

ENGLISH NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

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

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youth	جوانی	buy	خریدنا
example	مثال	experiment	تجربہ
music	موسیقی	tired	تھکا ہونا
help	مدد کرنا	assistance	مدد
aim	مقصد	provide	مہیا کرنا
shopping	خریداری	citizen	شہری
arrives	پہنچنا	sense	حسوس کرنا

Listening:

Some of the technology used by our elders was quite different from the technologies we are using today. Think about some questions that you might ask your parents or grandparents about technology in their youth. For example:

سنا:

ہمارے بزرگوں کے ذریعے استعمال کی جانے والی کچھ ٹیکنالوجی ان ٹیکنالوجی سے بالکل مختلف ہیں جو ہم آج استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔ کچھ سوالات کے بارے میں سوچیں جو آپ اپنے والدین، دادا دادی سے ان کی جوانی میں ٹیکنالوجی کے بارے میں پوچھ سکتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر۔

How did your grandparents communicate with friends, family and the rest of the world when they were young?

What technology did your grandparents used to listen to news or music?

آپ کے دادا دادی، دوستوں، خاندان اور باقی دنیا کے ساتھ کیسے بات چیت کرتے تھے۔ جب وہ جوان تھے۔ خبریں یا موسیقی سننے کے لیے آپ کے دادا دادی کون سی ٹیکنالوجی استعمال کرتے تھے۔

Look at the pictures below. Discuss the following questions with your group members.

نیچے دی گئی تصاویر کو دیکھیں اور اپنے گروپ کے ساتھ درج ذیل سوالات پر بات کریں۔



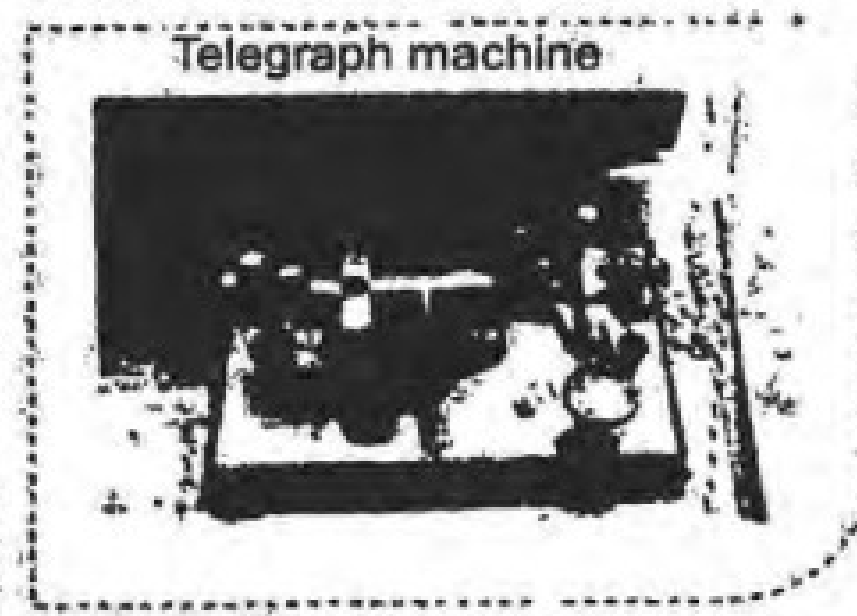
Rotary telephone



Gramophone



Letter box



Telegraph machine

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Listen to the given text and complete the activities.

a. What form of communication does the picture show?

Ans: Telephone

b. Which of these traditional methods of communication are still used today? Why?

Ans: Letter box/post box is a traditional method which is still used today. Because writing letters is a traditional way of communication which is still used.

c. Do you think these methods of communications might become relevant again?

Ans: Today the technology is too vast and advanced. These methods were slow but need at the period when they were invented. But now we have advanced technology which convey our message to the other side of the world in no time. So, the old methods of communications can't be relevant.

Have you ever heard of a robot that helps you in a grocery store? It is the latest robot developed by a Japanese robotics research institute. It is called 'Robovie II.' Robovie II aims to help older citizens in their grocery shopping.

کیا آپ نے کبھی ایسے روبوٹ کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو گروسری سٹور میں آپ کی مدد کرتا ہے یہ ایک جاپانی روبوٹکس ریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ جدید ترین روبوٹ ہے۔ اسے Robovie II کہا جاتا ہے۔ Robovie II کا مقصد بوڑھے شہریوں کی گروسری کی خریداری مدد کرنا ہے۔ یہ اس کے کام کرنے کا طریقہ ہے۔ اس کا عمل

گھرنے شروع ہوتا ہے۔ صارف کی چابیاں اپنی شاپنگ لسٹ میں موبائل ڈیوائس میں ڈالتی ہیں۔

This is the way it works. The process starts at home. The user keys in their shopping list into a mobile device. When the shopper arrives at the store, the robot senses the device. IT greets the shopper by name at the entrance of the store and says, 'Let's go shopping.' It follows the shopper while holding a grocery basket making it easier for elderly citizens to shop. The robot keeps reminding the shopper of the items on the list. This really help? the elderly to remember the items they have and those they do not have. It also recommends what items to buy.

یہ خریداری کرنے والے کا نام سٹور کے داخلی دروازے پر چپکارہتا ہے۔ اور کہتا ہے آؤ خریداری کریں۔ یہ خریداری راہنمائی کرتا ہے گروسری کی نوکری پکڑ کر خریدار کے پیچھے آتا ہے۔ جس سے بوڑھے شہریوں کے لیے خریداری کرنا آسان ہو جاتا ہے۔ روبوٹ خریدار کو فہرست میں موجود اشیاء کے یاد دلاتا ہے۔ اس سے بزرگوں کو ان چیزوں کو یاد کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے جو ان کے پاس ہیں اور جو ان کے پاس نہیں ہیں۔ اور یہ بھی راہنمائی کرتا ہے کہ کون سی اشیاء خریدنی ہیں۔

An elderly woman took part in an experiment of shopping with Robovie II. She really enjoyed the experience because it reminded her of shopping with her grandchild. She commented that, she did not feel tired at all as the robot helped to carried the shopping bag for her.

ایک بوڑھی عورت نے Robovie II کے ساتھ خریداری کرنے کے تجربے میں حصہ لیا۔ وہ واقعہ اس تجربے سے لطف اندوز ہوئی۔ کیونکہ اس نے اسے اپنے پوتے کے ساتھ خریداری کرنے کی یاد دلا دی۔

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اس نے تھرو کیا کہ وہ بالکل نہیں تھی کیونکہ روباٹ نے اس کے شاپنگ بیگ لے جانے میں مدد کی تھی۔

With the robot's assistance in a supermarket, the elderly will find it convenient to shop. According to the company, the robot is expected to be well-received among the elderly as it will provide support for them.

پیر مارکیٹ میں روباٹ کی مدد سے بوڑھوں کو خریداری میں آسانی ہو گی۔ کمپنی کے مطابق روباٹس کو بوڑھوں میں پذیرائی ملنے کی امید ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ ان کے لیے معاونت فراہم کرے گا۔

Vocabulary:

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or phrases from the passage.

Meaning	Word/Phrase
A machine that can perform some of the same tasks as human being	Robot
Suggestions	Recommendations
A carefully planned test used to discover something unknown	Experiment
The action of helping someone by sharing work	Collaboration
Getting a good reaction from people	Positive feed back
Expressed an opinion	Stated a view point.

