

10th Class English Study Notes

Notes Sections include:



Section Stanza and Summary

Section Essays

Section Paragraphs

Section Translations

Section Pair of Words

Prepared by:

WWW.SEDiNFO.NET

Section Stanza and Summary

Lesson No.3: "Try again"

Stanza No. 1

'Tis a lesson you should heed—

Try again;

If at first you don't succeed,

Try again;

Then your courage should appear,

For if you will persevere,

You will conquer, never fear,

Try again.

نوٹ: اس نظم کے ہر Stanza کا Context اور Reference ایک ہی ہے۔ چنانچہ ہر آنے والے Stanzas کے لیے صرف ایک ہی Paraphrase دی جائے گی۔

Reference:

These lines have been taken from the poem "Try again" Written by W.E. Hickson.

Context:

The Poem gives us the lesson of "Try again". If we fail in our first attempt, we should not give up. Rather we should continue working till we succeed.

Explanation:

"Try again" is a message worthy of note. We must always keep it in our mind, if, by some unlucky chance, we fail in our first attempt, we should not get disappointed. Rather, we should make better efforts to succeed. We should prove that we have courage to bear the loss. Then we should come forward with a new determination. We should be steadfast in our efforts without any fear or worry. If we do so, we are bound to succeed. Thus we should never ignore the lesson "Try again".

Stanza No. 2

Once or twice though you should fail,

If you would at last prevail,

Try again.

If we strive 'tis no disgrace

Though we do not win the race—

What should you do in that case?

Try again.

Explanation:

We may fail in our efforts for one time or two but if we keep on struggling, we will finally win. What we need is not to get disappointed and be persistent in striving. It is not a matter of shame to work and work. Though we have failed in our preceding efforts, we should not feel discouraged. What we need to do in such a situation is "try again"

Stanza No. 3

If you feel that you cannot do your job in one

effort, make another one then. There will be a time, when you will enjoy the fruit of your labour. What you need to do is to keep on working. You must know that if all people can do their jobs, you can also do yours. It is necessary to be persistent in making your efforts. The only thing you must keep in mind is that you should never get disappointed. You just need to continue working till you succeed.

Explanation:

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

"Try again" is the message of the poem.

We must always keep this message in mind, if, by some unlucky chance, we fail in our first attempt, we should not be sad. Rather we should make better efforts. We must prove that working is not a shameful act. Thus we should never ignore the lesson "Try again". If you feel that you cannot do your job in one effort, make another one then, There will be time, when you will succeed, What you need to do is to keep on working. You must know that if all people can do their jobs, you can also do yours. You just need to continue working till you succeed.

Lesson No.5: "The Rain"

Stanza No. 1

I hear leaves drinking rain;

I hear rich leaves on top

Giving the poor beneath

Drop after drop;

'Tis a sweet noise to hear

These green leaves drinking near.

نوٹ: اس نظم کے ہر Stanza کا Context اور Reference ایک ہی ہے۔ چنانچہ ہر آنے والے Stanzas کے لیے صرف ایک ہی Paraphrase دی جائے گی۔

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem, "The Rain" by W.H. Davis.

Context:

The poem is about rain. The falling rain on leaves produces a sweet music. After rain, the sun shines bright. The rain drops shine in the sunshine. It makes a lovely sight everywhere.

Explanation:

The poet hears the sound of falling rain on leaves. The leaves seem to be drinking water. The top leaves are growing in plenty, therefore, rich. The lower leaves are growing thin, therefore, poor. The rain is falling in heavy showers on the top rich leaves. But the rain water is falling drop after drop on the lower thin leaves. It looks as the rich people give alms coin after coin to the poor. However the music produced by the falling rain on the leaves is soft

Stanza No. 2

Explanation:

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

Lesson No.8: "Peace"

Stanza No. 1

نوٹ: اس قسم کے ہر Reference Stanza اور Context ایک ہی ہے۔ چنانچہ ہر آنے والے Stanzas کے لیے صرف Paraphrase ہی دی جائے گی۔

"Peace" written by Dr. Hartmann.

This poem depicts the two aspects of nature. One is callous and dark, the other is gentle and bright. Then the poet concludes that the beautiful and gentle aspect of nature is its reality.

Explanation:
It is a metaphorical poem. Wind has been personified here. In this stanza, the wind has been presented as a cruel demon. It is thundering and screaming everywhere. After destroying everything, it is sweeping the broken pieces along. It is destroying the wonderful works of men. It shatters everything from valleys. Then it flings and throws the broken pieces around. This stanza depicts the cruel and merciless aspect of nature.

Stanza No. 2

Explanation:

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

In the first stanza, wind has been presented as a devil, it is thundering and destroying everything. It is sweeping the broken pieces along. It is destroying the wonderful works of men. Then it throws the broken pieces around. Second stanza depicts the graceful aspect of nature. Here wind has taken the form of a gentle breeze. It utters soft whispers. The poet says that the reality of wind lies in its gentleness and peace. The sunny sky looks very blue and beautiful. The faint whispers of

breeze can be heard in the distance.

Section Essays

My Last Day at School

School is a sacred (مقدس) place. It educates the youth. It builds up a nation. It is natural for humans to love the place where they live. Children spend a large part of their lives in schools. Therefore, they love their school like their homes. They develop an emotional association with the school. Therefore, it is difficult for them to leave the school forever. I remember my last day at school. It was a pleasant day of 3rd March, 1999. but it was a gloomy day for me and my class mates. We had to leave the school forever. This separation was very painful for us. We never thought that we would separate like that one day. Some of us were so emotional that they started weeping. Some had tears in their eyes but they controlled themselves.

First of all, we met our teachers. They consoled and encouraged us. They told us that we had completed one step (درجہ) of education. Then we met our headmaster. He advised us to be honest and hard and hard-working in life. After this, we got ready to go our homes. We embraced each other for the last time and departed. This is how I spent my last day at school.

(b) Sports and Games

Sports and games are common (عام) to all countries (تمام ملکوں) and cultures (ثقافتوں). They have gained great importance (اہمیت) in physical and recreational activities (سرگرمیاں). People play games either to have fun (تفریح) or to develop mental (ذہنی) and physical (جسمانی) skills (مہارتیں). Games make people active (چست), energetic (فطین) and sharp (پھرتیلا).

Their worth (اہمیت) has been recognized (پہچانی جاتا) at national and international (بین الاقوامی) levels (سطحوں). Some games such as football, cricket and hockey have won (پیچھے) great popularity (شہرت) in this year (سال). The youth (نوجوان) of today want to assert (مناظر) themselves. They want some means (ذرائع) to show their skills (مہارتیں). Games and sports provide (فراہم) them with such opportunities (مواقع) if such chance (مواقع) are not given to

them, they may fall prey (شکار) to criminal (مجرمانہ) activities (سرگرمیاں). Thus indirectly (بالواسطہ), games make them honest.

Games make people disciplined (منظم). They learn to obey (پابندی) laws. Games promote (فروغ) the team-spirit in the players. They keep them united (متحد). The players forget (بھول جاتا) their differences (اختلافات) for a common (عام) cause (مقصد). They learn (سیکھتے) how to cooperate (تعاون). They show patience in their doings (اپنے کاموں میں). There is a dark (تاریک) side (پہلو) of the picture (تصویر) also.

Games may cause (باعث) certain (کچھ) harms (نقصانات). Sometimes, the player ignore (بھول جاتا) the rules of decency (مہارت کے اصول) for their own victory (فتح). They aim (مقصد) to win (جیتنا) the game by hook or by crook (جائزہ). Second, too much interest in games may spoil (بگارتا) some intelligent (ذہین) students.

My House

House is an urgent need of life. It gives humans a sense of safety. It makes life easy and enjoyable. No animate thing lives without a house. Even the animals and the birds make their own holes and nests. House provides us shelter.

My house stands on the bank of a big canal. The scenery around it is superb. It stands away from the noise of city. Huge shady trees are surrounding the white building of my house. Its environment is quiet and calm. Its building is clean and large. We had built our house five years ago. We took special care about the material, used in its construction. The covered area of my house is 800 yards. The whole house is airy and sunny. It has a drawing room, two guest rooms, five bed room, a study, a kitchen and a dinning hall. The walls of my house are painted white. The beautiful white slabs of marble are fitted on the floors. The doors and windows are made of beautiful and durable wood. The house is furnished with beautiful furniture. Some pictures hanging on the walls of drawing room are really stunning and classical. The front lawn of my house is very beautiful. The soft grass of the lawn looks like a green floor. Flowers of various colours also bloom there and soothe the viewers.

Courtesy

Courtesy is opposite (آلٹ) to cruelty (ظلم). As cruelty is the greatest evil (برائی), courtesy is the greatest virtue (نیکی). It is the basis (بنیاد) of all

religions. All religions teach the lesson (سبق، درس) of courtesy. It has been the foundation (بنیاد) stone (سنگ) of all social (سماجی)، cultural (ثقافتی) and political (سیاسی) movements (تحریکیں). Therefore (چنانچہ) the most sacred (مقدس) duty of human beings is to practice (معمل کرتا) and teach (تعلیم) courtesy.

Courtesy may be spread by writing good books. It could also be spread by giving sermons (خطبہ). All the prophets adopted (اعتماد کیا) this method (طریقہ). They taught (تعلیم دی) courtesy by their sermons (خطبہ) and deeds (اعمال). They themselves were the embodiments of courtesy. Their deeds (اعمال) and manners were so good that people were attracted to them.

Therefore, courtesy, politeness and kindness are the qualities (صفات) of Prophets. These qualities can turn the enemies (دشمن) into friends.

Our Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The best amongst you (تم) is the one whose manners (اخلاق) are the best." Therefore, courtesy is the most prominent trait of a true Muslim.

There are many benefits (فوائد) of being courteous and polite (شائستہ). First, Courtesy brings us the real (حقیقی) joy (خوشی). Second, courteous people become popular (ہر لحاظ سے) among others. Third, they can propagate (پھیلا سکتے ہیں) their thoughts (سوچیں) and ideas (خیالات) easily (آسانی سے). Therefore, we should be just (کھرا) and courteous in our dealings (معاملات) with others. We should also preach (ترغیب کرتا) courtesy in society.

Libraries

Libraries are collections (مجموعے) of books. People come to libraries for reading books, newspapers and other such things. The main purpose of a library is to provide (مہیا کرتے) access to knowledge. To fulfil this mission (مقصد), libraries preserve a good record of culture (ثقافت). Then they pass down (متقل کرتی ہیں) this to the coming (آئندہ) generations (نسلیں). Therefore, they are a link (رابطہ) between the past, present and future.

No single (ایک) library can contain (رکھنا) the information of every type (قسم). Different (مختلف) types of libraries exist (موجود ہیں) to meet different needs. People use libraries to help them in their work. They also use them for personal (ذاتی) interests (دلچسپیاں). Sometimes, they use them for recreation (تفریح). Libraries help the

students in their studies. Public officials (عہدیدار) also use libraries about public. Thus, libraries are essential (ضروری) for learning and progress (ترقی).

Therefore, libraries should be set up on a large scale (پیمانہ). The government should pay heed in this regard (اس بارے میں). The government should allocate funds for this purpose.

Health/Physical Fitness

Health is a physical and mental (دماغی) well-being. It is said that health is wealth (لغت). It is a great gift of Allah. A healthy man can enjoy the beauties (خوبصورتیاں) of nature. He can lead (گزارتا) a happy life. Nothing can relax (سکون دینا) an ill man. Such a man loses (کو) all the charms (طرے) of life. Life becomes boring (پے مڑا) for him. He himself becomes a burden (بوجھ) on others. Therefore, nothing is more precious (قیمتی) than health. Man should his health. He should take good food. He should live in healthy (صحیح مندانہ) atmosphere (ماحول). Good food, fresh (تازہ) air, pure water, regular (باقاعدہ) physical exercise (ورزش) and better (بہتر) sanitary (صحتی سہرائی) conditions (ضروری لوازم) are the essentials (ضروری لوازم) of health.

Good food is necessary (ضروری) for health. Human beings need food to grow (بڑھنا) and maintain good health. Regular (باقاعدہ) physical exercise (ورزش) makes a man healthy and active. It is as important as good food. Therefore, we should take part in (حصہ لیتا) all good physical activities. Sports and games, morning walk are such activities.

The improvement (بہتری) of health of the masses (عوام) is the first duty of the government. It should ensure better provision sanitary (صحتی) conditions (حالات), good food and pure water to the public. It should provide (مہیا کرتا) the people with first-class (اعلیٰ) health services. Health awareness (آگاہی) should be increased (فردغ دینا).

The Monsoon/A Rainy Day

Monsoon is the wind that changes direction with the change (تبدیلی) of seasons. The monsoon prevails mainly (زیادہ تر) in the Indian Ocean (بحر ہند). The summer (موسم گرما) monsoon blows (چلتی ہے) from ocean (سمندر) to land. The winter (موسم سرما) monsoon blows from land to ocean. The summer monsoon causes heavy (موسلا دھار) rainfall (بارش) in Southeast (جنوب شرقی) Asia.

It is called the rainy (برسات) season in this area (علاقہ).

