

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

yourself and rest sometime whether it is winter or summer.

- 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.
- This poem appeals to come to the nature and mother nature is always ready and waiting to welcome.
- 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۔

About the Author:

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Robert Lee Frost was born in 1874, in America. He was a noted and critically respected American Poet of the 20th Century. The majority of his work had been published in England as well as America. He is still known for his work on nature and natural beauty.

Discuss with a partner:

- What is the main idea of the poem, 'Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening'?
- Why do you think the poet wrote this poem?
- Who do you think this poem appeals to?
- Did you enjoy the poem? What was its impact on you, the reader?

Vocabulary:

- Find the words from the text that match the following meanings.
 - an area of trees, smaller than a forest
 - strange or unusual
 - the main house on a farm, usually where the farmer lives
 - a set of leather and metal pieces that is put around the body of a horse
 - movement of the air
 - covered in something very soft

Ans: (a) woods
(b) queer
(c) farm house
(d) harness bells
(e) wind
(f) snow

Answer the given questions in detail.

- What season of the year do you think it is in the poem?

Ans: Winter season.

- Explain in your own words why the speaker's horse 'gives his harness bells a shake'.

Ans: In the poem "stopping by woods in a snowing evening." By Robert frost the speaker's horse gives the harness bells a shake because he is confused and anxious about stopping in the middle of a snow covered forest, which is not their usual path. The sound of the bells helps to bring the speaker's attention back to the present moment the sound of the bell also show the eagerness to continue on their journey. Over all the sound of the harness bells serves as a remainder of the outside world.

- How does the speaker feel about the woods? Use evidence from the poem to support your answer. Is he scared? Is he happy? How are the woods described?

Ans: The speaker seems to fall in love about the woods. On one hand, he is drawn to the tranquil and beautiful scene before him, with the snow falling softly and the trees covered in a deep blanket of white. He describes the wood as lovely, dark and deep" and desires to stay there. However on the other hand, the speaker is aware of his responsibilities including promises he has made and the fact that he still has a long way to go before he can rest.

The speaker's feelings about the woods are complex between his desire for peace and his sense of responsibility.

- What does the speaker mean by 'But I have promises to keep'?

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Ans: The line "I have promises to keep" in the poem is a reference to the speaker's responsibilities in his daily life. The lines tell that the speaker recognizes the importance of keeping his words and fulfilling his duties. It reflects a sense of duty. This line also highlights the tension between the speaker's desire for peace and his sense of duty.

e. What kinds of obligations can distract us from enjoying the world around us?

Ans: The poem suggests us that obligations such as work and responsibilities can distract us from enjoying the beauty of the world around us. In the poem the poet stops by a quiet, peaceful woods but feels the need to move on because he has "Promises to keep" and miles to go, before he can rest. These obligations represent the demands of everyday life that can distract us from appreciating the simple joys of nature and the present moment.

f. Where do people go when they want to find peace of mind?

Ans: When people want to have peace of mind they move to the natural beauty. Being close to nature, the woods, hills, streams, farm house refreshes the mind and soul.

g. How would you describe the mood in the poem? What promises do you think that the speaker might have to keep? Why might the speaker repeat the final line?

Ans: The mood of the poem 'stopping by woods on a snowy evening' by Robert Frost is a poem with a sense of

longing for a simple life. The poet is mesmerized by the beauty of the snow-covered woods and he feels a strong pull to stay and enjoy the peaceful moments. However, he realizes that he has obligations to fulfill and a journey to complete. So, he must continue on his way.

The repetition of the final lines, "And miles to go before I sleep, and miles to go before I sleep," this shows the speaker's sense of duty. It also shows the tension between the desire to enjoy the beauty of the present moment and his responsibilities.

The repetition creates a sense of moving on from this peaceful moment and continuing the journey.

Uses of Language:

1. The poem uses a number of alliterations and metaphors. Can you identify and make a list in each of the boxes below.

Alliteration: woods, whose, know His though snow, he sound in woods, snow, sleep keep.

Metaphors: "dark and deep" for woods.

'sweep of wind' for sense of peaceful movement. And miles to go before I sleep" life as a journey. "I have promises to keep" sense of responsibility.

Let's Talk:

Reading a number of fiction and nonfiction books help develop better reading, vocabulary, comprehension and writing skills. With a partner, talk about a fiction book or a story that you

- The major characters in the story. What made them the major character

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in the book/story? Were they inspiring? If yes, how?

- Who are the other characters in the story? What were they like?
- Describe the setting of the story. Imagine the story was set somewhere else. Think of a specific setting (e.g., in the future, in 1984, on the moon, in Quetta, etc.) and consider how the story might be different if the story were set there instead.
- Which event in the book/story was the most important?

Gulliver's Travels

(گلیورز کا سفر)

Reading:

Read the chapter from the novel, 'Gulliver's Travels' and complete the given activities.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
voyage	سفر	set off	روانہ
prosperous	خوشحال	violent	ہر تشدد
storm	طوفان	sink	ڈوبنا
hazy	دھندلہ	swam	تیرنا
tide	لہر	abated	کم
exhausted	ختم	reckoned	شمار کیا
stir	باہل	fastened	جکڑنا
slender	پتلا	ligatures	باندھنے کا عمل
offend	توہین	utmost	انتہائی
astonishment	حیرت	roared	کرچنا
leaping	چلانگ لگانا	wrench out	مروڑنا
pegs	کھوٹا	famished	ہوگا
morsal	لقمہ	barrel	بریل
curious	متحس	padlocks	تالہ

magnificent	شہدار	patient	مہر
strictest	سخت ترین	coarse	موٹے
prodigious	شہدار	conceive	قول کرنا
			حاصل ہونا

Part One: A Voyage to Lilliput

پہلا حصہ لیلی پٹ کا سفر

My name is Lemuel Gulliver. I was born in England. At the age of 16, I studied to be a doctor. I worked in London at first, but it was not easy to make money there. I decided to work as a ship's doctor. I liked travelling, and I made several voyages. It was an interesting life.

میرا نام لیموئل گلیور ہے۔ میں انگلینڈ میں پیدا ہوا۔ 16 سال کی عمر میں میں نے ڈاکٹر بننے کے لیے تعلیم حاصل کی۔ میں نے پہلے لندن میں کام کیا۔ لیکن وہاں پینہ کمانا آسان نہیں تھا۔ میں نے جہاز کے ڈاکٹر کے طور پر کام کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ مجھے سفر کرنا پسند تھا اور میں نے کئی سفر کیے۔ یہ ایک دلچسپ زندگی تھی۔

One ship I worked on was called the Antelope. So I took the Antelope and set off on our voyage to the East Indies. Our voyage at first was very prosperous, but one day, we were driven by a violent storm, to the northwest of Van Diemen's Land. The ship hit a rock in the sea, and began to sink. I managed to jump into one of the ship's lifeboats with some sailors, and we thought we were safe. But suddenly the weather started getting hazy. The wind was so strong that the safety boat could not survive and with a big wave, our little boat turned over in the water. We all began to swim. I soon lost sight of the other sailors, and I never saw them again. I think they were all drowned.

ایک جہاز جس پر میں کام کرتا تھا۔ اسے ہرن کہا جاتا تھا۔ اس لیے میں نے ہرن کو لیا اور اسیٹ انڈیز کے لیے اپنے سفر پر روانہ ہو گیا۔ ہمارا سفر

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پہلے بہت خوشحال تھا۔ ایک دن ہم طوفان کی سمجھ سے باہر ہو گئے۔ وان ڈائنز لینڈ کے شمال مغرب میں جہاز سمندر میں ایک چٹان سے ٹکرایا اور ڈوبنے لگا۔ میں جہاز سے کودنے میں کامیاب ہو گیا چند لائف بوئس کی طرف کچھ اور ملاحوں کے ساتھ۔ اور ہم نے سوچا کہ ہم محفوظ ہیں لیکن اچانک موسم دھندلا ہونے لگا۔ ہوائی تیز تھی کہ حفاظتی کشتی قائم نہ رہ سکی۔ اور ایک بڑی لہر کے ساتھ ہماری چھوٹی کشتی پانی میں الٹ گئی۔ ہم سب نے تیرنا شروع کیا۔ جلد ہی دوسرے طاری نظروں سے اوجھل ہو گئے۔ اور انھیں دوبارہ کبھی نہیں دیکھا۔ میرے خیال میں وہ سب ڈوب گئے تھے۔

I swam as fortune directed me, and was pushed forward by wind and tide. I often let my legs drop, and could feel no bottom; but when I was almost gone, and able to struggle no longer, I found myself within my depth; and, by this time, the storm was much abated. I walked a long time. It was evening, and I was exhausted. I lay down on the grass, which was very short and soft, where I slept sounder than ever I remembered to have done in my life, and, as I reckoned, about nine hours; for, when I woke up, it was just daylight I attempted to rise, but was not able to stir for as I happened to lie on my back, I found my arms and legs were strongly fastened on each side to the ground; and my hair, which was long and thick, tied down in the same manner. I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. I could only look upwards, the sun began to grow hot, and the light offended my eyes. Then I saw a very small creature walking along my body. I looked again, and I was very surprised to see that this creature was

really a tiny man! He was hardly six inches tall with a tiny bow and arrow in his hands.