2. Write 'True' or 'False' for each statement below.

- Robovie II will meet the shopper at home. **False**

- The robot can recognise the shopper through their device. **True**
- The robot reminds all the elderly of their grandchildren. **False**
- If shoppers forget to buy an item, the robot will remind them. **True**
- The robot will do the shopping for the elderly. **True**
- The company thinks the elderly will like the robot. **True**

Use of Language:

Simple Future and Future Continuous Tense:

We use future tense to give information about the future or to predict what we think will happen.

The simple future tense form of a verb has two parts:

- The future tense form of 'to be', 'will-known as helping verb or auxiliary verb.
- Main verb

Structure of Future Simple and Future Continuous:

Future Simple	Future Continuous	Near Future
(+) S+ will/shall+ V – Inf	will +be + the present participle.	Is + a + Infinitive

Let's Talk

In pairs, prepare a speech on in response to the following prompts:

- Will the kids of the future go to school or study online? What are the benefits of each option?

Ans: Speech:

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Ladies and gentlemen,

Honourable guests, and dear students, today we gather to discuss an important topic that concerns the future of education. The question on everyone's mind is whether the kids of the future will go to school study on line. This is the crucial question, and we need to examine the benefits of both options.

Firstly, let us consider the traditional method of education, which is attending school, physically. For centuries, schools have been the backbone of our education system. It is where students learn not only academic subjects but also social and emotional skills. Attending school provides students with an opportunity to interact with their friends and learn from each other.

It also provides a structured environment that fosters learning and discipline.

Additionally, students can benefit from the guidance and support of their teachers. Who can provide individualized attention and support. On the other hand, with the rise of technology, online education has become increasingly popular. Online education has several advantages over traditional scheduling and pace of learning.

Students can study at their own pace and can access educational resources from anywhere in the world.

Furthermore, online education is often more affordable than traditional schooling, making it more accessible to students. However, online education has also some drawbacks. It can be isolation, and students may miss out on the social

and emotional benefits of attending school.

In conclusion, both options have their advantages and disadvantages and the choice will ultimately depend on each student's individual needs and circumstances. Whether it is in a physical classroom or online.

Thank You

2. Do you think people will ever live on Mars?

Ans: Ladies and gentlemen, today we gather to discuss on the topic, can we live on Mars. For decades, scientists have been studying Mars with the advances in technology and the increasing interest in space, the possibility of living on Mars becoming more real than ever before.

The question in everyone's mind is, do you think people will ever live on Mars? In recent years, several private companies and space agencies have announced their plans to send humans to Mars in coming decades.

However, the question of whether people will ever live on Mars is a complex one. While it is technically possible to establish a human settlement on Mars, there are several challenges that must be overcome. The harsh and inhospitable environment of Mars presents several obstacles; extreme temperatures, and low air pressure.

Furthermore, Mars has no magnetic field, which means that its surface is full of harmful cosmic radiation that could be detrimental to human health.

Despite these challenges, there are several reasons why living on Mars is an

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exciting prospect. Mars is a planet that is similar to Earth. In many ways, and scientists believe that it may have once been habitable. The discovery of water on Mars has also raised the possibility of using it as a resource for sustaining life. Furthermore, establishing a human presence on Mars could help us better understand the history of the solar system.

In conclusion, the questions of whether people will ever live on Mars is an exciting one, and the possibility of establishing a human presence on the red planet is becoming more real than ever before.

However it is important to know the challenges that must be overcome, and we must continue to invest in research and development to make this a reality.

The future of space exploration is full of possibilities, and the potential to live on Mars is one that we should continue to explore.

Thanks

In pairs, discuss the following questions and prepare a presentation on each of the following:

3. In the future, do you think we will have flying cars? What would they look like? How would they work?

Ans: Flying cars

Flying cars of the future are vehicles that are designed to operate both on the ground and in the air. They are being developed by a number of companies around the world with a goal of providing faster, more efficient, and more convenient transportation options.

Advancements in technology, such as electric systems, lightweight materials, autonomous navigation system, are making the development of flying cars possible. These vehicles have the potential to reduce congestion on roads, provide faster transportation, improve emergency response times, and increase accessibility to remote locations.

The impact of flying cars on society is still unclear, but they have the potential to revolutionize transportation and change the way we live, work and travel.

4. How will the internet change in the next 30 years?

Ans: Telling about exactly what will be the technology of internet in coming next 30 years. However we can guess some changes.

Greater connectivity: the internet will be able to connect more people and devices connected than ever before.

Speed will be improved: the speed of the internet will continue to increase, making it possible to transmit large amounts of data in a matter of seconds. Enhanced privacy and security: with increasing concerns about online privacy and security, there will likely be a greater focus on developing technologies to protect users data and identities.

5. What technological advances impress you most?

Ans: There have been numerous in recent years that are impressive in their own right. However, one that stands out in particular is the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made significant strides in the past

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few years with break roughs in areas such as natural language processing image and speech recognition, and machine learning. In health care: AI is being used to develop personalized treatment plans, identify diseases more quickly and accurately, and analyze medical images to detect cancer and other conditions.

In finance, AI is being used to detect fraud, automate trading and improve customer service.

In manufacturing, AI is being used to optimize supply chains, reduce downtime, and improve product quality.

Overall, the potential applications of AI are vast and varied, and its ability to analyze and interpret vast amounts of data in real time is truly impressive. However, it is important to note that there are also ethical considerations surrounding the development and use of AI, and it is crucial that these are carefully considered as this technology continues to advance.

Telephones-Then and Now

(ٹیلی فون - تب اور اب)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
cornerstone	سنگ بنیاد	transformed	تبدیل
fiber optics	فائبر آپٹکس	innovation	جدت
patented	مقوقر	mouthpiece	بولنے کی جگہ
awkward	جیب	impulses	تسلل
bypassing	ظفر انداز کرنا	doubt	شک

The pictures below show how telephones

have evolved over the years. Which one have you seen in your home?

The cornerstone of modern life has transformed the way world communicates personally and in business. From switchboards and satellites to copper wire and fibre optics or the nearly instant internet connections, engineers continue to answer the call for innovation. But probably one innovation is said to change the face of the world. Like many inventions, the telephone was likely thought of many years before it was invented, and by many people. But it wasn't until 1876 when Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone and was allowed to start selling it. One of the first types of telephones to become popular in the 1890s looked like the one in the picture below. There were two main pieces: the speaker, which you would hold up to your ear to hear, and the mouthpiece, which you would hold up to your mouth to talk into. People would move the little wheel at the bottom to dial a phone number.

