دور ہے۔ جو صرف چند لمحوں کے ساتھ ریفرم کلب پہنچتا ہے۔ | کہ اب بھی دیر نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ وہ مسٹر فوگ کو مطلع کرنے کے لیے

Vocabulary:

1. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

wager	• showing great attention to detail
ruse	• a document issued authorizing the police to make an arrest.
stagger	• an act of betting a sum of money
meticulous	• an invasion or attack
dilapidated	• not worried
unperturbed	• a trick
incursion	• state of disrepair or ruin
warrant	• an unsteady walk or movement

2. Complete the statements below.

- Mr. Fogg bets his fellow members at the Reform Club that he will make that journey in 80 days.
- Mr. Fogg decides that they must rescue the young widow.
- Leaving that night, Fogg and a confused Passepartout board a train bound for Dover and Calais to begin their journey.
- As soon as they arrive in liver pool, Mr. Fix arrests Fogg.

- When a storm prevents the use of sails, the coal supply runs low.
- However, the engineers believes that it might be possible to safely cross the bridge by going at top speed.
- Fogg purchases an elephant and hires a parsi man as elephant driver and guide.
- Passepartout arrives in Yokohama with no money and no idea where Mr. Fogg is.

3. Make new words from the given words by adding the endings given in the brackets and use it in sentence. Make necessary changes in spelling if needed. The first one is done for you.

tranquil	tranquility	The noise broke the tranquility of the afternoon.
responsible	responsibility	This is my responsibility to take care of you.
respectful	respectfully	He respectfully bowed before the king.
empty	emptied	The room emptied rapidly after the lecture.
confuse	confusedly	He stared at me confusedly.
theoretical	theoretically	Theoretically answer the questions.

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sudden	suddenly	She suddenly hit the rock and fell down.
arrive	arrived	He arrived home at six o'clock.
eager	eagerly	My father is eagerly waiting the guests.
warrant	warranty	This machine is under warranty.

Comprehension Questions:

4. Answer these questions.

1. What makes Mr. Phileas Fogg a meticulous man? Cite some examples from the story to support your answer.

Ans: Mr. Fogg is a punctual man. He never wastes time. For example he refuses to waste time sight seeing in the cities he visits during his journey.

Attention to close details. For example ensuring that his luggage is packed and journey is properly planned.

He bets his entire fortune on travelling around the world in 80 days.

Mr. Phileas Fogg meticulous nature is what allows him to succeed in his bet to travel around the world in 80 days.

2. Why did Mr. Fogg make the bet? Why did the other members of the Reform Club agree to the bet?

Ans: Mr. Fogg made the bet to travel around the world in 80 days because he was challenged to do so by the other member of the Reform club, a gentlemen's club in London where he was a member.

3. How did Phileas Fogg finally win the bet?

Ans: Mr. Phileas Fogg finally won the bet by completing his journey around the world in exactly 80 days. He and his loyal servant, Jean Passepartout,

encountered many obstacles along the way, and ultimately succeeded.

4. How did they rescue Aouda from the suttee?

Ans: Aouda was the daughter of a wealthy Indian family, and her husband has died, leaving her in danger of being forced to join her in death on a funeral pyre.

Passepartout disguised himself as the body of the late rajah, and as soon as the pyre is lit, he springs up and seizes the widow.

5. Describe the importance of the following places in the development of the plot and the behaviours of the characters.

(a) Hong Kong: Hong Kong plays an important role in the development of the plot and the behavior of the characters in "Around the world in 80 day." It is where Mr. Fogg and his companions arrive after leaving India, and they encounter Defective Fix who is following them because he believes that Mr. Fogg is a bank robber the time spent in Hong Kong is tense.

(b) Yokohama: Yokohama is where Mr. Fogg and his companions arrive after leaving Hong Kong. They nervously miss their next ship and are forced to wait for the next one. This delay creates a sense of urgency for Mr.

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Fogg as he realizes that he is running out of time to complete his journey.

(c) **India:** India plays a crucial role in the development of the plot and the behavior of the characters in "around the world in 80 days". It is where Mr. Fogg and his companions encounter Aoud, whom they rescue from a forced death on a funeral.

(d) **London:** London is the starting and ending point of Mr. Fogg's journey and it is where the bet to travel around the world in 80 days is made the city represents the Victorian time.

(e) **New York City:** New York city is where Mr. Fogg and his companions arrived after crossing the united states by train. It is where they encounter another obstacle in the form of Detective Fox, who has followed them from London and is still believe that he is a robber.

The city also represents the American frontier spirit and the sense of possibility that was prevalent during that time.

6. **What were some of the mishaps that happened during their trip? Explain the thrilling climax of the novel.**

Ans: During their journey, Mr. Fogg and his companions faced several mishaps and obstacles. Here are some off the notable ones:

1) **Delay in Suez:** Their ship from Bombay to Suez was delayed due to a collision with a floating body, which set them back by one day.

2) **Train delay in India:** The railway line was damaged, causing a delay in their

journey which put them behind the Schedule.

3) **Attack by Indian Robbers:** The attack resulted a loss of time and resources.

4) **Delay in San Francisco:** The group was forced to wait for a train due to a delay caused by a fallen bridge.

5) **Detective Fox Interference:** Detective Fox was following them, which resulted in reversal, missed opportunities for Mr. Fogg to complete his journey on time. The thrilling climax of the novel takes place in London, where Mr. Fogg and his friends arrive just in time to win that bet, but only after facing one last obstacle. Reform club declared Mr. Fogg the winner.

