

1. THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET (Peace be upon him)

1. Answer the following questions:

Q # 1: *When and where was The holy prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) born?*

Ans: *The holy prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born on 571 A.D. at Makkaah.*

Q # 2: *Where is Mount Arafat?*

Ans: *Mount Arafat is near Makkaah.*

Q.# 3: *What did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) say about Muslims in his Last Sermon?*

Ans: *The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) said about Muslims in his Las Sermon that a Muslim is another Muslims's brother and all the Muslims are brothers among themselves.*

Q # 4: *When did the holy prophet (peace be upon him) migrated to Medina?*

Ans: *The holy prophet (peace be upon him) migrated to Medina in 622 A.D.*

Q # 5: *Where did the holy prophet (peace be upon him) establish and Islamic Society?*

Ans: *The Prophet (peace be upon him) established an Islamic Society in Medina.*

2. Use the following words in your own sentences:

Belong, fierce, defeat, offspring, victory

Belong: He belongs to a rich family.

Fierce: The lion is a fierce animal.

Defeat: They defeated their enemy.

Offspring: We are all offspring of Adam (peace be upon him)

Victory: It was our great victory to success in examination.

3. Short Note

Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in 571 A.D. at Makkaah. He (peace be upon him) is the Last Prophet of Islam. He (peace be upon him) told the Quresh that he (peace be upon him) is the Prophet of Allah, only Allah is the worthy of worship. He (peace be upon him) invited them to accept Islam but the Quresh did not accept Islam and theyopposed this new faith. Due to their bitter opposition the holy Prophet (peace be upon him) asked his (peace be upon him) followers to migrate to Medina. In 622 A.D. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) himself accompanied by his faithful friend Hazrat Abu Bakr, migrated to Medina.

In Medina, the Prophet (peace be upon him) established first Islamic Government. Makkaah was conquered and in the 10th year of Hijra, the Prophet together with his followers went to perform Hajj at Makkaah. He (peace be upon him) Addressed a large gathering on Mount Arafat. It was his (peace be upon him) Last Hajj Sermon.

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In this Sermon, he once again repeated the message of Islam. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) said that whole humanity is the offspring of Adam Alaih Salam. All Muslims are brothers among themselves. The Holy Prophet said that he who acts according to the teachings of the Holy Koran and Sunnah he will never go wrong.

2. SHAH ABDUL LATIF

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. Where is Bhit Shah?

Ans. Bhit Shah is at a distance of 55 kilometers from Hyderabad.

Q. 2. What changes did Shah Abdul Latif make in the music of those days?

Ans. Shah Abdul Latif simplified the music of those days.

Q. 3. Why did Shah Abdul Latif love the lake which is near the mound?

Ans. Shah Latif loved the lake which is near the mound because his poetic nature loved the calm atmosphere.

2. Make sentences of your own using the following words:

Message, example, religion, famous, invented

Message: He gave your message.

Example: The teacher taught the lesson with the example.

Religion: Islam is the religion of peace.

Famous: Sheikh Ayaz is the famous poet of Sindh.

Invented: Marconi invented Radio.

3. Short Note/ Paragraph

The great saint and poet Shah Abdul Latif was born in 1102, Hijra in a small village called "Hala Haveli." His father's name was Shah Habib. He was the scholar of Arabic and Persian. At the age of twenty, he married a good lady. After the death of his father he left his home and went to live on a mound (Bhit) at some distance from his village. Latif was a very loving person. He spent his most time in devotion and prayer. He had a large number of followers. They loved him very much and they lovingly called him "Lal Latif". Near by the mound is a lake. He would spend much of his time sitting on the bank of this lake where he prayed to God and composed poetry in His praise. Shah Latif was not only a great saint and a poet, but also he was a great musician. He

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simplified the music of those days. He invented a musical instrument and called it "Tambooro". "Tambooro" is popular all over Sindh. Lal Latif died in 1165 Hijra and he was buried on the mound. A famous king of Sindh, Ghulam Shah Kalhoro built a shrine over his grave. Latif's poetry was collected and this collection came to be called the Risalo of Shah Abdul Latif. He wrote poetry in Sindhi language. His poetry has been translated into many languages. Latif's "urs" is held at his shrine every year on 14th Safar. Latif's message is the message of love. He believed in the brotherhood and equality of men and in pleasing God by good deeds.

3. THE NEEM TREE

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. How can the Neem tree prevent the burning heat of the sun from troubling us?

Ans: The Neem tree can prevent the burning heat of the sun from troubling us by intercepting the sun's scorching rays.

Q. 2. Why does the poetess say that the Neem tree is unafraid?

Ans: The poetess says that the Neem tree is unafraid because it stands straight in the open atmosphere without any protection.

Q. 3. What does the Neem tree look like?

Ans: The Neem tree looks like a bold and brave creature. OR It looks like an umbrella which gives shelter from the heat.

Q. 4. How does the poetess compare the Neem tree to man?

Ans: The poetess compares the Neem tree to man in this way that as the Neem tree suffers from heat itself but provides his soothing shade to passers by so the man should stand on the earth to save the suffering people from troubles by giving sacrifice.