جدید زندگی کی بنیاد نے دنیا کو ذاتی طور پر اور کاروبار میں بات چیت کے طریقے کو تبدیل کر دیا ہے۔ سوئچ بورڈ اور سیٹلائٹ سے لے کر تانبے کے تار اور فائبر آپٹکس یا تقریباً فوری انٹرنیٹ کنکشن تک انجینئرز نئی کالز کا جواب دیتے رہتے ہیں۔ لیکن کہا جاتا ہے کہ شاید ایک اختراع دنیا کا چہرہ بدل دیتی ہے۔ بہت سی ایجادات کی طرح ٹیلی فون کو اس کی ایجاد سے بہت سال پہلے سوچا گیا تھا۔ لیکن یہ 1876ء تک نہیں تھا۔ جب الیگزینڈر گرام فون نے ٹیلی فون کو موقوف کیا (مملی نامہ) اور اسے فروخت کرنے کی اجازت دی گئی۔ 1890ء کی دہائی میں مقبول ہونے والے ٹیلی

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فون کی طرح نظر آئی تھی۔ اس کے دواہم حصے تھے۔ پیکیج جسے آپ سننے کے لیے اپنے کان کے پاس رکھتے تھے اور منہ کا حصہ جسے بات کرنے کے لیے منہ کے پاس رکھتے تھے۔ لوگ فون نمبر ڈائل کرنے کے لیے نیچے والے چھوٹے پیسے کو حرکت دیں گے۔

The first telephones were large and awkward, and each was powered by its own battery. Battery power couldn't carry voices very far, however. That problem was solved in the 1890s, when telephone networks began using outside power sources. Electrical impulses transmitted speech over long distances through the wires of a "landline system" using phones that could not be moved from the place where they were installed.

پہلے ٹیلی فون بڑے اور عجیب تھے اور ہر ایک اپنی بیٹری سے چلتا تھا۔ تاہم بیٹری کی طاقت آوازوں کو بہت دور نہیں لے جاسکتی تھی۔ یہ مسئلہ 1890 کی دہائی میں حل ہو گیا۔ جب ٹیلی فون نیٹ ورکس نے بجلی کے باہر کے ذرائع کا استعمال شروع کیا۔ الیکٹریکل امپلس فون کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے لینڈ لائن سسٹم کی باتوں کے ذریعے طویل فاصلے تک تقریر کو منتقل کرتے ہیں۔ جنہیں اس جگہ سے منتقل نہیں کیا جاسکتا جہاں وہ نصب تھے۔

In the beginning, a user began a phone call by speaking to an operator. It was the operator's job to connect one phone to another. After the early 1920s, though, rotary phones became common. Rotary phones had dials that let users enter number combinations to contact other users. During the 1960s and 1970s, dials were largely replaced by the "touch-tone" keypads that remain standard today.

شروع میں ایک صارف نے آپریٹر کو بول کر فون کال شروع کی۔ ایک فون کو دوسرے فون سے جوڑنا آپریٹر کا کام تھا۔ 1920 کی دہائی کے اوائل کے بعد، اگرچہ روٹری فون عام ہو گئے۔ روٹری فونز میں ڈائل (غیر ملانے والے) ہوتے تھے۔ جو صارفین کو دوسرے صارفین سے رابطہ کرنے کے لیے نمبروں کے مجموعے داخل کرنے دیتے تھے۔ 1960ء اور 1970ء کی دہائیوں کے دوران ڈائل کی جگہ بڑی حد تک "ٹچ ٹون" کی پیٹرنز نے لے لی۔ جو آج بھی معیاری ہیں۔

Mobile phones powered completely by batteries appeared in the mid-1980s, bypassing landline systems altogether. Conversations were instead transmitted through signals coordinated by satellite-based systems. The earliest mobile phones were big and ugly and cost thousands of dollars. But by the mid-1990s, they had gotten much smaller (and cheaper) and were called cellular (or cell) phones. Telephones took an altogether new look in the recent past. Without a doubt, they have become more powerful and smarter than ever before. Most of us nowadays carry the world in our pocket! It is amazing but true. A mobile phone can make us connected to the rest of the world within a second.

مکمل طور پر بیٹریوں سے چلنے والے موبائل فون 1980 کی دہائی کے وسط میں نمودار ہوئے۔ لینڈ لائن سسٹم کو لے کر یکسر نظر انداز کرتے ہوئے اس کے بجائے بات چیت سیٹلائٹ پر مبنی نظاموں کے ذریعے مربوط سنگلز کے ذریعے منتقل کی گئی۔ ابتدائی موبائل فون بڑے اور بد صورت تھے اور ان کو قیمت ہزاروں ڈالرز تھی۔ لیکن 1990 کی دہائی کے وسط تک وہ بہت چھوٹے اور سستے ہو چکے تھے اور انہیں سیلولر (یا سیل فون) کہا جاتا تھا۔ ماضی قریب میں ٹیلی فون نے بالکل نئی شکل اختیار کی۔ اس

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میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ وہ پہلے سے زیادہ طاقتور اور ہوشیار ہو گئے ہیں۔ آج کل ہم میں سے اکثر دنیا کو اپنی جیب میں رکھتے ہیں۔ یہ حیرت انگیز ہے۔ لیکن سچ ہے۔ ایک موبائل فون ہمیں سیکنڈ کے اندر دنیا سے ملک کر سکتا ہے۔

Today, phones take pictures, connect us to the Internet, and even enable us to see one another as we converse. Advances continue at a rate that is impossible to keep track of or predict. How will we all be communicating in another 10 years, you might ask? Well... just keep watching and listening!

آج فون تصویریں کھینچتے ہیں۔ ہمیں انٹرنیٹ سے جوڑتے ہیں اور یہاں تک کہ ہم بات کرتے وقت ایک دوسرے کو دیکھنے کے قابل بناتے ہیں۔ پیش قدمی اس شرح سے جاری رہتی ہے جس کا ٹریک رکھنا یا پیش گوئی کرنا ناممکن ہے۔ آپ پوچھ سکتے ہیں کہ ہم سب مزید 10 سالوں میں کیسے بات چیت کریں گے؟ ٹھیک ہے۔ بس دیکھتے اور سنتے رہیں۔

Vocabulary:

1. Match the words with their meanings.

Words	Meanings
cornerstone	a quality or a feature on which a particular thing is based on.
transformed	to bring a huge difference or change the appearance of something altogether.
innovation	the process of bringing a new method, idea, product.
mouthpiece	the part of a musical instrument, telephone designed to be put in or against the mouth person who operates a machine or an equipment.
Operator	Person who operates a machine or an equipment.
conversation	a talk between two or more than

	two people.
Transmitted	something that is passed on from one person to another.
Communication	Exchange of information by speaking.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the text.

- One innovation has set to change the face of the world.
- The first telephones were large and awkward powered by its own battery.
- Landline system are phones that could not be moved from the place where they were installed.
- It was operator job to connect one phone to another.
- Rotary phones had dials that let users enter number combinations to contact other users.
- Conversations were transmitted through signals and coordinated by satellite based systems.
- Most of us nowadays carry the world in our pockets.
- Advances continue at a rate that it is impossible to keep track of or predict.

Comprehension Questions:

a. When was Alexander Graham Bell allowed to sell telephones?

Ans: Alexander graham Bell was allowed to sell telephones in 1876.

b. What was the problem with old phones?

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Ans: Old phones were large and awkward and each was powered by its own battery. Battery power couldn't carry voices very far.

c. Describe how landline telephone systems operated.

Ans: Landline telephone systems were operated by speaking to an operator. It was the operator's job to connect one phone to another.

d. The article at one point says that, 'But it wasn't until 1876 when Alexander Graham Bell 'patented' the telephone and was allowed to start selling it.' What does patented mean?

Ans: The article at one point says that, "But it wasn't until 1876 when Alexander Graham Bell 'Patented' the telephone and was allowed to start selling it! In this line means, patented means, claim. He claims that telephones are ready to use and ready to sale.

e. Why do you think telephone is considered to be innovation that changed the face of the world? Give at least three reasons supporting your answer.