جیسا کہ قسمت نے مجھے ہدایت کی۔ میں تیرا اور لہروں نے مجھے آگے دھکیل دیا۔ میں اکثر اپنی ٹانگیں گرنے دینا اور نیچے محسوس نہیں کر سکتا تھا۔ لیکن جب میں تقریباً مرنے ہی والا تھا اور مزید جدوجہد نہیں کر سکتا تھا۔ میں نے خود کو اپنی گہرائی میں پایا۔ اور اس وقت تک طوفان بہت تھم چکا تھا۔ میں کافی دیر تک چلتا رہا۔ شام کا وقفہ تھا۔ اور میں تھک چکا تھا۔ میں گھاس پر لیٹ گیا جو بہت مختصر اور نرم تھا۔ جہاں میں اپنی زندگی میں پہلے سے کہیں زیادہ اچھی طرح سویا تھا۔ اور جیسا کہ میں نے حساب لگایا۔ تقریباً نو گھنٹے کیونکہ جب میں بیدار ہوا ابھی دن کی روشنی تھی۔ میں نے کوشش کی لیکن اٹھ نہ سکا۔ کیونکہ میں اپنی پیٹھ کے بل لیٹ گیا تھا۔ مجھے اپنے بازو اور ٹانگیں مل گئیں۔ جو زمین پر مضبوطی سے جکڑی گئی تھیں اور میرے بال جو لمبے اور گھنے تھے۔ میرے بازو کے گڑھے سے لے کر رانوں تک میرے پورے جسم میں کئی باریک لپکھر محسوس ہوئے۔ میں صرف اوپر کی طرف دیکھ سکتا تھا۔ سورج گرم ہونے لگا اور روشنی نے میری آنکھوں کو ناراضی کر دیا۔ پھر میں نے دیکھا کہ ایک بہت چھوٹی مخلوق میرے جسم کے ساتھ چل رہی ہے۔ میں نے دوبارہ دیکھا۔ اور دیکھ کر بہت حیران ہوا کہ وہ مخلوق ایک چھوٹا آدمی تھا۔ وہ بمشکل ایک انچ لمبا تھا۔ جس کے ہاتھ میں ایک ننھا تیر کمان تھا۔

Soon there were more of these little men walking on me. There were hundreds of them on the ground near me. They were talking to each other, but I could not understand their language.

جلد ہی ان میں سے اور بھی چھوٹے آدمی مجھ پر چل رہے تھے۔ ان میں سے سینکڑوں میرے قریب زمین پر تھے۔ وہ آپس میں باتیں کر رہے تھے۔ لیکن میں ان کی زبان نہیں سمجھ سکتا تھا۔

Literary work is also known as fiction. It can be in form of novel, short story, poetry or drama. You can share your opinion about a particular book that you

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have read recently. Writing your opinion about a book is called a book review.

میں انتہائی حیرانی میں تھا اور زور سے گرجا اور سب خوفزدہ ہو کر پیچھے بھاگے اور ان میں سے کچھ جیسا کہ مجھے بعد میں بتایا گیا۔ زمین پر میرے اطراف سے چھلانگ لگا کر گرنے سے زخمی ہوئے۔ پھر میں نے اپنے آپ کو ڈور سے آزاد کرنے کی کوشش کی اور میرے بائیں بازو کو زمین سے جکڑنے والے کھونٹے کو باہر نکالنے کی کوشش کی۔

I was in the utmost astonishment, and roared loudly that they all ran back in a fright; and some of them, as I was afterwards told, were hurt with the falls they got by leaping from my sides upon the ground. Then I tried to free myself with strings, and wrench out the pegs, that fastened my left arm to the ground; I managed to break the ropes around one of my hands. As soon as I did this I felt a sharp pain. The little men were shooting arrows at me! The arrows were very small, but they were also very sharp, and I decided to lie still.

میں اپنے ایک ہاتھ کے ارد گرد کی رسیاں توڑنے میں کامیاب ہو گیا۔ جیسے ہی میں نے یہ کیا میں نے ایک تیز درد محسوس کیا۔ چھوٹے آدمی تیر چلا رہے تھے۔ تیر بہت چھوٹے تھے لیکن پھر وہ بہت تیر بھی تھے اور میں نے لینے رہنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔

Now the little men constructed a platform near my head. One of them climbed up to the top of the platform. He was standing very close to my ear. He began to shout into my ear. I could hear what he said, but I did not understand the language he was using. He used signs to communicate with me. He told me that the country was called Lilliput, and that he worked for the

Emperor. Then he explained that I was their prisoner. He told me not to be frightened, because they only wanted to take me to see the Emperor.

اب چھوٹے آدمیوں نے میرے سر کے قریب ایک چھوٹا ترہ بنایا۔ ان میں سے ایک پلیٹ فارم کی چوٹی تک ڈھل گیا۔ وہ میرے کان کے بالکل قریب تک کھڑا تھا۔ وہ میرے کان میں چیخنے لگا۔ میں ان کی زبان کو سمجھ نہیں سکتا تھا۔ جو وہ استعمال کر رہا تھا۔ اس نے مجھ سے بات چیت کرنے کے لیے اشاروں کا استعمال کیا۔ اس نے مجھے بتایا کہ اس ملک کو لیلی پٹ کہا جاتا تھا۔ اور میں شہنشاہ کے لیے کام کرتا تھا۔ پھر اس نے وضاحت کی کہ میں ان کا قیدی ہوں۔ اس نے مجھے کہا کہ گھبراؤ نہیں کیونکہ وہ صرف مجھے شہنشاہ سے ملنے کے لیے لے جانا چاہتے تھے۔

It was now the middle of the morning, and I was almost famished with hunger, having not eaten a morsel for some hours before I left the ship, I put my finger in my mouth to show the little man that I wanted to eat and drink something. He understood me, and gave some instructions to the hundreds of little men who were on the ground. They went away, and then they came back with ladders. They offered me food and water. Everything tasted good, but it was very small, like the men themselves. I drank a whole barrel of drink, and ate several cattle and sheep. Soon I could hear a lot of noise on the ground near me. I turned my head to look, and I saw that all the little men were now very busy. They had cut down a lot of trees, and they were building something with the trees. They worked for a long time, and then I saw what they were making. It was a large machine with many wheels. The machine was as big as me. I

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was now tired again, and I fell asleep once more. While I slept, the little men pulled me onto the machine. The movement woke me.

اب صبح کا درمیانی وقت تھا۔ اور میں تقریباً بھوک سے نڈھال تھا۔ میں نے جہاز سے نکلنے سے کچھ گھنٹے پہلے ایک لقمہ کھایا تھا۔ میں نے اپنے منہ میں انگلی ڈالی تاکہ چھوٹے آدمی کو دکھاؤں کہ میں کچھ کھانا پینا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس نے میری بات سمجھ لی اور سینکڑوں کو کچھ ہدایات دی جو زمین پر تھے۔ وہ چلے گئے اور تب وہ میز میوں کے ساتھ واپس آئے۔ انھوں نے مجھے کھانا اور پانی دیا۔ ہر چیز مزیدار تھی۔ لیکن یہ بہت چھوٹی تھی۔ جس طرح کہ آدمی خود۔ میں نے بیرل کا سارا مشروب پی لیا۔ اور کئی موٹی اور بھیڑی کھالیں۔ جلد ہی میں اپنے قریب زمین پر بہت شور مچا سکتا تھا۔ میں نے اپنا سر موڑا دیکھنے کے لیے اور دیکھا کہ تمام چھوٹے آدمی بہت مصروف ہیں۔ انھوں نے بہت سے درخت کاٹ ڈالے تھے اور وہ درختوں سے کچھ بنا رہے تھے۔ وہ بہت دیر تک کام کرتے رہے اور تب میں نے دیکھا کہ وہ کیا بنا رہے تھے۔ یہ ایک بہت سارے پہیوں والی بڑی مشین تھی۔ مشین میرے جتنی بڑی تھی۔ اب میں دوبارہ تھک گیا اور سو گیا۔ جب میں سو رہا تھا تو چھوٹے آدمیوں نے مجھے کھینچ لیا مشین پر۔ مشین کی حرکت نے مجھے جگا دیا۔

I was curious to find out what they were doing. Then I heard a noise, and I saw hundreds of tiny horses. The little men attached the horses to the machine, and the horses began to pull me along. There were fifteen hundred horses pulling me! The machine began to move slowly forward. We travelled slowly for a long time, and then we came to a city. We stopped outside the city. There was an ancient temple there, and they asked me to get off the machine and enter the

temple. I learned later that this temple was one of the largest buildings in the country. It was no longer used because someone had committed a terrible murder there some years before. There was just enough space in the temple for me to enter. Once I was inside, the people tied me up again. They used ninety-one chains and thirty-six padlocks. The chains were long enough to allow me to stand and walk around. I'll never forget how surprised and frightened the people were, when they saw me stand up and walk!

مجھے تجسس ہوا کہ وہ کیا کر رہے تھے۔ تب میں نے شور مچا۔ میں نے سینکڑوں چھوٹے گھوڑوں کو دیکھا۔ چھوٹے آدمیوں نے گھوڑوں کو مشین کے ساتھ منسلک کر دیا۔ 15 سو گھوڑے مجھے کھینچ رہے تھے مشین نے آہستہ سے آگے کی طرف حرکت شروع کی ہم نے کافی دیر تک دھیرے دھیرے سفر کیا۔ اور پھر ہم شہر کے باہر ایک شام تک پہنچے۔ وہاں ایک قدیم مندر تھا۔ اور انھوں نے مجھے مشین سے اترنے کو کہا۔ اور ہم مندر میں داخل ہوئے۔ مجھے بعد میں معلوم ہوا کہ یہ مندر ملک کی سب سے بڑی عمارتوں میں سے ایک ہے۔ اب اسے استعمال نہیں کیا جاتا تھا۔ کیونکہ کچھ سال پہلے کسی نے وہاں پر ایک خوفناک قتل کیا تھا۔ مندر میں میرے داخل ہونے کے لیے کافی جگہ تھی۔ جب میں اندر گیا تو لوگوں نے مجھے دوبارہ ہاندہ دیا۔ انھوں نے 91 زنجیروں اور 36 تالے استعمال کیے۔ زنجیروں اتنی لمبی تھیں کہ میں کھڑے ہو کر چل سکتا تھا۔ میں کبھی نہیں بھولوں گا کہ لوگوں کتنے خوفزدہ اور حیران تھے۔ جب انھوں نے مجھے کھڑے ہو کر چلتے دیکھا۔

Now the Emperor himself came to the temple. He brought his princess with him. They wanted to look at me. They climbed up a tower in the temple, and looked down at me where I lay.