Pakistan is an agricultural (زرعی) country. Its agriculture depends upon (انحصار کرتی ہے) fresh (تازہ) water. Rain is the main (اہم) source (منبع) of fresh water of this country. It fills (پُر کرتی ہے) our dams with water during summer. We use this water throughout (سارا) the year. Moreover (مزید برآں), we use the dam water to produce (تولید کرتے ہیں) electricity (برق). Last Sunday was probably (شاید) the hottest (گرم ترین) day of this summer. Suddenly (اچانک) the sky was overcast (دھک گیا) with dark clouds (گھٹکھٹکھٹاؤ). Soon (فورا) it started drizzling (پوند پوندی). Then in no time, it began to rain cats and dogs (سلا سلا). Everything was wet with the driving (برقی) rain. Soon the streets began to flow like streams (نہاں). After half an hour, the rain stopped.

The scene (منظر) after the rain was very beautiful. The dry (خشک) leaves (پتے) turned green. The twigs (شاخیں) of trees were swaying (ہل رہی تھیں) in the wind. The dry plains (میدان) were saturated (بل نکل ہو گئے) in rainwater. Life revived (نہروڑ گئی) everywhere. Children played wildly (دوڑواہ دار) all around. Everything looked clean (صاف) and fresh (تازہ). All felt happy and excited.

The Scene at a Railway Station

With announcement (اعلان) about the arrival (آمد) of train is made an activity (سرگرمی) begins at the station. People rush (پکڑتے ہیں) towards the ticket room to buy tickets. Some begin to stare (دیکھنا) in the direction (سمت) of the approaching (آتی ہوئی) train. At last, the whistle (سیٹی) of the train is heard. The train looks graceful (نہر دتار) when it enters the station. As soon as (جوں ہی) it stops, people come out (باہر آتے ہیں) of the train. New passengers (مسافر) try to get on (سوار ہوتا) the train.

Some are dragging (کھینچ رہے ہیں) their suitcases. Some are carrying their bags. The platform becomes very crowded (گنجلو). Some passengers rush (پکڑتے ہیں) to the tea stalls. Some buying eatables (کھانے پینے کی اشیاء). Some go to the water cooler to fill their bottles with cool water. The vendors (بھیری والے) are selling (بیچ رہے ہیں) their food items. There are a few policemen roaming about on the platform. A few ticket checkers in white uniforms (دوریاں) also come into view. There are other people who have come either

to receive their friends or to see them on (سیٹی). Then suddenly (اچانک), the train whistles (سیٹی). The guard (محافظ) begins to wave (لہرائے) the green bunting. The passengers rush towards their compartments (کے). The train begins to leave slowly (آہستہ آہستہ). Finally, it disappears (غائب ہوتا).

People begin to leave the station. All the activity (سرگرمی) ends (ختم ہو جاتی ہے) so suddenly. The station is deserted (دوران ہو جاتا ہے) at last.

A Hockey Match

Last year, Inter-board Tournament was held in our school. The final match was played between the teams of Govt. Model School D.G.Khan and Govt. Model School Rajanpur. It was a wonderful (زبردست) match. The match started at 9 am. during (کے دوران) the first ten minutes, Rajanpur Team remained dominant (غالب). In the remaining (بقیہ) time of the first half, both the teams played well. Only a minute before the end of the first half, the Rajanpur Team made a terrific (زبردست) move. Their centre forward succeeded (کا سپاہ ہوا) in hitting the ball into the goal. After it, the referee blew (بجادی) the whistle to end the first half.

In the second half, the D. G. Khan Team attacked (حملہ کیے) well to equal (برابر کرتا) the score. At last, they scored the equalizer (برابر کرانے والے) with only ten minutes to go. Now the match was in full swing (زوروں پر). Each team was trying hard (سخت) to score the winning goal. But no team could succeed in its efforts (کوششیں). At last, the normal (معمول کا) duration (دورانیہ) of the match ended. After this, an extra (اضافی) time of 15 minutes was given to the teams to decide (فیصلہ کرتا) the match. In the last minute, the Rajanpur Team secured (کر لیا) the winning goal. The people in favour (حمایت میں) of the winning team shouted (پچھے) and clapped (تالیاں بجا لیں).

A True Muslim

Religion (مذہب) is always very important in our life. Islam is the true (سچا) religion. It is a complete (مکمل) code of conduct. The followers (پیروکار) of Islam are called the Muslims. A true Muslim must show (مظاہرہ کرتا) the following (خوبیاں) qualities (درج ذیل).

He has a firm (پختہ) faith (ایمان) in Allah, His angels (فرشتے), books, prophets (پیغمبروں) and the day of judgement (روز قیامت). He also believes

(تقدیر) in good or bad fate (نیک یا بُکھ) He performs (ادا کرتا ہے) the prayers (نمازیں) five times a day. He pays (ادا کرتا ہے) Zakat and performs (ادا کرتا ہے) Hajj. He fasts (روزے رکھتا ہے) during the whole month of Ramazan. The life of a Muslim reflects (عکس کرتا ہے) the true (حقیقی) spirit (روح) of Islam. He shows his faith in his doings (اعمال). He never ignores (نظر انداز کرتا ہے) the golden (نورانی) principles (اصول) of Islam. He has fair (کھری) dealings (معاملات) with the people. His manners (اخلاق) are good. He holds (رکھتا ہے) a high standard (معیار) of morality (اخلاق) high. He never harms (نقصان پہنچاتا ہے) others. He helps the needy and the poor.

He performs (ادا کرتا ہے) his duties very well. A true Muslim is thankful (شکر گزار) to Allah in well-being. He shows patience in difficulty (تکلیف). He knows that the purpose (مقصد) of his life is to please (خوش کرتا ہے) Allah.

Knowledge is obligatory (فرض) in Islam. A true Muslim learns (سیکھتا ہے) from the lap (گود) of his mother to the grave (قبر). In short, a true (سچا) Muslim possesses all the good qualities (خوبیاں). He never ignores (نظر انداز کرتا ہے) the true (حقیقی) spirit (روح) of Islam.

City Life

A city is vast (وسیع) built-up (تعمیر کیا گیا) area (علاقہ). A large number of people live and work there. There we find high (اونچی) buildings (گھر). There are vast (کھد) roads, big parks and crowded (گھنٹ) bazaars.

The city life is full (لبریز) of facilities (سہولیات). There are school and colleges to educate (تعلیم دینا) the people. Hospitals provide (مہیا کرتے ہیں) the people with medical (علاج) facilities. Cinema houses and theatres are there to amuse (دل بہلاتے) the people. About (تقریباً) all sorts (اقسام) of eatables (کھانے کی اشیاء) are available in a city. There are hotels and utility stores. Roads are clean and wide in cities. There, the conditions (حالات) of cleanliness are good. Clean drinking water is available (میسر) all the time.

There are certain (خاص) harms of city life too. In cities life is quick (تیز). People are usually (عموماً) selfish (خود غرض) and proud (مغرور).

They have their own interests (مغادات). They lack (the qualities) (خوبیاں) of kindness (مہربانی) and simplicity (سادگی). They are always busy (مسرور) in either earning (کماؤ) or

spending (خرچ کرتا ہے) money. They do not care (to help the needy) (ضرورت مندوں کو مدد کرنے) for the poor. There, people cannot enjoy pure (خالص) and fresh (تازہ) food. They inhale (سانس لیتا ہے) the polluted air. The atmosphere (ماحول) in cities is dusty (گرد آلود) and smoky (دھواں آلود). Some steps (اقدامات) can make the city life good. Fresh (تازہ) air and clean water should be provided (مہیا کیا جانا چاہیے) to the people. Trees should be planted (اگائے جانے) to ensure (یقینی بنانا) clean atmosphere.

Village Life

A village is a small town situated (واقع) in a country (علاقہ). It consists of (مشتمل ہوتا ہے) a few small huts (مجموعہ چھوٹی گھر) and mud houses (گھروں). These houses are built all over the area (علاقہ) without any order (ترتیب) it is surrounded (گھرا ہوا ہے) by green fields (کھیت) and tall trees.

There is no special fun (تفریح) for the villagers. Their only (واحد) hobby (مشغلہ) is to have a chat (گپیں لگانا) or watch TV in the evening. A marriage is the most amusing event (تقریب) for the villagers. It shows the feelings and emotions (جذبات) of the villagers. Village fair (میلہ) is still another event (موقعہ) of fun (تفریح) for them. Village life is easy and pure. The needs (ضروریات) of the villagers are a few. They generally (عموماً) eat eggs, milk, vegetables (سبزیوں) and butter (بکھن). Their dress, food, customs (رواج) and manners (اخلاق) are simple but decent (شائستہ). The villagers are sincere (کھلمس) and honest. They know no selfishness (خود غرضی). They love their customs (رواج) and traditions (روایات). They are simple, innocent (معموم) and kind (مہربان).

The village life lacks (محروم ہوتی ہے) modern (جدید) facilities (سہولیات). The hospital and education facilities are limited (محدود ہوتی ہیں) in the villages. Most of the people in villages are ignorant (جاہل). The government should take steps (اقدام) to educate (تعلیم دینا) the villagers. Schools, colleges and the hospitals should be opened in the villages. New roads should be built. Villages should be linked (ملا دیا جانا چاہیے) with cities.

Television

Television is one of the major modern inventions. It is an easy source of information, entertainment (تفریح) and education (تعلیم). It plays an important (اہم) role to promote human

knowledge (علم). Now, the world has become a global (عالمی) village. It is because of rapid (تیز) transmission (ترسیل) of data from one area to a remote one. In this rapid transmission of information (معلومات), Television is second to none.

Television is the most common (عام) form (شکل) of communication (اتصال). It is used in business and science. Security personnel (ملازمین) also uses it to monitor the buildings and plants. Doctors can look into a human body through a microscopic television camera.

Educators (تربیت کار) use television to access students throughout the world.

Television is a system of sending (بھیجے) and receiving (موصول کرنے) pictures and sound. It works by means (ذریعے) of electronic (برقی) signals. These signals are broadcast (نشر کیے جاتے ہیں) from a television station. Television sets receive (موصول کرتے ہیں) these signals.

A television program is created (تخلیق کیا جاتا ہے) by focusing (مرکز کرنے سے) a television camera on a scene. The camera changes light from the scene into an electric (برقی) signal. It is called the video (تصویری) signals.

Audio (صوتی) signals from microphones are placed near the scene. They flow (ترسیل ہوتے ہیں) to the control room. There they are amplified (قوت) and combined (جوڑا جاتا ہے). The programme is finalized. The signals are then sent to the transmitter.

A Visit To A Hill Station

Trips of fun are a part of life. They increase our knowledge. They provide (فراہم کرتے ہیں) us with fun (سرور) and joy (لطف). They refresh (ترتازہ) our mind. It was a pleasant (خوشگوار) day of summer. When we decided (فیصلہ کیا) to visit Murree Hills. We hired a bus and left for Murree at the break of day (صبح سویرے). The bus was new. At about 8 am, we reached Murree. We stayed in a beautiful hotel.

First of all, we had a bath (غسل). Then we enjoyed our lunch (دوپہر کا کھانا). In the evening we went out. It was really a lovely (پیارا) weather (موسم). Suddenly it began drizzling (پونہ پانی). The cool breeze (ہوا) was fanning our faces. It was nearly getting dark when we returned. The next

day we visited Patriate. We sat in the cable car. It was so wonderful (دکھش) to look down from the cable car. The view (منظر) below simply seemed to be a fairyland (پرستان).

At last we reached Patriate Hills. We stayed there till 5 pm. We returned to Murree at night. The next day, we visited the nearby (نزدیکی) valleys (وادیوں). We stayed in Murree for three days. Then we returned to our city. The trip came to an end (انتمیاء). But we will never forget (بھولنا) the fun we had during the trip.

Quaid-e-Azam

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25 December, 1876. He got his early (ابتدائی) education in Karachi. Then he went to England for higher (اعلیٰ) education (تعلیم). As a student he struggled (مجتہد کی) very hard. His motto (نعرہ) was "Work, work and more work".

After his return (واپسی) from England, he worked as a lawyer in Bombay. In the beginning (شروع میں), he was not a successful (مست) lawyer. But he did not lose heart (ہاری). He went on (جاری رکھی) struggling (مجتہد) for years.

At last, his hard work brought him the fruit of success (کامیاب). He became one of the leading lawyers of India. Then he took interest (دلچسپی) in politics (سیاست). He joined (شامل ہوا) the Congress and worked for the freedom (آزادی) of the Hindu-Muslim unity (اتحاد). But soon, he realized (پہچان گئے) the two-faced (مناقندہ) attitude (رویہ) of the Hindus. Therefore, he resigned (استعفیٰ دے دیا) from the Congress and joined (شمولیت اختیار کی) the Muslim League. Then he worked for the welfare (فلاح) of the Muslims of India.

He proved (ثابت کیا) that the Muslims were a different nation from the Hindus. They could not live together (اکٹھے) in a single state (ریاست). Therefore, he demanded (مطالبہ کیا) a separate (مستقل) country (ملک) for the Muslims. The Quaid-e-Azam was a selfless (بے غرض) leader. He worked day and night. Overwork (کام کی) made him ill. At last he died in 1948.