Ans: Telephone is considered to be innovation that changed the face of the world. Here we three reasons.

1. Telephone has made it easier for people communicate with each other.

2. It is faster and more efficient communication.

3. Emergency services can be connected quickly through the phone allowing them to respond to accidents and disasters more efficiently.

Additionally the phones have helped people stay connected and informed during times of crises allowing them to seek help and support when needed.

f. The twentieth century is known as the century of technological revolutions. Why do you think it is known as that? Write a paragraph to support this claim. Remember to give logical reasoning to your answer.

Ans: 20th century is known for technological revolution for number of reasons here are reasons.

1. Communication has become rapid advanced technology. The invention of telephone, radio, television and internet revolutionized how people communicate and share information.

2. the digital revolution and transformed many industries, including finance health care and entertainment.

3. Space exploration is a great leap forward in space exploration with

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the launch of the first artificial satellite, sputnik, in 1957 and the first man mission to the moon in 1969.

4. The development of medical technologies improved public health.
5. Discovery of new sources of energy, such as nuclear power, transformed the way we produce and consume energy.

Use of Language:

Modal Adverbs:

Modal adverbs add meaning to modal verbs. Remember that modality has to do with ideas such as the possibility of something happening. Another way to think of this concept is to ask yourself 'How likely is this to occur or to exist?' Look at these sentences:

- I really might be going to Karachi on Saturday.
- Surely you can't mean to leave so early. It is likely that Ali will get an A in Chemistry.

1. Read the passage below. As you read, underline all modal adverbs and circle all modal verbs.

apparently	certainly
impossibly	indisputably
likely	maybe
obviously	perhaps
possibly	statistically
surely	without a doubt

Jamal stressed that he really could not attend the party, but his friends continued to insist vehemently. His friend Ali went so far as to outline a list of reasons Jamal definitely should be present: Jamal, 'he said/if you come to the party, you can meet new people; you might discover a new hobby; you may reasonably have enough fun to last you a lifetime!' However Ali's efforts, Jamal could not be swayed-he would certainly not waver.

Writing:

Writing an informational article

Using the process approach, write an informative essay of around 150 words on how technology is changing the world and how you think it will further change.

Ans: Technology is changing the world. Technology has profound impact on the world we live in, transforming the way we communicate, work, learn and even think. From smartphones and social media to artificial intelligence and robotics, technologies have revolutionized every aspect of our lives.

One of the most significant changes brought about by technology is the way we communicate. With the advent of social media and messaging apps, we can now connect with people from all over the world instantly and effortlessly. This has made it easier to share information and build relationships across distances.

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Technology has also transformed the way we work. With the rise of automation and artificial intelligence many routine tasks can now be performed by machines, freeing up human workers to focus on more creative and complex tasks. This has led to grater productivity and efficiency in many industries, but has also raised concerns about jobs displacement and income inequality.

In the field of education, technology has opened up new opportunities for learning and personal growth. Online courses and digital resources have made education more accessible and affordable than ever before, allowing people from all backgrounds to pursue their dreams and acquire new skills. Furthermore technology has a profound impact on healthcare. From wearable devices that track our vital signs to telemedicine platforms that allow us to consult with doctors remotely, technology has made it easier to monitor our health and receive timely medical care.

Finally, technology has brought us new changes in the way we think.

Buildings and Bridges

(عمار تیں اور پل)

words	meanings	words	meanings
expensive	ہنگ	crucial	اہم

gorges	گھاٹی	susceptible	حساس
architectural	فن تعمیر	marvels	عجابات
boosting	فروغ دینا	viaduct	طویل پل
typology	تقسیم (قسم کی جمع)	spans	مدت
considerable	کافی حد تک	exceeding	حد سے زیادہ
parallel	متوازی	edge	کنارا
disaster	مصیبت	canals	نہریں
gorges	گھاٹیاں	lowland	نچلی
rice paddies	چاول کے کھیت	spectacular	شہد
alluvial	سیلاب کی لائی ہوئی باریک ذر خیز مٹی		

Some of the biggest and most expensive engineering projects in the world involved building bridges and tall buildings.

Bridges are crucial links that carry cars, trucks and trains across bodies of water, mountain gorges or other roads. In time people learned to build bridges with materials other than those found in nature.

دنیا کے سب سے بڑے اور مہنگے ترین انجینئرنگ منصوبوں میں پلوں اور اونچی عمارتوں کی تعمیر شامل تھی۔ پل وہ اہم رابطے ہیں جو کاروں، ٹرکوں اور ٹرینوں کو پانی، پہاڑی گھاٹیوں یا دیگر سڑکوں پر لے جاتے ہیں۔ وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ لوگوں نے اس کے علاوہ دیگر مواد سے پل بنانا سیکھ لیا جو فطرت میں پائے جاتے ہیں۔

Historically, more bridges were made of wood and were much susceptible to fire. This led to the construction of stronger bridges. Science has helped in the development of safe and technologically advanced buildings and bridges.

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ہر نئی طرح کی زیادہ تر کڑی کے بنے ہوئے تھے اور آگ کے لیے بہت زیادہ حساس تھے۔ اس کی وجہ سے مضبوطی کی تعمیر شروع ہوئی۔ سائنس نے محفوظ اور ٹھیک طرح کی جدید عمارتوں اور پلوں کی ترقی میں مدد کی ہے۔

The world's longest bridges are undoubted architectural and engineering marvels. Although bridges provide a physical link between two places, they have evolved into significant landmarks with breathtaking views. Bridges aid tourists, goods, and services across distant locations, thereby boosting the economy. The majority of them have also made it into the Guinness Book of World Records. With technological advancements, architects and engineers have built by extending structural elements, giving rise to the viaduct bridge typology.

According to Encyclopaedia Britannica, 'Viaduct is a type of long bridge or series of bridges, usually supported by a series of arches or on spans between tall towers. The purpose of a viaduct is to carry a road or railway over water, a valley, or another road.'

(The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2021)

دنیا کے طویل ترین پل بلاشبہ تعمیراتی اور انجینئرنگ کے کمالات ہیں۔ اگرچہ پل دو جگہوں کے درمیان جسمانی ربط فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ دکھائی دینے والے کے ساتھ اہم لٹائیوں میں تبدیل ہو چکے ہیں۔ پل دور دراز مقامات پر سیاحوں، مسافروں اور خدمات کی مدد کرتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح معیشت کو فروغ دیتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے اکثریت نے گنیز بک آف ورلڈ ریکارڈ میں بھی جگہ بنائی ہے۔ ٹھیک ترقی کے ساتھ معماروں اور انجینئروں نے ساختی عناصر کو برعکاس کر تعمیر کیا ہے۔ جس سے ڈیزائن پل ناہمواری انسانی ٹیکنیٹ یا برٹانیکا کے مطابق ڈیزائن ایک قسم کا پل ہے یا پلوں کا سلسلہ ہے۔ جو عام طور پر عمارتوں کی ایک سیریز سے یا اونچے ٹاوروں کے درمیان پھیلے ہوئے ہوتے ہیں۔ ڈیزائن کا مقصد سڑک یا ریلوے کو پانی، دھواں کے اوپر لے جانا ہوتا ہے یا کوئی اور سڑک (انسائیکلو پیڈیا برٹانیکا کے ایڈیٹرز 2021)

The Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge-
China:

The 164.8 km long Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge is a railway bridge used for carrying a considerable part of the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Railway. The bridge is a viaduct type and a really long kind of bridge, with the total length estimated to be exceeding 100 miles. The bridge is considered to be one of the world's few engineering marvels presently. The bridge runs roughly parallel to the Yangtze River, about 8 to 80 km (5 to 50 mi) south of the river. It passes through the northern edges of population centers (from west to east) beginning in Danyang, Changzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, and ending in Kunshan. There is a 9-kilometre long (5.6 mi) section over open water across Yangcheng Lake in Suzhou.