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اب شہنشاہ خود مندر میں آیا۔ وہ اپنی شہزاد کو ساتھ لایا تھا۔ وہ مندر کے ایک ٹاور پر چڑھ گئے اور میری طرف نیچے دیکھا جہاں میں لیٹا تھا۔ People from the city began to arrive as well, and they climbed up the walls of the temple to look down at me. Some very daring people put ladders against my body, and climbed up these. Everybody was very surprised to see me. I was the biggest man they had ever seen! The next day the Emperor of Lilliput came to see me again. He looked magnificent in his robe and was mounting a small horse. I tried to speak to him in English, but he did not understand me. I tried all the languages I knew, but he still did not understand me. He stayed about two hours, and then he went away. He left some soldiers in charge of me. Some of the people from the city began to come near me. They, too, wanted to see the giant man. Not all of them were friendly, however. A small group of them began to shoot arrows at me. The colonel in charge of the soldiers was very angry, and he captured six of the ringleaders. He told the soldiers to tie them with ropes. Then he gave them to me to punish. I picked up all six men in my hand, and put five of them into my pocket. I lifted the sixth man very close to my face. I pretended that I wanted to eat him and took out my penknife. The colonel and the soldiers looked unhappy when they saw me doing this - and the prisoner was terrified! I put the knife near the man's body, and gently cut the ropes around him. Then I placed him on the ground. I did the same thing the other five men. The soldiers and the

people were very happy when they saw that I was kind to the men who had tried to hurt me with their arrows.

شہر سے لوگ بھی آنے لگے اور وہ مجھے دیکھنے کے لیے مندر کی دیواروں پر چڑھ گئے۔ کچھ بہت بہادر لوگوں کے میرے جسم پر سیڑھیاں لگائیں۔ اور ان پر چڑھ گئے۔ سب مجھے دیکھ کر بہت حیران ہوئے۔ میں سب سے بڑا آدمی تھا۔ جیسے انھوں نے کبھی دیکھا تھا۔ اگلے دن لٹی پٹ کا شہنشاہ دوبارہ مجھ سے ملنے آیا۔ وہ اپنے لباس میں شاندار لگ رہا تھا اور ایک جھوٹے سے گھوڑے پر سوار تھا۔ میں نے اس سے انگریزی میں بات کرنے کی کوشش کی لیکن وہ مجھے سمجھ نہ سکا۔ وہ تقریباً دو گھنٹے ٹھہرا پھر چلا گیا۔ اس نے کچھ سپاہیوں کو مجھ پر چھوڑ دیا۔ شہر کے کچھ لوگ قریب آنے لگے وہ بھی اس دیو قامت آدمی کو دیکھنا چاہتے تھے۔ تاہم یہ سب دوستانہ نہ تھے۔ ان کا ایک چھوٹا سا گروہ مجھ پر تیر برسانے لگا۔ سپاہیوں کے انچارج کر کے کو بہت غصہ آیا اور اس نے سرغنہ میں سے چھ کو پکڑ لیا۔ اس نے سپاہیوں سے کہا کہ انھیں رسیوں سے باندھ دیں۔ پھر اس نے انھیں مجھے دیا کہ انھیں سزا دوں۔ میں نے تمام چھ آدمیوں کو اپنے ہاتھ میں پکڑا اور انھیں اپنی جیب میں ڈال لیا۔ میں نے ان چھ آدمیوں کو اپنے منہ سے بہت قریب کیا۔ میں نے ایسا ظاہر کیا جیسے انھیں کھانے لگا ہوں۔ میں نے اپنا جیبی چاقو نکالا۔ کرل اور سپاہی مجھے ایسا کرتا دیکھ کر ناخوش نظر آئے۔ قیدی بہت ڈر گیا۔ میں نے چاقو کو اس آدمی کے بہت قریب رکھا۔ اور آہستہ سے اس کے ارد گرد کی رسیاں کاٹ دیں پھر میں نے اسے زمین پر بٹھا دیا۔ میں نے یہی سب باقی پانچ آدمیوں کے ساتھ کیا سپاہی اور لوگ بہت زیادہ خوش ہوئے۔ جب انھوں نے دیکھا کہ میں ان پر بہت زیادہ مہربان تھا جنہوں نے اپنے تیروں سے مجھے زخمی کرنے کی کوشش کی تھی۔

The Emperor asked his government ministers what to do with me. They suggested that someone should teach me their language. I studied very hard, and in about a month I could speak it. Then I told the Emperor that I was tired of being a

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prisoner. I asked him to let me go. He said that he would consider my request. He asked me to be patient, and he told me they would treat me well. Then the Emperor told me that he wanted his soldiers to search me for weapons. I replied that I would show his men everything I had in my pockets. The Emperor thanked me, but he explained that the law was very clear the search had to be carried out by the Emperor's men themselves. He asked me to help the men carry out the search. I agreed to do this. I picked up the two men very carefully, and put them into my coat pockets. The two men later wrote a report for the Emperor:

شہنشاہ نے اپنے وزیروں سے پوچھا کہ میرے ساتھ کیا کرنا ہے۔ انھوں نے مشورہ دیا کہ کوئی مجھے ان کی زبان سیکھائے۔ میں نے بہت محنت سے مطالعہ کیا اور تقریباً ایک مہینے میں اسے بول سکتا تھا۔ پھر میں نے شہنشاہ سے کہا کہ میں قیدی بن کر تھک گیا ہوں۔ جس نے اس سے کہا کہ وہ مجھے جانے دے۔ اس نے کہا کہ وہ میری درخواست پر غور کرے گا۔ اس نے مجھے صبر کرنے کو کہا۔ اس نے مجھے بتایا کہ وہ میرے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کریں گے۔ تب شہنشاہ نے مجھ سے کہا کہ وہ چاہتا ہے کہ اس کے سپاہی مجھ سے ہتھیار تلاش کریں۔ میں نے اس سے کہا کہ میں اس کے آدمیوں کو وہ سب کچھ دکھاؤں گا جو میری جیب میں ہے۔ شہنشاہ نے میرا شکریہ ادا کیا۔ لیکن اس نے وضاحت کی کہ قانون بہت واضح تھا۔ تلاشی شہنشاہ کے آدمیوں کو خود کرتی پڑتی تھی۔ اس نے مجھ سے کہا کہ تلاشی کرنے میں مردوں کی خود مدد کریں۔ میں پھر کرنے پر راضی ہو گیا۔ میں نے دونوں آدمیوں کو بہت احتیاط سے اٹھایا۔ اور اپنے کوٹ کو جیبوں میں ڈال دیا۔ دونوں آدمیوں نے بعد میں شہنشاہ کے لیے ایک رپورٹ لکھی۔

In the right coat-pocket of the great man-mountain, after the strictest search, we found only one great piece of coarse cloth, large enough to be a foot-cloth for your

majesty's chief room of state. In the left pocket we saw a huge silver chest with a cover of the same metal, which we the searchers were not able to lift. We desired it should be opened, and one of us stepping into it, found himself up to the mid-leg in a sort of dust, some part whereof flying up to our faces, set us both a sneezing for several times together. In his right waistcoat pocket we found a prodigious number of white thin substances folded one over another, about the bigness of three men, tied with a strong cable, and marked with black figures; which we humbly conceive to be writings, every letter almost half as large as the palm of our hands.

عظیم پہاڑ جیسے آدمی کے دائیں کوٹ کی جیب میں سخت تلاش کے بعد ہمیں سونے کپڑے کا صرف ایک بڑا ٹکڑا ملا۔ وہ اتنا بڑا ہے کہ جو آپ کے بڑے کمرے پاؤں کا کپڑا بن سکتا ہے۔ بائیں جیب میں ہم نے چاندی کا ایک بہت بڑا ڈبہ دیکھا جس میں اسی دھات کا غلاف تھا۔ جیسے ہم تلاش کرنے والے اٹھانے کے قابل نہ تھے۔ ہم نے چاہا کہ اسے کھولا جائے۔ اور ہم میں سے ایک نے اس میں قدم رکھا۔ اور اپنے آپ کو درمیانی ٹانگ تک ایک طرح کی دھول میں پایا۔ جس کا کچھ حصہ ہمارے چہروں تک اڑ رہا تھا۔ ہم دونوں کو کئی بار ایک ساتھ چھینکیں آئیں۔ اس کے دائیں واسٹ کی جیب میں ہمیں سفید پتے بادوں کی ایک بہت بڑی تعداد ایک دوسرے پر جوڑ دی گئی تین آدمیوں کی بڑی تعداد کے بارے میں ایک مضبوط تار سے بندھے ہوئے اور سیاہ اعداد و شمار سے نشان زد۔ جیسے ہم عاجزی کے ساتھ تحریر سمجھتے ہیں۔ ہر حرف تقریباً نصف ہتھیلی کے برابر ہے۔

About the Author:

Jonathan Swift (1667- 1745) was an Irish author. He was famous for his literary works of the Gulliver's Travels (1726), and

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a Tale of a Tub (1704). He is known as the greatest writer in the history of English Literature.

Vocabulary:

1. Change the underlined word in each of the sentences below with a word that has similar meaning from the vocabulary bank. Find the contextual meaning of the word and write it in the box.

Prosperous, violent, hazy, abated, abated, reckoned, stir, astonishment, roared, fright, wrench, barrel, magnificent ancient.