My Favourite Book

Books are a rich (مہر پر) source (ذریعہ) of knowledge. They soothe (آرام دہن) us in sorrows (غم). They prove (ثابت ہوتی ہیں) to be the best friends in loneliness (محنت). Our character (انحصار کرتا ہے) depends (کروار) mainly upon the right

(میں) selection (انتخاب) of books. Therefore, we should be very careful in the choice of books.

I have read many books. But my favourite book is the Holy Quraan. It is the last Book of Allah. It was revealed on the last Holy Prophet

Muhammad (ﷺ). Since then it has been intact (بدلتے ہوئے) and unharmed (غیر کے بغیر). None can alter (تبدیل کرتا) even a verse (آیت) of it.

Allah Himself has undertaken (ذمے لیا ہے) the task (کام) of its safety (حفاظت). Every Muslim in the world reads it daily. Millions of Muslims remember it by heart and recite (تلاوت کرتے ہیں) it.

It contains mere (محض) truths. It is a complete code of conduct. It is an ultimate (حتمی) source of guidance (رہنمائی). Its teachings (تعلیمات) are eternal (ابدی). It gives information (معلومات) about every sphere (شعبہ) of life. Every aspect (پہلو) of life has been discussed in it. It highlights (روشنی ڈالتا) all branches (شاخیں) of knowledge.

The Holy Quraan is a message (پیام) of peace (امن). It teaches justice, honesty, and truthfulness (سچائی). It lays solid (مضبوط) foundations (بنیادیں) for a civilized (مہذب) and cultured society. It ends (ختم کرتا ہے) discrimination (امتیاز) on the basis of caste, colour or race. It preaches that all men are equal. They are offspring (اولاد) of Adam (ﷺ).

My Ambition

Ambition means desire (خواہش) for one's future. It helps us to focus (مركز کرتا) on the target (ہدف). It motivates (تحریک دیتا ہے) us. Everyone has an aim in life. My aim is to be a Master in Information Technology.

Information Technology has modernized our life. It has transformed our attitude (ردیہ). It has changed the world into a global (عالمگیر) village. the reason (بہ) to be an expert (ماہر) in information technology is very simple.

First of all, it is the need (ضرورت) of the hour. It has become the most popular (ہولمزیر) field of knowledge. After 11th September ruin (تباہی) of the USA, Islam has become the most discussed (ذریعہ بحث) issue throughout (پوری) the world. Much has been said against Islam. Being a Muslim, it is my duty to defend (دفاع کرتا) my religion. This I can do effectively using Information Technology. This will help me in

preaching (تبلیغ کرتا) my religion (مذہب). It will also become a source (ذریعہ) of spiritual (اعتبار) satisfaction for me. By adopting (اختیار کرتا) this profession (پیشہ) I would be able to refuse all charges falsely (جھوٹے) levelled against Islam.

I work day and night to achieve (حاصل کرتا) my goal (مقصد). I have special (خاص) aptitude (مقتدر) and talent (ذہانت) for this field. I know it is difficult (مشکل) and tough (وقت طلب) to achieve (حاصل کرتا) my target (مقصد) but still I believe (یقین) that there is nothing impossible (ممکن) in the world.

My Hobby

Hobby is something that we do mere (فقط) for enjoyment. This is the world of struggle (جہد) and effort (کوشش). Man has to work the whole day. he needs some activity (اگر سرگرمی) to reduce (کم کرتا) his boredom (اکتاہٹ). These activities are called hobbies. My hobby is gardening (باغبانی). It is a source (ذریعہ) of joy and pleasure (خوشی) for me.

I have made a lawn (ہیزوار) and a garden in my house. In the garden, there are many kinds (اقسام) of trees. Many kinds of flowers bloom (کھلتے ہیں) there. These flowers are of many colours. They present (پیش کرتے ہیں) a beautiful sight (منظر). Green trees, grassy lawn and flowers of various (کئی) colour add (اضافہ کرتے ہیں) to beauty of my house.

A fountain (نوار) is in the middle (درمیان) of this garden. When it sprinkles (چھڑکاؤ کرتا ہے) its shower (پاشپاش), it looks even more charming (پرکشش). The clean grass of the lawn also looks wonderful (بھلی). In the morning, I walk on the wet (سیمی) grass with dew drops (شبم کے قطرے).

I spend (وقت کرتا ہوں) some time in my garden. I dig (کھودتا ہوں) the beds (کیاریاں) of flowers. I trim (کانٹ چھانٹتا ہوں) the grass and apply (دیتا ہوں) manure (کھاد) to the plants (پودے). Sometime, I spray the plants. I also prune (کانٹ کاٹتا ہوں) the rose (مگلاب) plants. I love to work and sit in my garden and lawn. In short, my garden is a source (ذریعہ) of joy (خوشی) for me.

My Best Friend

I have many friends but Ali is my best friend. He is my neighbour (مساہی) and class fellow. We usually (عموماً) study and play together (اکٹھے). He is a talented (ذہین) and sharp (ظہین) boy. I like him for his jolly (خوش) nature (فطرت), good manners (اخلاق) and witty

remarks (خوش گویاں).

He enjoys good health. He takes exercise (ورزش) regularly (باقاعدہ) and plays football in the evening. He is the best athlete (کھلاڑی) of our school.

He believes (یقین رکھتا ہے) that health is wealth (نعت). He is active (بہت) agile (بھریلا) and energetic (توانا). He takes an active part in all co-curricular (ہم نصابی) activities. He is also a good debater (مباحث).

Ali is religious minded. He loves his religion more than anything else. He says prayers five times a day. He recites (عزاد کرتا) the Holy Quran daily. He takes an active part in all the religious activities.

He is also a good social (سماجی) worker (کارکن). He is a successful (کامیاب) organizer (تنظیم). He helps the staff (عملہ) of the school in arranging (انتظام) functions. He takes much care of others. He helps needy and poor.

He reads the newspaper and keeps his knowledge up-to date (تازہ). His sound (گہرا) general knowledge has won him a respectable (قابل احترام) place (مقام). He is worthy (کے قابل) of friendship. All people love him for his loving (بیاری) nature and warm (لطیف) feelings (جذبات). I am proud of him.

My last Day at School

School is a sacred (مقدس) place. It educates our youth. It builds up (تقیر کرتا ہے) a nation. It is natural for humans (انسان) to love the place where they live. Children spend a large part (حصہ) of their lives (زندگیاں) in school. Therefore, they love their school like their homes. They develop (تاکم کر لیتے ہیں) an emotional (جذباتی) association (تعلق) with it. Therefore, it is difficult (مشکل) for them to leave the school forever (ایمیش کے لیے). I remember (یاد ہے) my last day at school. It was a pleasant (خوشگوار) day of 3rd March, 1982. but it was a gloomy (افسردہ) day for me and my class mates (ہم جماعت). We had to leave the school forever. This separation (ٹھیکہ) was very painful (تکلیف دہ) for us. We never thought that we would separate (ٹھیکہ) like that one day. Some of us were so emotional (جذباتی) that they started weeping. Some had tears (آنسو) in their eyes but they controlled (قابو پاتا) themselves.

First of all, we met our teachers. They consoled (صل دیا) and encouraged (حوصلہ) us.

They told us that we had completed (مکمل) one step (مرحہ) of education. Then we met our headmaster. He advised (نصیحت) us to be honest and hard-working (مجت) in life. After this, we got ready to go our homes. We embraced (گئے ملنا) each other for the last time and departed (اگب). This is how I spent my last day at school.

My House

House is an urgent (اہم) need of life. It gives humans a sense (احساس) of safety (تحفظ). It makes life easy and enjoyable (مُرتلف). No animate (ہائمار) thing lives without a house. Even the animals and the birds make their own holes and nests (گھونسلے).

My house stands on the bank (کنارہ) of a big canal (نہر). The scenery around it is superb (شور). It stands away (دور) from the noise (شور) of city live. Huge (اونچے) shady trees are surrounding (گھیرے ہوئے ہیں) the white building (عمارت) of my house. Its environment (ماحول) is quiet (خاموش) and calm (مُرتکون). Its building (عمارت) is clean and large. We built our house five years ago. We took special (خاص) care (خیال) about the material used in its building. The covered area of my house is 800 yards. The whole house is airy (ہوادار) and sunny. It has a drawing room, two guest rooms, five bed room, a study, a kitchen and a dinning hall. The walls of my house are painted white. The beautiful white slabs (ٹائلیں) of marble (مرمر) are fitted on the floors. The doors and windows are made of beautiful and durable wood. The whole of the house is furnished with beautiful furniture. Some pictures hanging on the walls of drawing room are really stunning (ظریف) and classical. The front lawn of my house is very beautiful. The soft (نرم) grass of the lawn looks like a green floor. Flowers of various colours also bloom (کھلتے ہیں) there.

Section Paragraphs

A Cricket Match

I happened (اتفاق ہوا) to see a cricket match last Friday. It was played between Pak Fighters Club and Eleven Stars Club. Eleven Stars Club

batted (پلے باری کی) first. In the beginning (ابتداء) the match was a bit slow (تھوڑی سی) in tempo (ریتم). It was 25 over match. In the first ten overs, the batting team could made only 30 runs for the loss (نقصان) of four wickets. In the next 10 overs, they further (مزید) lost (گنوا دیں) three wickets but the score was then one hundred one. The total reached 158 runs in 25 overs for the loss of nine wickets. After the first innings, there was a short break (وقف) of 45 minutes.

Soon the match started again. In the first seven overs, the Pak Fighters Club easily (آسانی) got seventy runs without losing any wicket. But the next three overs were crucial (اہم). They lost four important wickets one after the other. The match was even (برابر) till the last over in which the batting side was to get only nine runs and the bowling side was to take only a wicket to win the match. At the last ball only two runs were required (درکار تھے). the batsman hit a boundary and the Pak Fighters Club won (جیت لیا) the match.

My School

A school is a sacred place. It educates the young people. It is a place where the concrete foundations of any nation are laid down. Apparently it imparts education, but secretly grooms the young generation for life and its weighty responsibilities. It is natural for humans to love the place where they spend most of their time. Children spend a substantial part of their lives in school. Therefore, they begin to love their school. I also love my school very much. The name of my school is Government Model High School. It is situated in the middle of the city. It is a residential institute. The scenery around it is incredibly splendid. Huge shady trees are surrounding the white building of my school. Its environment is quiet, peaceful and pure. It stands away from the hue and cry of city life. Its building is wonderfully clean and spacious. The green lawns, the grassy playgrounds, the blooming flowers and the green thick trees enhance the grace of my school. The headmaster and the staff of the school is very kind, considerate and caring. But they are very strict in maintaining discipline. The teachers are highly qualified and experienced. They not only teach the students diligently but also inculcate a keen sense of responsibility and good moral qualities in them.

They arrange such outdoor programs that are meant to build the character of the students. In short, my school is an ideal school. I am proud of being a student of this school.

Fashion

A particular shape, or a style followed (اپنائی) by most of the people may be regarded as a fashion. It includes (شامل ہیں) clothing, hair styles, furniture and many other things. People all around the world like to follow (اپناتا) fashions. A fashion reflects (عکاسی کرتا ہے) the society (معاشرہ) of which it is a part. Fashions are influenced (اثر) by wars, laws, religion, and the arts. Fashion may be praised (سراہا جاسکتا ہے) as it promotes (فروغ دیتا ہے) activity. Much money is needed to follow the fashions of the time. People have to work more to earn more to follow new fashions. Fashion encourages (ترغیب) fashions designers to invent (ایجاد کرتا) new styles for the people. In this sense, fashions are close friends to industrialists (صنعتکاروں). Fashion also has its critics (تنقید نگاروں). They, at times, denounce (رد کر دیتے ہیں) fashion as irrational and immoral (غیر اخلاقی). A common (عام) blame (الزام) is that fashion designers accelerate (تیزی لاتے ہیں) fashion-change to create new business. Yet no new fashion succeeds until people are ready to accept it. Ultimately (بالآخر), fashions change because many people like new and different styles.

A River In Flood

Last summer, it reined heavily. The snow on hills melted (پگھلی) in the burning (چمکلائی) heat. The water in rivers rose (بڑھ گئی) to a dangerous (خطرناک) level (حد). The people living near the rivers were asked to shift (منتقل ہونا) to safe (محفوظ) places. Our village was stood (واقع تھا) on the bank of the Indus River. Many people left the village. But some people refused (انکار کرتا) to leave their houses. They made a few shelters (پناہ گاہیں) in the trees. I also stayed in the village. Then at midnight, we heard the uproar (اوپنیا شور) of waves (لہریں). The water had flowed (بہہ نکلا تھا) from the banks of the river. It was flowing with terrible (خوفناک) speed. People took refuge (پناہ) in the trees. But the animals drowned (ڈوب گئے) in the flood (سیلاب). The crops (فصلیں) were razed (جہاں ہو گئیں). The mud houses fell down. The huts (گھونپڑیاں) were washed away. The whole area (سیلاب زدہ) looked flooded. In the morning

the rescue teams reached there. The people were shifted (مکمل کر دیا گیا) to safe (محفوظ) places (مقامات). But the village (گاؤں) had fully (مکمل) destroyed (تباہ ہو گیا تھا).