دانیانگ۔ کنشان گرینڈ برج۔ چین

164.8 کلومیٹر لمبا دانیانگ۔ کنشان گرینڈ برج ایک ریلوے پل ہے جسے لے جانے کے لیے بیجنگ۔ شنگھائی ہائی سپیڈ ریلوے کا کافی حصہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ پل ایک viaduct ہے۔ اور واقعی ایک طویل قسم کا پل ہے۔ جس کی کل لمبائی کا تخمینہ 100 میل سے زیادہ ہے۔ اس پل کو اس وقت دنیا کے چند انجینئرنگ عجائبات میں سے ایک سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ یہ پل دریائے یاگسی کے قریب 80 سے 80 کلومیٹر (5 سے 50 میل) جنوب کی طرف متوازی چلتا ہے۔ یہ آبادی کے مراکز (مغرب سے مشرق تک) کے شمالی کناروں سے گزرتا ہے۔ جس کا آغاز Danyang - changzhou, wuxi سے ہوتا ہے۔ اور Kunshan suhou میں ختم ہوتا ہے۔ سوزو میں پانگ چیگ جمیل کے اس پل پر 9 کلومیٹر لمبا (5.6 میل) حصہ ہے۔

The construction of Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge wasn't an easy task. Being a mega dream project, it took four years to complete this bridge. It was finished on time and within the budget Construction was completed in 2010 and the bridge opened in 2011. The bridge was being constructed in a way that it is capable to

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bear natural disasters like typhoons and at least 8 magnitude earth quakes. Employing 10,000 people, the project took four years to complete. Building bridges is a dangerous occupation. When the Sydney Harbour Bridge was being built, for example, 16 workers died. When Danyang bridge was being built, no one was killed.

Danyang - Kunshan Grand Bridge کی تعمیر کوئی آسان کام نہیں تھا۔ ایک میگا ڈیم پر وجیکٹ ہونے کی وجہ سے اسی پل کو مکمل کرنے میں چار سال لگے۔ یہ وقت پر اور بجٹ کے اندر ختم ہو گیا۔ تعمیر 2010 میں مکمل ہوئی اور پل افتتاح 2011 میں ہو سہل کو اس طرح سے تعمیر کیا جا رہا تھا کہ یہ طوفان اور کم از کم 8 شدت کے زلزلے جیسی قدرتی آفات کو برداشت کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے۔ جس میں 10,000 افراد کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس منصوبے کو مکمل ہونے میں چار سال لگے۔ پل بنانا ایک خطرناک ہمیشہ ہے۔ جب سڈنی ہاربر پر برج بنایا جا رہا تھا۔ مثال کے طور پر 16 مزدور ہلاک ہو گئے۔ جب دانیانگ پل بنایا جا رہا تھا تو کوئی ہلاک نہیں ہوا تھا۔

When the bridge opened, tourists were rushing from across the world to see the beautiful sights it is offering. The bridge currently holds the Guinness World Record for the longest bridge in the world in any category as of June 2011. Passengers witness several canals, rivers, lakes, gorges, and lowland rice paddies on this spectacular ride.

جب پل کھلا تو دنیا بھر سے سیاح اس کے خوبصورت نظاروں کو دیکھنے کے لیے پہنچ رہے تھے۔ اس پل کے پاس فی الحال جون 2011 تک کسی بھی زمرے میں دنیا کے سب سے طویل پل کا تمیز دہ لڈر ریکارڈ ہے۔ مسافر اس شاندار سواری پر کئی نہروں، ندیوں، جھیلوں، گھاٹیوں اور نشیبی چاولوں کے دھانوں کا مشاہدہ کرتے ہیں۔

Kansai International Airport-Japan:

Do you know that one of the masterpiece of technology and engineering is the Kansai International Airport in Japan. The airport is constructed on an artificial island in Osaka Bay. It required an extensive

planning so it could withstand flooding, typhoons and earthquakes.

کانسائی بین الاقوامی ہوائی اڈہ-جاپان

کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ٹیکنالوجی اور انجینئرنگ کے شاہکاروں میں سے ایک جاپان کا کانسائی انٹرنیشنل ایئرپورٹ ہے۔ ہوائی اڈہ اوساکا بے کے ایک مصنوعی جزیرے پر بنایا گیا ہے۔ اس کے لیے ایک وسیع منصوبہ بندی کی ضرورت تھی۔ تاکہ یہ سیلاب، ٹانگوں اور زلزلوں کا مقابلہ کر سکے۔

Building an airport on water in itself was one of the few challenges that the engineers faced. Another big challenge was the condition of the ground below the water. The underwater clay was the soft clay also known as alluvial clay, which holds 70% of water. To deal with this, engineers used sand drains. Constructing a sea wall around the sand drain was another challenge, else the chances of the airport collapsing were quite high. However, engineers and technicians made the impossible possible and airport was operational in 1994. When designed and built, the airport had the longest terminal in the world which was around 1.7 km long.

پانی پر ہوائی اڈے کی تعمیر بذات خود ان چند چیلنجز میں سے ایک تھی جن کا انجینئر کو سامنا تھا۔ اور بڑا چیلنج پانی کے نیچے زمین کی حالت تھی۔ پانی اندر کی مٹی فرم تھی۔ جیسے ایوکس کلے بھی کہا جاتا ہے جس میں 70% پانی ہوتا ہے۔ اس سے نمٹنے کے لیے انجینئرز نے ریت کی نالیوں کا استعمال کیا۔ ریت کے نالے کے گرد سمندری دیوار بنانا ایک اور چیلنج تھا۔ ورنہ ہوائی اڈے کے گرنے کے احکامات کافی زیادہ تھے۔ تاہم انجینئروں اور ٹیکنیکی ماہرین نے ناممکن کو ممکن بنادیا اور 1994 میں ہوائی اڈہ فعال ہو گیا۔ جب ڈیزائن اور تعمیر کیا گیا تو ہوائی اڈہ دنیا کا سب سے طویل ٹرمینل تھا جس کی لمبائی تقریباً 1.7 کلومیٹر تھی۔

This amazing island airport is connected to the mainland with a 3.75 km bridge known as the 'Kansai International Airport Access Bridge'.