- Gulliver comes from a sound family.
prosperous (flourish)
- The old civilisations of the Mediterranean had a lot in common.
ancient (remote period)
- With a pull Ali wriggled free.
stir (affect strongly)
- The sea is shouting.
roaring (loud sound)
- It was a beautiful day but vague.
haze (dust/smoke)
- The uncontrolled volcano killed over 1700 people.
violent (forced power)
- His debts were estimated at Rs. 300,000.
reckoned (calculation)
- I have spent twenty-two years in prison.
Wrench (pull/twist)
- She looked at him in confusion.
astonishment (great surprise)
- I got the fear of my life seeing a horror movie.
fright (afraid)

k. The well was producing 10,000 bottles a day.
barrel (bottle)

- She bought a beautiful apartment overlooking the lake.
magnificent (very beautiful)
- Thankfully, the storm had stopped.
abated (decrease/remove)

2. Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

- setoff/our/I/voyage/Antelope/to/the/on/our/took/East Indies/and/the
- within/I/storm/abated/myself/found/depth;/was/my/until/m
- saw/very/I/along/body/walking/creature/my/Then/small
- people/tha/kind/The/and/soldiers/the/I/happy/the/to/hurt/tried/had/were/saw/when/they/men/tha/who/to/hurt/arrows/me/the/with/was

Ans:

- so, I took the Antelope and set off on our voyage to the east Indies.
- I found my self within my depth, and by this time the storm was much abated.
- then I saw very small creature walking along my body.
- the soilders and the people were very happy when they saw that I was kind to the men who had tried to hurt me with their arrows.

Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in detail.

- What trade does Gulliver learn as an apprentice?

Ans: There was no trade to do as an apprentice. Infect, Gulliver is a ship's surgeon by profession and does not

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learn any new trade during his travel to Lilliput or any other lands he visits.

b. How is the Antelope wrecked?

Ans: A violent storm to the Northwest of van Diemen's land came and the ship hit a rock in the sea and began to sink.

c. What happens to Gulliver's companions during and after the ship wreck? Can you find any lines that express how Gulliver feels about his fellow sailors? If so, write them down.

Ans: Gulliver managed to jump into one of the ship's life boats with some sailors and he thought they were safe but suddenly the weather started getting hazy. The wind was so strong that the safety boats could not survive and with a big wave the boat turned over in the water and all other sailors were drowned.

d. How tall is the first Lilliputian that Gulliver sees? What is he carrying?

Ans: The first man of Lilliput that Gulliver sees, is hardly six inches tall with a tiny bow and arrow.

e. To what does Gulliver compare the Lilliputian arrows?

Ans: Gulliver compares the Lilliputian arrow to the sharp object.

f. The Lilliputian men searched Gulliver's pockets and compiled a report. A small excerpt of that report is included in the story. What, in your opinion, might they have found in his other pockets? Complete the report on Gulliver's belongings.

Ans: In the right coat pocket of the great mountain man, after the strictest search, we found only one great piece

of coarse cloth, large enough to a foot cloth of your majesty's chief room of state. In the left pocket we saw a huge silver chest, with a cover of the same metal which the searchers were not able to lift. We desired it should be opened, and one of us stopping into it found himself up to the mid-leg in a sort of dust, some part whereof flying up to our faces, set us both sneezing for several times.

In this right waist coat pocket we found a prodigious number of white thin substance folded on another about the bigness of three men, tied with a strong cable and marked with black figures.

g. At one point the author says that he was 'pushed forward by wind and tide'. What does this mean?

Ans: "Pushed forward by wind and tide" means that the storm was so intense that the waves and tides were pushing the floating objects including men forward.

h. At another point he says that he 'felt several slender ligatures across my body, from my arm-pit to my thighs.' What does this mean? Explain detail in the context of the story.

Ans: Felt several slender ligatures across my body, from my arm-pit to my thighs." Men that when Gulliver woke up, he was tied with rope. The tiny ropes were tied to all of his body. His arm and arm-pits were also tied with thin ropes and his legs and thighs were strictly tied to the ground. So that he could not move.

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Use of Language:

A pronoun is a word that stands in place of a noun. There are different types of pronouns. Personal pronouns are used in place of the person, place or thing that we are talking about. We can use personal pronouns as a subject and as an object of a sentence. Their form changes to indicate a person, number, gender, or case.

Subjective personal pronouns (I, you, she, he, it, you, and they)	Example I decided to work as a ship's doctor.
Objective personal pronouns (me, you, her, him, it, us, you, and them)	Example The ship hit a rock in the sea, and it began to sink.
Possessive personal pronouns (mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, and theirs)	Example The ship was ours.

Indefinite pronouns are those referring to one or more unspecified objects, beings, or places.

Examples:

anyone, somebody, whichever, whoever, other, something, nobody. **Everyone** was all drowned.

Reflexive pronouns are those preceded by the adverb, adjective, pronoun, or noun to which they refer, and ending in -self or -selves.

Examples:

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Lemuel Gulliver couldn't blame himself.

Demonstrative pronouns are those used to point to something specific within a sentence.

Examples:

this, that, these, those

This creature was really a tiny man.

Relative pronouns are those which refer to nouns mentioned previously, acting to introduce an adjective (relative) clause.

Examples:

who, which, that, whom, whose.

He gave some instructions to the hundreds of little men, who were on the ground.

Interrogative pronouns are those which introduce a question. We can usually identify interrogative pronouns by the fact that they often appear at the beginning of a question.

Examples:

who, whom, whose, what, which.

Who had tried to hurt me with their arrows?

1. Read the paragraph below. Underline the pronoun and identify its type.

Some of the people from the city began to come near me. They, too, wanted to see the giant man. Not all of them were friendly, however. A small group of them began to shoot arrows at me. The colonel in charge of the soldiers was very angry, and he captured six of the ringleaders. He told the soldiers to tie them with ropes. Then he gave them to me to punish. I picked up all six men in my hand, and put five of them into my pocket. I lifted the sixth man very close to my face. I pretended that I wanted to eat him, and took out my penknife. The colonel and the soldiers looked unhappy when they saw me doing this, and the prisoner was terrified! I put the knife near the man's body, and gently cut the ropes around him. Then I placed him on the ground. I did the same thing with the other five men. The soldiers and the people were very happy when they saw that I was kind.

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to the men who had tried to hurt me with their arrows.

2. Identify and write the type of pronoun used in the paragraph.

Pronoun	Types
I, he, they	Subjective personal pronoun.
Me, them my, him their	Objective personal pronoun-possess, he personal pronoun

3 Fill in the blanks with the suitable pronoun.

- The Emperor asked his government ministers what to do with me.
- They suggested that someone should teach me their language.
- I studied very hard, and in about a month I could speak it.

d. Then I told the Emperor that I was tired of being a prisoner.

e. I asked Emperor to let me go. He said that they would consider my request.

f. He asked me to be patient, and he told me that they would treat me well.

g. The Emperor told me that he wanted his soldiers to search for weapons.

h. I replied that I would show his men everything I had in my pockets.

i. The Emperor thanked me, but he explained that the law was very clean the search had to be carried out by the Emperor's men themselves.

j. He asked me to help the men carry out the search.

4. Write a dialogue between two friends discussing the rules and regulations of the school. Use all the types of pronouns accordingly.



He, have you read the new school rules and regulation?

No, I have it. what is it?



There are new charges they are New dress code that is no shorts and short skirt allowed?

I think it is best and make sense.



Another rule is no absent allowed only leave approvals are allowed and not more than five minutes late is allowed.

It's is good We should all be responsible and come on time.



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Writing:

Adding Perspective to Your Writing:

Authors of satire often show familiar objects from a completely unfamiliar point of view so that the readers see them without taking for granted the background and purpose of the objects. People can judge the objects more clearly by seeing them for what they are without their context.

The description below of Gulliver's hat as it must have looked to the Lilliputians does the same thing.

a messenger arrived to tell his Majesty that some of his subjects, riding near where I was found, had seen a great black substance lying on the ground. It had wide, round edges, rising up in the middles as high as a man. It was not a living creature, as they thought at first it did not move. Some of them walked around it several times, and climbing to the top and stomping on it they found it was hollow. They thought it might be something belonging to the Man Mountain.

Your turn to write:

Using these two passages as models, write a paragraph describing an ordinary object. (Not an animal or a plant) Describe it as if you are from another planet are seeing such a thing for the first time, and have no idea what it is used for.

Writing Tip!

To make sentences specific, you should use a proper noun, a proper/concrete adjective before the noun. Make your verbs vivid. Use adverbs to make your writing impactful.

Robinson Crusoe

(رابنسن کروسو)

Reading:

The given excerpt is taken from the novel, 'The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe'. The story tells us how to survive in unfamiliar and dangerous situations. Read and see what you learn from the story.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Swelling	سوجن / ابھرا ہوا	Bruised	دھم
Dashing	بھادور	Tossed	پھینک دیا
Intent	ادارہ	Ebbcd	زوال / کم ہونا
Renewing	نیا	Grief	دکھ
Evidently	ظاہر ہے	Miserable	سوءکھی
Destitute	بے سہارا	Relief	سکون
Resolve	حل	Spied	جاسوسی / ڈھونڈ لیا
Forecastle	ٹیشن کوئی	Bulged	ابھرنا
Provisions	رزق	Spars	تکڑا ہونے والی کرنا
Tempest	سب سے اونچا دالا	Raft	کڑی کا ٹکڑا
Habitation	رہائش	Continent	براعظم
Beast	جنگلی جانور	Environed	ماحول
League	مسافت		

When I woke up it was broad day, the weather clear, and the storm abated, so that the sea did not rage and swell as before. But that which surprised me most was, that the ship was lifted off in the night from the sand where she lay, by the swelling of the tide, and was driven up almost as far as the rock which I first

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mentioned, where I had been so bruised by the dashing me against it This being within about a mile from the shore where I was, and the ship seeming to stand upright still, I wished myself on board, that at least I might have some necessary things for my use.