Q. 5. What according to the poetess is the highest aim of life?

Ans: According to the poetess, the highest aim of life is to face every difficulty in order to protect others from harm, sorrows, poverty and sin.

2. Summary

This lovely poem is written by Mrs. Elsa Kazi. In this poem she has described high qualities of the Neem tree. The Neem tree bears the burning heat of the sun all the day but provides its soothing shade to travelers and tired peoples. The poetess wishes that man should learn the lesson of service to suffering ones from the Neem tree. The poetess wishes that man should come out with courage and commitment to save the suffering people from every trouble by giving sacrifice and he should be steadfast to face every difficulty of the life and it should be the highest goal of the life.

4. MOEN-JO-DARO

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. *Where is Moen-jo-Daro situated?*

Ans: *Moen-jo-Daro is situated at a distance of 27 kilometers from Larkana on the right bank of the river Indus.*

Q. 2. *Who was Sir John Marshall?*

Ans: *Sir John Marshall was an English civil servant whose work was to look after historical remains.*

Q. 3. *Which is the best find of Moen-jo-Daro?*

Ans: *The best find of Moen-jo-Daro is the head of a bull, which was used as a seal.*

Q. 4. *What were interesting objects found from Moen-jo-Daro?*

Ans: *Interesting objects were found from Moen-jo-Daro, they are: seals, jewellery, toys, weapons and painted pottery.*

2. Use the following words in sentences of your own:

wonderful, succeeded, cattle, worry

Wonderful: *She is a wonderful lady.*

Succeeded: *He succeeded in the examination.*

Cattle: *The farmer keeps cattle.*

Worry: *Do not worry about my health*

3. Short Note/Paragraph

Moen-jo-Daro or the "Mound of the Dead" is situated at distance of 27 kilometres from Larkana on the right bank of the river Indus. It is about 4500 year's old city. It was discovered in 1922 by Sir John Marshall. It was a city of straight roads, and well-built houses. Covered drains ran beside the streets. There is a great hall where grain was stored. The people of this city were traders because river Indus and sea was so near. The country-side was fertile. The farmers kept cattle; there were skilled craftsmen who worked in gold, silver and ivory. They wore long, loose dresses. Nearby is a museum, where interesting objects found from Moen-jo-Daro, are on exhibition. These include seals, jewellery, toys, weapons, painted pottery and metal tools. The best find of Moen-jo-Daro is the head of a bull, which was used as a seal. A metal statue of a dancing girl has also been found. We still do not know what happened to them later. Either a great earth quake destroyed them or they were attacked from North. We can know much more about this dead civilization if language experts succeed to decipher the written words on the found objects.

5. HELEN KELLER**1. Answer the following questions:**

Q. 1. *Where and when was she born?*

Ans: *Helen Keller was born in 1880 in a little town in America.*

Q. 2. *How old was Helen when she fell ill?*

Ans: *Helen was two years old when she fell ill and she became blind and deaf.*

Q. 3. *Who was Miss Sullivan? How did she teach her?*

Ans: *Miss Sullivan was Helen's teacher. She would take Helen to the river bank and put her hand in the water. Slowly she made her write word "w-a-t-e-r". Thus she taught her many words.*

Q. 4. *How did Helen learn to speak?*

Ans: *Helen's teacher would put Helen's hand on her own lips and let her feel the movement of the lips at the time of speaking. Helen did many exercises like this and at last at the age of ten she was able to speak again.*

Q. 5. *When did she visit Pakistan and why?*

Ans: *Helen visited Pakistan in 1956. She came to Pakistan to help the blind and deaf.*

Q. 6. *Why do you think that Helen Keller is a wonderful lady?*

Ans: *Helen Keller is a wonderful lady because she devoted her life for the betterment of blind and deaf.*

2. Write in ten lines what you know about Helen Keller? / Short Note:

Helen Keller was born in 1880 in a little town in America. When she was two she fell dangerously ill. She became blind and deaf. At the age of seven her father asked a lady named Miss Sullivan to look after Helen. Miss Sullivan taught her about many things. Then she was sent to a school for blind and deaf where she was taught speaking and reading books. She passed this level successfully. She went to college then to Harvard University and graduated without difficulty. Helen visited Pakistan in 1956. She came to Pakistan to help the blind and deaf children. She visited the school for Blind, Deaf and Dumb in Karachi. She encouraged the students and admired the teachers.

3. What was her message to the blind and deaf children?

She said to the students of the school, "My dear sons and daughters! Always be happy and cheerful. Never curse your fate. You can do everything in this world".