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ہر حیرت انگیز جزیرے کا ہوائی اڈہ مین لینڈ سے 3.75 کلومیٹر طویل ہل کے ساتھ چڑا ہوا ہے۔ جسے کتنا ہی انٹرنیشنل ایئرپورٹ، ایچس برج کہا جاتا ہے۔

Since the airport is built on artificial islands, the chances of its sinking are quite high. Therefore, it remains under the scrutiny of engineers and local authorities. چونکہ یہ ہوائی اڈہ مصنوعی جزیرے پر بنایا گیا ہے۔ اس لیے اس کے ڈوبنے کے امکانات کافی زیادہ ہیں۔ لہذا یہ انجینئرز اور مقامی حکام کی چابچہ نکتے کے تحت رہتا ہے۔

Vocabulary:

1. Match the words from the text with their definitions.

susceptible to something	easily affected by something
scrutiny	careful examination of something
to collapse	to fall down suddenly
a defect	a fault in something
to bring about	to make something happen
to occur	to happen
crucial	extremely important
to prevent	to stop something from happening
a gorge	a deep valley with high sides

2. Complete the cross-word puzzle about different types of bridges. The clues given below will help you. For this puzzle, you have to consult a dictionary too.



Across

- It carries vehicles, such as trains and cars, over a valley
- Castles and old cities had this type of moveable bridge.
- It is supported by strong steel cables hung from a tower at each end of the bridge.
- It is a narrow bridge for pedestrians
- It has towers from which cables are hung to support the deck.
- It carries water

3. Decide whether the given statements about the bridge and airport are true or false.

- Historically, bridges were made of steel. ☒
- Science has not helped in the development of safe and technologically advanced buildings and bridges. ☒

- The Danyang bridge is 164.1 kilometre long. ☒
- The Danyang bridge is the longest bridge in the world. ☒

Comprehension:

a. Analyse the text What do you think is the main idea of the text?

Ans: The text is about the bridges of world. From history to present and future people are always in need of

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bridges to cross the rivers, lakes, or mountains. The main idea is about the marvellous bridges of the world. How the engineers built them and what is their significance.

The structure of the bridges were made by wood but now a days the bridges are different. They are strong enough to carry heavy vehicles like trains, cars, buses etc. Finally we must say that the bridges have a special place to direct relationship to other places.

b. Why are bridges crucial?

Ans: Bridges are crucial for many reasons.

1. Bridges are essential for overcoming obstacles such as river, canals, valleys, and other bodies of water that are difficult to cross without bridge.
2. Bridges are the source to connect different regions allowing people and goods to move more quickly and easily from one place to another.
3. Bridges play an important role in economic development by facilitating trade.
4. Bridges provide critical access for emergency services such as firefighters, police, and medical help to respond quickly.
5. Bridges are the cultural heritage and overall bridges are essential to modern society as they provide safe and reliable transportation.

c. What is a viaduct?

Ans: Viaduct is a long bridge consisting of multiple purposes. They are typically used to carry roads, railways, or other transportation over valleys or other obstacles.

d. How long is the Danyang-Kaunshan Grand Bridge?

Ans: The Danyang-Kaunshan Grand Bridge is 164.8 km long.

e. What is so unique about Kansai International Airport?

Ans: Kansai International Airport of Japan is constructed on the artificial island in Osaka-Bay. The air port had the longest terminal in the world which was around 1.7km long.

f. What is meant by artificial island?

Ans: Artificial Island is an island that has been constructed by people rather than formed by natural means.

g. When was the Kansai International Airport opened?

Ans: Kansai International Airport was opened. Kansai International Airport was opened on 4th September 1994.

Use of Language:

Past Continuous Tense:

We use past continuous to say that something was happening around a particular time in the past.

Was/were verb + ing

Past Continuous Active:

Example:

When the bridge opened, tourists were rushing from across the world to see the beautiful sights it is offering.

Past Continuous Passive:

The past perfect continuous tense is used to talk about longer actions or situations which had continued up to the past moment that we are thinking about.

was/were being past participle

Example:

The bridge was being built in a way that it is capable to bear natural disasters like typhoons and at least 8 magnitude earth quakes.

1. Complete the sentences using the verbs in the brackets. Remember to use the past continuous passive. Remember to use was/were with the word 'being.'

- a. Saira couldn't get my emails because my computer was being (repair)
- b. What was being written by him on the desk? (write)

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- c. The meat was being cooked by the chef. (cook)
 d. We arrived at the match just as the names of the players were being announced. (announce)
 e. I felt really nervous on stage when I realised I was being watched by so many people. (watch)
 f. The airport was being constructed on an artificial island. (construct)

Writing:

Look around in your surroundings. You might come across a building or a bridge which represents modern technology. Write an informative article on how it was being constructed and how it is helping people in your city. Try to use past continuous passive in your writing. Remember to develop your mind map as you write your first draft.

Ans: Arfa Kareem Tower is an impressive building that was revolutionizing the technological landscape of Pakistan. During its construction, workers were busy around the site, carrying heavy materials and working on the town's design. Engineers were constantly monitoring the progress of the construction, ensuring that every aspect of the tower was being with according to plans.

As the tower rose higher and higher people were becoming increasingly excited about its potential.

Developers were working tirelessly on software programs that would be used in the tower, while technicians were installing high-speed Internet connection and advanced security systems when the building was finished; its was an incredible sight. People were streaming in from all over the country to see it for themselves,

and the building quickly became a symbol of progress and advancement for Pakistan.

Inventions by Kids

(بچوں کی ایجادات)

words	meanings	words	meanings
possesses	مالک	unmatch	بے مثل
wonder	تعجب	matchers	بے مثل
invention	ایجاد	popsicle	چھڑیاں
frozen	جمی ہوئی	concoction	ترکیب
stirring stick	پلاتے والے چھڑی	notoriety	بدنامی
render	پیش کرنا	blind	اندھا
expanded	توسیع	trampoline	تراپولین
trapeze	ورزشی جھولا	bouncing	اچھلنا
earmuffs	کانوں کے کور	ice-skating	برف پر چھلنا
wrapping	ڈھانپنا	beaver	اوریل (جانور)

Children possesses an unmatched sense of wonder and possibility. To them, the world feels endless and beautiful. With their matchless energies, they can come up with the most amazing ideas and inventions. You may be surprised to discover that a number of inventions that we know and love today were hatched in the minds of children.

بچوں میں حیرت اور امکان کا بے مثل احساس ہوتا ہے۔ ان کے نزدیک دنیا انتہائی اور خوبصورت محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ لہٰذا بے مثل توانائیوں کے ساتھ وہ انتہائی حیرت انگیز ایجادات اور ایجادات کے ساتھ آسکتے ہیں۔ آپ کو یہ جان کر حیرت ہو سکتی ہے کہ کئی ایجادات جنہیں آج ہم ہانچے اور پہلو کرتے ہیں۔ بچوں کے ذہنوں میں رہی ہیں۔

Frank Epperson: Popsicle

Eleven-year-old Frank Epperson invented what we've come to know as a popsicle. It was a winter's eve in 1905 when Frank decided to mix a frozen concoction containing soda water powder and water.

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He accidentally left the drink outside overnight with the stirring stick in the glass. The mixture froze solid and the first popsicle was born.

فریک اپرین: پاپسیکل

جسے ہم پاپسیکل کے نام سے جانتے ہیں۔ اسے گیارہ سالہ فریک اپرین نے ایجاد کیا۔ یہ 1905 میں موسم سرما کی شام تھی جب فریک نے سوڈا واٹر پکڑا اور پانی پر مشتمل مجدد ترکیب کو ملانے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ اس نے لٹلی سے ڈرنک باہر چھوڑ دی۔ رات بھر شیشے میں ہلانے والی چھڑی کے ساتھ مرکب ٹھوس جم گیا اور پہلا پاپسیکل پیدا ہوا۔

Though this was where it began, the treat didn't gain notoriety until 1922 when Epperson gave it out at a fireman's ball. He originally patented the idea under, "Eppside," but changed it after his children started calling it a "popsicle." So, funnily enough, kids came up with both the idea and the name.