جب میں جاگا تو دن بڑا تھا۔ موسم صاف تھا اور طوفان ختم کیا تھا۔ سمندر پہلے کی طرح پھولا ہوا اور غصے میں نہ تھا۔ لیکن جس چیز نے مجھے سب سے زیادہ حیران کیا وہ یہ تھا کہ رات کو جہاز کو اٹھالیا گیا تھا۔ جہاں وہ بڑی تھی۔ لہروں کے ابھار کی وجہ سے تقریباً اس چٹان تک لے گئی تھی جس کا میں نے پہلے ذکر کیا تھا۔ جہاں سے میں تھا۔ مجھے اس کے خلاف خود کو دھکیلنے سے بہت نقصان پہنچا۔ یہ اس ساحل سے تقریباً ایک میل کے فاصلے پر تھا۔ اور جہاں جہاز سیدھا کھڑا دکھائی دے رہا تھا۔ میں نے اپنے آپ کو جہاز میں سوار کرنے کی خواہش کی کہ کم از کم میرے استعمال کے لیے کچھ چیزیں ہوں۔

When I came down from my apartment in the tree I looked around me again, and the first thing I found was the boat which lay as the wind and the sea had tossed her up upon the land, about two miles on my right hand. I walked as far as I could upon the shore to have got to her, but found a neck or inlet of water between me and the boat, which was about half a mile broad; so I came back for the present being more intent upon getting at the ship, where I hoped to find something for my present subsistence.

جب میں اپنے اپارٹمنٹ سے نیچے درخت میں آیا تو میں نے دوبارہ اپنے ارد گرد نظر دوڑائی۔ اور پہلی چیز جو میں نے دیکھی وہ کشتی تھی۔ جو اہوا کی وہ بڑی تھی اور سمندر نے اسے میرے دائیں ہاتھ پر تقریباً دو میل کے فاصلے پر زمین پر چبھک دیا تھا میں اس تک پہنچنے کے لیے ساحل پر جہاں تک ہو سکا چل پڑا۔ لیکن میرے اور کشتی کے درمیان ایک گردن تک پانی کی راستہ ملا۔ جو تقریباً آدھ میل چوڑا تھا اس لیے جہاز پر پہنچنے کا زیادہ ارادہ رکھتے ہوئے۔ ابھی کے لیے واپس آیا۔ جہاں مجھے اپنے موجودہ رزق کے لیے کچھ ملنے کا امید تھی۔

A little in the after noon I found the sea very calm, and the tide ebbed so far out, that I could come within a quarter of a mile of the ship; and here I found a fresh renewing of my grief, for I saw evidently, that if we had kept on board we had been all safe, that is to say, we had all got safe on shore, and I had not been so miserable as to be left entirely destitute of all comfort and company, and I now was. This forced tears from my eyes again; but as there was little relief in that, I resolved, if possible, to get to the ship; but when came to the ship, my difficulty was still greater to know how to get on board; for as she lay aground, and high out of the water, there was nothing within my reach to lay hold of. I swam round her twice, and the second time I spied a small piece of rope, which I wondered I did not see at first hang down by the fore-chains so low as that with great difficulty I got hold of it and by the help of that rope got up into the fore-castle of the ship. Here I found that the ship was bulged, and had a great deal of water in her hold, but that she lay so on the side of a bank of hard sand, or rather earth, that her stern lay lifted up upon the bank, and her head low almost to the water. And first I found that all the ship's provisions were dry and untouched by the water; and being very well disposed to eat I went to the bread room and filled my pockets with biscuit, and eat it as I went about other things, for I had no time to lose.

دوپہر کے کچھ دیر بعد میں نے سمندر کو بہت بے سکون پایا اور لہرائیں دور نکل گئی کہ میں جہاز کے ایک چوتھائی میل کے اندر اندر آسکتا تھا اور یہاں مجھے اپنے غم کی ایک نئی

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تجدید ملی کیونکہ میں نے واضح طور پر دیکھا کہ اگر ہم جہاز پر سوار رہتے تو ہم سب محفوظ رہتے۔ یعنی ہم سب ساحل پر محفوظ ہو جاتے اور میں اتنا دیکھی نہ ہوتا۔ ہر طرح کے آرام اور سہولت سے محروم رہ جاتا اور اب میں تھا۔ اس نے ایک بار پھر میری آنکھوں سے آنسوؤں کو مجبور کر دیا لیکن چونکہ اس میں اب کوئی راحت نہ تھی۔ میں نے فیصلہ کیا کہ اگر ممکن ہو تو جہاز تک جاؤں گا۔ لیکن جب میں جہاز کے پاس آیا تو میری مشکل اور بڑھ گئی کہ جہاز پر کیسے چڑھا جائے۔ کیونکہ اب وہ لٹ گئی تھی اور پانی سے اونچی تھی اور میری پہنچ میں کچھ نہ تھا کہ اسے پکڑ سکوں۔ میں نے دوبارہ اس کے گرد تیسرا اور دوسری ہارسی کے ایک چھوٹے سے ٹکڑے کی جانچ کی۔ جس کو میں نے اپنے تودیکھا ہی نہیں تھا۔ اس کی سامنے کی زنجیر سے اس قدر نیچے لٹکا کہ بڑی مشکل سے میں نے اسے پکڑا اور اس رسی کی مدد سے جہاز کی ڈشٹن کوئی پر چڑھ گیا۔ یہاں میں نے دیکھا کہ جہاز ابھرا ہوا تھا اور اس کی پکڑ میں بہت زیادہ پانی تھا۔ لیکن یہ کہ وہ سخت رست کے کنارے یا بالکل زمین کے کنارے پر اس طرح لٹکی ہوئی تھی کہ اس کا تکانازے پر اٹھ گیا اور اس کا سر تقریباً پانی کی طرف نیچے ہے۔ اور سب نے پہلے میں نے پایا کہ جہاز کے تمام سامان خشک اور پانی سے چھوٹے نہیں تھے اور کھانے کے لیے بہت اچھی طرح سے تیار ہونے کی وجہ سے میں بریڈروم میں گیا اور اپنی جیبوں میں بسکٹ بھرا اور اسے کھایا جیسا کہ میں دوسری چیزوں کی طرف گیا۔ کیونکہ میں وقت نہیں کھونا چاہتا تھا۔

I found two or three large spars of wood and a spare topmast or two in the ship. I tied all of them with a rope, in form of a raft. I tried to make my raft as strong as I could manage I loaded my raft with bread, rice, cheese, dried meat, corn and lots of water bottles. During my search, I also found the carpenter's chest which was indeed a very useful prize to me, and much more valuable than a ship-loaded with gold. For my safety, I also took a few arms to protect myself from any danger. Now that I had enough goods to survive on this strange island, my next work was to view the country, and seek a proper place for my habitation, and where to stow my goods to secure them from whatever might happen. Where I was, I

yet knew not whether on the continent or on an island; whether inhabited, or not inhabited; whether in danger of wild beasts, or not There was a hill, not above a mile from me, which rose up very steep and high, and which seemed to overtop some other hills, which lay as in a ridge from it, 'northward. 'I travelled for discovery up to the top of that hill, where, after I had with great labour and difficulty got to the top, I saw my fate to my great affliction, that I was in an island environed every way with the sea, no land to be seen, except some rocks which lay a great way off, and two small islands less than this, which lay about three leagues to the west.

مجھے دو یا تین بڑے بڑے نیزے اور ایک فالتوا پر حصہ جہاز میں ملا۔ میں نے نیزے کی شکل میں ان سب کو رسی سے باندھ دیا۔ میں نے اپنے کٹہرے کو اتنا مضبوط بنانے کی کوشش کی جتنا میں سنبھال سکتا ہوں۔ میں نے اپنے نیزے کو روٹی، چاول، پنیر، خشک گوشت، مکی اور بہت سی پانی کی بوتلوں سے لاد لیا۔ تلاش کے دوران مجھے بڑھتی کاسیدھی ملا جو واقعہ میرے لیے ایک بہت ہی مفید انعام تھا اور سنے سے لدے جہاز سے بھی زیادہ قیمتی تھا۔ اپنی حفاظت کے لیے میں نے اپنے آپ کو کسی بھی خطرے سے بچانے کے لیے چند ہتھیار بھی لیے۔ اب جب کہ میرے پاس اس عجیب و غریب جزیرے پر زندہ رہنے کے لیے کافی سامان موجود تھا۔ میرا اگلا کام ملک کو دیکھنا۔ اپنے رہائش کے لیے مناسب جگہ تلاش کرنا تھا اور جو کچھ بھی ہو سکتا اس سے محفوظ رکھنے کے لیے اپنا سامان کہاں رکھوں۔ میں کہاں تھا میں ابھی تک نہیں جانتا تھا کہ برا عظم پر یا کسی جزیرے پر چاہے آباد ہو یا آباد نہیں۔ چاہے وہ جنگلی جانوروں کے خطرے میں ہوں یا نہیں۔ مجھ سے ایک میل کے فاصلے پر ایک پہاڑی تھی جو بہت سیدھی اور

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اونچی تھی۔ اور جو کچھ دوسری پہاڑیوں کو اوپر کرتی ہوئی دکھائی دیتی تھی جو اس سے شمال کی طرف ایک پہاڑ کی طرح بڑی تھی۔ میں نے جاننے کے لیے سفر کیا اس پہاڑی کی چوٹی تک۔ یہاں بڑی محنت اور مشقت کے بعد چوٹی پر پہنچا۔ میں نے اپنی قسمت کو اپنی بڑی مصیبت میں دیکھا کہ میں ایک ایسے جزیرے میں تھا جو ہر طرف سے سمندر میں گھرا ہوا تھا۔ زمین دکھائی نہیں دی۔ سوائے چند چٹانوں کے جو کہ ایک عظیم راستہ چھوڑتے ہیں۔ اور اس سے کم دو چھوٹے جزیرے جو مغرب میں تقریباً تین مسافتیں بچاتے ہیں۔

I found also that the island was barren, and, uninhabited, except by wild beasts. The discovery made me realise that I can be stuck in this barren island for a long time. Having realised this, I made twelve trips to the ship, securing as many supplies as possible.

میں نے یہ بھی پایا کہ یہ جزیرہ بخر اور غیر آباد تھا۔ سوائے جنگلی درندوں کے۔ اس دریافت نے مجھے احساس دلایا کہ میں اسی بخر جزیرے میں طویل عرصے تک پھنس سکتا ہوں۔ اس بات کو محسوس کرنے کے بعد میں نے جہاز کے بارہ دورے کیے زیادہ سے زیادہ سامان حاصل کیا۔

With the help of the carpenter's tools, ropes, and planks, I made a tent to secure my goods for a long time.