A Visit to Hospital

A hospital is a place where patients are cured (علاج کیا جاتا ہے). It ever remains (رہتا) crowded (گھمرا) with the ailing (بیمار) people. Last Friday, I went to a hospital with my father. We went there to inquire after one of our relatives (رشتہ دار). There was a great rush (جھوم) of patients. We reached the surgical ward where our relative was admitted (دخول تھا). It was also full of patients. Some patients were crying and moaning (درد کر رہے تھے) with pain (درد). Some were leaning against pillows (ٹکے) and some were lying in beds. A doctor told us, "All the wards of the hospital often (اکثر) remain full of patients. Many (کئی) of them are discharged (بہیج دی جاتی ہے) daily but new patients take (لے لیتے ہیں) their places. So the hospital remains full of them." Then we met our relative and inquired after (دریافت کیا) his health. He told us that the facilities (سہولیات) in the hospital were good enough. The doctor examines (دیکھنے آتے ہیں) the patients twice (دو مرتبہ) a day. The condition of cleanliness (مصلی) was superb. He told us that most of the patients were provided (فراہم کی جاتی ہے) with free medicines (ادویات). The food given to the patients was simple but nutritious (غذائیت سے مبرہر). We sat there for a while and then returned (واپس آ گئے) home.

A Dream

Last night, I saw a dream, I saw that I was laying (پڑا ہوں) dead (مرا). The angels came and took (لے گئے) me before Allah. Allah was very angry (ناراض) with me. He asked me why I had disobeyed (نافرمانی کی) His Orders (ا حکامات) and never offered my prayers. I was speechless (چپ) as I had no excuse (بہانہ). Allah reminded (یاد دلایا) me of His blessings (نعمتیں). Then he ordered (ہم) the angels to throw (پھینکا) me into the fiery (دھنکی) hell (جہنم). I was crying and weeping (درد تھا). The angels began to drag (کھینچا) me towards hell. On the way, I saw a man. He was a pious soul (نیک آدمی) marching (چلا) towards the paradise (جنت). I recognized (پکڑا) him. I called (پکارا) out to him and reminded (یاد دلایا) him that once when he was thirsty (پاسا), I had made him drink water. I

requested him to make recommendation (سفارش) for my forgiveness (مغفرت). He went to Allah and told him how once. Allah took pity on me and forgave me. He then allowed us to enter the paradise (جنت) together. Then suddenly (اچانک), I woke up (جاگ گیا). It was the time of the morning prayers. I promised (وعدہ کیا) Allah that I would never be lazy (سست) in performing (ادا کرتا) my prayers.

How to Keep Our Town Clean

Generally (عموماً), people pay heed to (توجہ) keep their bodies, clothes and houses clean. but they neglect (نظر انداز کرتے ہیں) to keep their towns clean. rather they unknowingly (انجانے سے) do a lot to make their cities dirty (گندہ). For example, they eat something in the park and leave the peels (پچکے) packets and other such things there. Some people throw the garbage of their houses out in the streets. This is wrong (غلط) doing. We must suppress (قم کرنا چاہیے) it. Rather we should make mindful (کوششیں) efforts (شعوری) to keep our cities clean. The city administration (انتظامیہ) should take radical (اقدام) steps (ٹھوس) for the cleanliness (مصلی) of the cities. The sweepers (خاکروب) should be made punctual (وقت کا پابند) and regular (باقاعدہ) in cleaning the streets and roads. The household (گھریلو) garbage (کوڑا کرکٹ) and other waste (ناتوا) material (مواد) should be disposed (مناسب طور پر) properly (مضامع کیا جانا چاہیے). Strict (مخت) sanitation (مصلی) laws should be made and implemented (ماند کیے جاتے ہیں). The responsible (مسئدار) officials (سرکاری افسران) should visit the public places, streets and roads daily to see the condition of cleanliness. Occasional (گاہے گاہے) campaigns (مہمات) for cleanliness should be promoted for developing a sense of cleanliness among mass.

An Industrial Exhibition/Fair

An exhibition is a public (عوامی) show of industrial or commercial (تجارتی) things. The purpose of such exhibitions is to stimulate (تحریک) sales (بکری). Last month, an industrial exhibition was held in Multan. It was nighttime when I visited (گیا) the exhibition. The stall were decorated (سجائے گئے تھے) and well-lit (غوب روشن). Various goods were put on a dazzling (نمہ کن) display to attract the public. People were taking

keen interest in the articles (اشیاء). As the rates of things were low, people were buying (خرید رہے) them eagerly (علاقہ سے). Women were taking keen interest in the things of domestic use. There were many toy shops for children. There were also three big stalls of books. One stall was full of books on literature (ادب). Another (دوسرا) stall was full of Islamic books. The third stall was full of books on general (عام) topics (موضوعات). The stalls of computer hardware and software attracted (متوجہ کیا ہوا تھا) a large number of people. In short, everyone could find and buy things of his own taste (پسند).

My Neighbour

I respect (احترام کرتا ہوں) my neighbours and have good relations (تعلقات) with all of them. But I like Mr. Ali the most. He is really (واقعتاً) a fine (اچھا) fellow. He is an amusing (خوش کن) character. All the people in neighbourhood (پڑوس) like him. He is ever ready to serve others. He never demands (مسلماںگتا ہے) anything for his services (خدمات). Therefore, he is very popular (ہر دل عزیز) with every one. He loves humans (انسانوں). He feels happy to help the needy (ضرورت مند). But he is a bit (کچھ) absent minded (غیر حاضر دماغ) person. He often remains absorbed (کھویا رہتا) in his thoughts (سوچوں). He builds castles in the air (خیالی) about his bright futures. Day dreaming (خیالی پلانڈنگ) is his hobby. He always thinks that in the next draw (قرعہ اندازی) of Prize Bond, he will win a prize of ten million. In his dreams, he becomes rich and wealthy (دولت مند). People play (لڑتے ہیں) jokes (لڑائی) on him about his high ambitions (خواہشات). But he never gets angry with them. He is always hopeful (پہ امید) and happy.

Meena Bazar / A Fun Fair

Meena Bazar is a cultural (ثقافتی) activity. It is held in girls schools and colleges. It is usually (عموماً) celebrated in spring (موسم بہار). Last year, we also celebrated (منایا) a Meena Bazaar in our school. It was a wonderful (شامدار) function (تقریب). The girls of various schools were invited to participate (حصہ لینا) in the function. On the day of function, the girls wore gay clothes. The colourful dresses of girls looked as beautiful as the colourful sight (منظر) of rainbow (دھبک). In the function, there was a lot of fun. Stalls of various things were set up.

They offered a variety of things. The things sold (بیچی جانے والی) on the stalls were good but a bit costly (مہنگی). The function included (شامل ہوتا) the musical shows, classical plays, local dances (علاقائی رقص) and folk songs (لوک گیت). Cultural show was one of the major (اہم) events (واقعات) of the function. Traditional (روایتی) dresses and local cultural exhibitions (نمائشیں) were held with a high sense of superiority (برتری). In short, the function was highly ubteresting.

A Road Accident

Once, my friends and I were travelling (سڑک پر) on a hilly (پہاڑی) road (سڑک). The scenery (منظر) around was very beautiful. Suddenly, two buses overtook (کراس کرنا) us at a high speed (تیز رفتاری). All of sudden (اچانک), a truck came from the corner (کونے) of a cliff (چٹان). It struck (کھراپی) against the buses. There was a loud (زوردار) bang (دھماکہ). The three vehicles (گاڑیاں) began to roll down (اڑھلنا) the slop (دھلوان). Only the cries of the passengers (مسافروں) could be heard (سنی جا). We got down the jeep and ran to the spot (جائے حادثہ). Many passengers had died. Some were injured. After sometimes, the police came there. The injured were taken to the hospital. We returned (واپس ہوئے) with heavy (بوجھل) heart.

Pakistani Women

Pakistani women enjoy (رکھتی ہیں) an honourable (قابل قدر) status (مقام). They are sent (بھیجی جاتی ہیں) to schools, colleges and universities for getting education. In the educational institutes (ادارے), their performances (کارکردگی) is as good as that of man. In practical life, they work as teachers, nurses, doctors, engineers, military (فوجی) and civil officers, lawyers and judges. They also take part (حصہ لیتی ہیں) in elections (انتخابات). They are free to participate (حصہ لینا) in any cultural (ثقافتی), social, economic (معاشی) and political activity. They work for the betterment (بہتری) of themselves, their family and the country. Their work is highly appreciable (قابل تعریف). Even in villages, the work of Pakistani women is highly important. They work with their fathers, brothers and husbands in fields. They sow (بوتی ہیں) seeds (بج), spray the fields, collect (چھتی ہیں) cotton and harvest the crops. They graze (چراتی ہیں) the

cattle, manage (انتظام کرتی ہیں) the fodder (چارہ) for animals and milk the cows and buffaloes (بھینسیں). Rather their duties are twofold in the sense that they work inside as well as outside of the house. They perform their social, official and domestic (گھریلو) duties excellently (شاندار طریقے سے). A Pakistani woman never ignores her basic and vital (اہم) duties at home. Therefore, she is a good house keeper, a loving wife and an ideal (مثالی) mother.

A Picnic Party

My class decided (فیصلہ کیا) to have a picnic on the bank (کنارہ) of a river. We started off (نکلے) early in the morning. The sky was overcast (بادلوں سے ڈھکا ہوا). The pleasant (خوشگوار) breeze (ہوا) was blowing. In half an hour we reached our destination (منزل مقصود). We placed our things under a cool shady (سایہ دار) tree. We put on the life jackets and jumped into the river. It was a pure joy to swim (تیرنا) in the cool water. Suddenly, it began to drizzle (پوندہ پاندی). We spent a long time in the river. Then we left water and ate the mangoes to our fill (جی بھر کر). Again we jumped into the water to have another swim. We started diving (غوطے لگانا), swimming (تیرنا) and rowing (کشتیاں چلاتا). At last, we got tired and felt hungry. We came out of the water and ate a delicious (لذیذ) meal with relish (حرا). After that we played cards and chess (شطرنج). Some of us slept on the rugs (چادریں). In the evening, we returned safe and sound.

A Visit to a Zoo

Last month, our class decided to visit the zoo at Lahore. We hired (کرایہ پر لی) a wagon and reached there. We bought the tickets and entered the zoo. It was a vast (وسیع) green area. First of all we saw various (مختلف) birds. The birds with bright (چمکدار) colourful feathers (پر) looked lovely. The peacocks (مور) fascinated (دل) us with their matchless (بے مثل) beauty. One of the peacocks was displaying (نمائش کرتا) its feathers. It looked very graceful (پرتقار). Then we went to the section of animals. There were all kinds of animals. But we liked the lions, tigers (بچے), deer (ہرن), monkeys and elephants the most. The lions, with their starry (چمکتی) eyes and heavy manes (بھاری بال) looked so terrific (پرتقار). We enjoyed tricks (کرتب) with the monkeys. They were playing and dancing in their cages

(منجھریے) to amuse (خوش کرتا) the people. We spent a lot of time there and enjoyed (لطف اندوز ہوئے) ourselves much. Then we went to the canteen and drank tea. In the evening, we returned home.

The Teacher I like The Best

I have many teachers and respect (عزت کرتا) them all. But Mr. Nazeer is that teacher I like the best. He is a middle-aged (ادھی عمر) man. He has a charming (عمدہ) personality. He wears (پہنتا ہے) simple but clean clothes. He advises (نصیحت کرتا ہے) his students to be neat and clean. He never allows his students to wear dirty (گندے) clothes. He is very punctual (دقت کا پابند) and regular (باقاعدہ) in his doings. He teaches us English. His method (طریقہ) of teaching is very easy but good. He loves hard-working (محنتی) students but never discourages (حوصلہ ہٹ کرتا ہے) the confidence (اعتماد) of his students. He speaks English very fluently (روانی سے). He is a scholar (دانشور) and well-read (خوب پڑھا لکھا) person. He is also a great patriot (حب الوطن). He loves Pakistan with all his heart and soul. Though he is kind, but he is strict in maintaining (برقرار رکھنا) discipline (نظم و ضبط). He is also a great lover (محبت کرنے والا) of Islam. He teaches his students to be true Muslim. Briefly (مختصر) speaking, he is loved by all.

A House On Fire

It was a peaceful (پرامن) evening. I was reading in my study. Suddenly, I heard a great uproar (شور و غوغا) outside. I came out to see what was going on. To my horror (دہشت), I saw the nearby (ساتھ والے) house on fire. Bright (تیز) flames of fire were rising high from the house. People were rising high from the house. People were running (دوڑ رہے تھے) to the burning (جلتے) house for help. Some were throwing water. Some were throwing sand onto the fire. Some were making a great noise to catch the attention (توجہ) of the people. It was a horrible (خوفناک) sight. At once, I ran inside and phoned the fire brigade. Soon, the vehicles (گاڑیاں) of the fire brigade came there. The firemen began to throw water on the flames. They were well-trained (خوب تربیت یافتہ). They fought with fire for half an hour. At last, they succeeded in putting out (بچھانا) the fire. More than half of the house had burnt into ashes (راکھ). But there was no loss of life.