اگرچہ یہیں سے اس کی شروعات ہوئی تھی۔ لیکن یہ دعوت 1922 تک مشہور نہیں ہوئی جب اپرین نے اسے فارمین کی گیند پر آؤٹ کیا۔ اس نے اصل میں اس آپٹیمیا کو پاپسیکل کے تحت حق تحفظ کیا لیکن اپنے بچوں کے اسے پاپسیکل کہنے کے بعد تبدیل کر دیا۔ لہذا مستحکم خبر بات یہ ہے کہ بچے خیال اور نام دونوں کے ساتھ آئے۔

Louis Braille: Braille

Louis Braille suffered a serious eye injury when he was just 3 years old. Not only did the accident render him blind on that side, the infection spread and blinded the other eye as well. After more than a decade of struggling with the slow system of tracing his finger over raised letters, Braille was 12 when he learned of a method of silent communication originally created for the French military. He simplified it and in 1824 the Braille language was born.

لوئس بریل: بریل

لوئس بریل کی آنکھ میں اس وقت شدید چوٹ آئی جب وہ 3 سال کا تھا۔ اس حادثے نے نہ صرف اسے اندھا کر دیا بلکہ انفیکشن پھیل گیا۔ اور دوسری آنکھ کو بھی اندھا کر دیا۔ ایک دہائی سے زیادہ کے بعد اپنی انگلی کو اٹھائے ہوئے خطوط پر لیس کرنے کے سبب لہام کے ساتھ ہڈی دھجھک کر ہونے لگی۔ 12 سال کا تھا جب اسے خاموشی مواصلات

کے ایک طریقہ کے بارے میں معلوم ہوا جو اصل میں فرانسیسی فوج کے لیے بنایا گیا تھا۔ اس نے اسے آسان بنادیا۔ اور 1824 میں بریل زبان کا جم ہوا۔

Water Talkie

In 1996, fifth-grader Richie Stachowski invented the Water Talkie, a device that allows people to talk to each other underwater. It was a hit so Stachowski expanded his product line under a company he called Short Stack. In 1999, he sold his product to a company in millions.

واٹر ٹاکی:

1996 میں پانچویں جماعت کے ریچی سٹاچووسکی نے واٹر ٹاکی ایجاد کی۔ ایک ایسا آلہ جو لوگوں کو پانی کے اندر ایک دوسرے سے بات کرنے کی اجازت دیتا ہے۔ یہ ایک ہٹ تھا لہذا سٹاچووسکی نے اپنی پروڈکٹ لائن کو ایک کمپنی کے تحت بڑھایا۔ جسے اس نے شارٹ اسٹیک کہا۔ 1999ء میں اس نے اپنی مصنوعات کو ایک کمپنی کو لاکھوں میں فروخت کیا۔

George Nissen: Trampoline George invented the trampoline in 1930 at the age of 16. He came up with the idea after seeing trapeze artists drop into a net at the end of their performance. He thought the act would be more exciting if they kept bouncing around so he began working in his parent's garage. He improved his design over the years to what it looks like now. Today, trampoline is one of children's favourite bouncing thing.

جارج نیسن: ٹراپولین

جارج نے 1930 سے 16 سال کی عمر میں ٹراپولین ایجاد کی۔ اسے یہ خیال ٹراپیز فنکاروں کو ان کی کارکردگی کے اختتام پر جال میں گرتے دیکھ کر آیا۔ اس نے سوچا کہ یہ عمل زیادہ دلچسپ ہو گا اگر وہ اوپر اتر اچھلتے رہیں تو اس نے اپنے والدین کے گیارہویں میں کام کرنا شروع کیا۔ اس نے کئی سالوں میں اپنے ڈیزائن کو اس طرح بہتر بنایا۔ جیسا کہ اب گتا ہے۔ آج کل ٹراپولین بچوں کی پسندیدہ اچھلتے والی چیز میں سے ایک ہے۔

Chester Greenwood: Earmuffs

It was 1873 and Chester Greenwood was just 15 years old when his ears got painfully cold one day while ice skating.

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He found that wrapping a scarf around his head didn't help much, so he decided to find a better solution. Greenwood designed a wire frame and had his grandmother to sew beaver skins to it- thereby making the first pair of earmuffs.

جیسٹر گرین روڈ۔ ابرہٹس:

1873 کی بات ہے اور جیسٹر گرین روڈ کی عمر صرف 15 سال تھی۔ جب ایک دن آئس مکینگ کے دوران اس کے کان دردناک طور پر ٹھنڈے پگھلے گئے۔ اس نے محسوس کیا کہ اس کے سر کے گرد اسکارف لپٹنے سے زیادہ فائدہ نہیں ہوا۔ اس لیے اس نے بہتر حل تلاش کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ گرین روڈ نے تار کا ایک فریم ڈیزائن کیا اور اس کی دادی کو اس میں چوڑی کھالیں سلائی کرنے کو دیا۔ اس طرح کانوں کی پگھلی جوڑنی بنائی۔

Vocabulary:

1. The text uses a number of words ending in a few suffixes. Identify and write them in the table given below. You might find more than one word for each of the suffixes. Also mention their classification. The first one is done for you.

Suffix	Word from the text	Root word	Classification
less	endless	end	noun
ity	possibility	possible	adjective
ful	beautiful	beauty	noun
fully	painfully	pain	noun

Now use these words to make compound sentences.

'ce' nouns	se' verbs
advice	advise
device	devise
licence	license
practice	practise

Compound Sentences:

Advice: My father gave me some advice before I went to school.

Advice: I advise you to think carefully.

Device: I recently purchase a new electrical device for my office.

Devise: I had to devise a plan to complete the work.

Licence: I mud a learning driving train licence.

License: The company obtained a license to use the technology.

Practice: Its important to practice good hygiene habits.

Practise: I mud to practice my piano skills. Some words have very similar sounds and are easily confused or misspelt, we call these near-homophones. For example, 'are' and 'our'. It is important to remember that some homophones change their classification when end in 'ce' or 'se.' The words that end in 'ce' are nouns and the words ending in 'se' are verbs.

1. Choose the correct word in each of these sentences.

- I went to the main✓/mane stable to brush the horse's mane✓/main.
- I practise/✓practice tennis when I go to tennis practise/✓practice.
- You are not allowed✓/aloud to shout allowed/✓aloud in the library.
- The knight✓/night rode through the village at knight✓/night.
- The children had their✓/there/they're playtime over their/there✓/they're because their/there/they're✓ not allowed here.

Comprehension Questions:

- The author suggests that children possess an unmatched sense of wonder and energy. Why do you think he says this?

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Ans: Children possesses an unmatched sense of wonder and possibility. To them the world feels endless and beautiful with their matchless energies, they can come up with the most amazing ideas and inventions.

b. Who invented the popsicle and when was it invented?

Ans: Eleven year old Frank Epperson invented what we've come to know is popsicle in 1905.

c. The word notoriety originally means well known for a bad deed. 'What do you think is the contextual meaning of this word in the text?

Ans: The contextual meaning of "notoriety" means, that in the state of being famous for its quality.

d. How old was Louis Braille when he invented the Braille System?