بڑھئی کے اوزاروں، رسیوں اور تختوں کی مدد سے میں نے اپنے سامان کو دیر تک محفوظ رکھنے کے لیے خیمہ بنایا۔

About the Author:

Daniel Defoe, (1660- 1731) was a British author and is known as one of the earliest writers of the English novel. He is also remembered for his nonfictional Journal of the Plague Year (1722) on the Great Plague in London.

Vocabulary:

1. Match these words and expression on the left with their meanings on the right.

habitation	●	surrounded
to overtop	●	a gun for hunting birds
fowling-piece	●	to be higher than
affliction	●	a long way off, far away
environed	●	distress, despair
a great way off, far away	●	about five kilometres
league	●	a place to live

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2. Find the given words in the puzzle.

E	H	E	I	C	N	L	L	E	A	R	R	N	O
I	A	G	A	E	N	B	R	E	T	A	A	O	V
T	F	A	E	N	V	I	R	O	N	E	D	I	D
F	F	B	U	L	G	E	D	I	A	S	E	T	E
O	L	H	I	I	D	N	E	A	N	S	R	A	T
O	L	A	S	A	O	L	I	O	H	O	T		
D	C	U	C	A	L	I	A	A	P	F	N	I	B
E	T	F	D	T	B	H	N	E	L	N	L	B	A
V	P	R	E	C	R	L	C	A	K	L	A	H	
L	O	T	R	E	T	T	U	E	N	G	I	H	N
O	N	S	R	O	N	K	N	I	K	S	F	O	I
S	O	O	V	G	N	T	L	I	S	C	E	O	F
E	F	A	I	E	L	T	S	A	C	E	R	O	F
R	T	E	B	B	E	D	U	T	C	E	D	V	K

odorous

bruised

forecastle

fore chains

ebbed

affliction

planks

enviored

inhabited

resolved

Comprehension Questions:

Answer the following questions in detail.

a. How did Crusoe get the things he wanted from the ship back to the island?

Ans: Crusoe made to value trips to the ship securing is many supplies as possible. He collected all things to the island for his survival.

b. Why does Crusoe want to find a place to put his goods?

Ans: Crusoe wanted a place to put his good and food items so that he could secure them. After visiting the island he relised that he is stuck in the island

for many days. So, he wanted a proper place to put his goods.

c. Why does he climb up the hill?

Ans: He climbed up the hill to take a view of the island. He wanted to know if there is my life Here, whether this is an island or continent, or is there my inhabited or not inhabited.

d. Why does he think, 'it was the first gun that had been fired there since the creation of the world.' What does he mean when he says this?

Ans: When Robison Cruse says that "It was the first gun that had been fired these since the creation of the world, "he means that the sound of a gunshot

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was completely unfamiliar to him and that he had never heard it before on the island.

- e. Robinson Crusoe is just one of many narratives about people being stranded alone for many years and having to make difficult decisions in order to survive. The story of Gulliver's Travels has a number of similarities with this one. Can you identify the similarities and the differences between both stories? Write them in the given table.

Similarities	Differences
The theme loneliness.	Setting in a island.
Exploration of human nature and society.	Story is serious and struggling
Struggle for survival.	Robinson's own story.

- f. Fictional stories about being stranded on a deserted island are ever-popular. Think about the elements of Robinson Crusoe that you most enjoyed. How would you write your own story of isolation and survival? Where would your character be stranded? What challenges would they face? Get creative with your setting, characters, and conflicts, and write your own short story.

Ans: The sun beat down mercilessly on the island and Zain, the survivalist, stepped on to the sandy shore. He was a solo pilot when his plane crashed, and he was lucky to be alive.

He took a deep breath, looked at his surroundings. The first challenge Zain faced was finding fresh water. The next challenge was finding food. Zain had to rely on his survival skills to hunt

and gather food. He made a spear from a tree branch and hunted small animals for meat. He also found fruits and berries growing on the island.

As time went by Zain faced more challenges. He had to build a shelter to protect himself from the animals and he had to keep on burning fire to signal for help and keep himself warm. Despite all the hardships, he was rescued by a passing ship. Although he was grateful to be saved. He knew that his experience had taught him valuable lessons about survival.

Use of language

Understanding clause and phrase

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. A phrase is a group of words, but it doesn't contain a subject and a verb.

Example of phrase: In broad day light

Example of clause: I woke up in broad day light.

Subject Verb

1. Write 'C' if the statement is a clause and 'P' if it is a phrase.

- The sea did not rage and swell as before. C
- That which surprised me most P
- The ship was lifted off in the night from the sand where she lay. C
- By the swelling of the tide. P
- As far as the rock. P
- I had been so bruised by the dashing me. C
- About a mile from the shore. P

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- h. The ship stands upright [C]
i. I wished myself on board. [C]
j. I might have some necessary things for my use. [C]

Writing:

Journal/Diary Writing:

Diary writing is a personal form of writing where a person maintains a diary to write about his/her personal life. Writing a diary is quite possibly the most casual type of writing. It can be written in any language as per the comfort of the writer. There are many reasons people keep a diary. For some, it's a way to nurture their creativity. Writing in a diary can help spark new ideas or develop thoughts. For other people, keeping a diary is a way to stay emotionally healthy. Writing in a safe space can help you process past experiences. A diary is also a way of keeping a record of what happened and when. Others keep a diary of things that they're thankful for, as a way to be more in tune with the good things in their life. And some people keep a diary as a way to improve themselves or follow through on changes they're trying to make. You can keep a diary for any reason that interests you.

تحریر:

جریدہ/ڈائری لکھنا:

ڈائری لکھنا لکھنے کی ایک ذاتی شکل ہے۔ ڈائری لکھنا لکھائی کی پُر سکون شکل ہے۔ یہ لکھاری کی سہولت کے مطابق کسی بھی زبان میں لکھی جا سکتی ہے۔ بہت سی وجوہات ہیں جن کی بنا پر لوگ ڈائری لکھتے ہیں۔ کچھ یہ

یہ ہیں۔ یہ ان کی تخلیقی صلاحیتوں کو پروان چڑھانے کا ایک طریقہ ہے۔ ڈائری میں لکھنے کے طریقے سے نئے خیالات کو جنم دینے یا خیالات کو فروغ دینے میں مدد مل سکتی ہے۔ دوسری لوگوں کے لیے ڈائری کھلنا جذباتی طور پر صحت مند رہنے کا ایک طریقہ ہے۔ محفوظ جگہ پر لکھنے سے آپ کو ماضی کے تجربات پر کاروائی کرنے میں مدد مل سکتی ہے۔ ڈائری جو کچھ ہوا اس کا ریکارڈ رکھنے کا ایک طریقہ بھی ہے اور جب دوسرے ان چیزوں کی ڈائری رکھتے ہیں۔ جن کے لیے وہ شکر گزار ہیں۔ ان کی زندگی میں اچھی چیزیں ہوتی ہیں۔ اور کچھ لوگ اپنے آپ کو بہتر بنانے یا ان تبدیلیوں پر عمل کرنے کے طریقے کے طور پر ڈائری رکھتے ہیں۔ جو وہ کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ آپ کسی بھی وجہ سے ڈائری رکھ سکتے ہیں۔ جس میں آپ کی دلچسپی ہو۔

Format of writing a diary:

One common convention when keeping a diary is to write the date at the top of each entry. Some people are very specific when writing the date including the exact time of day that it is. Other people might simply write the month or year. The main idea here is that diaries are often organised chronologically by date.

ڈائری لکھنے کا طریقہ:

ڈائری رکھتے وقت ایک عام کوشش پر اندراج کے اوپر تاریخ لکھنا ہے۔ کچھ لوگ تاریخ لکھتے وقت بہت مخصوص ہوتے ہیں۔ بشمول دن کا صحیح وقت۔ دوسرے لوگ صرف مہینہ یا سال لکھ سکتے ہیں۔ یہاں بنیادی خیال یہ ہے کہ ڈائریوں کو اکثر تاریخ کے لحاظ سے ترتیب دیا جاتا ہے۔

An example of Journal Writing:

When Crusoe was stranded on the deserted island; he started maintaining a journal about his arrival to the island, as he found himself abandoned.

At the beginning his journal, Crusoe records:

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September 30, 1659- I, poor miserable Robinson Crusoe, being shipwrecked, during a dreadful storm, in the offing, came on shore in this dismal unfortunate island, which I called the Island of Despair, all the rest of the ship's company being drowned, and myself almost dead.

جزل لکھائی کی ایک مثال:

جب ویران جزیرے پر کرو سو کا گھاگھونٹ دیا گیا۔ اس نے جزیرے پر اپنی آمد کے بارے میں ایک جریدہ جاری کرنا شروع کر دیا۔ کیونکہ اس نے خود کو لاوارث پایا۔

اپنے جزیرے کے شروع میں کرو سو ریکارڈ کرتا ہے۔

30 ستمبر 1659، غریب، بدکھی راہنسن کرو سو ایک خوفناک طوفان کے دوران، جہاز کے تباہ ہونے کے بعد اس مایوس کن بد قسمت جزیرے کے کنارے پر آیا۔ جیسے میں نے مایوسی کا جزیرہ کیا۔ جہاز کی باقی تمام کپہنی ڈوب گئی اور میں تقریباً مر چکا ہوں۔

All the rest of that day I spent in afflicting myself at the dismal circumstances I was brought to, viz., I had neither food, house, clothes, weapon, or place to fly to; and in despair of any relief, saw nothing but death before me; either that I should be devoured by wild beasts, murdered by savages, or starved to death for want of food. At the approach of night, I slept in a tree for fear of wild creatures, but slept soundly, though it rained all night.