7. **What is the central idea of the story?**

Ans: The central idea of the novel is the human spirit of adventure. The novel follows the journey of Phileas a wealthy Englishman who makes a bet with his fellow club members that he can travel around the world in 80 days. Through out the novel, the writer highlights the power of human determination and the ability of individual, to overcome seemingly countless challenges. He also explore the idea of cultural differences and the importance of bringing in view these differences.

The novel ultimately celebrates the spirit of adventure and the possibility of achieving one's goals through hard work.

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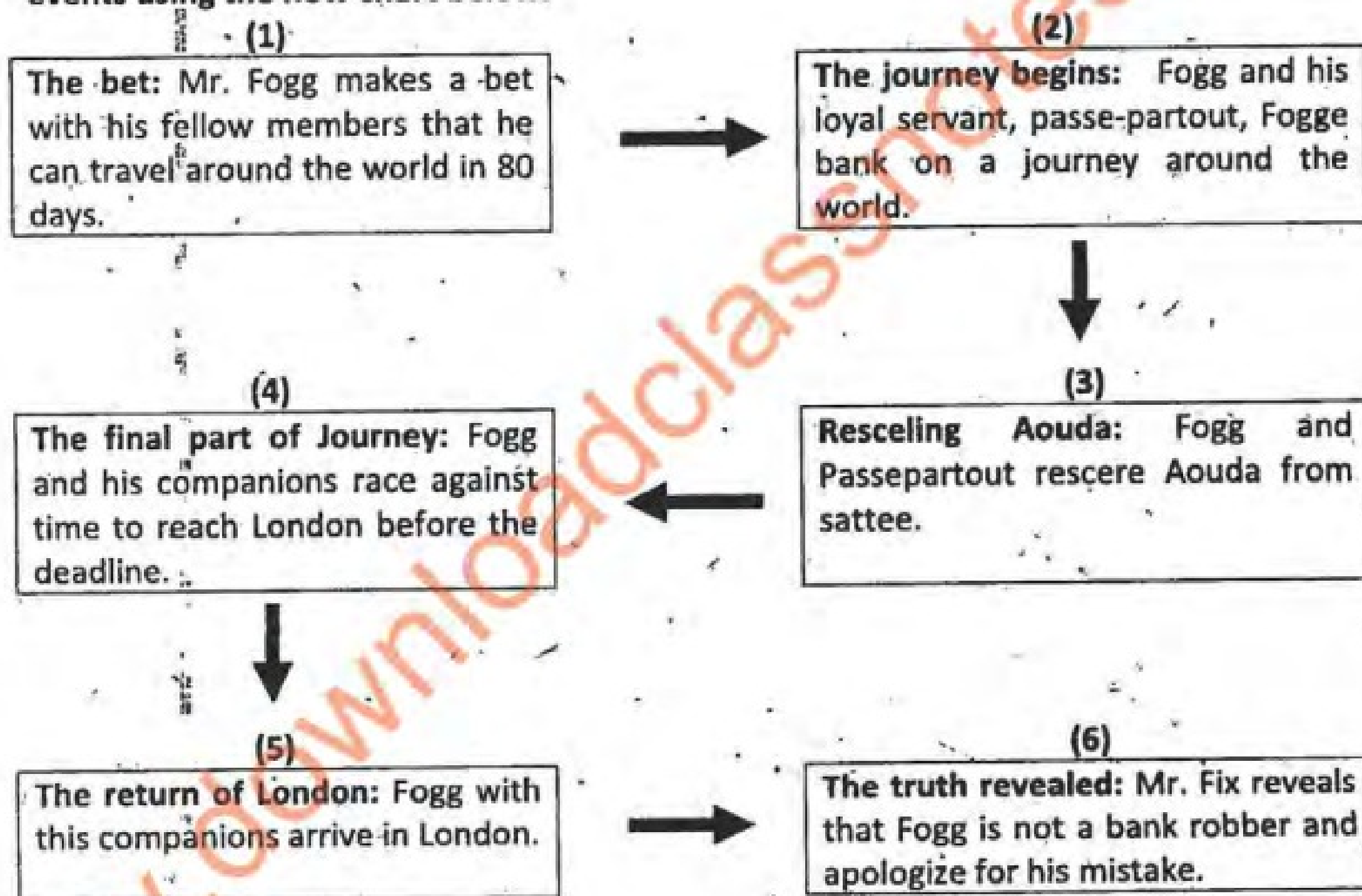
5. Complete the table by highlighting the various traits of the characters in the story.

Ans:

Phileas Fogg	Jean Passepartout	Aouda	Mr. Fix
Main character Calm. Rational, values time willing to help others	loyal, French servant, able to solve problems, sense of humour able to adapt new situations	Young widow, courageous lady, kind, educated problem solving.	Detective-highly suspicious-skilled in his job. Honest at the end apologizer Mr. Fogg.

Sequence of Events:

Work with your classmate and list down the events in the story. Then sequence the events using the flow chart below.



Use of Language:

A conjunction is a word we used to connect words, phrases and clauses.

There are two kinds of conjunctions: coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

Coordinating conjunctions: and, but for, nor, or, so and yet

Subordinating conjunctions: after, although, as, because, before, if, once, since, than, that though, till, until, when, where, whether, while and yet

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1. Join and rewrite the following sentences with appropriate conjunctions.

a. In Nebraska the train was attacked by the bandits, Mr. Fogg rides to their rescue with a group of soldiers.