6. THE DAFFODILS

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. *What was the poet doing?*

Ans: *He was walking aimlessly in the valley.*

Q. 2. *What did he see?*

Ans: *He saw a host of the Daffodils.*

Q. 3. *Where were the daffodils?*

Ans: *He saw the daffodils beside the lake, under the trees.*

Q. 4. *With what does the poet compare the daffodils?*

Ans: *The poet compares the daffodils with the shining and twinkling stars.*

Q. 5. *What resemblance does he find between the stars and the daffodils?*

Ans: *The poet finds the resemblance between the stars in this way, as the stars are spread on the Milky Way. Similarly the daffodils are along with the bank of the lake in never ending line.*

Q. 6. *How many flowers were there?*

Ans: *There were about Ten thousand flowers.*

Q. 7. *Which of the two danced more: the waves or the daffodils?*

Ans: *The daffodils danced more than the waves.*

Q. 8. *What did the poet feel looking at the daffodils?*

Ans: *The poet felt great joy looking at the daffodils.*

Q. 9. *How can wealth come to the poet by looking at the scene before him?*

Ans: *The beautiful sight of the daffodils brought a great wealth of delight to the poet and he remembered this lovely scene in his mind forever.*

Q. 10. *What happens to the poet when he lies on his couch?*

Ans: *When the poet often lies on the couch in leisure time or in the serious mood the beautiful sight of the daffodils recall the poet and his heart fills with the pleasure and starts to dance with the daffodils.*

Q. 11. *How can the heart dance?*

Ans: *When the poet remembers the beautiful sight of the daffodils and it fills the heart of the poet with pleasure and it starts to dance with the dancing daffodils.*

2. Summary

This poem is written by the William Words Worth. One day the poet was walking aimlessly in the valley. He saw a large number of the daffodils under the trees beside the lake. The flowers were tossing their heads in the

breeze as if they were dancing in happiness. The daffodils looked as beautiful as the stars in the galaxy. The poet compared the waves with the daffodils and he guessed that daffodils were happier than the waves. The poet was very impressed by the show. This show brought to him a great gift of pleasure. This scene depicted in his mind forever. When the poet would lie on the couch in leisure time or in a serious mood, that lovely sight of flowers would come before his eyes and his heart was then filled with joy and pleasure.

7. ALLAMA IQBAL

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. Where was Allama Iqbal born?

Ans: Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot, on 9th November, 1877.

Q. 2. Why did Iqbal want a separate state for the Muslims of India?

Ans: Iqbal wanted a separate state for the Muslims of India because the Muslims of India were a separate nation.

Q. 3. When did the Muslims demand Pakistan?

Ans: The Muslims demanded Pakistan in Lahore on 23 March, 1940.

Q. 4. What did Allama Iqbal say in Allahabad meeting?

Ans: In Allahabad meeting he said that India was a continent of human groups belonging to different religions and races and they could not be governed by a common race feeling. The Muslim demanded to create a Muslim India within India.

2. Use the following words in your own sentences:

Generally, abroad, struggle, movement, majority

Generally: He was generally known as a scientist.

Abroad: He went abroad to get education.

Struggle: He struggles for his future.

Movement: Lawyers movement became successful.

Majority: Majority is authority.

3. Short Note:/Paragraph

Allam Mohammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9th November, 1877. He received his early education in his home town. He passed his M.A. in 1899 from the University of Punjab. He received law degree from England and in 1908 he was awarded a degree of Ph.D. by Munich University. He was not only a great poet but he was

also a great philosopher. He took an active part in politics he worked for the Muslims of South Asia with great courage. He was elected president of the Punjab branch of the All-India Muslim League. In 1930, in Allahabad meeting he gave the idea of Pakistan. For the fulfilment of his idea he wrote to Quaid-e-Azam and made him realise to come to lead the Muslims of India. Allama Iqbal died in 1938, and he could not see the actual creation of Pakistan, but he has played a major roll in its creation. Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947 and thus his dream became true.

8. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PAKSAN MOVEMENT

1. Answer the following Questions:

Q. 1. Who was Bi Aman? Why is she remembered till today?

Ans: Bi Aman was the mother of Moulana Shaukat Ali and Moulana Muhammad Ali. They devoted their lives for the cause of Muslims. When they were arrested and imprisoned for two years. She sent them a word not to ask for pardon which was condition of their release. For this courage, she is remembered till today.

Q. 2. How did the Muslim women work for Independence?

Ans: The Muslim women took an active part in the movement of independence. They formed, the women's branch of the Muslim League to organise women and inform them about the politics of the country. They travelled far and wide. They met the wives and daughters of the British officers including those of the Viceroys and made them realise that their demand was just.

Q. 3. Why is Miss Fatima Jinnah called Madr-i-Milat?

Ans: Miss Fatima Jinnah was the sister of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. She helped her brother in the struggle for the establishment of Pakistan. That is why; she called Madr-i-Milat.

Q. 4. What is the meaning of Madr-i-Milat?

Ans: The meaning of Madr-i-Milat is the Mother of the Nation.

Q. 5. In Sindh, where did the first meeting of women take place?

Ans: The first public meeting of women in Sindh was held in Karachi's Zoological Garden.

2. Use the following words in your own sentences:

organise, achievement, imprisoned, release, interview accomplish, information, active.

Organise: They organised a party to celebrate his birthday.

Achievement: It was his great achievement to get first prize.

Imprisoned: The thief was imprisoned for three years.