اس دن کا بقیہ سارا دن میں نے اپنے آپ کو ان نامساعد حالات میں مبتلا کرنے میں گزارا۔ جن سے مجھے مقابلہ کرنے کے لیے دلا یا گیا تھا۔ میرے پاس نہ کھانا مکان، کپڑے، نہ ہتھیار اور نہ ہی اڑنے کے لیے جگہ تھی۔ اور کسی سکون سے ماکوس ہو کر میں نے اپنے سامنے موت کے سوا کچھ نہیں دیکھا۔ یا تو مجھے جنگی درندے کھا جائیں، وحشیوں کے ہاتھوں قتل ہو جاؤں یا خوراک کی کمی کی وجہ سے بھوک سے مر جاؤں۔ رات کے

وقت جنگلی مخلوق کے خوف سے درخت پر سو گیا۔ رات بھر ہارش ہوتی رہی۔ مگر میں سکون سے سو رہا۔

October 1- In the morning I saw, to my great surprise, the ship had floated with the high tide, and was driven on shore again much nearer the island; which, as it was some comfort on one hand, for seeing her sit upright and not broken to pieces, I hoped, if the wind abated, I might get on board, and get some food and necessities out of her for my relief; so, on the other hand, it renewed my grief at the loss of my comrades, who, I imagined, if we had all stayed on board, might have saved the ship, or at least that they would not have been all drowned as they were; and that had the men been saved, we might perhaps have built us a boat out of the ruins of the ship, to have carried us to some other part of the world. I spent great part of this day in perplexing myself on these things; but at length seeing the ship almost dry, I went upon the sand as near as I could, and then swam on board; this day also it continued raining, though with no wind at all. From the 1st of October to the 24th- All these days entirely spent in many several voyages to get all I could out of the ship, which I brought on shore, every tide of flood, upon rafts. Much rain also in these days, though with some intervals of fair weather; but, it seems, this was the rainy season.

1 اکتوبر۔ صبح میں نے حیرت سے دیکھا جہاز تیز لہر کے ساتھ تیر رہا تھا۔ اور جزیرے کے بہت قریب ایک بار پھر ساحل پر چلا گیا تھا۔ کیونکہ اسے سیدھا اور ٹوٹا ہوا نہ دیکھ کر سکون ملا۔ مجھے امید تھی کہ اگر ہوا ختم مٹی تو ہیں جہاز پر سوار ہو جاؤں گا۔ اور اپنے آرام کے لیے کچھ کھانے پینے کی اشیاء اور

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ضرورت کا سامان حاصل کر سکوں گا۔ تو دوسری طرف اس نے میرے ساتھیوں کے کھوجانے کا غم تازہ کر دیا۔ جن کا میں نے تصویر کیا تھا کہ اگر ہم سب سوار ہوئے تو جہاز کو بچا لیتے۔ یا کم از کم یہ سب ڈوب نہ جاتے۔ جیسے وہ تھے۔ اور اگر یہ لوگ بچ جاتے تو شاید تم جہاز کے کھنڈرات میں سے ایک کشتی بنا لیتے ہمیں دنیا کے کسی دور حصے میں لے جانے کے لیے میں نے اس دن کا بڑا حصہ اپنے آپ کو ان ہاتوں میں الجھانے میں گزارا۔ لیکن جہاز کو تقریباً خشک دیکھ کر میں ریت پر جتنا قریب ہو شکا چلا گیا۔ اور پ 9 صبح جہاز پر تیر کر گیا۔ اس دن بھی بارش ہوتی رہی۔ حالانکہ ہوا ہانکل نہیں تھی۔ یکم اکتوبر سے لے کر 24 سہ ماہ تک یہ تمام دن مکمل طور پر کئی کئی سفروں میں گزارے تاکہ میں جہاز سے وہ سب باہر نکال سکوں اور نارے تک لاسکوں۔ سیلاب کی ہر لہر کشتی پر لایا۔ ان دنوں بہت بارشیں ہوئیں۔ اگرچہ کچھ وقفے کے ساتھ موسم خوشگوار رہا۔ لیکن لگا ہے برسات کا موسم تھا۔

October 20- I overset my raft, and all the goods I had got upon it but being in shoal water, and the things being chiefly heavy, I recovered many of them when the tide was out.

20 اکتوبر۔ میں نے کشتی کو تمام سامان کے ساتھ بھرا لیکن شول کے پانی میں ہونے کی وجہ اور چیزیں زیادہ بھاری ہونے کی وجہ سے میں نے ان میں سے بہت سی اس وقت نکالی جب لہریں ختم ہو گئیں۔

October 25 - It rained all night and all day, with some gusts of wind, during which time the ship broke in pieces, the wind blowing a little harder than before, and was no more to be seen, except the wreck of her, and that only at low water. I spent this day in covering and securing the goods which I had saved, that the rain might not spoil them.

25 اکتوبر:- پوری رات اور سارا دن ہوا کے کچھ جھونکوں کے ساتھ بارش ہوتی رہی۔ اس دوران جہاز کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے ہو گئے ہو پہلے سے

تھوڑی تیز چلی بعد اس کے بچے کے خلاف اور کچھ نظرنہ آیا اور صرف کم پانی پر میں نے یہ دن اس سامان کو ڈھانپنے اور محفوظ کرنے میں گزارا۔ جو میں نے بچایا تھا۔ کہ بارش ان کا کچھ نہ بگاڑ دے۔

Your turn to write:

Write a diary entry of at least two days that begin with, "I wish I could forget the time I... because..." In about 100-150 words for each entry.

Ans:

Day1: I wish I could forget the time because yesterday was a complete disaster. I woke up late for work and couldn't find my office drawer keys. After searching for them in the office the previous day. I rushed to the office and was stuck in traffic for an hour, which made me even more late.

When I finally arrived at work, my boss scolded me in front of everyone for being late and forgetting an important report. I felt embarrassed and humiliated to make matters worse, my computer crashed, and I lost all my work. I spent the entire day trying to recover the lost data but it was too late.

After work I was supposed to meet my friends for dinner but I was so exhausted and frustrated that I canceled. I wish I could forget this day.

Day 2:

I wish I forget the time, because today was the day when I received some bad news, My grandmother who had been suffering from cancer passed away. She was pillar of strength and inspiration for me and her loss has left a huge gap in my life.

I missed her happy memories, her smile, her laughter, and her warmth. Its hard to

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believe that she's are longer with us. To make matters worse I had a fight with my best friend over something unnecessary. It mole me readize that life is too short to hold grudger and waste time on petty arguments. As I lay in bed. I couldn't help but wish that I could forget this day and start a now. But deep down I know that memories of my grandmother will always story with me, I will cherish them forever.

Black Beauty

(کالی خوبصورتی)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
stormy day	طوفانی دن	bridge	پل
moment	لحظہ	wrong	غلط
whip	چابک	sprang	اچھلا
bridle	لگام	lulled off	چپ رہتا
trotted	دوڑنا	crossroad	سڑک کا تقاطع
furious	غصہ	pace	رفتہ
stiller	خاموش کرنے والا	dog-cart	کٹ گاڑی
stir	اچھل		

Black Beauty is the story of a black horse in England in the 1800s. Written in 1877 by Anna Sewell, it tells the story from the horse's viewpoint. The story covers Black Beauty's life from the time he is born until his old age.

ایہا سہیل نے 1800 کی دہائی میں انگلینڈ میں لکھا سیاہ گھوڑے کی کہانی 1877 میں لکھی۔ کہانی گھوڑے کے نقطہ نظر سے بتائی جاتی ہے۔ کہانی سیاہ گھوڑے کی پیدائش سے لیکر بڑھاپے تک کو بتاتی ہے۔

In this passage, Black Beauty has been harnessed to a cart to take his owner, or master, and his caretaker named John on a trip into town. It had been raining a great deal, and while it had stopped raining, the wind was blowing very hard. As the

passage begins, they are on their way home as it gets dark.

اس حوالے میں سیاہ خوبصورتی اس کے مالک کو لے جانے کے لیے ایک گاڑی میں گھسار دیا گیا ہے۔ یا مالک اور اس کے رکھوالے نے جن کا نام جان ہے انہیں قہے کے سفر پر جانا ہے۔ زبردست بارش ہو رہی ہے۔ جب بارش رک چکی تھی تو تیز ہوا چل رہی تھی۔ جیسا کہ راستہ شروع ہوتا ہے۔ وہ گھر واپس جا رہے ہیں۔

A Stormy Day

So back we went and round by the crossroads, but by the time we got to the bridge it was very nearly dark; we could just see that the water was over the middle of it but as that happened sometimes when the floods were out, master did not stop. We were going along at a good pace, but the moment my feet touched the first part of the bridge I felt sure there was something wrong. I dare not go forward, and I made a dead stop.

"Go on, Beauty," said my master, and he gave me a touch with the whip, but I dare not stir; he gave me a sharp cut; I jumped, but I dare not go forward. "There's something wrong, sir," said John, and he sprang out of the dog cart and came to my head and looked all about. He tried to lead me forward. "Come on, Beauty, what's the matter?" Of course, I could not tell him, but I knew very well that the bridge was not safe. Just then the man at the toll gate on the other side ran out of the house, tossing a torch about like one mad.