Ans: In Nebraska the train was attacked by the bandits Mr. Fogg rides to their rescue with a group of soldiers.

b. Someone resembling him had robbed a bank and Fogg's sudden exit leads Scotland Yard to believe that he was the bank robber.

Ans: Someone resembling him had robbed a bank and Fogg's sudden exit leads Scotland Yard to believe that he was the bank robber.

c. Fogg purchases an elephant He hires a Parsi man as elephant driver and guide.

Ans: Fogg purchases an elephant and he hires a Parsi man as elephant driver and guide.

d. Jean Passepartout is a Frenchman who has had a variety of jobs, including circus performer. Now, he seeks a tranquil life.

Ans: Jean Passepartout is a Frenchman who has had variety of jobs, including circus performer but now, he seeks a tranquil life.

e. Fix befriends Passpartout after learning that they will take the steamer to Bombay.

Ans: Fix befriends Passpartout and after learning that they will take the steamer to Bombay.

Writing:

Write a note on any of the following topics.

1. What brings you joy? Describe a place where you felt happiest.

Ans: Beach is a place of relaxation and happiness. I feel joy and happiness when I go to beach. The feel of sand and the sound of waves make me happy.

2. Where's one place that you'd like to visit and now do you imagine your time there?

Ans: Khara Kaba is the place where I love to visit. I imagine my self there praying and praying. I wish to go there.

3. What was your greatest fear, and how did you conquer it?

Ans: My greatest fear is to climb the hill- but I overcome my fear when I went to a hill station and forcefully by my

family I head to climb the hill. It was so exciting.

4. What is something that you would like to change about yourself? How can you change it?

Ans: I like to do one change in me. That is to control my anger. By keeping myself calm I can overcome this habit.

5. If you are granted a wish, what would you wish for and why?

Ans: If I would granted a wish. I wish to give food all the poor people. So that no one would go to sleep with empty stomachs.

6. If you are a superhero, what superpower would you like to have and how would you use it?

Ans: I like to be a powerful and strong person and catch all that criminals.

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The Three Questions

(تین سوالات)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
occurred	واقع ہونا	certain	یقینی
undertake	شرع کرنا	proclaimed	دعویٰ کرنا
reward	انعام	necessary	ضروری
strictly	ختی سے	declane	کی
absorbed	جذب کیا	wise	عقلد
beforehand	پہلے سے	magician	جادوگر
consult	مشورہ کرنا	warriors	جنگجو
warfare	جنگی معاملات	hermit	(جو معاشرے سے الگ تھا زندگی گزارتا ہو) ستولی
quitted	مچوڑیا	dismounted	اترنا
digging	کھودنا	faint	بے ہوش
spade	کدال	attention	توجہ
spat	تھوکتا	recommenced	سفرارش کی
stretched	پھیلاتا	bit	تھوڑا
feebly	لاغر	morning	کراہتا
crouched	جھکا ہوا	gazing	نگاہ ڈالی
intently	جائن بوجھ کر	executed	پھانسی دی گئی
seized	قبضہ کیا	ambush	گھات لگا کر حملہ کرنا
bid	بولنا	slave	غلام
crouching	جھکنا	repented	توبہ

'The-Three' Questions' is a beautiful story by Leo Tolstoy written in 1885. This story is about a king who wants to know the answers to the three questions in search for enlightenment.

تین سوالات لیوناسائی کی 1885ء میں لکھی گئی ایک خوبصورت کہانی ہے۔ یہ کہانی ایک بادشاہ کے بارے میں ہے۔ جو روشن خیالی کی تلاش میں تین سوالوں کے جواب جاننا چاہتا ہے۔

1. When is the best time to do each thing?
ہر کام کرنے کا بہترین وقت کیا ہے؟
2. Who are the most important people to work with?
سب سے اہم لوگ کون ہیں جن کے ساتھ کام کرنا ہے؟
3. What is the most important thing to do at all time?
ہر وقت سب سے اہم چیز کیا ہے؟

It once occurred to a certain king, that if he always knew the right time to begin everything; if he knew who were the right people to listen to, and whom to avoid; and, above all, if he always knew what was the most important thing to do, he would never fail in anything he might undertake. یہ ایک بار ایک خاص بادشاہ کو ہوا کہ وہ اگر ہمیشہ ہر چیز کو شروع کرنے کا صحیح وقت جاننا چاہتا تھا۔ کہ سننے کے لیے صحیح لوگ کون سے ہیں؟ اور کس سے بچتا ہے۔ اور سب سے بڑھ کر وہ ہمیشہ جاننا چاہتا تھا کہ سب سے اہم کام کیا ہے؟ تو وہ کبھی بھی کسی بھی کام میں ناکام نہیں ہوگا۔

This thought having occurred to him, he had it proclaimed throughout his kingdom that he would give a great reward to anyone who would teach him what was the right time for every action, and who were the most necessary people, and how he might know what was the most important thing to do. Many learned men came to the King, but they all answered his questions differently. In reply to the first question, some said that to know the right time for every action, one must draw

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up in advance, a table of days, months and years, and must live strictly according to it.