Released:	<i>He was released from jail.</i>
Interview:	<i>He went to interview for the job.</i>
Accomplish:	<i>He has to accomplish his work.</i>
Information:	<i>He is an information secretary in this office.</i>
Active:	<i>He is taking active part in the politics.</i>

3. Short Note:

In the Pakistan Movement not only men took part but also women took an active part side by side with men. They formed, the women's branch of the Muslim League to organise women and inform them about the politics of the country. They travelled to the country-side to tell the women there, what they should do. They met the wives and daughters of the British Officers and Viceroys and made them realise that their demand for a separate state was just. They encouraged their brothers, husbands and sons not to give up the struggle until their goal was achieved. Among such courageous and brave women were: Bi-Aman, Begum Muhammad Ali, Miss Fatima Jinnah and Begum Liaquat Ali. In Sindh this work was carried out by Lady Nusrat Haroon, Lady, Sughran Hidayatullah and many other ladies from every part of the country took an active role in this noble struggle of Pakistan.

9. CHILDREN

1. Answer the following Questions:

Q. 1. *What are the children doing?*

Ans: *The children are playing a game.*

Q. 2. *What is the question that is disturbing the poet?*

Ans: *The question that is disturbing the poet it is about his worries of life.*

Q. 3. *How has this question been answered?*

Ans: *This question has been answered by the children when he hears them at their play.*

Q. 4. *What does the poet mean by saying that the children open the windows that look to the east?*

Ans: *The poet means by saying so means that the children have world of light in themselves which lightens the world.*

Q. 5. *With what does the poet compare the thoughts?*

Ans: *The poet compares the thoughts with the singing swallows and with the small streams.*

Q. 6. *Why does he compare them so?*

Ans: *He compares them so because he feels like that.*

Q. 7. *How can the birds and the sunshine be in the hearts of the children? What does poet mean?*

Ans: The birds and the sunshine are symbols of blooming life. The children are the greatest lively objects so they have all the excitements of life within them. This is what the poet means.

Q. 8. *The poet says that the children are thinking of the brooks while he is thinking of autumn. What does this mean?*

Ans: The poet means that children are young and fresh but the poet is a grown up man. He has seen ups and downs of life and he is getting older.

Q. 9. *Is the poet using word autumn for old age? What other words does the poet use to show the coming of old age upon him?*

Ans: Yes, the poet using word autumn for old age besides this he uses the words "the first fall of the snow" to show the coming of old age upon him.

Q.10. *How are the children different from the poet?*

Ans: The children are young and full with life while the poet is old and full with the worries of life.

Q. 11. *What question does the poet ask?*

Ans: The poet asks the question what the world would be to us if the children were no more.

Q. 12. *What does poet mean by saying that if there were no children, we would fear the desert behind us and more than that we would fear the dark in front of us.?*

Ans: The poet means that if there were no children our past would be dull and our future would be more dreadful.

Q. 13. *What happens to the trees if there were no leaves?*

Ans: If there were no leaves to the trees, they would dry into wood.

Q. 14. *What would happen to us if there were no children?*

Ans: If there were no children we would not feel the glow of a brighter and sunnier environment.

Q. 15. *What does the poet ask the children to come to him?*

Ans: The poet asks the children to come to him so that he may know what the birds and winds are saying to them.

Q. 16. *What songs does the poet wish to be whispered in the ear?*

Ans: The poet wishes to listen from the children what the birds and winds are singing in their clear hearts.

Q. 17. *The grown up people have wisdom and books. What do the children have?*

Ans: The children have their gentle love and pleasant look,

Q. 18. *With what does the poet compare children?*

Ans: The poet compares children with the ballads and the poems.

Q. 19. *How can the children be like the ballads and the poems?*

Ans: The children can be like the ballads and the poems in this manners that as the ballads and the poems are

the source of joy so the children are the greatest source of joy and pleasant.

Q. 20. *The poet calls the children living and the rest all dead. Why does he say this?*

Ans: *He says this because those were sung or said in the past while the children are the source of joy and pleasure in the present.*

2. Summary

This lovely and touching poem about the children is written by Henneery Longfellow. The poet feels that the children are the greatest sources of joy. The children have a pleasant world full of joy and happiness. The children are the source of light and life. Just as sunlight, air and food are necessary for the growth of the trees and plants so the existence of children is must for keeping the world alive. The poet compares the sweet thoughts and feeling of the children with busy life of the grown ups. The grown ups are burdened with problems of the life whereas the young ones are free of all such struggles. They are lost in sweet pleasant world of their own. Their innocent look and gentle love removes all pains. The world would stop to exist without the existence of the children. They are the source of life and inspiration.