Girl Guides

Women make a half of our population (آبادی). They are as important (اہم) as men. They should take an active (ہوشیار) part in every field of life. Their work could be very useful for the progress (ترقی) of their nation. Therefore, they should be educated (تعلیم دینا) and trained well. For this purpose (مقصد), they should be urged to join the Girl Guide. Basically (بنیادی طور پر) Girl Guide is a British organization (منظم). Lord Baden Powell and his sister Lady Agnes lay its foundation in 1910. Its main aim is to train girls for life. It trains (تربیت دیتی ہے) them for their indoor as well as outdoor tasks (کام). It makes them useful (مفید) citizens of society. The girls who join the organization become honest and dutiful (فرض شناس). They observe (اپناتا) high sense of morality (اخلاقیات). They help the needy and the poor. They do their duties well. They become polite (شائستہ), social (سماجی) and civilized (مہذب).

It is Girl Guide that enables (تائیل بناتی) them to be so. It arouses (اُبھارتی ہے) their passion for the service of humanity. It grows confidence (اعتماد) in girls. It should be promoted (خاص طور پر) particularly (فردغ دیا جانا چاہیے) in poor countries.

How to Keep Our Town Clean

Generally (عموماً), people pay heed to (توجہ) keep their bodies, clothes and houses clean. But they neglect (نظر انداز کرتے ہیں) to keep their towns clean. Rather they unknowingly (انجانے سے) do a lot to make their cities dirty (گندہ). For example, they eat something in the park and leave the peels (چھلکے) and other such things there. Some people throw the garbage of their houses out in the streets. This is a wrong (غلط) attitude (رویہ). We must suppress (ختم کرنا چاہیے) it. Rather we should make mindful (شعوری) efforts (کوششیں) to keep the cities clean. The city administration (انتظامیہ) should take radical (اقدام) steps (مضائق) for the cleanliness (مضائق) of the cities. The sweepers (خاکروب) should be made punctual (وقت کا پابند) and regular (باقاعدہ) for cleaning the streets and roads. The household (گھریلو) garbage (کوڑا کرکٹ) and other waste (ضائع کیا جانا چاہیے) material (مواد) should be disposed (مناسب طور پر) properly (مضائق). Strict (سخت) sanitation (مضائق) laws should be made and implemented (مضائق). The responsible (ذمہ دار) officials (سرکاری) should visit the public places, streets and

roads daily to see the condition of cleanliness. Occasional (گاہے گاہے) campaigns (مہمات) for cleanliness should be promoted.

Section Translation

Translation in English of Forty (40) Continuous Urdu Paragraphs Given in The Book of Punjab Textbook Board

پنجاب ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ کی کتاب میں درج چالیس (40) مسلسل اردو پیرا گراف کی انگریزی تراجم

پیرا گراف نمبر: 1

میرے گھر کے سامنے ایک باغ ہے۔ اس میں بہت سے پودے اور درخت ہیں۔ بہار کے موسم میں کئی رنگ کے پھول کھلتے ہیں۔ ان کی خوشبو اور گرد و پھیل جاتی ہے شام کو باغ آدھوں، جوڑیوں اور بچوں سے بھر جاتا ہے۔ لوگ ادھر ادھر پھرتے ہیں اور لطف اٹھاتے ہیں۔ بچے باغ میں دوڑتے ہیں اب وہ یہاں ہیں اور دوسرے کچے وہ باغ کے دوسرے کونے میں ہیں ہر شام میں بھی باغ میں سیر کے لیے جاتا ہوں۔ بہت سے مالی باغ کی دیکھ بھال کرتے ہیں۔

There is a garden in front of my house. There are many plants and trees in it. There bloom flowers of many colours in spring. Their fragrance spreads all around. In the evening, the garden is filled with men, women and children. People wander here and there and enjoy themselves. Children run around in the garden. Now they are here and at the next moment, they are in the other corner of the garden. I also go to the garden for a walk on every evening. Many gardeners look after the garden.

پیرا گراف نمبر: 2

زندگی کے نشیب و فراز میں ایسے لمحات بھی آتے ہیں۔ جب انسان بالکل ناامید ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسے ہر طرف اندھیرا ہی اندھیرا نظر آتا ہے۔ اور اس کی مقابلہ کی سکت ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ بات انسان کی عظمت کے خلاف ہے۔ دنیا میں جتنی بھی ترقی ہوئی ہے وہ اس عزم اور ہمت کا نتیجہ ہے جو کہ اللہ نے انسان کو عطا فرمائی ہے انسان کو چاہیے کہ کبھی ہمت نہ ہارے بلکہ مردانہ وار ناکامیوں کا مقابلہ کرے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ایک دلنخوردہ کامیابی عطا کرے گا۔

In the ups and downs of life, such moments come when man feels quite hopeless. He feels utterly (fully) disappointed. He loses his power to compete. This is against the dignity of man. All the progress the world has made is the result of the determination and spirit that Allah has bestowed upon man. Man should never lose heart; rather he should face failure in a manly manner. Surely, Allah will bless him with success one day.

3: اگر اگراف نمبر:

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک گیدڑ ایک دریا کے کنارے رہتا تھا۔ دریا کے کنارے پر خربوزے کے بہت سے کھیت تھے۔ دریا گہرا اور چوڑا تھا۔ گیلڑی بھر کر کھانا چاہتا تھا۔ وہ دریا عبور نہیں کر سکتا تھا۔ ایک دن اس نے اپنے دوست اونٹ سے کہا۔ اگر تم مجھے دریا کے دوسرے کنارے لے چلو تو میں بہت شکر گزار ہوں گا۔" اونٹ رضامند ہو گیا۔ گیلڑی اونٹ کی پیٹھ پر چلا گیا۔ گیلڑی اونٹ کے پیچھے چلتی ہوئی دوسرے کنارے پر پہنچی گیلڑی خربوزوں کے کھیت میں گھس گیا اور مزے سے خربوزے کھانے لگا۔

Once upon a time, a jackal lived near the bank of a river. There were many fields of melons on the other side of the river. The river was deep and wide. The jackal wanted to eat (melons) his fill. He could not cross the river. One day, he said to his friend, a camel, "I shall be very thankful to you if you take me to the other bank of the river". The camel agreed. The jackal jumped onto the back of the camel. The camel waded across the river and reached the other bank. The jackal went into the fields of melons and began to eat melons with relish.

4: اگر اگراف نمبر:

ڈر ہے کہ چند سال بعد دنیا کا تیل ختم ہو جائے گا۔ ہر ملک یہ کوشش کر رہا ہے کہ تیل کے مزید ذخیرے دریافت کرے۔ معلوم نہیں کہ یہ کوشش کس حد تک کامیاب ہوگی۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم اپنی تیل کی ضروریات کو کم کریں۔ صنعت و زراعت میں تیل کی کھپت کو کم نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ البتہ نجی ضرورتوں کو کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ باہر سے کاروں کی جگہ ٹریس درآمد کریں تاکہ طالب علموں کے لیے بسوں کی سہولت کو بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔

• It is feared that the world will run out of oil in a few years. Every country is trying to discover more (new) reserves of oil. It is not yet known how much fruit this effort will bring. The need is that we should reduce our needs of oil. The use of oil for industry and agriculture cannot be reduced. But the private needs can be cut down. We should import buses instead of cars so that the facility of buses for the students can be improved.

5: اگر اگراف نمبر:

میں دسویں جماعت میں پڑھتا ہوں۔ جس سکول میں میں پڑھتا ہوں شہر کا ایک مشہور سکول ہے۔ میری جماعت کو چار استاد پڑھاتے ہیں۔ وہ سب کے سب بہت قابل ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے سب سے زیادہ مشرذید پسند ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں انگریزی اور حساب پڑھاتے ہیں۔ ان کے حساب پڑھانے کا طریقہ اتنا اچھا ہے کہ جو کچھ وہ پڑھاتے ہیں وہ ہمیں فوراً یاد ہو جاتا ہے اس لیے ان کی جماعت کا نتیجہ سرفہرست ہوتا ہے۔

I read in tenth class. The school in which I read is a famous school of the city. Four teachers teach my class. They all are able

(competent) teachers. But I like Mr. Zaid the most. He teaches us English and Mathematics. His method of teaching is so good that what he teaches we learn it then and there. Therefore, his class shows hundred percent results.

6: اگر اگراف نمبر:

ایک کنجوس تھا۔ ایک دفعہ اس کا بٹا اگم ہو گیا۔ بٹے میں ایک سو روپے تھے۔ اس نے اعلان کیا۔ "جو میرا بٹا اگم ہو کر لائے گا میں اسے دس روپے دوں گا۔" ایک دن ایک کسان اس کا بٹا لے کر آیا۔ کنجوس نے بٹا دیکھا۔ اس میں پورے سو روپے تھے۔ جب کسان نے اپنا انعام مانگا تو کنجوس نے کہا کہ "میرے بٹے میں ایک سو دس روپے تھے۔ اب صرف سو ہیں تم پہلے ہی دس روپے لے چکے ہو۔"

There lived a miser. Once, his purse was lost. There were one hundred rupees in the purse. He announced, "I shall give ten rupees to the one who finds my purse and brings it to me". One day, a farmer came with his purse. The miser looked into the purse. It contained the same one hundred rupees. When the farmer demanded his reward, the miser said, "There were one hundred and ten rupees in my purse. Now there are only one hundred rupees in it. You have already taken ten rupees."

7: اگر اگراف نمبر:

انارکلی لاہور کا مصروف ترین بازار ہے۔ یہ ہمیشہ لوگوں سے بھرا رہتا ہے۔ دکانیں رات گئے تک کھلی رہتی ہیں۔ آپ یہاں سے تقریباً ہر قسم کی چیزیں خرید سکتے ہیں۔ کچھ لوگ یہاں سے اشیاء خریدنے آتے ہیں۔ لیکن بہت سے لوگ صرف سیرو تفریح کے لیے آتے ہیں۔ انارکلی میں بہت سے پھیری والے بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ بٹن، فیتے، سوئیاں، کلپ اور ہر قسم کی دوسری اشیاء بیچتے ہیں۔ کچھ جیب تراش بھی انارکلی میں آتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ انارکلی جائیں تو ان جیب تراشوں سے ہوشیار رہیں۔

Anarkali is the busiest bazaar of Lahore. It ever remains full of people. The shops remain open till late at night. Here you can buy things of almost every kind. Some people come here to buy things but many people come here just for the fun of it. There are also many vendors in Anarkali. They sell buttons, laces, needles, clips and the other things of this kind. Some pickpockets also come into Anarkali. You should beware of these pickpockets if you go to Anarkali.

8: اگر اگراف نمبر:

والدین کی عزت کرنا ہمارا اخلاقی فرض ہے۔ وہ ہمارا بہت خیال رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں خوراک دیتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں لباس دیتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں تمام چیزیں مہیا کرتے ہیں۔ جن کی ہمیں ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ وہ ہمیں سکول بھیجتے ہیں۔ تاکہ ہم تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے بعد ان کی خدمت کریں۔ اس سے ہمیں راحت ملے گی۔

It is our moral duty to respect the parents. They take much care of us. They feed us. They

clothe us. They provide us with all the things (that) we need. They send us to school so that we may serve them after getting education. It will bring us joy.

پیراگراف نمبر: 9

ایک دفعہ دو دوست سفر پر روانہ ہوئے۔ انہوں نے ایک دوسرے سے وعدہ کیا کہ وہ ایک دوسرے کی مصیبت میں مدد کریں گے۔ وہ ایک جنگل میں پہنچے۔ انہوں نے ایک ریچھ کو اپنی طرف آتے دیکھا۔ ان میں سے ایک بھاگا۔ اور درخت پر چڑھ گیا۔ اس کا دوست درخت پر نہ چڑھ سکا۔ وہ لیٹ گیا اور مرنے لگا۔

Once, two friends set out on a journey. They promised to help each other in trouble. They reached a jungle. They saw a bear coming to them. One of them ran and climbed up a tree. His friend could not climb the tree. He lay down and held his breath.

پیراگراف نمبر: 10

شہر آنے سے پہلے ہم گاؤں میں رہتے تھے۔ گاؤں میں ہم لوگ بہت خوش تھے۔ ہم صبح سویرے اٹھتے تھے منہ ہاتھ دھو کر ناز پڑھتے پھر سرسبز کھیتوں میں سیر کے لیے جاتے۔ دوپہر کو درختوں کی چھاؤں میں سو جاتے۔ گاؤں کے پاس ایک ندی بہتی تھی۔ اس کا پانی صاف اور ٹھنڈا تھا۔

Before coming to the city, we lived in a village. We were very happy in the village. We got up early in the morning. After washing our hands and faces, we said the prayers and then went to the green fields for a walk. In the afternoon, we slept in the shade of trees. A stream ran by the village. Its water was clean and cold.