یہ خیال اس کے ذہن میں آنے کے بعد اس نے اپنی سلطنت میں اعلان کر دیا تھا کہ جو شخص اُسے یہ سکھائے گا کہ وہ سب سے اہم کام ہر عمل کا صحیح وقت تھا اور انتہائی ضروری لوگ کون تھے؟ اور وہ یہ کیسے جان سکتا ہے کہ کیا، کیا ہے؟ اُسے وہ بڑا انعام دے گا۔ بہت سے عالم بادشاہ کے پاس آئے اس کے سوالوں کا الگ الگ جواب دیا۔ پہلے سوال کے جواب میں بعض نے کہا کہ ہر عمل کا صحیح وقت جاننے کے لیے پہلے سے دنوں مہینوں اور سالوں کا جدول تیار کرنا چاہیے اور اس کے مطابق زندگی گزارنی چاہیے۔

Only thus, said they, could everything be done at its proper time. Others declared that it was impossible to decide beforehand the right time for every action; but that, not letting oneself be absorbed in idle pastimes, one should always attend to all that was going on, and then do what was most needful. Others, again, said that however attentive the King might be to what was going on, it was impossible for one man to decide correctly the right time for every action; but that he should have a Council of wise men, who would help him to fix the proper time for everything.

صرف اس طرح انھوں نے کہا کہ سب کچھ اس کے مناسب وقت پر کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ دوسرے نے اعلان کیا کہ ہر عمل کے لیے پہلے سے صحیح وقت کا فیصلہ کرنا ممکن نہیں۔ لیکن یہ کہ اپنے آپ کو بیکار مشاغل میں مشغول نہ ہونے دیتے ہوئے جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے اس پر ہمیشہ توجہ دینی چاہیے۔ اور پھر وہی کریں جو سب سے زیادہ ضروری تھا۔ دوسروں نے پھر کہا کہ بادشاہ، جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے اس پر خواہ کشتی ہی توجہ کیوں نہ ہو ایک آدمی کے لیے ہر عمل کے لیے صحیح میرا فیصلہ کرنا ناممکن ہے۔ لیکن اس کے پاس عقلمندوں کی ایک مجلس ہونی چاہیے جو اسے ٹھیک کرنے میں مدد کرے۔ ہر چیز مناسب وقت پر کرنے کے لیے۔

But then again others said there were some things which could not wait to be laid before a Council, but about which one had at once to decide whether to undertake them or not. But in order to decide that, one must know beforehand what was going to happen. It is only magicians who know that; and, therefore, in order to know the right time for every action, one must consult magicians.

لیکن پھر دوسروں نے کہا کہ کچھ چیزیں ایسی ہیں جو کسی کو نسل کے سامنے رکھے جانے کا انتظار نہیں کرتیں۔ لیکن جن کے بارے میں ایک ہی وقت میں فیصلہ کرنا تھا کہ آیا ان کو شروع کرنا ہے یا نہیں لیکن اس کا فیصلہ کرنے کے لیے پہلے سے جانتا چاہیے کہ کیا ہونے والا ہے۔ یہ صرف جادو گر ہی جانتے ہیں اور اس لیے صحیح وقت جاننے کے لیے ہر عمل کے لیے جادو گروں سے مشورہ کرنا چاہیے۔

Equally many were the answers to the second question. Some said, the people the King; most needed were his councilors; others, the priests; others, the doctors; while some said the warriors were the most necessary.

اتنے ہی دوسرے سوال کے بہت سے جوابات تھے۔ بعض نے کہا بادشاہ کو جن لوگوں کی سب سے زیادہ ضرورت تھی۔ وہ اس کے کونسلر تھے۔ دوسرے پادری دوسروں، ڈاکٹروں جبکہ کچھ نے کہا کہ جنگجو سب سے زیادہ ضروری ہے۔

To the third question, as to what was the most important occupation: some replied that the most important thing in the world was science. Others said it was skill in warfare; and others, again, that it was religious worship.

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تیسرے سوال کے جواب میں کہ سب سے اہم پیشہ کیا ہے؟ کچھ نے جواب دیا کہ دنیا میں سب سے اہم چیز سائنس ہے۔ دوسروں نے جنگ میں مہارت کو کہا۔ اور پھر کچھ نے کہا کہ یہ مذہبی عبادات تھیں۔

All the answers being different, the King agreed with none of them, and gave the reward to none. But still wishing to find the right answers to his questions, he decided to consult a hermit, widely renowned for his wisdom.

تمام جوابات مختلف تھے۔ بادشاہ نے ان میں سے کسی پر اتفاق نہیں کیا۔ اور کسی کو بھی انعام نہیں دیا۔ لیکن پھر بھی اپنے سوالوں کے صحیح جوابات تلاش کرنے کی خواہش رکھتے ہوئے اس نے ایک متقی آجے مشورہ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ جو اپنی حکمت کے لیے بڑے پیمانے پر مشہور تھا۔

The hermit lived in a wood which he never quitted, and he received none but common folk. So the King put on simple clothes; and before reaching the hermit's cell dismounted from his horse, and, leaving his bodyguard behind, went on alone. When the King approached, the hermit was digging the ground in front of his hut. Seeing the King, he greeted him and went on digging. The hermit was frail and weak, and each time he stuck his spade into the ground and turned a little earth, he breathed heavily. The King went up to him and said: "I have come to you, wise hermit, to ask you to answer three questions: How can I learn to do the right thing at the right time? Who are the people I most need, and to whom should I, therefore, pay more attention than to the rest? And, what affairs are the most important, and need my first attention?"