10. WHAT THE QUAID-E-AZAM SAID

1. Answer the following Questions:

Q. 1. *When and where was the Quaid-i-Azam born?*

Ans: *Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was born at Karachi on 25th December, 1876.*

Q.2. *What do you know of his early life?*

Ans: *We know of his early life that as young boy, he was educated at Karachi. When, he was sixteen years old, he passed his matriculation examination and was sent to England for higher studies.*

Q. 3. *Why is 14 August 1947 an important date for us?*

Ans: *14 August 1947 is an important date for us because Pakistan came into being on this date.*

Q. 4. *What did Quaid-i-Azam say about education?*

Ans: *Quaid-i-Azam said about education, "The world is moving so fast that if we do not educate ourselves we will not only be left behind but also will be no more."*

Q. 5. *What other advice did the Quaid-i-Azam give to his people?*

Ans: *The Quaid-i-Azam gave the advice to the people of Pakistan to work hard with honesty, earnestly and selflessly for the development and prosperity of Pakistan.*

2. Use the following words in your own sentences:

Always, lawyer, parallel, separate, unfortunate.

Always: Always speak the truth.

Lawyer: He was a lawyer.

Parallel: He drew a parallel line.

Separate: He purchased a separate home.

Unfortunate: It was his unfortunate to fail in examination.

3. Short Note:

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was born at Karachi on 25th December, 1876. He was the founder of Pakistan. As a young boy, he was educated at Karachi. At the age of sixteen, he passed his matriculation and then he was sent to England for higher studies. On returning from England he started practice as a lawyer first in Karachi and then in Bombay. He joined the Indian National Congress but soon left it and joined, the Muslim League, to lead the Muslims of India. He started a long and hard struggle to get a separate country for the Muslims of India. On 14 August, 1947, Pakistan appeared on the map of the world. He worked day and night for the progress and improvement of Pakistan. The Quaid-i-Azam died on 11th September, 1948. Although he left us very soon but his speeches are there to guide us. If we follow the directions given in them we shall be able to serve our country in better way.

11. HEALTH IS WEALTH**1. Answer the following questions:**

Q. 1. Why did Kashif's mother refuse to buy sweets from the first shop?

Ans: Kashif's mother refused to buy sweets from the first shop because flies were sitting on the sweets.

Q. 2. Why was the second shop dirty?

Ans: The second shop was dirty because a man was sweeping the road by the shop.

Q. 3. What do flies and dust carry?

Ans: Flies and dust carry hundred of germs.

Q. 5. How are diseases caused?

Ans: Diseases are caused by germs.

Q. 6. How do flies carry germs to food?

Ans: When flies sit on the dirty things. There are germs on these things and they stick to the flies' legs. When

the flies sit and walk on food the germs stick to it.

Q. 7. How do we get malaria?

Ans: We get malaria from a mosquito bite.

2. Use the following words in your own sentences:

Diseases, dangerous, typhoid, malaria, enemies, dirty, to get rid of.

Diseases: *Diseases are caused by germs.*

Dangerous: *Climbing up to the mountain is dangerous.*

Typhoid: *He was suffering from typhoid.*

Malaria: *He got malaria so he did not come to school.*

Enemies: *The germs are enemies of our health.*

Dirty: *Do not eat dirty things.*

To get rid of: *He wants to get rid of bad habits.*

3. Short Note:

One day Kashif went to shopping with his mother. As he was fond of sweets, he asked his mother if he might buy some. But his mother refused to buy because on one shop the flies sat on sweets whereas other shop was dirty because of dust. His mother told him that flies and dust carries germs and these germs are enemies of the health so these things should not be eaten. Kashif told her mother that malaria was caused by mosquito. His mother told him that mosquitoes must be killed so that we can get rid of malaria. Further his mother told him that we should try to keep ourselves healthy as "Health is Wealth."

12. STOPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. How many stanzas are there in this poem?

Ans: There are four stanzas in this poem.

Q. 2. How many lines are there in each stanza?

Ans: There are four lines in each stanza.

Q. 3. Do the last words of any two lines produce the same sound?

Ans: Yes, the last words of any two lines produce the same sound.

Q. 4. Point out all the lines where the last word sounds the same as that of another line in the same stanza.

Ans: In first, second and third stanzas: line first, second and fourth. In fourth stanza: all the four lines have the last word sounds the same.

Q. 5. Why does the poet use words with the same sound at the end of these lines?

Ans: The poet does so to produce a poetic rhythmic effect and melody.

Q. 6. What kind of scene does the poet describe in this stanza?

Ans: The poet describes the scene of woods (trees), frozen lake and the darkest evening of the year.

Q. 7. What season is it?

Ans: It is season of the winter.

Q. 8. Why does the poet stop?

Ans: The poet stops to enjoy the scene of the forest full with snow.

Q. 9. How many times does the poet use words beginning with 'W'?

Ans: The poet uses the words beginning with 'W' five times.

Q. 10. On what is the poet riding?

Ans: The poet is riding on his little horse.

Q. 11. Why should the horse think it strange to stop there?

Ans: The horse should think it strange to stop there because there is not a farmhouse near.

Q. 12. Which letter is repeated in this line and how many times is it repeated?

Ans: R letter is repeated in this line and it repeated three times.

Q. 13. What are harness bells?

Ans: Harness bells are straps fixed on horse.

Q. 14. Why does the horse shake his harness bells?

Ans: The horse shakes his harness bells because he thinks there is something wrong stopping with out farmhouse near.