Ans: Louis Braille was 12 years old when he invented Braille.

e. Which life-changing event led to the invention of the Braille System by Louis Braille?

Ans: Louis Braille suffered a serious eye injury when he was 3 years old. The accident made him blind on that side and due to infective the other eye was blind as well after more than a decade.

1. Combine the verbs in the boxes with the given word bank to make phrasal verbs related to technology. Match them with their correct meanings.

of struggling with the store system of tracing his finger over raised letters. So 1824 the Braille language was born.

f. Why do you think earmuffs are a useful invention?

Ans: Earmuffs are a useful invention they block out cold wind effecting ears.

g. Water Talkie invented which particular device?

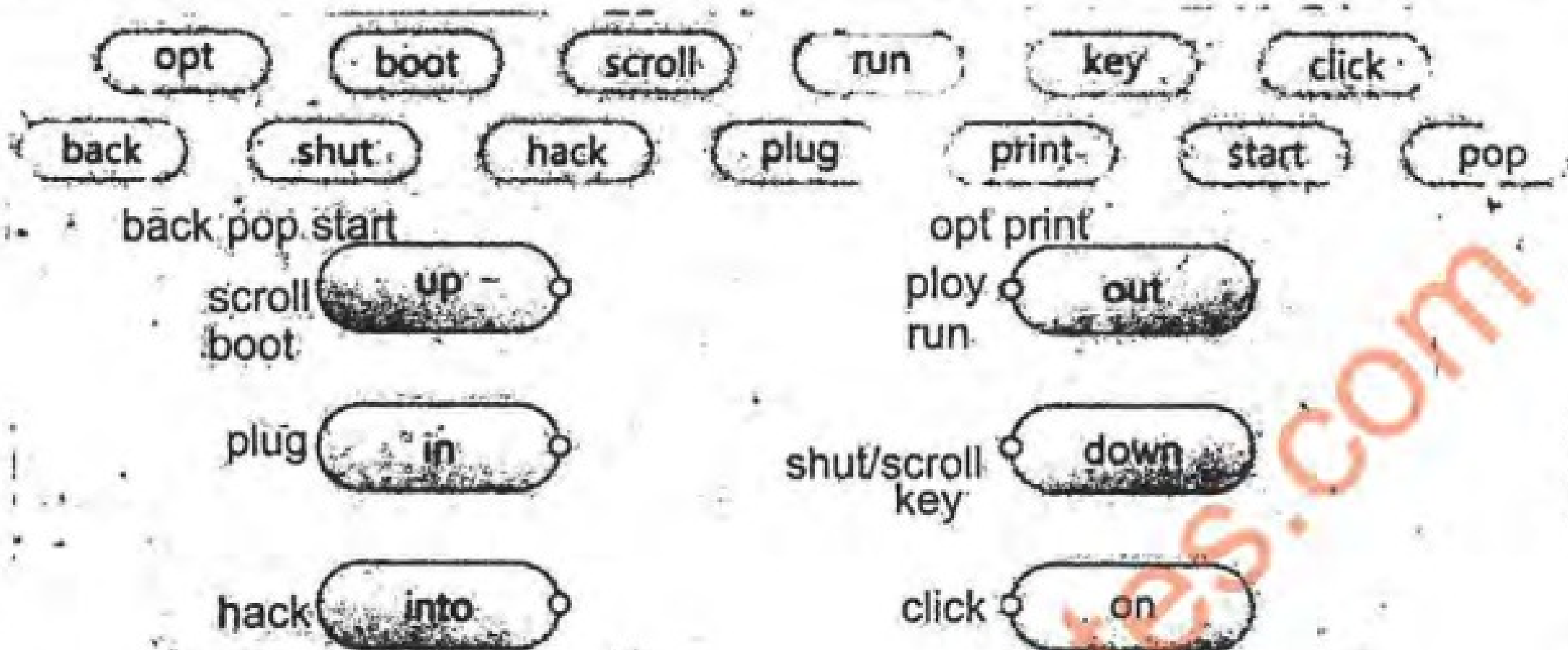
Ans: In 1996, fifth grader.

Richie Stachowski invented the water talking a device that allows people to talk to each other underwater.

Use of language:

Phrasal verbs are two or more words that together act as a completely new word, with a meaning separate from the original words. A phrasal verb combines a normal verb with an adverb or a preposition to create an entirely new verbal phrase-the phrasal verb. The meaning of a phrasal verb is usually unrelated to the meanings of the words that comprise it so think of a phrasal verb as an entirely new and independent word. For example, scroll and up have two different meanings but when combined together, they mean 'move text on the screen.'

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Ans:

back up
start up
plug in
hack into

print out
shut down
scroll down
click on

Which phrasal verb means to

1. Choose to participate (8) (2)
2. Install software or hardware (8) (16)
3. Turn on a computer (17) (12)
4. Turn off a computer (13)
5. Illegally enter (1) (11)
6. Make a spare copy (14)
7. Select an option (1)
8. Launch a machine or software (2)
9. Add information (15)
10. Not have anymore of something (13)
11. Appear suddenly (5)
12. Connect to a website ()
13. Disconnect from a website (4) (10)
14. Make a physical copy (6)
15. Move text on a screen (9)
16. Connect different devices (2)
17. Connect a device to power (3)

2. Select the correct phrasal verb from the given options and fill in the blanks.

- i. Someone _____ my email account and stole my important data.
a) ✓ **hacked into** b) went down
c) put down d) scroll down
- ii. What is the opposite of turn on?
a) ✓ **switch on** b) set up
c) shut down d) scroll down
- iii. You need to _____ your USB to see the stored files
a) plug out b) wipe out
c) ✓ **plug in** d) set up
- iv. You need to _____ link to fill in the application form.
a) click in b) ✓ **click on**
c) double click in d) click under

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Writing:

The use of science and technology has revolutionised our world to a great extent. With the latest developments in artificial technology, it is said that robots will become part of our homes in near future.

Write an essay on what it would be like to have a robot that could take care of your chores and school work.

Ans: Essay:

Robots for Chores and school work

Robots are very useful for our daily life. Such as Robot would save time, reduce stress, and improve overall productivity. The potential habits of this technology are numerous and it is worth considering the implications of such a development, firstly having a robot that could take care of the chores would be incredibly helpful for busy families.

The robot could clean the house, do the laundry and even cook meals allowing the family to spend more time together and pursue other activities. This would also reduce stress level as there would be less pressure on parents to manage these tasks on top of their responsibilities. Moreover, the robot could also help with school work. It could assist children with homework, help them study for exams, and even provide educational content tailored to their interests and learning style.

This would be especially helpful. Parents who may not have the time to provide this level of support. Themselves in addition to the practical benefits, a robot that can take care of chores and school work would also have the potential

to enhance social and emotional development. For example, children could develop a sense of responsibility and empathy by helping to program and maintain the robot. They can also learn new skills such as coding and robotics, which could help prepare them for future careers.

However, there are also potential drawbacks to consider. For example, if a robot takes over too many tasks, it could lead to a lack of sense of helplessness in children. Additionally, the cost of such technology could be prohibitive for many families meaning that it would only be available to those who can afford it.

In conclusion, having a robot that can take care of chores and school work would undoubtedly have significant benefits for busy families. However, it is important to consider the potential drawback and ensure that this technology is used in a way that benefits society as a whole.

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