ہر متقی ایک کوٹھڑی میں رہتا تھا۔ جیسے اس نے کبھی نہیں چھوڑا تھا۔ اور اسے عام لوگوں کے سوا کوئی نہیں ملا تھا۔ چنانچہ بادشاہ نے سادہ لباس

زیر تن کیا اور متون کو کوٹھڑی تک پہنچنے سے پہلے اپنے گھوڑے سے اترا اور اپنے محافظ کو پیچھے چھوڑ کر اکیلا چلا گیا۔ جب بادشاہ قریب پہنچا تو متقی (پرہیزگار) اپنی جھونپڑی کے سامنے زمین کھود رہا تھا۔ بادشاہ کو دیکھ کر سلام کیا اور کھدائی جاری رکھی۔ متقی کمزور اور لاغر تھا۔ جب اس نے اپنی کھدائی کو زمین میں پھنسا یا اور تھوڑی سی زمین کا رخ کیا اور زور سے سانس لیا۔ بادشاہ اس کے پاس گیا اور کہا۔ میں آپ کے پاس تین سوالوں کے جواب کے لیے آیا ہوں۔ ہر مٹ۔ صحیح وقت پر صحیح کام کرنا کیسے سیکھ سکتا ہوں۔ کون سے لوگ ہیں جن کی مجھے سب سے زیادہ ضرورت ہے۔ اور کس پر باقی کی نسبت زیادہ توجہ کی ضرورت ہے؟

The hermit listened to the King, but answered nothing. He just spat on his hand and recommenced digging.

ہر مٹ نے بادشاہ کی بات سنی لیکن کوئی جواب نہ دیا۔ اس نے حیرت اپنے ہاتھ پر تھوک دیا اور دوبارہ کھودنا شروع کر دیا۔

"You are tired," said the King, "let me take the spade and work awhile for you." "Thanks!" said the hermit, and, giving the spade to the King, he sat down on the ground. When he had dug two beds, the King stopped and repeated his questions. The hermit again gave no answer, but rose, stretched out his hand for the spade, and said: "Now rest awhile-and let me work a bit." But the King did not give him the spade, and continued to dig. One hour passed, and another. The sun began to sink behind the trees, and the King at last stuck the spade into the ground, and said:

تم تھک گئے ہو۔ کدال مجھے دو، میں آپ کے لیے کچھ دیر کام کرنا ہوں۔ "شکریہ" ہر مٹ نے کہا اور بادشاہ کو کدال دیتے ہوئے زمین پر بیٹھ گیا۔ جب اس نے دو پٹنگ کھود لئے تو بادشاہ رک گیا اور اپنے سوال دہرانے لگا۔ لیکن وہ اٹھا۔ کدال کے لیے اپنے ہاتھ پھیلانے اور کہا۔ اب تھوڑا آرام

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کر۔ اور مجھے کام کرنے دو۔ لیکن بادشاہ نے اسے کدال نہ دی اور کھودنا جاری رکھا۔ ایک گھنٹہ گزرا۔ پھر دوسرا۔ سورج درختوں کے پیچھے ڈوب گیا اور آخر کار بادشاہ نے کدال زمین میں دھنسا کر رکھا۔

"I came to you, wise man, for an answer to my his handkerchief and with a towel the hermit had. But the blood would not stop flowing. So, the King repeatedly removed the bandage soaked with warm blood, and washed and rebandaged the wound. When at last the blood ceased flowing, the man questions. If you can give me none, tell me so, and I will return home." "Here comes someone running," said the hermit, "Let us see who it is?"

میں آپ کے پاس اپنے سوالوں کے جوابات کے لیے آیا تھا۔ عقلمند آدمی۔ اگر آپ مجھے کوئی جواب نہیں دے سکتے تو بتادیں۔ تاکہ میں گھر واپس جا سکوں۔ ہر مٹ نے کہا کوئی دوڑتا ہوا آ رہا ہے۔ چلو دیکھیں کہ یہ کون ہے؟

The King turned around, and saw a bearded man come running out of the wood. The man held his hands pressed against his stomach, and blood was flowing from under them. When he reached the King, he fell fainting on the ground moaning fejhly. The King and the hermit unfastened the man's clothing. There was a large wound in his stomach. The King washed it as best he could, and bandaged it with revived and asked for something to drink.

بادشاہ مڑا اور دیکھا کہ ایک داڑھی والا شخص جنگل سے دوڑتا ہوا آ رہا ہے۔ آدمی نے اپنے ہاتھ سے اپنا پیٹ دبا ہوا تھا۔ اور خون بہہ رہا تھا جب وہ بادشاہ کے پاس پہنچا تو کمزوری سے کہتا ہوا گر کر بے ہوش ہو گیا۔ بادشاہ اور ہر مٹ نے آدمی کے کپڑے کھولے۔ پیٹ پر بہت بڑا زخم تھا۔ بادشاہ نے اچھی طرح سے اسے دھویا اور اسے رو مال اور تولیے سے اچھی

طرح باندھ دیا۔ لیکن خون بہتا نہ رکا۔ پس بادشاہ بار بار زخم صاف کرتا رہا اور ہٹی بدل رہا جو گرم خون سے بھر جاتی تھی اور دھو کر زخم پر دوبارہ ہٹی کر دیتا۔ آخر کار خون بہنا رک گیا۔ آدمی کو ہوش آ گیا اور کچھ پینے کو مانگا۔

The King brought fresh water and gave it to him. Meanwhile the sun had set, and it had become cool. So the King, with the hermit's help, carried the wounded man into the hut and I laid him on the bed. Lying on the bed the man closed his eyes, and was quiet; but the King was so tired with his walk and with the work he had done, that he crouched down on the threshold, and also felt asleep—so soundly that he slept all through the short summer night When he awoke in the morning, it was long before he could remember where he was, or who was the strange bearded man lying on the bed and gazing intently at him with shining eyes.