Q. 15. What other sound alone can be heard where the poet is standing?

Ans: The only other sounds of easy wind and downy flake can be heard there where the poet is standing.

Q. 16. Why does the poet mention this sound?

Ans: The poet mentions this sound because it is the only which is heard, otherwise the atmosphere is quiet and calm.

Q. 17. Why can't the poet wait to enjoy the beauty of the woods?

Ans: The poet can't wait to enjoy the beauty of the woods because he has to keep promises and travelled miles before falling night.

2. Summary:

This poem is written by the American poet Robert Frost. In this poem he has described a scene of the forest filled with snow in the evening. The poet knows the owner of the forest. He lives in a village. His horse will think it strange to stop there where is no farmhouse. It is the darkest evening of the year. Water of the lake has frozen. The horse shakes its harness bells if there were something wrong. The poet hears only the sounds of wind and falling snow. The sight of the forest is very beautiful but the poet can not stay there more because he has to keep promises and travels a long before falling night.

13. THE GREAT WAR HERO**1. Answer the following questions:**

Q. 1. Why will the name of Major Aziz Bhatti be written in letters of gold?

Ans: The name of Major Aziz Bhatti be written in letters of gold because he laid down his life in the defence of his country.

Q. 2. When and where did he fight?

Ans: Major Aziz Bhatti fought on Lahore front in 1965, war.

Q. 3. What was his reply to his commanding officer?

Ans: Major Aziz Bhatti replied his commander not to recall him. He did not want to go back. He would shed the last drop of his blood in the defence of his dear homeland.

Q. 4. What lesson do you learn from the martyrdom of Major Bhatti?

Ans: We learn the lesson from the martyrdom of Major Bhatti that we should be ready to shed last drop of our blood in defence of our dear homeland Pakistan.

2. Use the following idioms and phrases in your own sentences:

Flying colours, heart and soul, letters of gold, day and night, without rest, to shed the last drop of blood, in the defence of the homeland, to lay down one's life to top the list, right and left.

Flying colours: He passed his examination with flying colours.

Heart and soul: He works with heart and soul so that he may get first prize.

Letters of gold: His name will be written in the letters of gold for his work.

Day and night: He worked day and night.

Without rest: He performed his duty without taking rest.

To shed the last drop of blood: The troops were to shed the last drop of their blood in the defence of their country.

In the defence of the homeland: They fought against their enemies in the defence of the homeland.

To lay down one's life to top the list: He laid down his life to top the list.

Right and left: He saw right and left before crossing the road.

3. Short note:/Paragraph

Aziz Bhatti was born in Hong Kong, where his father Abdullah Bhatti was a teacher. He received his early education in Hong Kong. In 1945, he came with his father to his home village Ladian in Gujrat District. He first joined the Air Force, and in 1948, he became a cadet of Pakistan Military Academy at Kakul. He performed very well at academy and was awarded Sword of Honor, and the Norman Medal. He joined, the 6th Punjab Regiment as a commissioned officer. On 6 September, 1965, he was ordered to proceed to the front at once where Indians had advanced to Lahore. Major Aziz Bhatti with his small company fought bravely and stopped indian's advance and pushed them back. On 11 September, when he was reorganizing his company, a shell from an enemy tank struck him on his right shoulder, and he got martyrdom. For this act of valour he was awarded the Nishan-e-Haider, the highest military award of Pakistan.

14.NURSING

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. *What does nursing mean?*

Ans: Nursing means taking care of and looking after sick, the injured, the young, the old or the helpless with love and sympathy.

Q. 2. *What did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) give to Hazrat Ghifaria?*

Ans: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) give Hazrat Ghifaria a necklace.

Q. 3. *What did the Holy Prophet do for the sick?*

Ans: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) visited the sick regularly comforted them and spoke kind words to them.

Q. 4. *Where did he establish a hospital?*

Ans: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) established a hospital in Medina.

Q. 5. *Who was Florence Nightingale?*

Ans: Florence Nightingale was the founder of modern nursing. She belonged to a rich and cultured English people.

Q. 6. *What was her aim in life?*

Ans: Her (Florence) aim in life was to serve the suffering people.

Q. 7. *What did she (Florence) do with the money offered to her by the British Government?*

Ans: *She (Florence) founded an institution for training nurses in London with that money.*

2. Use the following words in your own sentences:

Wounded, accompanied, devoted, worshipped.

Wounded: There were many wounded people.

Accompanied: He will go to Karachi accompanied by his friend.

Devoted: He devoted his life to serve the suffering people.

Worshipped: They worshipped in the mosque.

3. Short note

Nursing means taking care of and looking after suffering people with love and sympathy. Islam regards nursing very important. Our Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) visited the sick regularly. On the battlefield, all Muslim soldiers were always very kind to the sick, old and injured. They never killed their wounded enemies. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) established a hospital in Medina. Florence Nightingale was the founder of the modern nursing. She belonged to a rich and cultured English family. When she declared to become a nurse they opposed her but she did not give in. At last, she was allowed to go for training. During the Crimean war she played a great role. For his services, the nation thankfully presented her a purse of £ 45,000. With this money she founded an institution for training nurses in London. At present, there are many training institutes for nurses in our country. A large number of Pakistani girls from good families, after being trained in these institutes, are working in hospitals.