تو ہم واپس گئے اور چوراہے سے چکر لگائے۔ لیکن جب ہم پل پر پہنچے تو اندھیرا ہو چکا تھا۔ ہم صرف یہ دیکھ سکتے تھے کہ پانی اس کے وسط سے زیادہ ہے۔ لیکن جیسا کہ کبھی کبھی سیلاب آ جاتا تھا۔ ماسٹر نہیں روکتے تھے۔ ہم اچھی رفتار سے ساتھ جا رہے تھے۔ لیکن جس لمحے میں میری پاؤں

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ہل کے پہلے جسے کو چھوٹے مجھے یقین ہو گیا کہ کچھ گڑبڑ ہے۔ میں آگے بڑھنے کی ہمت نہیں رکھتا تھا۔ میں رک گیا۔ جاؤں خوبصورتی۔ میرے آقا نے کہا اور مجھے چابک سے چھو۔ لیکن میں نے ہٹنے کی ہمت نہیں کی۔ اس نے مجھے ایک تیز کٹ دیا۔ میں نے چھلانگ لگائی اور آگے جانے کی ہمت نہیں ہوئی۔ کچھ گڑبڑ ہے جناب۔ جان نے کہا اور کتا گاڑی سے باہر نکلا۔ اور میرے سر پر آیا۔ اور سب کچھ دیکھنے لگا۔ اس نے مجھے آگے لے جانے کی کوشش کی۔ چلو بیوٹی کیا ہے؟ یقیناً میں اسے بتا نہیں سکتا تھا۔ لیکن میں اچھی طرح جانتا تھا کہ ہل محفوظ نہیں ہے۔ تہی دوسری طرف ٹول گیٹ پر جو شخص ہانگوں کی طرح مار رہا تھا وہ اگھر سے باہر نکلا۔

"Hoy, hoy, hoy! halloo! stop!" he cried.
"What's the matter?" shouted my master.
"The bridge is broken in the midland part of it is carried away; if you come on you'll be into the river."

ہائے، ہائے، ہائے ہیلو رک جاؤ۔ وہ چلایا۔ کیا معاملہ ہے۔ میرے مالک نے چلا کر کہا ہل درمیان سے ٹوٹ گیا ہے اور اس کا کچھ حصہ پانی میں بہہ گیا ہے۔ اگر تم اس پر آؤ گے تو دریا میں جاؤ گے۔

Thank God!" said my master. "You Beauty!" said John, and took the bridle and gently turned me round to the right-hand road by the riverside. The sun had set some time; the wind seemed to have lulled off after that furious blast which tore up the tree. It grew darker and darker, stiller and stiller. I trotted quietly along, the wheels hardly making a sound on the soft road. For a good while, neither master nor John spoke, and then master began in a serious voice. I could not understand much of what they said, but I found they thought if I had gone on as the master wanted me, most likely the bridge would have given way under us, and horse, chaise, master, and man would

have fallen into the river; and as the current was flowing very strongly, and there was no light and no help at hand, it was more than likely we should all have been drowned.

خدا کا شکر ہے۔ میرے مالک نے کہا۔ تم بیوٹی۔ جان نے کہا اور لگام لے کر آہستہ سے مجھے دائیں طرف عالی سڑک پر دریا کے کنارے موڑ دیا۔ سورج ڈوب چکا تھا۔ ہوا اس زوردار دھماکے بعد تھم گئی تھی۔ جس نے درخت کو اکھاڑ پھینکا تھا۔ یہ گہرا ہوتا گیا مزید گہرا ہوتا گیا۔ میں خاموشی سے چلتا رہا۔ نرم سڑک پر پیچھے مشکل سے آواز دے رہے تھے۔ تھوڑی دیر تک نہ تو ماسٹر بولانہ جان، اور پھر ماسٹر نے سنجیدہ آواز میں بات شروع کی۔ میں ان کی باتوں سے زیادہ کچھ نہیں سمجھ سکا۔ لیکن میں نے محسوس کیا کہ وہ سوچتے ہیں۔ اگر میں اس طرح چلا جاتا جیسا کہ آقا چاہتے تھے۔ غالباً ہل ہمارے پیچھے راستہ دے دیتا۔ گھوڑا، گھوڑا گاڑی اور آدمی۔ دریا میں گر جاتے چونکہ کرنٹ (لہریں) بہت زور سے بہہ رہی تھیں نہ کوئی روشنی تھی نہ کوئی مدد۔ اس سے زیادہ امکان تھا کہ ہم سب ڈوب گئے ہوتے۔

Vocabulary:

1. Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the given words.

crossroads, lulled, furious, pace, stiller, torch, bridle, dog-cart

Ans: crossroads: two or more roads

lulled: calm

furious: angry

pace: single step

stiller: not moving

torch: light

bridle: horse back control belt

dog-cart: cart pulled by dogs

Part II. Which Meaning?

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Below are words from the passage. Each word has at least two meanings; circle the meaning for the words as it is used in the passage.

- i. stir
 - a. barely move
 - b. move a spoon through a bowl
- ii. mad
 - a. angry
 - b. insane
- iii. current
 - a. movement of a body of water or air
 - b. belonging to the present time
- iv. chaise
 - a. a carriage pulled by a horse
 - b. a reclining chair
- v. dare
 - a. challenge someone to do something
 - b. have the courage to do

Order of Events

Place the following actions in the story in the correct order by writing 1 in front of the first thing that happened, 2 in front of the second thing that happened, and so on.

- a. 3 John got out of the cart
- b. 4 The man from the toll gate yelled about the bridge.
- c. 1 Black Beauty and the cart reached the bridge.
- d. 5 John and the master knew that Black Beauty kept them from drowning.
- e. 2 Black Beauty stopped and wouldn't cross.

Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in detail.

- a. Why do you think Black Beauty refuse to cross the bridge?

Ans: Black beauty refused to cross the bridge because it realized that there is something wrong that's why to avoid any mishap the black beauty stopped.

- b. What happened to the bridge?

Ans: The bridge was broken in the middle and its parts were fallen in the river due to heavy rain.

- c. Who realised that something was wrong with the bridge?

Ans: Black beauty realized that something was wrong with the bridge.

- d. What did John says to Black Beauty?

Ans: John said, "come on black beauty, what's the matter."

- e. One of the main ideas of the passage is that Black Beauty knew that the bridge was dangerous. Can you find at least two claims that support this idea?

Ans: Main idea of the passage:

1. The animals serve humans well that's why black beauty smell the danger and it saved the life of its master by not moving forward.
2. Animals are wise and they can smell the danger. Black beauty saved its master's life. Black beauty is loyal to his master.

Use of Language:

There are four types of sentence, classified by their purpose:

Declarative sentence (statement)

A declarative or assertive sentence is a sentence that is informative and ends with a period or a full stop:

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Example: He tried to lead me forward.

Interrogative sentence (question)

An interrogative sentence is one that is used to question something and it ends with a question mark.

Example: "Come on, Beauty, what's the matter?"

Imperative sentence (command)

An imperative sentence is a sentence that expresses a command, an order, or a request.

Example: Stop!

Go on, Beauty!

Exclamatory sentence (exclamation)

An exclamatory sentence is one which is used to express sudden and strong emotions, and it ends with an exclamation mark. You can also use interjections to form exclamatory sentences.

Example: "You Beauty!"

"Thank God!" said my master.

1. Identify each type of sentence as declarative, imperative, exclamatory, and interrogative. Write the correct punctuation mark and explain your answer.

a. We were going along at a good pace

Type: declarative

Why? because it is information

b. I dare not go forward, and I made a dead stop _____

Type: declarative

Why? because it is information

c. There's something wrong, Sir _____

Type: declarative

Why? because it is information

d. I knew very well that the bridge was not safe _____

Type: declarative

Why? Exclamation is love.

e. What is the matter with you Beauty.

Type: interrogative

Why? because a question is asked.

f. I could not tell him that the bridge was not safe _____

Type: declarative

Why? because an information is given.

2. Write five declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, imperative sentences, and exclamatory sentence.

Apply the correct punctuation marks.

Ans: Declarative sentences:

1. The sun rises in the East

2. Oxygen is necessary for human survival

3. He tried to help me in working.

4. Mother is cooking food.

5. We are going to the party.

Interrogative Sentences:

1. What are you doing tonight?

2. What's in your bag?

3. Who is going with you?

4. What are your hobbies?

5. Which school do you go?

Imperative sentences:

1. Close the door before leaving the room.

2. Please pass me the salt.

3. Take a deep breath and relax.

4. Finish your homework before dinner.

5. Turn off the light before going bed.

Exclamatory sentences:

1. What a stunning sunset!

2. Wow, you did an amazing job!

3. I can't believe its snowing in May!

4. Look at the adorable puppy!

5. How delicious this pizza tastes!

Writing:

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Autobiographical Writing:

An autobiography is a history of a person's life written by that person himself/herself. Generally, an autobiography is written in the first person. To make an autobiography interesting, a person writes about their early childhood experiences, what is their family like their personal likes and dislikes, the significant events of their life etc.

Your turn to write

You can write your autobiography too. The given questions will help think, plan and organise your autobiography.

- When and where were you born?
- What special story or stories are associated with your birth or anything significant happened in the year or month you were born?
- Where do you stand amongst your siblings? Are you the eldest or the youngest?
- Which school do you go to? Talk about your school life, friends, teachers.
- What are your hobbies? Why do you love them?
- Talk about a significant moment, a special incident or a life-changing moment in your life.
- Where do you want to be in the future?

You can plan your thoughts in form of a mind map. Now write the first draft, edit it and write a final draft. Make sure that you use the first person in your writing with past tense.

Ans: Autobiography

I was born in Lahore on 14th of August 2010.

It was the month of celebrating independence day and the day was also very special. I can say that the whole country was happy as the day 14th of August was special. I am the only child of my family. I studying in Asan Pre-cadet studies. I love my Inflictive. Its my ambition to become a soilder and Asan Pre cadet studies is the institute where I am achieve,my goal. My teachers and are well educated and experienced they teach us very well. All of my friends have the abolition. We are studying here secause we went to nation, and it Asan Pre-cadet studies is the right platform forces. My hobby is to collect the stamps of different countries. By collecting stamps. I some to know about others country's customs, language, food and special events. It is very interesting and I enjoy that. Last year I met my uncle. Who come from other city. He is an army offices. I was very much pleased to see him in army uniform. He was looking so handsome. Then I decided to become a soldier and luckily my parents got my admission in Asan pre-cade studies. I went to be a major of the army. I went my parents feel proud on me.

Unit-8

Science & Technology

(سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
elders	بزرگ	entrance	داخلی
different	مختلف	basket	ٹوکری
questions	سوال	remind	یاد دلانا