بادشاہ اس کے لیے تازہ پانی لایا اور اسے دیا۔ اسی اثنا میں سورج غروب ہو گیا اور ٹھنڈ ہو گئی۔ پس بادشاہ ہر مٹ کی مدد سے زخمی آدمی کو جھونپڑی میں لے گیا اور اسے بستر پر لٹا دیا۔ بستر پر لیٹ کر آدمی نے اپنی آنکھیں بند کیں اور خاموش ہو گیا۔ لیکن بادشاہ بہت تھک چکا تھا۔ اس کام سے جو اس نے کیا تھا۔ بس وہ دلہیز بھجکا اور سو گیا۔ وہ گرنی کی اس چھوٹی رات میں نہ سون سورا۔ جب وہ صبح جاگا۔ کافی دیر بعد اسے یاد آیا کہ وہ کہاں تھا۔ یا وہ عجیب داڑھی والا کون تھا جو بستر پر لیٹا تھا اور چمکتی آنکھوں سے اسے غور سے دیکھ رہا تھا۔

"Forgive me!" said the bearded man in a weak voice, when he saw that the King was awake and was looking at him. "I do not know you, and have nothing to forgive you for," said the King.

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"مجھے معاف کریں۔" داڑھی والے نے کمزور آواز میں کہا۔ جب اس نے دیکھا کہ بادشاہ جاگ رہا ہے اور اسے دیکھ رہا ہے۔
بادشاہ نے اسے کہا کہ "میں آکر نہیں جانتا۔ اور آپ کو معاف کرنے کے لیے کچھ بھی نہیں ہے۔"

"You do not know me, but know you. I am that enemy of yours who swore to revenge himself on you, because you executed his brother and seized his property. I knew you had gone alone to see the hermit, and I resolved to kill you on your way back. But i., day passed and you did not return. So I came out from my ambush to find you. I came upon your bodyguard, and they recognized me, and wounded me. I escaped from them, but should have bled to death had you not dressed my wound. I wished to kill you, and you have saved my life. Now, if I live, and if you wish it, I will serve you as your most faithful slave, and will bid my sons do the same. Forgive me!"

تم مجھے نہیں جانتے مگر میں تمہیں جانتا ہوں۔ میں تمہارا وہ دشمن ہوں جس نے تم سے بدلہ لینے کے قسم کھائی تھی۔ کیونکہ تم نے اس کے بھائی کو قتل کر دیا تھا اور اس کی جائیداد قبضہ کیا تھا۔ تم اکیلے ہی ہر مٹ سے ملنے گئے تھے۔ اور میں نے فیصلہ کیا کہ واپسی پر تمہیں مار ڈالوں گا۔ لیکن دن گزر گیا اور تم واپس نہ لوٹے۔ اس لیے میں تمہیں ڈھونڈنے کے لیے اپنی گھات سے نکل آیا۔ میں آپ کے محافظوں کی طرف گیا اور الحوج نے مجھے پہچان لیا اور مجھے دھمکی کر دیا۔ میں ان سے بچ گیا لیکن اگر تم میرے دھم پر مرہم نہ لگاتے تو خون بہہ جاتا۔ میں تمہیں مارنا چاہتا تھا اور تم نے میری جان بچائی۔ اب اگر میں دہرہ رہا اور آپ چاہیں تو میں آپ کے حسب

سے وفادار کے غلام کے طور پر آپ کو خدمت کروں گا اور اپنے بیٹوں کو بھی ایسا کرنے کا حکم دوں گا۔ مجھے معاف کریں۔"

The King was very glad to have made peace with his enemy so easily, and to have gained him for a friend, and he not only forgave him, but said he would send his servants and his own physician to attend him, and promised to restore his property. Having taken leave of the wounded man, the King went out into the porch and looked around for the hermit. Before going away he wished once more to beg an answer to the questions he had put. The hermit was outside, on his knees, sowing seeds in the beds that had been dug the day before. The King approached him, and said: "For the last time, I pray you to answer my questions, wise man."

بادشاہ بہت خوش ہوا کہ اپنے دشمن سے اتنی آسانی سے صلح کر لی۔ اور اسے دوست بنا لیا۔ اور اس نے نہ صرف اسے معاف کر دیا بلکہ کہا کہ وہ اپنے نوکروں اور اپنے طبیب کو اس کے پاس بھیجے گا اور وعدہ لگیا کہ وہ اسے بحال کر دے گا اس کی جائیداد پر۔ زخمی آدمی رخصت لے کر چلا گیا۔ بادشاہ برآمدے میں گیا اور چاروں طرف ہر مٹ کو دیکھنے لگا۔ جانے سے پہلے اس نے ایک ہار پھران سوالوں کا جواب مانگنا چاہا۔ جو اس نے پوچھے تھے۔ ہر مٹ ہار اپنے گھٹنوں کے بل جھکا ان کیاریوں پر بچ بڑھتا تھا جو ایک دن پہلے وہاں کھودی تھیں۔ بادشاہ اس تک پہنچا اور کہا۔ میں آخری ہار لٹھا کرتا ہوں کہ میرے سوالوں کے جواب دیں مختصر آدمی ہر مٹ نے کہا۔

"You have already been answered!" said the hermit, still crouching on his thin legs, and looking up at the King, who stood before him.