15. THE MILLER OF THE DEE

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. *Who are the speakers in this poem?*

Ans: *Old King Hal and a miller are the speakers in this poem.*

Q. 2. *Who is a miller?*

Ans: *A miller is a person who runs the mill beside the river Dee.*

Q. 3. *What was he singing about?*

Ans: *He was singing about his happy life.*

Q. 4. *Why did the king say that he was wrong?*

Ans: *The king said that he was wrong because the king was jealous to him.*

Q. 5. *Who is the happier of the two, the miller or the king and why?*

Ans: *The miller was happier than the king because he was a loving person and he had no debt to pay. He was leading a very contented life.*

Q. 6. *What did the king say to the miller in the last stanza of the poem?*

Ans: *The king told the miller that though he was true but he should not say that no one envied to him. His mealy cap was worth of king's crown and his Mill was the cost of his Kingdom and England was proud of such sincere and loving person.*

2. Summary:

There lived a miller beside the river Dee. He lived a very contented life. He used to sing a song dawn to dusk. The burden of song was, "I envy nobody, no, not I, and nobody envies me". One day old king Hal passed by his mill and heard him singing in such happy mood. The king told him that he was quite wrong and the king enquired of miller what made him sing with in such care free voice while the king was sad though he was king. The miller greeted the king and replied that he loved his wife, three children and the friend. He had no debit to pay that is why he was happy. In the last, the king said farewell to the miller and told him not to say that nobody envied to him. His mealy cap was as valued as the crown of the king and his Mill was the cost of his Kingdom. England was proud of such sincere and loyal person.

16. RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GOOD CITIZEN

1. Answer the following Questions:

Q. 1. *Where did men live in early days?*

Ans: *Thousands of years ago, men lived in caves like animals.*

Q. 2. *Why did they begin to live together?*

Ans: *They began to live together because they learnt to live a safer and better life together.*

Q. 3. *What happened when societies grew larger?*

Ans: *When societies grew larger, many more professions and occupations developed.*

Q. 4. *What should a trader do?*

Ans: *A trader should trade honestly.*

Q. 5. *What should not a milkman do?*

Ans: *A milkman should not mix water into milk.*

Q. 6. *If someone is dishonest what does he teach others?*

Ans: *If someone is dishonest he teaches dishonesty others.*

Q. 7. How does a bad-citizen deserve to be treated?

Ans: A bad-citizen deserves the same kind of treatment from others.

Q. 8. What is our duty to our country?

Ans: It is our duty to be loyal and patriotic to our country Pakistan.

Q. 9. How important are our neighbours to us according to the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him)

Ans: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) once said, " God lays so much stress on the rights of our neighbours that I almost thought they would get the right of inheritance in our property".

Q. 10. What must we do to be good Muslims?

Ans: We must be good and dutiful citizens in order to be good Muslims.

2. Use the following words in your own sentences:

Article, owes savages, societies, enjoy, traffic, benefits, instruction, garbage, filth, measure, occupation, respect, sub-standard, ignore, patriotic

Article: There are many articles in this shop.

Owes: He owes to his friend.

Savages: They live like savages.

Societies: Societies are growing larger.

Enjoy: They enjoy the birthday party of their friend.

Traffic: Traffic problems are increasing in our city.

Benefits: There are many benefits of the radio.

Instruction: We should act upon the instructions of our teachers.

Garbage: Do not throw garbage on the public places.

Filth: There was no filth on the street.

Measure: He does not give short measure.

Occupation: He is a cobbler by occupation.

Respect: We should respect the elders.

Sub-standard: This shopkeeper sells sub-standard articles.

ignore: Do not ignore traffic rules.

Patriotic: He is patriotic to his country.

3. Short Note

Many thousands years ago men lived in caves just like animals. Later on, he learnt to live together safer and easier life. Men started living in families and tribes and many more professions and occupations came into being. In this way, the society came into being which is extreme useful for the mankind. The society provides us many services so we must repay society for its services. We should be loyal to our country. We should deal honestly to other members of the society. We should help government to solve problems that it faces. Islam lays so much

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stress on the rights of our neighbour so we should take care of our neighbours. In short, we cannot be good Muslims without being a good and dutiful citizen.

17. A LETTER ABOUT THE VILLAGE LIFE IN PAKISTAN

1. Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. Who is living in Canada?

Ans: Shahid's friend Nomi is living in Canada.

Q. 2. Who does write a letter to Nomi?

Ans: Shahid writes a letter to Nomi.

Q. 3. Who are the two important persons of the village?

Ans: The two important persons of the village are the primary school teacher and the Imam of the mosque.

Q. 4. Where do villagers meet in their leisure hours or in the evening?

Ans: There is a meeting place in every village known as "Otaq" where the villagers meet in the leisure hours or in the evening. Or the "Otaq" is meeting place for men.