پیراگراف نمبر: 11

ایک دفعہ ایک کوایا سا تھا۔ وہ ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ اڑا لیکن اس کو پانی نہ ملا۔ بالآخر وہ ایک باغ میں پہنچا۔ وہاں اس نے پانی کا ایک گھڑا دیکھا۔ وہ بہت خوش ہوا۔ اس نے گھڑے میں دیکھا۔ پانی اتنا نیچا تھا کہ اس کی چونچ پانی تک نہ پہنچ سکی۔ کوایا بتاتا تھا اسے ایک ترکیب سوچھی۔

Once, a crow was thirsty. He flew from one place to the other but could find no water. At last, he reached a garden. There, he saw a pitcher of water. He was very happy. He looked into the pitcher. The water was so low that his beak could not reach it. The crow was sharp. He hit upon a plan.

پیراگراف نمبر: 12

اڑھائی سو سال سے زیادہ کا عرصہ گزرا ہے۔ جرمنی کے ایک چھوٹے سے قصبے میں ایک لڑکا رہتا تھا۔ اس کا نام جارج فریڈرک ہینڈل تھا۔ اس کا والد مشہور ڈاکٹر تھا۔ بوڑھے ڈاکٹر نے ایک دن اپنے بیٹے سے کہا۔ ”جارج تم بھی ایک دن شہرت پاؤ گے۔ شاید تم بھی بڑے ڈاکٹر بنو گے یا جج۔“ جارج نے جواب دیا ”میں نہ ڈاکٹر بننا چاہتا ہوں نہ جج۔ میں اپنی زندگی موسیقی کے لیے وقف کرنا چاہتا

ہوں۔“ اور وہ واقعی ایک بڑا موسیقار بنا گیا۔

More than two hundred and fifty years ago, a boy lived in a small town of Germany. His name was George Fredrick Handle. His father was a famous doctor. One day, the old doctor said to his son, "George, you will also enjoy fame one day. You may be a great doctor or a judge". George replied, "I want to be neither a doctor nor a judge. I want to devote my life to music". And one day he was really a great musician.

پیراگراف نمبر: 13

کراچی ایک خوبصورت اور اہم شہر ہے۔ کراچی پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا شہر ہے۔ یہ بحیرہ عرب کے ساحل پر واقع ہے۔ یہاں کی آب و ہوا معتدل ہے۔ یہاں ٹیم بڑی اور ٹیم بحری چلتی رہتی ہیں۔ ایک وقت کراچی پاکستان کا دار الحکومت تھا۔ یہ ایک بندرگاہ ہے۔ دوسرے ملکوں سے ہماری تجارت اسی بندرگاہ کے ذریعے ہوتی ہے۔ ہمارے محبوب رہنما قائد اعظمؒ کراچی میں پیدا ہوئے تھے۔ ان کا مزار بھی اسی شہر میں ہے۔ جو لوگ بھی کراچی جاتے ہیں، قائد اعظمؒ کے مزار پر فاتحہ پڑھتے ہیں۔

Karachi is a beautiful and important city. Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan. It stands on the shore of the Arabian Sea. Here the climate is temperate. Land breeze and sea breeze keep blowing here. Once, Karachi was the capital of Pakistan. It is a port. Our trade with other countries is done through this port. Our dear leader Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi. His tomb also stands in this city. The people who visit Karachi, offer 'Fateha' at Quaid's tomb.

پیراگراف نمبر: 14

جوہری توانائی کو انسان کے فائدے کے لیے استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اسے دنیا کو تباہ کرنے کے لیے بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ جوہری توانائی ہمارے لیے بھلی پیدا کر سکتی ہے۔ کراچی میں ایک بھلی گھر ہے۔ آج کل جوہری توانائی سے پیدا ہونے والی بجلی سستی ہونے کے امکان موجود ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ جوہری توانائی کو صرف برائے مقاصد کے لیے استعمال کریں۔

Atomic energy can be used for the benefit of man. It can also be used to destroy the world. Atomic energy can produce electricity for us. There is a power station in Karachi. Now-a-days, there are chances that the electricity produced by atomic energy would be cheap. We should use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes.

پیراگراف نمبر: 15

انور میر اسب سے بہترین دوست ہے اس کے والد ایک استاد ہیں وہ بہت نیک اور ایماندار آدمی ہیں۔ انور ہمارے گھر کے قریب ہی رہتا ہے۔ اس کا مکان

بہت اچھا اور خوبصورت ہے۔ شام کو میں اُسکے گھر جاتا ہوں ہم اُکٹھے پڑھتے ہیں۔ ہم اُکٹھے سکول جاتے ہیں۔ وہ امتحان میں ہمیشہ اول آتا ہے وہ صاف سحرے کپڑے پہنتا ہے۔

Anwar is my best friend. His father is a teacher. He is a very pious and honest man. Anwar lives near our house. His house is very good and beautiful. We go to school together. In the evening, I go to his house. We study together. He always gets a first in the exams. He wears neat and clean clothes.

حیرا گراف نمبر: 16

دودھ ایک مکمل غذا ہے یہ بٹھا اور لذیذ ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا رنگ سفید ہوتا ہے۔ ہم زیادہ تر دودھ گائے اور بھینس سے حاصل کرتے ہیں دودھ ہمیں صحت مند اور طاقتور بناتا ہے۔ ہم اس سے دہی، بکھن اور پنیر بھی بناتے ہیں۔ بچوں اور مریضوں کے لیے دودھ بیش قیمت غذا ہے دودھ کو ہمیشہ اُپال کر استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔

Milk is a perfect diet. It is sweet and delicious. Its colour is white. We get milk mostly from cows and buffaloes. Milk makes us healthy and strong. We also make curd, butter and cheese from it. Milk is a very useful diet for children and patients. Milk should always be used after being boiled.

حیرا گراف نمبر: 17

شیر ایک طاقتور جانور ہے۔ یہ دیکھنے میں بہت خوفناک نظر آتا ہے۔ اس کی گردن پر لمبے لمبے بال ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ افریقہ اور ایشیا کے جنگلوں میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ غاروں میں رہتا ہے۔ اسے جنگل کا بادشاہ کہتے ہیں۔ یہ انسان کا بڑا دشمن ہے۔ لیکن شکاری اس کے بچوں کو پکڑا لیتے ہیں۔ وہ ان کو سدھاتے ہیں۔ اور سرکس میں ان سے کام لیتے ہیں۔

The lion is a powerful animal. It gives a dangerous look. It has long hair on its neck. It is found in the jungles of Africa and Asia. It lives in caves. It is called the king of the jungle. It is a great enemy of man. But the hunters steal its cubs. They train them and make them to perform in circus.

حیرا گراف نمبر: 18

ایک نوجوان باغ میں بیٹھا تھا۔ وہ کچھ فکر مند تھا۔ کچھ دیر کے بعد ایک بوڑھا آدمی باغ میں داخل ہوا۔ اس نے نوجوان کو ایک خط دیا۔ نوجوان نے خط کھولا اور اُسے پڑھا۔ وہ خط پڑھ کر بہت خوش ہوا۔ اس کے فکر مندی کے آثار غائب ہو گئے اس نے بوڑھے آدمی کا شکر یہ ادا کیا۔

A young man was sitting in a garden. He was a bit worried. After sometime, an old man entered the garden. He gave the young man a letter. The young man opened the letter and read it. He was very happy to read the letter. The signs of his worry vanished. He thanked the old man.

حیرا گراف نمبر: 19

لاہور ایک پرانا اور تاریخی شہر ہے۔ یہ دریائے راوی کے کنارے پر واقع ہے یہ صوبہ پنجاب کا دار الحکومت ہے۔ اس شہر میں بہت سی تاریخی عمارتیں ہیں۔ بادشاہی مسجد دنیا کی سب سے بڑی مسجدوں میں سے ایک مسجد ہے۔ شاہی مسجد کے پاس ہی علامہ اقبال کا مزار ہے۔ اقبال نے ہم کو پاکستان کا تصور دیا تھا۔ قرارداد پاکستان لاہور ہی میں منظور کی گئی تھی۔ مینار پاکستان اُسی قرارداد کی یاد میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔ یہ اقبال پارک میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔

Lahore is an old and historical city. It stands on the bank of the River Ravi. It is the capital of the province, the Punjab. There are many historical buildings in this city. Badshahi Masjid is one of the great mosques of the world. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is also situated near Shahi Masjid. Iqbal gave us the idea of Pakistan. The Resolution of Pakistan was passed in Lahore. Minar-e-Pakistan was built as a memorial to this Resolution. It was built in Iqbal Park.

حیرا گراف نمبر: 20

الہ دین چین کے شہر بیجنگ میں رہتا تھا۔ اس کا والد درزی کا کام کرتا تھا۔ وہ بہت محنتی شخص تھا۔ الہ دین ابھی چھوٹا ہی تھا کہ اس کے والد کا انتقال ہو گیا۔ الہ دین اور اس کی والدہ نے بہت افلاس کی زندگی گزاری الہ دین بہت کاہل تھا۔ وہ تمام دن گلیوں میں کھیلتا اور کوئی کام نہیں کرتا تھا۔ البتہ جسمانی طور پر مضبوط اور طاقتور تھا۔

Allahdin lived in Beijing, a city in China. His father worked as a tailor. He was a very hardworking man. Allahdin was still a young child when his father died. Allahdin and his mother lived a poor life. Allahdin was very lazy. He played the whole day in streets and did nothing. However, he was strong and powerful physically.

حیرا گراف نمبر: 21

چڑیا گھر میں ہم نے بہت سے جانور دیکھے۔ یہ جانور ہم نے پہلے کبھی نہیں دیکھے تھے۔ ہم سب بہت خوش ہوئے۔ میرا چھوٹا بھائی خاص طور پر خوش ہوا۔ جب اس نے مور کو دیکھا تو خوشی سے اُچھلنے لگا۔ اس نے ابا جان سے کہا "ابا جان، کیا آپ مجھے ایک مور خرید کر دے سکتے ہیں۔؟" یہ بہت خوبصورت جانور ہے۔ "ابا جان نے بتایا کہ یہ مور بیچنے کے لیے نہیں ہیں۔

We saw many animals in the zoo. We had never seen these animals before. We all were very happy. My younger brother was particularly happy. He began to jump with joy when he saw a peacock. He said to the father, "Father, can you buy me a peacock? It is a very beautiful animal". The father said that those peacocks were not for sale.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 22

میری والدہ مجھ سے بہت محبت کرتی ہے وہ میری صحت کا ہمیشہ خیال رکھتی ہے۔ ایسی خوراک پکاتی ہے جس میں پسند کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن مجھے زیادہ کھانے سے روکتی ہیں۔ مجھے اچھے اچھے کپڑے دیتی ہیں۔ زیادہ قیمتی کپڑوں کے خلاف ہیں۔ مجھے باقاعدہ کتابیں پڑھاتی ہیں۔ میں انگریزی میں ذرا کمزور ہوں۔ لہذا انہوں نے میرے لیے ایک استاد رکھا ہے۔ مجھے روزانہ پڑھنے کی تاکید کرتی ہیں۔

My mother loves me very much. She always takes care of my health. She cooks such food as I like. But she stops me from overeating. She gives me fine clothes. She is against costly clothes. She teaches me books regularly. I am a bit weak in English. Therefore she has hired a tutor for me. She lays stress on me to read daily.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 23

اورنگزیب بڑا نیک دل اور خدا ترس بادشاہ تھا۔ وہ بہت سویرے جاگ اٹھتا اور خدا کی عبادت کیا کرتا تھا۔ اس نے عہد کر رکھا تھا کہ صبح بستر سے اٹھ کر خدا کی عبادت کرے اور نیک کام کرو تا کہ سارا دن خوشی خوشی گزر جائے۔ وہ خود سوج ٹکلتے ہی دربار لگاتا۔ غریبوں بھتا جوں اور مظلوموں کی فریاد سنتا۔ وہ ان سے محبت سے پیش آتا نہایت توجہ سے ان کا حال پوچھتا اور ان کی مرادیں پوری کرتا۔

Aurangzaib was a very good-natured and God-fearing king. He used to get up early in the morning and worship Allah. During his reign, he had issued orders to get up early, worship Allah and do good deeds so that the whole day might pass in peace. He himself used to hold his court with the sunrise. He listened to the appeals of the poor, the needy and the oppressed. He treated them with love. He asked them about their well-being with heed and fulfilled their wishes.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 24

یہ نوجوان قائد اعظمؒ کو قتل کرنے کے ارادے سے آیا تھا۔ جب اس نے دیکھا کہ کوئی آس پاس نہیں ہے۔ اس نے تیزی سے چاقو نکالا۔ وہ قائد اعظمؒ کی طرف لپکا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے قائد اعظمؒ کو بہت عقل اور حوصلہ عطا کیا تھا۔ انہوں نے اپنا لمبا بازو بڑھا کر قاتل کا ہاتھ مضبوطی سے پکڑ لیا۔ انہوں نے اپنے پرائیویٹ سیکرٹری کو آواز دی۔ مجرم کو گرفتار کر لیا گیا۔ تمام لوگوں نے دیکھ لیا کہ قائد اعظمؒ بہادر انسان تھے۔

The young man had come to kill the Quaid-e-Azam. When he saw that no one was present around, he took a knife out quickly. He rushed (attacked) the Quaid-e-Azam. Allah had gifted the Quaid-e-Azam with great wisdom and courage. He held out his long arm and gripped the hand of the murderer tightly. He called out his private secretary. The criminal was

arrested. All the people said Quaid-e-Azam was a brave man.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 25

حضرت محمد ﷺ کے میں پیدا ہوئے آپ ﷺ کے والد کا نام عبد اللہ تھا۔ آپ ﷺ کے دادا نے آپ ﷺ کی پرورش کی۔ جب آپ ﷺ بچپن برس کے ہو گئے تو آپ ﷺ نے حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا سے شادی کر لی، جب آپ ﷺ چالیس برس کے ہوئے تو آپ ﷺ نے کہا کہ میں پیغمبر ہوں۔ میری بات غور سے سنو۔ خدا ایک ہے اسکی عبادت کرو۔

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in Makkah. His (ﷺ) father's name was Abdullah. His grandfather brought him up. When he (ﷺ) was twenty five (years old), he (ﷺ) married Hazrat Khadeeja (رضی اللہ عنہا). When he (ﷺ) was forty (years old), he (ﷺ) said, "I am a prophet of Allah. Listen to me. Allah is one. Worship Him (only)."

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 26

پرانے زمانے میں کابل میں ایک سوداگر رہتا تھا۔ اس کا ایک بیٹا تھا۔ سوداگر کے بیٹے کو بچپن ہی سے پڑھنے لکھنے کا شوق تھا۔ باپ نے اس کو پوری توجہ سے پڑھایا۔ اُسے اچھے اچھے استادوں کے پاس بھیجا۔ اچھے اچھے مدرسوں میں تعلیم دلوائی اور اچھی سے اچھی کتابیں مہیا کیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ وہ جوان ہوتے ہوتے اس زمانے کے اکثر علوم میں ماہر ہو گیا۔ اس کے علوم کی شہرت بادشاہ تک پہنچی تو وہ بہت خوش ہوا۔ بادشاہ نے سوداگر کے بیٹے کو وزیر بنالیا اور اپنا ہر کام اس کے مشورے سے کرنے لگا۔

In the old days, a merchant lived in Kabul. He had a son. The merchant's son was fond of getting education from his childhood. The father made him get education with utmost care. He sent him to good teachers. He made him get education in good institutions and provided him with good books. As a result, by the time he was young, he had become expert in most of the branches of knowledge of the age. When the king heard of the fame of his knowledge, he was very happy. The king made the merchant's son his minister and began to take his advice to do every thing.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 27

یہ ہمارا مکان ہے۔ جب ابا جان نے یہ مکان خریدا۔ میری عمر صرف پانچ سال تھی۔ دس برس سے میں اس مکان میں رہ رہا ہوں۔ ہمارا کتبہ بہت بڑا ہے لیکن یہ مکان بہت چھوٹا ہے ابا جان کہتے ہیں۔ کہ وہ اس مکان کو بیچ دیں گے۔ اور ایک بڑا مکان گلبرگ میں خریدیں گے۔ مگر میں اس مکان کو چھوڑنا نہیں چاہتا۔ مجھے اس مکان سے محبت ہو گئی ہے۔

It is our house. I was only five years old when the father bought this house. I have been living in this house for ten years. Our family is very large but this house is very small. The

father says that he would sell this house and buy a big one in Gulberg. But I do not want to leave this house. I love this house.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 28:

امجد کے والد بچپن میں ہی فوت ہو گئے تھے۔ وہ یتیم ہو گیا۔ اُس کا چچا اُسے اپنے گھر لے آیا۔ چچا کا کوئی بیٹا نہیں تھا۔ اس نے اپنے بیٹے کی طرح (اس کی) پرورش کی امجد نے ایم۔ اے کا امتحان پاس کر لیا۔ اور اُسے ایک اچھی ملازمت مل گئی۔ اب اس کا چچا بوڑھا ہو چکا تھا۔ امجد نے باپ کی طرح اپنے چچا کی خدمت کی۔ چچا نے امجد کو اپنا داماد بنالیا۔ امجد اپنے چچا کے کنبہ کا ممبر بن گیا۔

Amjad was still a child when his father died. He became an orphan. His uncle brought him in his house. The uncle had no son. He brought him up as his son. Amjad passed his M. A. examination and got a good job. His uncle had become old by this time. Amjad served his uncle as his father. The uncle made Amjad his son-in-law. Amjad became the member of his uncle's family then.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 29:

حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ کی بیٹی تھیں جو کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کے گھر سے دوست تھے۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کی بیوی تھیں۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ ایک چھوٹے کے کمرے میں رہتی تھیں۔ یہ ایک سادہ سا کمرہ تھا۔ جسکی چھت نیچی تھی حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا گھر کا کام خود کرتی تھیں۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ کی زندگی سادہ تھی۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ کو رسول اللہ ﷺ سے بڑی محبت تھی۔ آپ بہت ذہین تھیں اور اسلام کے بارے میں بہت کچھ جانتی تھیں۔

Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ عنہا) was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضی اللہ عنہ) who was a close friend of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She was the wife of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She lived in a small room. It was just a simple room with a low roof. Hazrat Aysha (رضی اللہ عنہا) did the household task (duties/chores) herself. Her life was simple. She loved the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) very much. She was very sharp and knew a lot about Islam.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 30:

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک کوئے کو گوشت کا ٹکڑا ملا۔ وہ درخت کی شاخ پر بیٹھ گیا۔ اتنے میں ایک لومڑی ادھر آ پہنچی۔ لومڑی نے دل میں کہا "یہ ٹکڑا مجھے اس کوئے سے حاصل کرنا چاہیے۔" اس نے قریب جا کر کوئے سے کہا "میں نے سنا ہے کہ تم اچھا گانگے ہو۔ تمہاری آواز بڑی میٹھی ہے میں چاہتی ہوں کہ تمہارے گیت کا مزہ اٹھاؤں۔ کیا تم میرا ذرا کر کے گانا سناؤ گے؟" اس پر کو خوش ہو گیا۔

Once, a crow found a piece of meat. He sat on the branch of a tree. In the meanwhile, a happened to come there. The vixen said to herself, "I should get the piece from the crow". Nearing the crow, she said, "I have heard that

you can sing well. Your voice is very sweet. I want to enjoy your song. Would you do me a favour of letting me hear your song?" The crow was happy with/about this.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 31:

یہ تصویر ہمارے گاؤں کی ہے۔ گاؤں کے باہر ہرے بھرے کھیت ہیں۔ اب گرمی کا موسم ہے سورج خوب چمک رہا ہے۔ وہ سامنے گندم کے کھیت ہیں۔ گندم کے کھیتوں میں بڑی جھل پھل ہے۔ جوان، بوڑھے مرد اور عورتیں مل کر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ فصل پکی ہوئی ہے۔ دیہاتی اب کٹائی کریں گے اور اپنی فصل کو شہر میں لے جائیں گے۔ ہمارے گاؤں میں بھٹی قابل دید چیزیں بھی ہیں۔ ہم گاؤں میں خوش ہیں ہم اپنے گاؤں کو خوبصورت بنائیں گے۔

It is a picture of our village. There are green fields outside the village. Now it is summer. The sun is shining brightly. There lie wheat fields just in front of the village. There is a great hustle and bustle in the wheat fields. The young, the old, men and women are working there together. The crop is ripe. The villagers will harvest and take their crop to the city. There are many things worth-seeing in our village. We are happy in the village. We will make our village beautiful.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 32:

حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ رسول اکرم ﷺ کے چچا کے بیٹے تھے۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ کے چچا کا نام ابو طالب تھا۔ ابو طالب امیر نہیں تھے۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کے پاس رہتے تھے۔ وہ نو سال کی عمر میں مسلمان ہوئے۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ نے کئی جنگوں میں حصہ لیا اور کئی کافروں کو قتل کیا۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی وفات کے بعد خلیفہ بنے آپ رضی اللہ عنہ جو تھے خلیفہ تھے۔ رسول اکرم ﷺ نے اپنی بیٹی کی شادی آپ رضی اللہ عنہ سے کر دی۔ حضرت علی بہادر اور عالم تھے۔ آپ رضی اللہ عنہ کو رسول مقبول رضی اللہ عنہ سے بے حد پیار تھا۔

Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ) was the son of the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) uncle. The name of the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) uncle was Abu Talib. Abu Talib was not a rich man. Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ) lived with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). He became Muslim at the age of nine. He fought in many battles and killed many kafirs (infidels). He became caliph after the death of Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ عنہ). He (رضی اللہ عنہ) was the fourth caliph. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) married his daughter to him. Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ) was a brave man and a scholar. He loved the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) very much.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 33:

آدی اپنی قسمت خود بناتا ہے۔ اس کو چاہیے کہ محنت کرے اور لگن سے کام کرے تاکہ وہ اپنی زندگی میں کامیاب ہو سکے محنت اس دنیا کی سب سے بڑی

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 36

چوہدری اسلم کا دوست بڑی مدت کے بعد (اُسے) ملنے کے لیے آیا۔ اس نے محسوس کیا کہ چوہدری تعلیم معلوم ہوتا ہے اس نے پوچھا "چوہدری صاحب کیا بات ہے اُس کیوں رہتے ہو؟"
چوہدری: "کوئی خاص بات نہیں۔"
ایوب: "خاص نہیں تو عام کسی آپ بے چینی کیوں ہیں؟"
چوہدری: "دنیا میں چینی کسے ہے۔ نندن کو چینی ضرورت کو آرام۔"
ایوب: "دنیا آپ سے متفق نہیں۔ یہ انسان کی کم ہمتی ہے جو اس کو اپوس کر دیتی ہے۔"

A friend of Chaudhry Aslam came to see him after a long time. He felt that Chaudhry looked sad. He asked, "Chaudhry Sahib, what is the matter? Why do you remain sad?"

Chaudhry: "There is nothing particular."
Ayoub: "If there is nothing particular, there must be some common problem. Why are you upset (then)?"
Chaudhry: "Who is at peace with himself in the world? There is peace neither during the day nor at night."
Ayoub: "The world does not agree with you. It is man's cowardice that dispirits him".

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 37

یہ سردیوں کی ایک رات تھی۔ ہم سو رہے تھے۔ یکایک کسی نے دروازہ کھٹکایا۔ میں اور میرے والد اٹھ بیٹھے۔ ہم نے سوچا یہ کوئی چور ہوگا۔ اس لیے ہم نے بندوں کے لی اور دروازے پر آگئے۔ میرے والد نے پوچھا "دروازے پر کون ہے؟" جواب ملا "میں ایک غریب آدمی ہوں اور بھوکا ہوں۔" ہم نے دروازہ کھولا اس کو اندر لے آئے اور کچھ کھانے کو دیا۔ اس نے ہمارا شکریہ ادا کیا۔

It was a winter night. We were asleep. All of a sudden, someone knocked at the door. My father and I woke up. We thought that he might be a thief. Therefore, we took the gun and reached the door. My father asked, "Who is at the door?" There came the reply, "I am a poor hungry man." We opened the door. We took him inside and gave him something to eat. He thanked us and went away

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 38

اب مڈل تک تعلیم مفت ہوگئی ہے۔ اب غریبوں کے بچے بھی تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ حکومت پاکستان نے کالج اور سکول اپنے کنٹرول میں لے لیے ہیں۔ ملک میں ہر شخص کو برابر کے حقوق (حاصل) ہو گئے۔ حکومت ذہین بچوں کو وظائف دے گی۔ وہ اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں میں تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ ہم نیا اور مضبوط پاکستان بنائیں گے۔ ہمیں ملک کی ترقی کے لیے کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔

Education is free up to the middle classes now. Now the children of the poor will also be

حقیقت ہے۔ جس کو جھٹلایا جائیں سکتا۔ اگر ہم باطنی میں نظر دوڑائیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ جتنے بھی عظیم آدمی گزرے ہیں سب نے محنت اور ہمت سے کام لیا اور اپنی قسمت سنواری۔ ابراہم لنکن امریکہ کا صدر گزرا ہے۔ اگر ہم اسکی زندگی کا مطالعہ کریں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ وہ گلزارے کا بیٹا تھا۔ لیکن اس کو پڑھنے کا شوق تھا۔

Man holds his fate in his hands. He should work hard and do his duties with devotion so that he may succeed in life. Hard work is the greatest reality of the world. It cannot be denied. If we look into the past, we will come to know that all the great men of the past worked hard and did their work with spirit and bettered their lot. Abraham Lincoln was a president of America. If we study his life, we will come to know that he was the son of a woodcutter. But he was fond of getting education.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 34

مدینہ عرب کا ایک مقدس شہر ہے۔ یہ مکہ سے قریباً تین سو میل کے فاصلہ پر ہے۔ کاریں یہ فاصلہ چار پانچ گھنٹے میں طے کرتی ہیں۔ مدینہ شہر اسلام کا شہر ہے۔ یہاں کئی مساجد ہیں لیکن سب سے زیادہ مشہور مسجد نبوی ہے اس مسجد میں رسول اکرم کا روضہ مبارک ہے۔ یہاں ایک لاکھ مسلمان نماز پڑھ سکتے ہیں۔ مدینہ میں کئی ہوٹل ہیں یہاں پر انی عمارتیں بھی ہیں۔

Madina is a holy city of Arabia. It is about three hundred miles away from Makkah. Cars cover this distance in four to five hours. Madina is the city of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). There are many mosques here; but Masjid-e-Nabwi is the most famous of all. The shrine of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is situated in this mosque. One lakh Muslims can say the prayers here. There are many hotels in Madina. Old buildings also stand there.

ہیرا گراف نمبر: 35

میں نے شیر کو دیکھا۔ وہ جھاڑیوں میں بیٹھا تھا۔ شیر نے ہمیں نہیں دیکھا۔ میں نے اپنے ساتھی سے کہا "تم یہیں خاموش بیٹھے رہو میں شیر کے قریب جاتا ہوں۔ اسکے بعد میں نے آہستہ آہستہ شیر کی طرف بڑھنا شروع کر دیا۔ اگر میں ذرا سا شور کرتا تو وہ بھاگ جاتا۔ آخر میں اسکے قریب پہنچ گیا۔ وہ مجھے چوں میں صاف دکھائی دے رہا تھا۔ اس نے ابھی تک مجھے نہیں دیکھا تھا۔ میں نے بڑی احتیاط سے بندوق اٹھائی۔

I saw the lion from a distance. He was sitting in the bushes. The lion did not see us. I said to my companion, "You should sit here quiet. I go near the lion". After this, I began to advance slowly towards the lion. If I had made a little noise, he would have run away. At last, I reached near him. I could see him clearly (sitting) in the leaves. He had not seen me yet. I raised the gun very carefully.

able to get education. The government of Pakistan has taken the schools and colleges under its control. Everyone in the country will enjoy equal rights. The government will give scholarships to the intelligent children. They will be able to get education in high-ranking educational institutions. We will build a new powerful Pakistan. We should struggle for the development of the country.

پیرا گراف نمبر: 39

عابی میرے بچپن کی دوست تھی۔ اسٹھے کھیلا پڑھا۔ پھر میری انیس۔ اے۔ کے بعد شادی ہو گئی۔ اور میں میاں کے ساتھ لندن چلی گئی۔ عابی نے آگے پڑھایا اس کی شادی ہو گئی مجھے کچھ خبر نہ ملی۔ جب میں پانچ برس کے بعد وطن لوٹی تو ایک روز بازار میں اچانک عابی کی بڑی بہن سے میری ملاقات ہو گئی۔ میں نے بے تابلی سے عابی کے متعلق پوچھا۔ تو ان کی آنکھوں میں آنسو تیرنے لگے۔ میرا گھر نزدیک ہی تھا۔ میں ان کو اپنے ساتھ لے آئی تاکہ وہ اطمینان سے مجھے عابی کے بارے میں کچھ بتائیں۔

Aabi was my childhood friend. We played and got education together. Then, after I had passed the intermediate examination, I was married. I with my husband went to England. I did not get any news of Aabi whether she got further education or was married. When I returned to homeland after five years, I, one day, suddenly, ran across Aabi's elder sister in the bazaar. Tears wetted her eyes when I asked her about Aabi impatiently. My house was nearby. I took her with me so that she might tell me something about Aabi in a relaxed mood.

پیرا گراف نمبر: 40

صدر نے ادیبوں، شاعروں، دانشوروں، مفکروں اور عالموں پر زور دیا ہے کہ اپنی ادبی تخلیقات کے ذریعے ملک کو اسلامی اور فلاحی مملکت بنانے میں حکومت کی مدد کریں۔ صدر گزشتہ روز ایک کتاب کی تعارفی تقریب میں شاعروں اور ادیبوں کے بہت بڑے اجتماع سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔

The president has stressed upon the writers, poets, intellectuals, thinkers and scholars to help the government, through their literary works, in making the country an Islamic welfare state. The president was addressing a big gathering of poets and writers in the introductory ceremony of a book, yesterday.

☆.....☆.....☆

Section Pair of Words

Pairs	Meaning	Sentence
1. Affect	اثر کرنا	Fever affected him badly
Effect	اثر	My advice had good effect on him.
2. Advice	مشورہ۔ نصیحت	My advice had good effect on him.
Advise	نصیحت کرنا	I advised him to reach in time.
3. Altar	قربان گاہ	We took the goat to the altar.
Alter	ترمیم کرنا	I cannot alter my programme.
4. Altogether	بالکل	He is altogether ready to go with me.
All together	سب اکٹھے	They went there all together.
5. Angles	زاویہ	A triangle has three angles.
Angels	فرشتے	Angels are the crature of Allah.
6. Bail	ضمانت	He was released on bail.
Bale	گانٹھ	He sold a bale of cotton.
7. Bare	نکا	Do not go out bare-headed.
Bear	برداشت۔ رنج	I could not bear that insult.
8. Birth	پیدائش	What is your date of birth?
Berth	نشت	I got a berth in the train.
9. Beside	قریب۔ پہلو میں	Baby was sitting beside his mother.
Besides	مزید کے علاوہ	I can speak English besides Urdu.
10. Brake	بریک	His scooter has no brakes.
Break	ٹوڑنا	He broke the jug.
11. Cool	خوشگوار ٹھنڈا	Cool breez is blowing.
Cold	سرد	Water was very cold.
12. Cloth	ان سا کپڑا	He bought a piece of cloth.
Clothes	سلا ہوا لباس	I wear loose clothes.
13. Cell	کوٹھڑی	He was kept in a narrow cell.
Sell	بیچنا	He sells books.
14. Compare	مشابہت کرنا	Do not compare the copy with the original.
Contrast	اختلاف کے لحاظ سے موازنہ کرنا۔	His actions contrast his claims.
15. Device	ترکیب	This is a good device for reading.
Devise	ترکیب بنانا	Devise and act.
16. Denied	کسی حقیقت کو ماننے سے انکار کرنا	He denied the verses of the Holy Quran.
Refused	کام سے انکار کرنا	He refused to help me.

17. Dairy	ڈیری	He runs a dairy farm.
Diary	ڈائری	I bought a new diary.
18. Dew	شبنم	Dew drops fall at night.
Due	حق، جائز	Give me my due right.
19. Die	مرنا	He died of cancer.
Dye	رنگنا	He dyed his hair black.
20. Dose	خوراک	I took a dose of medicine.
Doze	اوجھنا	He was dozing in the class.
21. Droop	لٹکنا	The crops drooped due to heat.
Drop	گرنے، قطرہ	He dropped a stone in water.
22. Elder	عمر میں بڑا	Anwar is my elder brother.
Older	پرانا	His pen is older than mine.
23. Eligible	اہل	You are eligible for this post.
Illegible	جو پڑھانہ جاسکے	His writing is illegible.
24. Accept	قبول کرنا	He accepted my advice.
Except	سوائے	All except Ali came.
25. Expect	توقع کرنا	I am expecting Ali to come today.
Hope	امید کرنا	We hope for our success.
26. Feet	پاؤں	Do not make your feet dirty.
Feat	کرتب	Teh Juggler showed many feats.
27. Floor	فرش	Do not sit on the floor.
Flour	آٹا	Flour is dear these days.
28. Fair	سیلہ، جائز	We went to the fair.
Fare	کرایہ	He did not pay the fare?
29. Foul	ناجائز، غلط	He always plays foul game.
Fowl	پرندہ	I keep many fowls.
30. Gate	بڑا دروازہ	Shut the gate.
Gait	چال	Her gait is charming.
31. Gaol	جیل	He was sent to gaol.
Goal	مقصد	He could not get his goal.
32. Heal	زخم کا بھرتا	His wound will heal soon.
Heel	ایڑی	These shoes have high heels.
33. Healthy	صحت مند	He is very healthy and smart.
Healthful	صحت مندانہ	Milk is a healthful.
34. Idle	بیکار	Do not sit idle.
Idol	بت	The Hindus worship idols.

35. Invent	ایجاد کرنا	Marconi invented Radio.
Discover	دریافت کرنا	Columbus discovered America.
36. Ice	برف	Ice is used in summer.
Snow	قدرتی برف	Snow falls on the mountains.
37. Lose	ضائع کرنا	We should not lose time.
Loose	ڈھیلا۔ کھلا	I wear loose clothes.
38. Lesson	سبق	This lesson is not easy.
Lesson	کم کرنا	The medicine will lessen your pain.
39. Later	دیر سے۔ بعد میں	He came later than I.
Latter	مؤخر الذکر	Aslam and Anwar, the latter is my uncle.
40. Lawyer	وکیل	Ali is a famous lawyer.
Liar	جھوٹا	Liars are always hated.
41. Lovely	خوبصورت۔ پیارا	It is a lovely scene of nature.
Lovable	پیارا۔ محبت کے قابل	His manners are lovable.
42. medal	تمغہ	He won the gold medal.
Meddle	مداخلت کرنا	Do not meddle with my affairs.
43. Meat	گوشت	We like to eat meat.
Meet	ملنا	I shall meet you tomorrow.
44. Metal	دھات	Gold is a precious metal.
Mettle	حوصلہ۔ جرات	He acted with mettle.
45. Marry	شادی کرنا	He married Salma.
Merry	خوش باش	Eat, drink and be merry.
46. Miner	کان کن	He is a miner by vocation.
Minor	معمولی۔ چھوٹا سا	This is a minor mistake.
47. Necessary	ضروری	Water is necessary for life.
Necessity	ضرورت	Necessity is the mother of invention.
48. Observation	مشاہدہ	He has a keen observation.
Observance	پابندی	Observance of rules is necessary.
49. Profit	منافع	You will get profit in this business.
Prophet	پیغمبر	The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was very kind.
50. Popular	مقبول۔ ہر لحاظ پر	He is a very popular teacher.
Populous	مجمعیان آباد	Karachi is a populous city.
51. Principal	بڑا اہم۔ سربراہ	Our Principal is a great man.
Principle	اصول	He is a man of principle.
52. Peace	امن	Peace is better than war.
Piece	کھوا	He bought a piece of cloth.

53.	Pray	دعا کرنا	We should pray to Allah for help.
	Prey	شکار۔ شکار کرنا	Lion is beast of prey.
54.	People	لوگ	Many people went to the fair.
	Peoples	اقوام	Leaders of different peoples came to Pakistan.
55.	Pore	سام	There are many pores in our skin.
	Pour	اٹھیلانا۔ ڈالنا	Pour some water into the glass.
56.	Quiet	خاموش	He was sitting quiet.
	quite	بالکل	I am quite healthy.
57.	Respectable	معزز	Ali belongs to a respectable family.
	Respectful	مستوب	He is respectful to his teachers.
58.	Rain	بارش ہونا	It is raining heavily.
	Rein	لگام	He pulled the reins of the horse.
	Reign.	عہد حکومت۔ حکومت کرنا	All was well during Akbar's reign.
59.	Robbed	لوٹنا	The robbers robbed the passengers.
	Stolen	چوری کرنا	He has stolen my book.
60.	Role	کردار	In this age, the role of computer is very important.
	Roll	حاضری	The teacher took the roll call.
61.	Root	جڑ	This tree has deep roots.
	Route	راستہ	This is short route to reach the college.
62.	Story	کہانی	This is a false story.
	Storey	منزل	He lives in the upper storey.
63.	Sale	فروخت۔ بیلام	This bike is for sale.
	Sail	بحری جہاز کا چلنا	The ship is sailing.
64.	Sinking	بیجان کا ڈوبنا	The ship was sinking in the sea.
	Drowning	جاندار کا ڈوبنا	He saved the drowning child.
65.	Stationary	ساکن	The sun is stationary.
	Stationery	سامان تحریر	He sells stationery.
66.	Sole	جوتے کا کھوا۔ تنہا۔ واحد	The sole of his shoes is plain. He is the sole heir to this property.
	Soul	روح	We should love human soul.
67.	Scene	منظر	It is a beautiful scene of nature.
	Seen	دیکھ چکا	We have seen this park before.
68.	Teach	پڑھانا	He teaches us English.
	Learn	سیکنا	I have learnt my lesson.
69.	Team	ٹیم	Our team won the hockey match.
	Teem	گہرا ہونا۔ بھرا ہونا	This pond teems with fish.

70.	Urban	شہری	He lives in urban area.
	Urbane	مہذب، مثاقتہ	He has urban manners.
71.	Vain	فضول۔ بیکار	It is vain to teach him.
	Vein	رگ، ورید	The blood runs in the veins.
72.	Vale	وادی	Kashmir is a beautiful vale.
	Veil	پردہ	She observes veil and all like this.
73.	Wine	شراب	Do not drink wine.
	Vine	انجور کی تیل	Grapes were hanging with the vine.
74.	Waist	سر	She has a thin waist.
	Waste	ضائع کرنا	Do not waste your time.
75.	Write	لکھنا	I wrote a letter.
	Right	دایاں	Keep to the right.
76.	Wave	لہر	He swarm over the waves.
	Waive	مچھوڑنا۔ رعایت دینا۔	He waived me in this case.
77.	Way	راستہ	This is the right way to reach school.
	Weigh	وزن کرنا	Please weigh these packets.
78.	Weak	کمزور	He is very weak in English.
	Week	ہفتہ	There are seven days in a week.
79.	Yoke	بیلوں کی جوڑی۔ بیلوں کو جوتنا	He has a yoke of oxen.
	Yolk	زردی	I like the yolk of egg.

THE END