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تھیں پہلے ہی جواب مل چکے ہیں۔ وہ اب بھی اپنی کمزور ٹانگوں پر جھکا ہوا تھا۔ اس نے اٹھتے ہوئے بادشاہ کو دیکھا۔

"How have I been answered? What do you mean?" asked the King.

مجھے کیسے جواب مل گئے۔ آپ کا مطلب کیا ہے؟ بادشاہ نے پوچھا۔

"Do you not see?" replied the hermit. "If you had not pitied my weakness yesterday, and had not dug those beds for me, but had gone your way, that man would have attacked you, and you would have repented of not having stayed with me. So the most important time was when you were digging the beds; and I was the most important man; and to do me good was your most important business. Afterwards when that man ran to us, the most important time was when you were attending to him, for if you had not bound up his wounds he would have died without having made peace with you. So he was the most important man, and what you did for him was your most important business. Remember then: there is only one time that is important. Now! It is the most important time because it is the only time when we have any power. The most necessary man is he with whom you are, for no man knows whether he will ever have dealings with anyone else; and the most important affair is, to do him good, because for that purpose alone was man sent into this life!"

کیا تم نے نہیں دیکھا۔ ہر منٹ نے جواب دیا۔ اگر تم نے کل میری کمزوری پر ترس نہ گھایا ہو یا اور میرے لیے یہ کیاریاں نہ کھودی ہوتیں۔ بلکہ اپنی راہ پر چلے گئے ہوتے تو وہ آدمی تم پر حملہ کر دیتا اور تمہیں میرے پاس نہ

رکنے کا بچھڑا ہوتا۔ پس سب سے اہم وقت وہ تھا جب تم کیاریاں کھود رہے تھے۔ میں سب سے اہم کام تھا۔ اس کے بعد جب وہ آدمی دوڑتا ہوا ہمارے پاس آیا۔ تب سے اہم وقت وہ تھا جب تم اسے دیکھ رہے تھے۔ اگر تم اس کے زخم نہ باندھتے وہ مر جاتا تم سے صلح کے بغیر۔ پس وہ سب سے اہم شخص تھا۔ اور تم نے اس کے لیے جو کیا وہ تمہارا سب سے اہم کام تھا۔ یاد رکھو۔ ایک وقت ہوتا ہے جو اہم ہوتا ہے۔ اب سے یہ سب سے اہم وقت تھا۔ کیونکہ یہ نئی وقت تھا جب ہمارے پاس طاقت تھی۔ تم جس شخص کے ساتھ وہ سب سے زیادہ ضروری ہے۔ کیونکہ کوئی نہیں جانتا کہ وہ کبھی کسی اور کے ساتھ معاملہ کرے گا یا نہیں۔ اور سب سے اہم معاملہ ہے کہ اس کا بھلا کرنے کے لیے کیونکر صرف اسی مقصد کے لیے انسان کو اس زندگی میں بھیجا گیا تھا۔

Vocabulary:

1. Here are some words from the passage. Find the correct meaning of the underlined words.

- I am that enemy of yours who swore to revenge himself on you.
Meaning: The action of harming someone in return of my injury.
- So I came out from my ambush to find you.
Meaning: Surprise attack.
- The hermit lived in a wood which he never quitted, and he received none but common folk.
Meaning: leave.
- You would have repented of not having stayed with me.
Meaning: feel of sincere regret.
- Who was the strange bearded man lying on the bed and gazing intently at him with shining eyes?
Meaning: surprise or thought.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Comprehension Questions

2. Answer these questions.

a. What is the central idea of the story?

Ans: The central idea of the story "The Three Questions" is that do the things when it is important to do forgive some are when you have power and the most important thing is to do good because for this purpose man is sent into this life.

b. What were the three questions asked by the King?

Ans: The three questions were.

a) When is the best time to do each thing?

b) Who are the most important people to work with?

c) What is the most important thing to do at all time?

c. Who is the most important person according to the Hermit?

Ans: According to Hermit the most important person when you are dring gard.

d. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Ans: The king and the Hermit unfastened the man's clothing. The king washed the wound and bandaged it with his handkerchief and with a towel. The Hermit had. But the blood would not stop flowing so, the king repeatedly censored the bandage soaked with warm blood and washed and rebandaged the wound.

3. Character analysis. Choose a character from the story and fill out boxes with information about that character.

e. Why did the king go to the wise hermit?

Ans: The king went to wise Hermit for the answers of his three questions.

f. Why did the king want to know answers to the three questions?

Ans: The king wanted to know the their questions because the thought that If he always the right time to begin every thing, if he knew who were the right people to listen to, and whom to avoide, he would never fail in anything he might undertake.

g. What were the hermit's answers to the three questions?

Ans: It was the most important time when we have any power, the most necessary man is he with whom you are, and the most important affair is to do him good because for that purpose alone was man sent into this life.

h. What suggestions were given in response to the third question?

Ans: In response to the third question the man who was king's enemy and wanted to kill him, He became the loyal slave of the king.

i. Why did the bearded man ask for the king's forgiveness?