Q. 5. Where do village women meet?

Ans: The village women meet on well or the village well is the meeting place for women.

2. Use the following words and phrases in your own sentences:

assure, fortunately, straightforward, scattered, dawn to dusk, scorching.

Assure: I assure you that I shall complete my work.

Fortunately: Fortunately he found his lost pen.

Straightforward: He is very simple and straightforward.

Scattered: There were few scattered shops in the village.

Dawn to dusk: He works in his shop from dawn to dusk.

Scorching: He worked under the scorching sun.

3. Short Note

Nomi, who lived in Canada, wrote a letter to his friend Shahid. In reply, Shahid wrote a letter to Nomi. In this letter Shahid wrote about the village life in Pakistan. He told him that villagers are very simple and straightforward people. They lead a simple, happy and contented life. Their houses are made of mud except of few. In villages, shops are few and scattered. The most lanes and streets are narrow and dusty. The carpenter and the blacksmith are the two workmen who make and repair their tools. Two other important persons in the village are the Primary School Teacher and "Imam of the mosque". The villagers meet in Otaq to discuss their problems. The villagers work in their field from dawn to dusk. The village life is free from pollution.

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18. ABOU BEN ADHEM**1. Answer the following Questions:**

Q. 1. *Where was Abou Ben Adhem?*

A. *Abou Ben Adhem was sleeping in his room.*

Q. 2. *What did he see in the room?*

A. *He saw an angel in the room.*

Q. 3. *What was the angel doing?*

A. *The angel was writing in a book of gold.*

Q. 4. *What did Abou Ben Adhem ask the angel?*

A. *Abou Ben Adhem asked the angel what he was writing.*

Q. 5. *What did he ask the angel the second time?*

A. *Abou asked the angel the second time if his name was in the list.*

Q. 6. *Was Abou Ben Adhem sorry to hear the reply of the angel?*

A. *No. Abou Ben Adhem was not sorry but he was hopeful.*

Q. 7. *What did he say to the angel the third time?*

A. *Abou requested the angel the third time to write his name among those who loved his fellow men.*

Q. 8. *When the angel came the second time, what did he show Abou Ben Adhem?*

A. *He (angel) showed Abou Ben Adhem the names of those persons whom love of God had blessed and Abou Ben Adhem's name was on the top of the list.*

Q. 9. *Why was Abou Ben Adhem's name on the top of the list?*

A. *Abou Ben Adhem's name on the top of the list because God loves those who love and serve the mankind.*

2. Summary

One night Abou Ben Adhem was sleeping in his room. Suddenly, a rich moonlight awoke him from sound sleep. He saw that an angel was writing something in the book of gold. On inquiring of Abou Ben Adhem, the angel replied that he was writing the names of those people who are blessed with the love of God. Abou asked the angel if his name was among such people. The angel replied in negative. Abou Ben Adhem hopefully requested the angel to write his name among those people who love his fellow men. The angel wrote and disappeared. The next time the angel came again with great light and he showed the names whom love of God had blessed and Abou Ben Adhem's name was on the top of the list.

19. THE SECRET OF SUCCESS**1. Answer the following Questions:**

- Q. 1. *What did the king ask of the saint?*
A. *The king asked the saint to answer three questions.*
- Q. 2. *What was the saint doing?*
A. *The saint was digging the ground.*
- Q. 3. *What is the most important time to start some work?*
A. *The most important time to start some work is the Present time.*
- Q. 4. *What is the most important work to do?*
A. *The most important work is what we are doing now.*
- Q. 5. *Who is the most important person?*
A. *The most important person is the one whom we are with at the moment.*

2. Use the following words in your own sentences:

Wise – Learned – Manage – Attention

Wise : *He is a wise man.*

Learned : *He met with a learned person.*

Manage : *The thief managed to escape.*

Attention : *He did not give any attention to his studies.*

20. THE GUDDU BARRAGE**1. Answer the following questions:**

- Q. 1. *Where is the Guddu barrage built?*
A. *The Guddu Barrage is built on the river Indus.*
- Q. 2. *What is a barrage?*
A. *A barrage, is a kind of wall, which blocks the flow of water.*
- Q. 3. *How much is the length of Guddu barrage?*
A. *The length of Guddu barrage is 1355 metres.*
- Q. 4. *How much area is being irrigated by the Guddu Barrage?*
A. *An area of 2.7 million acres is being irrigated by the Guddu Barrage.*

Q. 5. *When was the Guddu Barrage put into operation?*

A. *The Guddu Barrage was put into operation on 4th February, 1962.*

2. Short Note

The Guddu barrage is built on the river Indus. The length of the barrage is 1355 metres. It is made in such a way that a flood of about 1.2 million cusecs can pass through it. The 7 metres wide road bridge over the barrage has reduced the road distance between Lahore and Quetta. The distance, between Rahimyar Khan and Kashmore has almost been halved. It has a system of three main canals. It irrigates an area of 2.7 million acres. It was the mega project to complete thousands engineers and workers worked day and night to complete it. It was put into operation on 4th February, 1962.