Ans: The bearded men ask for the king's forgiveness because he wanted to kill the king and king saved his life. The man was thankful and he told the king the truth and ask for forgiveness.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Hermit
Name of the character

Hermit was widely renowned for his wisdom-lived in woods. He was a frail and weak person.

What does the character talk about?

We feel that Hermit was a pious and nice man. He taught king and answered him by the incident of a wended person.

How do you feel about the character?

Others thought that Hermit only received common folks-livess a simple life and a very wise man.

How do others think about the character?

King
Name of the character

King was a nice man. he wanted to do the things without any failure and that why he had 3 questions.

What does the character talk about?

I feel that king was kind hearted because after knowing the man's reality the king forgone him.

How do you feel about the character?

Others think that the king was a careful ruler. That he wanted to do the things on the right tim and know the right person.

How do others think about the character?

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Use of Language

1. Complete each sentence using an appropriate Gerund from the box.

Fainting, flowing, lying, gazing, shining

Seeing, digging, giving, running, sowing

a. Seeing the King, he greeted him and went on digging.

b. Giving the spade to the King, he sat down on the ground.

c. 'Here comes someone running said the hermit.

d. The King turned around, and saw a bearded man running out of the wood.

e. When he reached the King, he fell fainting on the ground moaning feebly.

f. The blood would not stop flowing.

g. Lying on the bed, the man closed his eyes and was quiet.

h. Who was the strange bearded man lying on bed and gazing intently at him with shining eyes.

i. The hermit was outside, on his knees, sowing seeds in the beds that had been dug the day before.

j. The most important time was when you were attending to him.

Writing:

1. In the story 'Three Questions' Leo Tolstoy explores different values that we can learn from. Read the story again and find out how the values of acceptance, kindness and forgiveness have been shown in different situations.

Acceptance the Hermit teaches the king the value of acceptance by showing him how to be present in the moment. There is

no better time than now to begin something.

Kindness the value of kindness when he helped a wounded man, who was his enemy. The king realizes every person is important, and treating with kindness is the right thing to do.

Forgiveness king forgives the man who was about to kill him. Forgiveness taught him a valuable lesson. He made his enemy a loyal slave.

2. What are values you have learnt from the story 'The Three Questions'? Explain your answer.

The story "The Three questions" by Leo Tolstoy highlights the values of acceptance, Kindness, and forgiveness. Acceptance is shown when the wise Hermit teaches the king to be present in the moment and explains that there is no better time than now to begin something.

Kindness is when the king helps a wounded man. The act of kindness is the right thing to do.

Forgiveness is shown when the king forgives that man who claimed to be his enemy and wanted to kill him.

Overall the story emphasizes the values of acceptance, kindness and forgiveness as important qualities for a wise ruler, but these values are applicable to all people and can help create a better world.

Discuss with a partner:

a) Main Ideal of the poem is the poet says that the life is very busy and every body is doing their daily jobs. It is very necessary to stop for a while to relax

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

yourself and rest sometime whether it is winter or summer.

- b) The poet wrote this poem to shake the people from being doing jobs as robots. His purpose is to watch the beauty around us and enjoy and admire the scenes.
- c) This poem appeals to come to the nature and mother nature is always ready and waiting to welcome.
- d) I enjoy the poem a lot. While reading the poem I realize the white beauty of snow. Forest and the hut felt as if I am present there.

Unit-7

Literature from around the world

(دنیا کے گرد سے ادب)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Woods	جنگلی / لکڑیاں	fill up	بھرتا
Snow	برف	Queer	عجیب
Lake	جھیل	Harness	استعمال
Shake	لٹکانا	Mistake	غلطی
Sweep	جھاڑ	Flake	فلک / ٹکڑا

Listening:

Listen to the poem and explain how the poet uses language to convey the meaning. What do you think the atmosphere of the poem is? How is this poem different from other poems?

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

ایک بریلی شام کو جنگل میں رکتا

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though,

He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

یہ کس کا جنگل ہے۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ میں جانتا ہوں۔

اس کا گھر گاؤں میں ہے۔

لیکن وہ مجھے یہاں رکھتے ہوئے نہیں دیکھے گا۔

کہ اس کا جنگل / لکڑیاں برف سے بھری ہوں۔

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

میرے چھوٹے گھوڑے کو یہ عجیب لگتا ہے کہ

جنگل اور منجھد جھیل کے قریب

فارم ہاؤس کے بغیر رکنے کے لیے

سال کی تاریک ترین شام

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.

The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

وہ اپنے ہارنس کو گھنٹیوں کو ہلاتا ہے۔

یہ پوچھنے کے لیے کہ کیا کوئی غلطی ہوئی ہے

صرف دوسری آواز ہوا اور پہنچ کی فلک جھاڑ ہے

جنگل خوبصورت تاریک اور گہرے میں

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

جنگل خوبصورت تاریک اور گہرے ہیں،

لیکن میرے پاس رکھنے کے وعدے ہیں

اور میلے سفر کرنے سے پہلے

اور میلے سفر کرنے سے پہلے

اور سوئے سے پہلے میلوں کا سفر کرتا ہے۔

اور سوئے سے پہلے میلوں کا سفر کرتا ہے۔

اور سوئے سے پہلے میلوں کا سفر کرتا ہے۔

اور سوئے سے پہلے میلوں کا سفر کرتا ہے۔

About the Author: