



TEACHER GUIDE

VISION - 7



EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SUPERTITIONS

AIMS:

By the end of this unit the students will be able to:

1. Analyze the superficial beliefs in their environment.
2. Check their own attitude and discourage such thoughts and actions that might astray anyone from the right beliefs.

OBJECTIVES:

The students will Inshah Allah be able to:

1. analyse the various superstitious beliefs
2. identify, distinguish, classify information from the text to answer the questions
3. give reasons for their opinion
4. explain the fact behind several superstitions
5. identify the things to which a superstitious person assigns powers that only Allah SWT can possess
6. synthesise to write the character sketch of Salma Aunty
7. explain the figurative meanings of six phrases from the text
8. write synonyms of 13 words from the text
9. replace words with synonyms and rewrite a passage from the text
10. explain the meaning of 9 phrases
11. use the phrases from the text to write an anecdote
12. complete the word family
13. complete a cloze passage with phrases
14. identify the Greek roots of some phobias
15. identify the roots of some words
16. make anagrams from the given letters

PREPARATION:**Idea I:**

1. Write the words beginning with 'super' using the dictionary.
2. Discuss with the students and ask them to share if they might have experienced any such thing that had been ominous for them.

Expected Answers:

1. **Crowing of a crow:** This indicates an arrival of a guest.
2. **An itchy right hand:** This indicates that the person is about to receive money.
3. **Shoes placed upon one another:** This indicates that the person will soon have to travel.

Idea II:

1. the teacher may ask the following questions to motivate:

What is superstition? Have you ever met a superstitious person? If the students don't know they may be asked to find from the dictionary. A discussion may generate and students may share stories of different superstitions.

After that the introduction may be read.

PRESENTATION:**INTRODUCTION:**

Any of the following strategies may be used to tackle the text:

1. Students may be given about 15 to 20 minutes to read the text silently after which the teacher may ask several short questions to check understanding. For each answer the student may be asked to provide evidence from the lesson.
2. Ask the students to retell what they have read in their own words. One student may start and then the others continue as their turn comes.

3. The teacher may divide the class in pairs. She may ask the pairs to decide who will be ‘A’ and who will be ‘B’ in the pair. Then she divides the text in two parts and assigns one part to A’s in all pairs and the other part to all B’s. After the silent reading the students will close their books and retell the story to each other. After that A’s will be asked questions from the B’s text and B’s will be asked questions from the A’s text (written or oral). This will not be disclosed in the beginning of the activity. This will not only check their communication skills but will also test their comprehension of the text. The teacher will summarize the story in the end.
4. For paragraph one the teacher may ask the students to draw a sketch of Salma Aunty using coloured pencils while reading the paragraph silently. Their sketches will show their comprehension.
5. The students may develop a web of Salma Aunty’s description. They may use it as a sample and develop a web for one of their Aunt or Uncle. After that they may write a descriptive paragraph for their own uncle or aunt.
6. The teacher must point out to the students how the writer has organized her writing. The main characters are introduced in the beginning. The character of Salma Aunty is described throughout the story through her comments and actions. All descriptions are made vivid by using adverbs and adjectives appropriately. The setting is described suitably. The ending should be discussed. What other endings were possible.

ENHANCING STUDENTS’ VOCABULARY (Answer key)

List of vocabulary

superstition	offend	coincidence	attribute
delude	reference	trivial	particular
accomplish	indeed	opportunity	determine
indulge	influence	convince	immense
astrology	rational	examine	favourable
dazzle	fascinate	disaster	frantic
gleam	stun	commercial	inquire
innocent	doom	retort	shatter
shirk	sarcasm	transform	scrunch

A. Meanings of some of the vocabulary words are given below. Write the correct word in front of it.

- A. the fact of two things happening at the same time by chance **coincidence**
- B. light is so bright that you cannot see for a short time **dazzle**
- C. based on reason rather than emotions **rational**
- D. to squeeze something into a small round shape **scrunch**
- E. a way of using words that are the opposite of what you mean in order to be unpleasant to somebody **sarcasm**
- F. an advertisement on the radio or television **commercial**
- G. avoid doing something you should do, especially because you are too lazy **shirk**
- H. not worth considering **trivial**
- I. death or destruction; any terrible event that you cannot avoid **doom**
- J. to completely change the appearance or character of something **transform**
- K. a quick angry or humorous reply **retort**
- L. done quickly and with a lot of activity, but in a way that is not very well organized **frantic**

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate vocabulary words. Use their correct form.

1. The glass slipped through her slender fingers bounced on the floor and then **shattered** to numerous tiny pieces. Each piece **gleamed** in the bright sunlight like a diamond.
2. A team of doctors was asked to examine the case carefully and **determine** the causes of the strange behaviour of the patient.
3. Everyone was shocked when she gave a strange **superstitious** reason for the accident. They couldn’t believe that an educated Muslim can express such an illogical and **irrational** reason for such a situation. Disregarding their bemused expression she went on explaining her point of view on the basis

of **astrological** links. She talked about how the planet so and so was affected by the other one and so it had an impact on the behaviour of the concerned people.

4. Hardworking students never **delude** themselves by thinking that attaining an ‘A+’ is easy.
5. The principal praised her efforts and strategies but she insisted that she had **accomplished** nothing because two of her students had failed.
6. The study of past nations in the Quran has always **fascinated** me. I always wonder why do we Muslims **indulge** in similar errors although they are clearly mentioned and we have read them several times.
7. Although Sabir had a **favourable** opinion about the book ‘Seven Habits of Highly Effective People’ but still he stopped Rashid from buying it.

C. Complete the table.

Adjective	Noun	Verb	Adverb
Favourable, favourite	favour	favour	favourably
attributive	attribute	Attribute	Attributively
Particular	particular	particularize	particularly
commercial	commercial	commercialize	commercially
indulgent	indulgence	Indulge	indulgently
examining	Examination, examiner	Examine	Examiningly
Opportunistic, opportune	Opportunity, opportunist, opportunism	--	opportunistly
innocent	innocence	--	innocently

D. Replace one word of each of the following phrases by its synonym to make new ones. Use words from the list.

an enormous confusion	an immense delusion
a mocking remark	a sarcastic remark
an encouraging situation	a favourable situation
a startling catastrophe	a stunning disaster
an blameless victim	a innocent victim
frenzied movements	frantic movements
avoid responsibility	shirk responsibility
a disgusting rejoinder	an offensive retort
a alluring chance	a dazzling opportunity
a logical explanation	a rational explanation
an lenient investigation	an indulgent inquiry

E. Search the synonyms of the following words from the ‘word – search’.

Recommendation	I	N	D	U	L	G	E	I	N	D	D
Certainly	R	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	G	E	K
Power	R	S	H	I	R	K	S	D	L	L	I
Persuade	S	A	R	C	A	S	M	U	U	U	N
change	A	R	F	U	L	E	D	L	I	D	D
Smash	S	A	R	E	F	E	R	E	N	C	E
Crumple	S	H	A	T	T	E	R	K	A	N	E
Mislead	C	O	N	V	I	N	C	E	S	M	D
Pamper	R	A	T	I	O	N	A	G	L	A	E
Reasonable	U	C	I	T	N	A	R	F	Z	D	L
irony	N	S	C	R	A	S	C	Z	F	A	U
Avoid	C	A	S	M	S	H	L	I	R	Z	D
Glare	H	N	E	U	L	E	F	N	A	Z	E
hysterical	I	N	F	L	U	E	N	C	E	L	K
	E	C	M	R	O	F	S	N	A	R	T

F. Fill in the table.

Words	Root Words	Derived Words
Frantically		
Sarcastic		
Coincidence		
Scrunching		
delusion		

G. Match the columns.

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms	Answers
1. trivial	a.	i.	1.
2. offend	b.	ii. appreciate	2.
3. fascinate	c. Insignificant	iii.	3.
4. shirk	d. crumple	iv. dissuade	4.
5. convince	e. death	v. calm	5.
6. doom	f. insult	vi. crucial	6.
7. gleam	g. induce	vii. repel	7.
8. retort	h. anxious	viii. life, piece	8.
9. scrunch	i. shun	ix. wrinkle free	9.
10. attribute	j. reply	x.	10.
11. delude	k. mesmerize	xi. question	11.
12. frantic	l.	xii. accept	12.

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- to squeeze something into a small round shape _____
- a way of using words that are the opposite of what you mean in order to be unpleasant to somebody _____
- an advertisement on the radio or television _____
- avoid doing something you should do, especially because you are too lazy _____
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- Everyone was shocked when she gave a strange _____ reason for the accident. They couldn't believe that an educated Muslim can express such an illogical and _____ reason for such a situation. Disregarding their bemused expression she went on explaining her point of view on the basis of _____ links. She talked about how the planet so and so was affected by the other one and so it had an impact on the behaviour of the concerned people.
- Hardworking students never _____ themselves by thinking that attaining an 'A+' is easy.
- The principal praised her efforts and strategies but she insisted that she had _____ nothing because two of her students had failed.
- The study of past nations in the Quran has always _____ me. I always wonder why do we Muslims _____ in similar errors although they are clearly mentioned and we have read them several times.
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C. Complete the table.

Adjective	Noun	Verb	Adverb
	favour		
	attribute		
	particular		
commercial			
		Indulge	
examining			
		--	opportunely
innocent		--	

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Certainly	R	S	H	I	R	K	S	D	L	L	I
Power	S	A	R	C	A	S	M	U	U	U	N
Persuade	A	R	F	U	L	E	D	L	I	D	D
change	S	A	R	E	F	E	R	E	N	C	E
Smash	S	H	A	T	T	E	R	K	A	N	E
Crumple	C	O	N	V	I	N	C	E	S	M	D
Mislead	R	A	T	I	O	N	A	G	L	A	E
Pamper	U	C	I	T	N	A	R	F	Z	D	L

Reasonable	N	S	C	R	A	S	C	Z	F	A	U
irony	C	A	S	M	S	H	L	I	R	Z	D
Avoid	H	N	E	U	L	E	F	N	A	Z	E
Glare	I	N	F	L	U	E	N	C	E	L	K
hysterical	E	C	M	R	O	F	S	N	A	R	T

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10. attribute	j. reply	x. lead	10.
11. delude	k. mesmerize	xi. question	11.
12. frantic	l. shimmer	xii. accept	12.

H. Complete the following sentences with the help of the shape.

- Sara had accomplished her target of securing first position in the scrabble competition.
- To my immense relief the boy was not hurt at all.
- Each and every word that we utter can have a vast influence on our fellow human beings and the society at large.
- We must attribute our failures to lack of effort and nothing else. Fewer marks indicate that we did not really work hard enough.
- At the scene of disaster I saw a broken toy, some slips of half burnt papers perhaps from the note book of a dead child, tears rolled down my face at the sight.
- He looked for his keys frantically in all his desk drawers but was unable to locate them.
- Aslam is a very responsible person, he never shirks responsibility.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Conclusion	Inference	mishaps	accidents, disasters
Rational	Based on reason	descend	go down
Superstition	False notion	ritual	tradition, habit
Constantly	Continually	achieve	attain
Deludes	Misleads	wick	piece of string at the top of a candle
Accomplish	Achieve	internship	getting practical experience of a job
Undone	Cancelled out	inquired	asked
Offended	Insulted	supper	dinner
Referred	consulted	supposedly	so they say be disloyal
Palmists	one who reads alms to foretell	betrayed	to
Influence	Power		

Rationalize	To give a logical reason	crucified	to kill by fastening to wooden cross
Coincidence	Chance	nonsense	gibberish
Indulge	To get involved in	civilized	cultured
Trivial	Unimportant	opportunities	chances
Festival	Celebration	triumph	success
Acceptable	Good enough	consulted	look up, check with
Immense	Huge	astrological	astrological
Favourable	Positive	palm	inside of a hand
require	need	couple	pair
envision	think about	smirked	smiled
dangling	hanging	incredulous	disbelieving
dazzling	glittering	incompatible	mismatched
ample	fat	illogical	unreasonable
swish	whisper	stunned	surprised
scented	perfumed	siblings	sisters, brothers
graced	blessed	entertained	amused
fascinated	spellbound	ridiculous	absurd, silly
accessories	ornaments	shrieked	screamed
convinced	persuaded	exasperated	infuriated, angry
horoscope	devastating	worse	not as good as
disastrous	shiny	doomed	unlucky, ill – fated
gleaming	twisting	countered	argued against
winding	surprised	protective	caring
stunned	sparkling	nodded	indicated agreement
glittering	forecast, warning	distracted	unfocused
omen	worriedly	tale	story
frantically	thick heavy fabric with	associated	linked
brocade	raised patterns	misfortune	bad luck
	appeared	forewarning	alert, alarm
unfolded	high-pitched	advanced	highly developed
screaming	grand, lush	attributes	qualities
luxurious	advertisement	convince	persuade
commercial	questioned	pretended	just to show
inquired	unknowingly	disgusted	shocked
innocently	image	ignorance	lack of knowledge
reflection	crushed	realised	understood
shattered	replied angrily	ascending	climbing
retorted	worried	whirled	turned
concerned	changed	confronted	challenged
transformed	dulled	blob	spot, globule
faded	creased, crumpled	strewn	scattered
wrinkled	become less	tripped	fell, stumbled
reduced	crumpled, crushed	limped	walked lamely
scrunched	opposed	recovered	well again
countered	mental	gazed	look
psychological	disputed	predicted	foretold
argued	interrupted	interrupted	intruded
interjected	mockingly	credence	acceptance
sarcastically	expanding	petrified	frightened
waxing	diminishing	molehill	a pile of earth made by a moles digging
waning	has	rejoined	replied
possesses	right away	encouraged	supported
immediately	fought back	strictly	severely
disputed	commented	disallowed	banned
remarked	happen		

befall parting foyer	leaving lobby, hallway	interjected queried	interrupted questioned
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QUESTIONS:

1. Fill in the table below, use as many rows as you require, you must fill at least 6:

Name of friend/relative	Superstition they believe in	Type of person from above	What you think of their thoughts
Ali Mujahid	Make your wish and eat your banana. If you find a Y – shaped mark in the end your wish will come true.	The second type	I haven't the faintest idea why would this happen. OR How can lifeless fruit make my wish come true
Sultan Raheem	A jar of coins in the kitchen brings good luck.	The second type	No object can bring luck until and unless Allah SWT has not decided to do so.
Jimmy Tom	Shows his palm to palmists to know whether he will clear his matriculation examination or not.	The first type	Palm reading and believing in it is haram (unlawful) for Muslims. Lines have no control over my life.
Ophilia Philip	Believes that a long thumb implies stubbornness; a wide one, wealth	The second type	Allah SWT has given us freedom of choice. Now it is up to us whether we give away ourselves to the formation of our thumb or be in control and mould our behaviour according to the teachings of Allah SWT.
Ruxana Perveen	Celebrates a day thinking that all the evil forces will go away and their dead relatives will be forgiven.	The third type	No day has any power unless Allah SWT tells us about it. If Allah or his messenger has not told us about the value of any day then that day has no importance. We can only help our relatives by praying for them or being a Sadqa – e – jaria (a continuous source of blessing) for them.
Tariq Israr	He doesn't believe in superstitions but crosses his fingers when viewing the last moments of the cricket match.	The second type	Crossing fingers cannot control the fate. All the superstitions are illogical and shirk.

READING COMPREHENSION:**A. Answer the following questions:****1. What was the writer's and her aunt's ritual before they went out?**

Ans. The writer used to light a candle till the wick smoked. She did this to blow away all the evil from her room. Her aunt tried on all her clothes before she would decide what to wear. This was her good luck ritual.

2. Why do you think Marjan was impressed by Salma Aunty?

Ans. Marjan was impressed by Salma Aunty due to several reasons. Firstly she was very smart and well dressed. Secondly she was highly educated. Moreover she told extremely interesting stories.

3. Why has the writer used the word 'wiser' for her brother?

Ans. The writer considered her brother wiser than herself because whenever she would be impressed by her aunts illogical stories he would bring her back to reality. Moreover he had a strong knowledge of Quran and Sunnah, due to which his arguments would not be just empty logic but he would prove his point with the help of suitable ayah and hadith.

4. Why did Daddy not believe in superstition?

Ans. Daddy did not believe in superstitions because his parents never entertained such illogical ideas. Moreover he had a sound knowledge of Quran and Sunnah. His belief on Allah SWT was intense and unwavering. He knew that believing in superstitions is illogical and on top of that is shirk which is not permissible in Islam.

4. Why do you think Salma Aunty's Masters Degree did not affect her superstitious attitude?

Ans. Salma Aunty's Masters Degree did not impact her superstitious attitude because in most Universities subjects are taught in isolation and they are not integrated with Islam. As a result the graduates instead of developing a sound knowledge of Islam go astray and stay away from Islamic knowledge. Moreover Salma Aunty due to her education was highly impressed by the Non – Muslim Super Powers that she followed them in all walks of her life. Even in being superstitious, she gave their example to prove her point when she said that the number thirteen was unlucky.

5. What is shirk?

Ans. Shirk is associating partners with Allah. Shirk can also encompass any object that a person may hold in regard higher than Allah. It is the most severe of sins and will not be forgiven.

6. Why should we dismiss superstitions as illogical and shirk?

Ans. All rational men and women dismiss superstitions as illogical and Muslims consider them shirk, because in all the cases a superstitious person associates one or more power of Allah SWT with an object or an animal which is clearly shirk. If we think that by touching wood a misfortune will be prevented or if a black cat crosses our way a misfortune will befall then we are in reality saying that wood and the black cat have powers to control our fate. Being Muslims it is part of our Iman to believe that all good or bad happenings are from Allah SWT.

7. What is another phrase used in the story for 'superstition'?

Ans. 'old wives tale', 'bad omen', 'irrational beliefs', 'illogical ideas' etc.

8. Why was the writer hesitant to express her disagreement with Salma Aunty?

Ans. The writer was hesitant because she was greatly impressed by her get up and high education and because she was her aunt- much older than her. Moreover she did not have enough knowledge of Quran and Sunnah and therefore she could not quote a verse from Quran or a hadith to make her disagreement authentic.

8. Why was Abid confident in expressing his disagreement with Salma Aunty?

Ans. Abid was confident in expressing his disagreement because he was more knowledgeable than Marjan. Due to his profound knowledge he could confront all illogical ideas with Quranic verses and ahadith. Moreover his strong faith in Allah SWT made him bold.

B. Fill in the table below (add as many rows as required):

Expression of:	Dialogue from text	Reason
Prediction	1. "You will remember my words when Sophia's marriage breaks up." 2. "You will know soon how foolish you are."	1. The mirror had broken and moreover the date of the marriage had been set for the end of the month. 2. Salma Aunty believed in superstitions and considered those foolish who didn't believe in them.
Shock	1. "Oh help us all!" 2. "Allah save us all." 3. "You mean you did not?"	1. Marjan's mother had broken a mirror and according to Salma Aunty it was a sign of seven years of bad luck. The reflections in the mirror according to her are souls and if a reflection is shattered souls are also shattered. 2. The venue of the marriage was C – 13, Block 13, Tera Chowk. Salma Aunty considered number 13 as unlucky. 3. The palms of the couple and the astrological charts were not read before the marriage and according to Salma Aunty it was

	<p>4. "How can you believe in such illogical ideas?"</p> <p>5. "What is it? Have you seen a Jinn?"</p>	<p>very important.</p> <p>4. Father was shocked at the superstitious beliefs of Salma Aunty.</p> <p>5. Father was infuriated by Aunty's scream.</p>
Fright	1. "Aahhhh!"	1. Salma Aunty saw a black cat crossing the road in front of their car. According to her beliefs black cats could bring misfortune. To eliminate the effect she couldn't move without giving alms (charity).

C. Fill in the given table; the first one has been done for you:

Statement	The reason Salma Aunty/Marjan give	Fact
1. The waxing and waning of the moon has an effect on our bodies.	Our bodies are 70% water.	The moon only affects the tides in the ocean; this is due to the force of gravity not water.
2. Reading the horoscope will ensure a good day.	If it wasn't read religiously first thing in the morning the person would face a disastrous day.	Only dua can change the fate.
3. Breaking a mirror is bad luck.	The reflections in the mirror are the people's souls. If any reflection is shattered the souls are also shattered.	A mirror doesn't possess the power of controlling people's fate.
4. Burning a candle till the wick smokes.	To ward off evils from the room.	Evils can be warded off by the recitation of <i>Ayatul Kursi</i> .
5. Salma Aunty is all – knowing.	Masters Degree from Punjab University.	Only Allah SWT is all – knowing. A masters degree does not give knowledge of Quran and Sunnah.
6. Friday the 13 th is a bad day.	Friday is the day on which Hazrat Isa AS was crucified and the thirteenth man amongst his supporters betrayed him. Moreover witches hold their meetings on this day.	Friday is the best day among days for Muslims.
7. The number 13 is unlucky.	At the last supper there were 13 people and the thirteenth betrayed Hazrat Isa AS. Moreover the Sears Tower in Chicago doesn't have the thirteenth floor.	It's just a number and has nothing to do with our life. All good or bad things are from Allah SWT.
8. Black cats bring misfortune.	These cats were associated with witches in the dark ages in the western world therefore they should be feared. If they cross the way it is a forewarning of some disaster.	It is just an animal and has no control over our lives. Rasullullah SAW loved cats.
9. The people going to get married are doomed.	Their marriage date had been fixed in the end of the month and the address has too many 13's in it.	Any part of the month has nothing to do with being good or bad. All time belongs to Allah SWT.

D. Think and write:

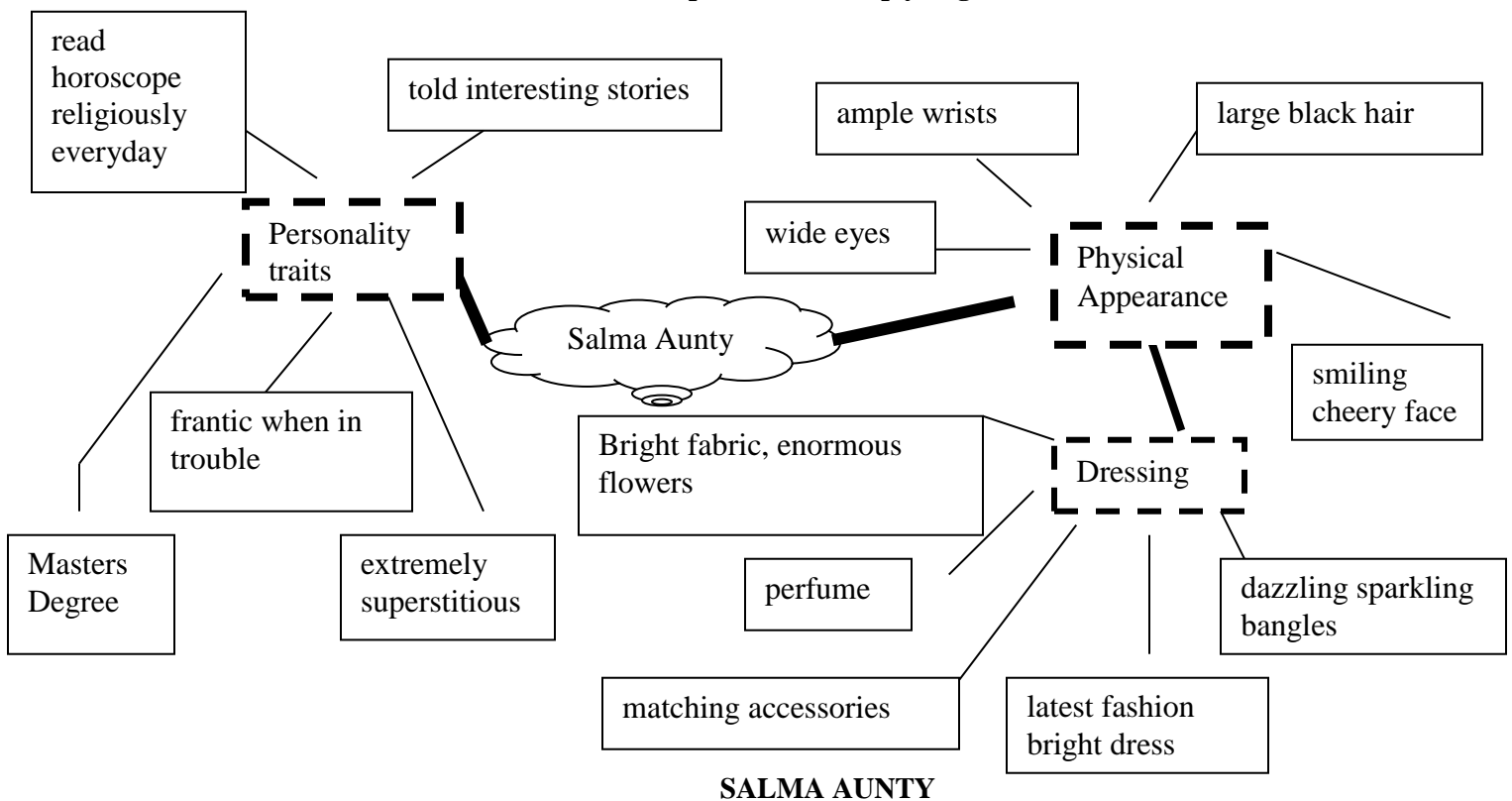
1. Fill in the table below:

Action	Superstition	Power assigned to
1. Reading astrological sign	Stars control our behaviour	Stars and planets
2. Burning a candle around the room	To blow away evils	Candle
3. Broken mirror	Souls are shattered along with it and it brings seven years of bad luck	Mirror
4. Setting the date for the end of the month	The moon has psychological effect on our bodies	Moon
5. Reading palms	To know the future	Lines of the palm
6. Not using No. 13	The number is unlucky because the thirteenth man in the last supper betrayed Hazrat Isa AS	Number
7. Black cat crossing path	Forewarning of a disaster	cat

Conclusion:

If we believe in superstitions we ascribe Allah’s attributes to them. Attributing Allah’s qualities to any other object or being is prohibited in Islam and is considered as shirk. All Muslims must at all times stay away from superstitions and dismiss them as illogical and shirk.

1. Character Sketch: Describe Salma Aunty using the story; add your own physical and personality traits to make her real. Use the incomplete web to help you get started.



Salma Aunty is the main character of the story ‘Superstitions’. The whole story revolves around her superstitious attitude.

She had a dazzling appearance, a smiling cheery face with wide eyes. She had luxurious black hair which she usually wore on top of her head in a bun. Her cheeriness was also obvious from her dressing.

She had a gaudy taste in dressing. She preferred dark colours, with enormous flowers for her latest fashion clothes. She always wore matching accessories with her dresses. She liked to wear sparkling, dazzling bangles on her ample wrists. A swish of strong perfume would grace the nose of everybody she passed by.

Salma Aunty had a Masters Degree from Punjab University. In spite of her high education she was extremely superstitious. Although her parents never entertained superstitions but still she believed in them religiously.

Salma Aunty had strange rituals. She would try all her clothes on before going out for good luck. She had taught Marjan to blow out evils from her room by burning a candle till the wick. She considered necessary to read horoscope first thing in the morning. She would not move without giving alms to poor if a black cat crossed her way. If a mirror broke it would result in seven years of bad luck according to her. She believed that the image in the mirror is our soul and if it is shattered our souls are shattered as well. She had strange notions about fixing the date for a marriage. Repercussions of her superstitious attitude could be seen in all areas of her life. Moreover she influenced her niece Marjan and tried her best to teach her the old wives tales.

Salma Aunty is the strangest character of the story. It is disappointing to see a grown up Muslim who is highly educated believing in such illogical things. Her Islamic concepts are inaccurate and distorted. In the end of the story Marjan, her niece dared to invite her to read a religious book. That invitation might improve her over all behaviour. The writer closes the story leaving us hopeful of Salma Auntie's improvement.

WORD STUDY:

Figurative speech

Figurative speech is language that contains images. The work horses of figurative speech are metaphor, simile and personification. Such language can be used to breathe life into otherwise lifeless prose. One of the chief values of figurative speech is that it helps create a clear and vivid image for the reader.

A metaphor is a direct comparison of two things. For example, if I want to say how fiercely John plays his position in the defensive backfield on the school football team, I may call him "tiger." In doing that, I am borrowing some of the qualities of a tiger and attributing them to John.

In his book *The Complete Stylist* Sheridan Baker looks at the roots of the word "metaphor," at the embedded image in the original Greek, to drive home its meaning. The word metaphor breaks down in two parts, Baker says:

meta = across

phor = ferry or carry

So, the word suggests a "carrying across" from one thing to the other. In the example above, we carried the characteristics of the tiger over to John. Interestingly, the Latin word "transfer" works the same way:

trans = across

fer = ferry or carry

If I use "like" or "as" in the comparison, I am using a simile. I might say, for example, that "when John gets mad, he plays like a tiger."

If we "personify" something, we give it human characteristics. One of my favorite examples to use in class is the blackboard. I point at it and say, "Over the years, this blackboard has seen lots of students come and go." The truth is, of course, that blackboards see nothing. However, we can make our essays stand up and talk to people by using personification and other forms of figurative speech.

Indeed, some of our best writers are revered precisely because of their figurative speech, because they find new and fresh ways to say things, because they point out similarities we may not have noticed, because they use words to create vivid images and pictures for the mind's eye. Consider the way Cormac McCarthy describes the scene as a band of riders in his novel *Blood Meridian* set off in the dawn, heading west:

"The shadows of the smallest stones lay like pencil lines across the sand and the shapes of the men and their mounts advanced elongate before them like the strands of the night from which they they'd ridden, like tentacles to bind them to the darkness yet to come. They rode with their heads down, faceless under their hats, like an army asleep on the march" (45).

In this short passage, there are four similes, all of which contribute to a vivid picture -- all done in words.

It's a good idea to pay attention to how writers you like use figurative speech. And while you don't necessarily want to copy their similes and metaphors, you do want to imitate the fact that they liven up their writing with such figurative speech. (From the internet)

A. Figurative speech:

Words and phrases are used figuratively also. Their actual meaning in the dictionary is different than which used in the situation:

Words/Phrases	Actual Meaning	Figurative Meaning
1. What does she mean bad omen and doomed wedding.	Death or destruction; any terrible event that you cannot avoid	The wedding was considered to be a disaster because of the superstitious predictions of Salma Aunty.
2. If any reflection is shattered, then our souls are also shattered .	Suddenly broken into small pieces	Our souls are shaken if a mirror is shattered
3. That is just an old wives tale .	A story told by an old person	An old idea or belief that has been proved not to be scientific (superstition)
4. Her eyes were small tight slits .	Small openings	The eyes were tightly closed
5. Now if you find out they are incompatible for each other according to the stars and Peer Sahib, what will you do? Better safe than sorry , I say.	It is better to be safe than to do something wrong and be sorry	One must be cautious
6. ... mountain out of a molehill .	A heap of mud created by the digging pf a mole	Exaggeration

B. Write two synonyms of the following words. Copy the sentences in which they have been used. Replace the words with the most suitable synonyms.

Word	Synonym	Synonym	Sentences
1. envision	imagine	visualize	Whenever I recall Salma Aunty, I <u>imagine</u> a splash of bright fabric, mostly red or range, with enormous flowers printed on it.
2. ample	full	abundant	She had large black hair worn on to of her head in a bun with sparkling, dazzling bangles, dangling from her <u>full</u> wrist.
3. accessories	accompaniments	added extras, embellishments	I was so fascinated by her when I was small – her bright dresses of the latest fashion, matching <u>accompaniments</u> , and ah! The stories she could tell.
4. credence	credibility	acceptance	Salma Aunty, I was reading a book

			Brother Abid gave me this morning about Rasulallah SAW and his life; I read that he never gave <u>credibility</u> to any superstitions.
5. disastrous	devastating	ruinous	I was convinced back then that if I don't read my horoscope first thing in the morning, like Salma Aunty religiously did, I would face a <u>ruinous</u> day.
6. luxurious	comfortable	lavish	Now she could be seen running from the stairs to the room, back and forth, screaming all the time, her <u>lush</u> black hair flying behind her.
7. omen	warning	forecast	This is such a bad <u>warning</u> .
8. slits	cut	gash	Her normally wide eyes were reduced to small tight <u>gashes</u> as she scrunched her face.
9. waning	diminishing	declining	Our bodies are 70% water and we all know that the waxing and the <u>diminishing</u> of the moon has an effect on the tides and oceans, so why not our bodies?"
10. sarcastically	ironically	mockingly	"Yeah, right," interjected Abid mockingly.
11. strewn	scattered	sprinkled	Her room was <u>covered</u> with accessories, clothes and shoes; she always tried on all her clothes before she finally decided what to wear.
12. ritual	ceremony	tradition	It was her good luck <u>ceremony</u> .
13. incredulous	disbelieving	skeptical	"You mean you did not?" cried Salma Aunty with a <u>skeptical</u> look on her face.

C. Change the paragraph below by using synonyms to replace the underlined words:

“Salma Aunty just put her head down and walked out of the room. “You will soon know how foolish you are, “were her parting words. Abid went into mother’s room to hel Shamsu clean up and I was left standing all alone, in the centre of the large foyer that lead to the stairs going down. I was dreaming up all sorts of mishaps about to descend on us and immediately rushed to find Salma Aunty so I could learn how to counter the effect of the broken mirror.”

“Salma Aunty just put her head down and strode out of the room. “You will soon realize how imprudent you are, “were her departure words. Abid entered into mother’s room to assist Shamsu tidy up and I was left positioned all alone, in the centre of the large lobby that guided to the stairs going down. I was visualizing all sorts of calamities about to fall on us and immediately hurried to find Salma Aunty so I could discover how to deal with the effect of the broken mirror.”

D. Explain the following.

Phrases	Meaning
1. made up my mind	decided
2. whirled around	turned around
3. turned her face away	looked in another direction
4. cross your path	come in your way
5. not going to give up	will keep trying
6. voice of reason	a rational reasoning that makes one think logically

7. screamed at the top of her lungs	yelled in a loud voice
8. swish of scented air graces the nose	the pleasant smell of the perfume reached the nose
9. entertained such ideas	appreciated or welcomed such things

E. Write an anecdote using at least 5 of the above phrases.

Once I was coming back from my school in a hot summer afternoon and a normal chit chat buzz. The van was full of robust kids bubbling with energy. I was busy talking to my friend as she turned her face away to look out of the window, a strange black Toyota suddenly stopped in front of my van. All the children in the van screamed at the top of their lungs as they could fancy the clash that was about to take place. But our smart driver jammed on the brakes and whirled the van around in a jiffy. When the van came to a halt all were in a daze to find themselves safe and sound. After a while everyone came to their senses and appreciated the driver Uncle at his quick decision. He in an arrogant tone replied, “When I saw the car in front of our van I decided not to give up and made up my mind to jam the brake and turn the van around as that was the only way to protect you all. You must all thank Allah for putting the right idea in my mind. All the children thanked Allah for protecting them.

F. Word Family:

Complete the word family, the first one has been done for you:

- Inhabited uninhabited habitation habitat
- Expire expiratory expiry expiration
- Close closely closeness closer closure
- Moral moralism moralist moralistic moralistically morality moralize
- Grade graded grader gradation

G. Cloze Passage:

- There would be no extra holidays this summer in school. Madam decided to be the voice of reason. She had made up her mind to inform the school at assembly not to entertain such ideas as hoping for extra holidays this summer. She screamed at the top of her lungs as the microphone was not working properly. The students in class VII decided they were not going to give up, and after the assembly they planned to go and convince Madam to see it their way.
- Nanajaan was getting ready for Salat – ul – Jumah. I whirled around and turned my face away because I felt a tingling in my nose. A swish of scented air graced my nose. Lo! Nanajaan in his crisp white shalwar crossed my ath on his way to the Masjid.

H. Root Words

Use the bubbles below to fill the table.

Greek Word and Meaning	Phobia	This phobia is fear of ...
Taphe – burial	taphophobia	Being buried alive
Triskaideka – thirteen	Triskaidekaphobia	The number thirteen
Pyr – fire	Pyrophobia	Fire
Skopeein – to view	Scopophobia	Being looked at
phone – sound, voice	phonophobia	Noise or of speaking aloud
Orinthos – a bird	Orinthophobia	Birds
Ochlos – a crowd	Ochlophobia	crowds
Graphe – writing	Graphophobia	Writing

Pyromania: a mental illness that causes a strong desire to set fire to things

Can you workout the roots of the following groups of words and what they mean? Remember that the root might not be a whole word in English. Use a dictionary to help if you get stuck.

Words	Root	Meaning
dictate, diction, predict, contradict	dict	say
vocabulary, vocal, advocate	voc	vocalist
novelty, innovation, renovate	nova (Latin)	new
pedal, pedestrian, impede, expedition	Ped	pedal, pedestrian
visual, television, invisible, visit	vis (French)	view, inspect

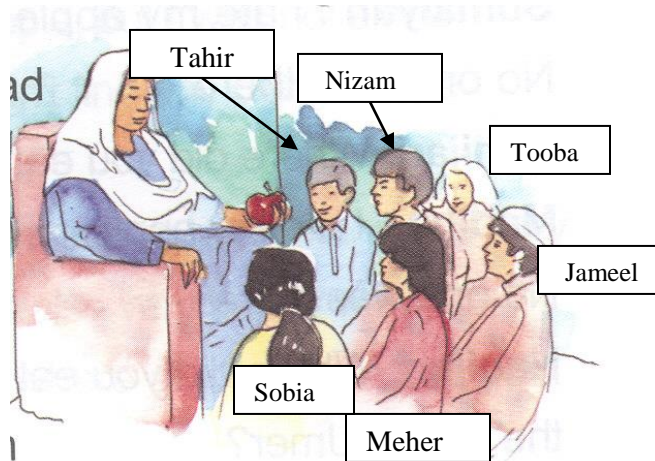
I. Play the word game:

Use the grid to make as many words as possible, they must be more than 4 letters, no proper nouns and every word must include the letter in the centre.

N	I	R
F	A	C
S	O	T

Fair, faint, cart, train, coast, roast, toast, saint, action, faction, notation, rotation, fast, cast, sarcastic, rain, nation, fraction, fact, confrontation, strain, stair, staff, star, carnation, narcotic, etc.

GRAMMAR:



A. Articles:

Insert correct articles where necessary in the blank spaces to complete the passage. Remember there is no article before a name. Mark the blanks with a cross if no article is required.

This is a picture of × Rahila and her grandchildren. The grandchildren are of different ages. The boy with the white cap is Jameel. × Jameel wants to eat an apple. The apple is in grandmother's hand. × Sobia is the girl with a pony-tail. Next to Sobia is Meher. × Meher and Sobia came to grandmother's house in a taxi. The taxi was yellow and black. Grandmother is sitting on a sofa. The sofa is covered with an orange cloth.

Grandma is telling the children a story. The girl with light hair is Tooba. She is a shy girl. × Nizam is sitting in front of Tooba. He is the eldest of all the children. × Tahir is sitting very close to grandmother and he is the brother of Nizam.

Look at the picture closely and label the names of the children with their first letter.

B. Prepositions:

Now insert suitable prepositions to indicate the position of the children.

1. Meher is sitting between Sobia and Jameel.
2. Nizam is sitting in the front. On his right is Tahir and on his left is Meher.
3. Tahir is slouched on the far side of Sobia.
4. Sobia sits upright near grandmother and listens to her attentively.
5. Grandmother sits comfortably on the sofa with an apple in her left hand. Her head is covered properly with a white dupatta.
6. The children like to be with their grandmother. She also makes delicious brownies for them. They eat the brownies at tea.

C. Subject/Verb agreement

A Singular Noun always has a Singular Verb. Singular Nouns do not have an 's' or 'es' at the end while a Singular Verb has an 's' or 'es' at the end. .

eg: The teacher writes with a green pen.

Teacher is a Singular Noun and writes is a Singular Verb..

D. Insert the correct form of the Verb in the blank spaces:

1. When the driver comes (come) we will go to school. Taha likes (like) to sit in the front with the

- driver, while I like (like) to sit at the back.
- At the end of the road sits (sit) a cobbler. He mends (mend) shoes and bags.
 - Water boils (boils) at 100° C. Mother pours (pour) it in the teapot to make tea. Tahira and Salma lays (lay) the table and puts (put) the bread in the toaster for everybody.
 - The earth's interior contains (contain) great heat, which causes (cause) volcanoes to erupt.
 - The Red Sea is very red. Large quantities of plankton float (float) on the surface. During the day they give (give) this sea the red colour.
 - Many special fishes live (live) and are found only in the Red Sea. Rain washes (wash) sand and mud into the rivers. Then the rivers carries (carry) the sand and mud down to the coast. The governments worry (worry) and have to clean (clean) the mouths of the river.

C. Punctuation:

Use capital letters and full stops where necessary. There are two sentences.

- There are seven continents in the world. The largest continent is Asia.
- The Sahara in Africa is the worlds largest desert. At midday in Sahara, the scorching sand is so hot that it can burn through the skin in seconds.
- The land of Germany occupies a central position in Europe. Berlin, its capital, is on the banks of the Spre River.
- Berlin was devastated in Word War II. When the war ended, the city was split between East and West Germany.
- The Rhine, is he largest river in Germany. It begins in Switzerland, and flows along the German border with France.
- After 1945, Bonn became the capital of West Germany. It is an old town, with many beautiful buildings in traditional German style.
- A small group of Muslims sailed across the Red Sea, and migrated to Habsha. Jaffar RA was the Ameer of the Muslims.
- The Muslims were greeted by Emperor Najashi. Habsha is called Ethiopia now.

D. Present Continuous and Past Continuous Tenses:

- Take a notebook and a pencil. Make groups and silently take a round of the different areas of the school assigned to your group. While taking the round, write what each person you see is doing. Write at least 10 sentences.**

Example:

The principal is giving instructions to a new student who has cometo school without his uniform.

The teacher is questioning the students.

The students are laughing at a joke.

Baji is ringing the bell.

Tahir is writing on the blackboard.

Saleem is wiping the floor.

Husan Ara is selling samoosas.

The children are playing in the ground.

The nursery chidren are reciting poetry.

The cashier is collecting fees.

The girls are listening to the teacher.

The girls are doing an experiment.

- Come back to the class and work in your group changing the Present Continious Tense to the Past Continious Tense.**

Example:

When I went to the office I saw the principal was giving insructions to the new student who had cometo shool without his uniform.

When I went to the Nursery Section I saw the children reciting a poem. Then I went to the Playground. Some chldren were playing football and the teacher was blowing the whistle. A boy was running after the ball while another was trying to take it from him. At the gate the gatekeeper

was locking the gate. A mother was asking the way to the principal’s office. The poen was ringing the bell and some teachers were coming out of the class. A girl was asking the teacher for her copy. Some teachers in the staff room were doing corrections while two teachers were discussing the time table. At the cooler two children were sitting and drinking water. In the school everyone was looking very busy.

3. Make a class presentation.

E. Insert Punctuation marks. The text is taken from Surah Al-Tawha .

1. When he saw a fire he said to his family, “Wait a bit, I have seen a fire. It maybe that I bring a burning brand for you or you.”
2. Where he reached there a voice called out, “O! Musa, I am your Lord. Take off your shoes, for you are in the sacred valley of Tuwa.”
3. “And Musa, what is this in your right hand?”
4. Musa replied, “It is my staff. I lean upon it and I beat down leaves with it for my flock.”
5. He said, “Cast it down O! Musa.” So he cast it down and it immediately turned into a snake which began to run about.

F. Change into Indirect Speech.

Example:

Adil said, “I am in class three.”

Adil said that he was in class three.

1. The shopkeeper said, “The aeroplane costs fifty rupees.”
Ans: The shopkeeper said that the price of the aeroplane was fifty rupees.
2. “Hassan and Tahir play together,” said mother to her old friend.
3. “Sana likes story books,” said mother.
Ans: Mother said that Sana liked story books.
4. Hassan said, “It is very late now.”
Ans: Hassan said that it was very late then.
5. “Tonight we eat biryani,” announced mother.
Ans: Mother announced that they would eat biryani that night.
6. Tahir said, “I am not well now.”
Ans: Tahir said that he was not well then.
7. He said, “This is my pen.”
Ans: He claimed that the pen was his.
8. The teacher informed the students, “Tonight is a lunar eclipse.”
Ans: The teacher informed the studnets that it was a lunar eclipse that night.
9. “I do my work without taking help from my sister,” said Sohail.
Ans: Sohail said that he
10. Alia screamed, “I have hurt my leg.”
Ans: Alia screamed that she had hurt her leg.

G. Defining objects:

We define objects using **Present Indefinite Tense**. First, we determine the class name of the object and then state its distinguishing characteristics.

Fill in the table below and then define the objects given in the columns. If necessary consult an elaborate dictionary.

Object	Class Name	Characteristic
1. Marker	writing tools	felt tip
2. Fountain pen	Writing tool	A nib at the tip, uses ink
3. Ball pen	Writing tool	Tiny ball at the tip
4. Common pin	stationary	Has a head at one end and a sharp point at the other
5. Needle	stitching tool	Has an eye at one end and a sharp point at the other.
6. Stapler	stationary	Has thin strip of wire to bind papers.

Example:

Marker: A marker is a tool for writing which has a felt tip. Most markers are refillable.

2. **Fountain pen:** A fountain pen is a tool for writing with a nib at the end. Most fountain pen use liquid ink, which is refilled form a pot of ink.

3. **Ball pen:** A ball pen is a tool for writing which has a ball in

G. Voice:

1. Separate the Subject, Verb and Object from the following sentences:

- a. Tariq bin Ziyad conquered Spain.
- b. Flies and mosquitoes carry the most deadly diseases.
- c. Houseflies lay their eggs on rotting matter including garbage.
- d. They rub the germs and bacteria on it.
- e. The flies thus spread deadly diseases such as typhoid.

Subject	Verb	Object
a. Tariq bin Ziyad	conquered	Spain
b. Flies and mosquitoes	carry	deadly diseases
c. Houseflies	lay	rotting matter including garbage
d. They	rub	

2. Convert the above sentences to Passive Voice:

Object	Helping Verb	Past Participle	by	Subject
Spain	was	conquered	by	Tariq bin Ziyad

Spain was conquered by Tariq bin Ziyad.

H. Idioms:

Match the meanings of the following idioms. Use two idioms together in a sentence. It may be a funny sentence.

Idioms	Meanings
1. a bad egg	a worthless person
2. carried away	to very excited
3. draw the line	fix the limits
4. fall on deaf ears	to be ignored
5. a white elephant	something useless and very expensive
6. put two and two together	draw conclusions
7. seems a little fishy	suspicious
8. to be all ears	be attentive
9. start from scratch	begin again
10. threw a wet blanket	a discouraging remark

Example: *His instructions fell on deaf ears because his ideas always seem fishy.*

I. Conditional Sentences:

Complete the following conditional sentences. The sentences should not be less than 13 words:

1. If I had locked the main door the thief would not have stolen the things from our house.
2. If my father had come early....
3. If we go to our uncles house....
4. If you had studied the whole year...
5. If we have dinner at 8 o'clock...
6. If it rains in the months of June and July....
7. If the weather is pleasant....
8. If you don't....
9. If I come to your house...
10. If mother comes late....

J. Signal words:

For explaining something the following signal words are used.

in other words now thus that is in this case that is to say
--

These signal words indicate that the information given previously is going to be repeated to make the situation clearer. The information is repeated mostly in a different manner.

Read the passage. See how the signal word 'thus' has been used.

Example:

As countries become richer their diet changes. People start eating fats and sugars. The intake of sugar and fats increase and they start having a weight problem. Thus people are obese and are prone to heart problems.

K. Write a paragraph on the topics given below. Use signal words to explain the topic.

1. Load shedding in summer.
2. Availability of clean drinking water.

L. Joining sentences without using conjunction:

Join the sentences eliminating the unnecessary words to create coherence:

Example:

Many soothing words were said by the people. They said the words to extinguish the fire in his heart. The fire was caused by the death of his father.

Many soothing words were said by the people to extinguish the fire in his heart caused by the death of his father.

1. The defeat of the Romans was a feather in the cap of the Muslims. The Muslims who were small in number but fought bravely. They fought bravely under the command of Khalid bin Waleed.
2. In the early years of Islam, Muslim soldiers carried dates with them. They carried dates in a special bag. The bag was tied to their sides.
3. Camel's milk is very valuable. The value of the milk is increased as it can be stored for many days without going bad.
4. Science shows that one glass of camel's milk supplies all the nutrients. It supplies all the nutrients of a complete meal.
5. Mount Etna is a volcano. It is on the island of Sicily.
6. Hot gases and melted rock are blasted out of the mountain. The mountains are fiery.

WRITING:

5. **Re-write the first paragraph depicting that Salma Aunty was a simple, intelligent lady and was interested in books and learning.**

Whenever I recall Salma Aunty, I envision a sober and cultured outfit, mostly blacks, beiges or browns, even blues sometimes, but never bright, loud or gaudy colours. Her prints were geometric and very sophisticated, nothing like what you would envision on a lady her age. However, she looked at peace and serene. Her carefully coiffed hair was perfect, not a strand out of place. The only jewellery she wore was her mother's pearl earrings, and her father's Rolex. Whenever she walked by, a swish of scented air graced the nose of those near her. I was so fascinated by her when I was small – her well cut, designer dresses and always a book in her hand, and ah! The stories she could tell.

B. Write a letter to Marjan advising her on ways to improve Salma Aunty's beliefs. Use the *Hadith* below to help you and include it as one of your suggestions.

Zayd ibn Arqam reported that a Jew by the name of Labeed ibn A'sam cast a magical spell on the Prophet SAW and when he began to suffer from it, Angel Jibreel came to him and revealed the *Mu'awwadhataan*, (the two Surahs in which refuge with Allah has been sought. (*Surah An-Nas and Surah Al-Falaq*), then said to him, "Surely it was a Jew who cast a spell on you and the magical charm is in a certain well." The Prophet SAW sent Ali ibn Abu Talib RA to go fetch the charm. When he returned with it, the Prophet SAW told him to untie the knots in it one by one and recite a verse from the *Suras* with each. When he did so, the Prophet SAW got up as if he had been released from being tied up. (*Sahih al Bukhari, vol 7, pp.443-4, no.660*)

Dear Sadia,

Assalamu Alaikum,

How are you and Uncle and Aunty doing? I pray by the grace of Allah you are all well and enjoying the snows in Muree. Here in Karachi we are as if in a sauna as usual. Maybe this way I will loose some weight.

I actually am writing because I came across a *Hadith* about Prophet Muhammad SAW and a magic spell cast on him, you know you mention your Salma Aunty often, maybe you could mention this *Hadith* to her and show

her the only way to cast off evil is with verses from the Quran. After all we are Muslims and must follow *Sunnah*, not other ways dreamed up by humans.

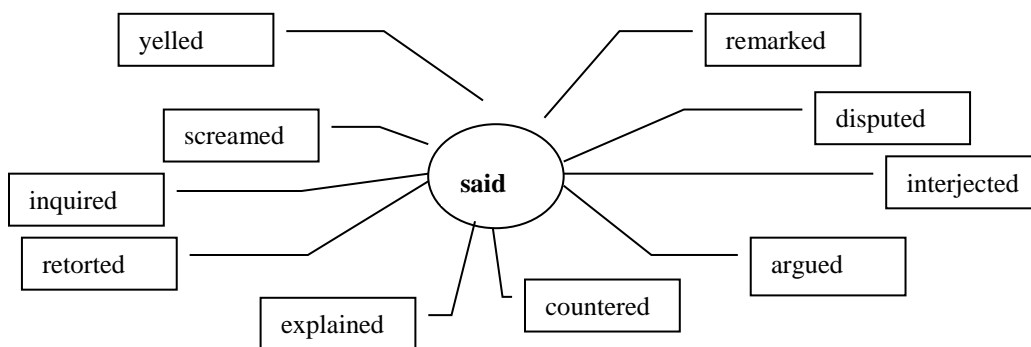
Zayd ibn Arqam reported that a Jew by the name of Labeeb ibn A'sam cast a magical spell on the Prophet SAW and when he began to suffer from it, Angel Jibreel came to him and revealed the Mu'awwadhataan, (the two Surahs in which refuge with Allah has been sought. (Surah An-Nas and Surah Al-Falaq), then said to him, "Surely it was a Jew who cast a spell on you and the magical charm is in a certain well." The Prophet SAW sent Ali ibn Abu Talib RA to go fetch the charm. When he returned with it, the Prophet SAW told him to untie the knots in it one by one and recite a verse from the Suras with each. When he did so, the Prophet SAW got up as if he had been released released from being tied up. (Sahih al Bukhari, vol 7, pp.443-4, no.660)

I would also suggest that you talk to her often on the subject when you are both relaxed like, going for a walk, or drinking coffee. If I were you I would talk to her as if it was her own idea to think of superstition as stupid and nonsense. You could appeal to her as an educated woman of the 21st century, how could she believe in all this ancient baloney?

Maybe your father can also join you in this quest, he is after all her brother and he can give her examples of their childhood. Did your grandparents ever listen to all this gibberish? Then why should she? I wish you luck in your quest. Will see you *Insha Allah* in a couple of weeks, don't forget to bring me a gift.

Love Munira

C. Make a list of all the 'said' words in the text. Pick 10 from the list and fill in the web below:



D. Now use the words from the web above to write a story.

“What is the matter, why aren't you up yet?” yelled Isra.
 “Who are you to ask me what I do,” screamed Bilal.
 “What is all this noise so early in the morning?” inquired mother.
 “Nothing, I was just asking Bilal to get up for school,” retorted Isra.
 “Mom, it's my day off for studying leave from school and she has woken me at 5:00a.m. That is why I am mad,” explained Bilal.
 “I didn't know, you should've told me last night when I ironed your uniform,” countered Isra.
 “Why do I have to tell you everything, are you Mom?” argued Bilal.
 “If she does your ironing, then she has a right to know,” interjected Mom.
 “I don't think so, I'll just wear the uniform tomorrow, so simple, what does that have to do with waking me up at an ungodly hour,” disputed Bilal.
 “I'll leave you alone now, and do your own ironing from now on,” remarked an irritated Isra.

ESSAY:

Remember you learnt how to write an essay, its structure and format. Well, fill in the table below and, let's see how much you can recall:

Structural Elements	Function
1. TITLE	Name of the story.
2. Topic Sentence	The opening sentence that will get you hooked onto the story to

	come
3. Introduction	The first paragraph that introduces the general story line, or concept
4. Body	The following paragraphs that explain the concept. Or build up the story
4a. TOPIC	The main idea of the story.
4b. Setting	Place, area , time period of the story
4c. PLOT	What happens in the story?
4d. Characters	The people, animals etc... that are involved in the story
5. CONCLUSION	This is just a small paragraph to sum up

Below is a web. Use it to write a story about aliens who come to conquer Earth. They need carrots which they use as fuel for their spaceship. The only place carrots can be grown is on Earth, they turn all of earth into carrot farms. All humans have to eat is carrots. We all turn orange...

CARROT DROPS

- I. I do not remember that night, it is still hazy in my memory all I see is various shades of orange.
- II. Aliens have landed on earth and they need fuel for their spaceship. The fuel they need is carrots and being technologically advanced compared to us they start taking over earth, Their space ship is shaped like a carrot and it is green in color. They have blinking lights around the top. The lights seem to have a hypnotizing effect, once you look at them you are compelled to plant carrots. There are window like openings all along the ‘carrot’, and fumes keep coming out of them. The fumes smell delicious; once you smell them you want to keep on smelling them.

CONVERSATION:

1. Fill in the table below

Word	Meaning
1. superstitions	false notion about a thing and its power to cause harm
2. omen	warning, prophecy
3. hexes	curse, enchantment
4. voodoo	religion based on practices in the power of charms, originated in Africa
5. bunkum	nonsense

2. Continue the conversation in pairs. Try and prove that Abid is being ridiculous.

Abid: where are we going?

Akbar: You’ll see, just hurry along and leave all your superstitious stuff behind.

They both get into their old Volkswagon, and Akbar eases it into the light morning traffic, headed towards the local *Masjid*.

Akbar: As-salam alaikum dear brother.

Mufti Adnan: Wa alaikum as salam, how are you two doing? It’s been a very long time since you both came here.

Abid: Dad has brought me here to prove a point.

Mufti: What is that?

Akbar: Well, I want you to explain to him how superstitions, astrology etc...are all a form of shirk.

Mufti: Abid, have you ever tried to do things without your lucky charms?

Abid: Yes, there was the time I forgotmy lucky pen and failed the exam, which I had to take over.

Mufti: Hmmm. DO you remember if you studied that night before the exam?

Abid: Well, I couldn’t study as I lost my rabbit’s foot which I had to put in my pocket so I would pass. I was searching all night for it.

Akbar: Ah Ha! You see, you didn’t pass because you didn’t study.

Abid: No, I didn’t pass because of the pen, if I had the pen it wouldn’t matter if I had studied or not.

Mufti: So, Allah has a system, if you help yourself He will help you, otherwise you will not succeed.

Abid: I see your point, but really my charms do help. You try them. Here is my lucky rabbit’s foot, with this nothing bad can happen to you.

Mufti: Okay, I will see.

He takes the foot and puts it in his pocket, just as he does so, his foot slips and he falls onto the street. He breaks his hip and has to be rushed to the ER. Abid is stunned. He begins to see the folly of his ways. Maybe, just maybe charms don’t have the power to do the things we attribute to them.

Akbar: Let’s go with the ambulance.

Abid: Coming Dad, I have to do something first.

Abid prays to Allah for guidance and then leaves his rabbit’s foot at the entrance to the Masjid. A first tiny step towards understanding?

3. Form two teams and conduct a debate, one team will be for the argument and the other against. Here is your topic: “If I think of bad things they will happen.”

Here are some points for and against just as a starting point to get the students thinking, they need to come up with their own arguments.

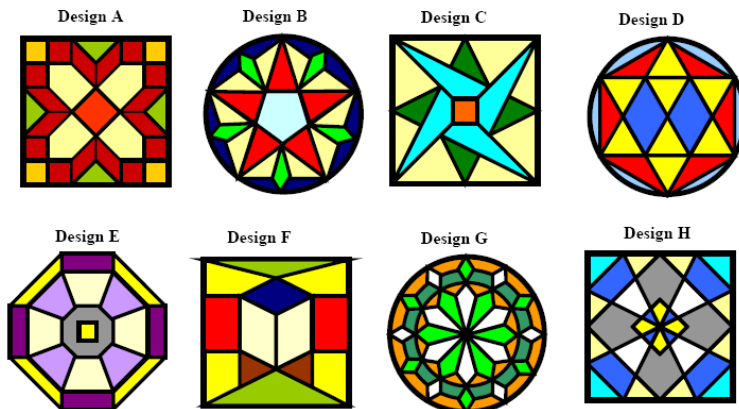
For	Against
When I think I will fail, I cannot study and actually I do fail.	Mind over matter, when you think you can succeed you will, so why think as a pessimist, think as an optimist.
I have noticed when I wish something bad to happen to someone it does the same if I wish something good for myself.	Allah says in the Quran that we do not have power over things only He is supreme, all powerful
My horoscope says I am very insightful and can make things, good or bad happen.	Horoscopes are nonsense, there is no valid science that it is accurate.

LISTENING:

4. ___ 5. City Park 6. 7.

READING FOR INFORMATION:

- Write down the names of all the geometric shapes you can see in the design.
Square, triangle, pentagon, circle, rectangle, parallelogram, star, diamond, semi circle, trapezium,
- Write down the number of lines of symmetry.
Use geometrical shapes to design a lamp shade, candle holder, pendant or sun catcher.



Lines of symmetry:

- Design A 4
Design B 5

- Design C 2
- Design D 6
- Design E 4
- Design F 2
- Design G 12
- Design H 4

1. Use the map below and your atlas. Mark all the places mentioned in the text above. Also insert dates where mentioned and what happened to glass in that place.



POETRY:

1. Fill in the table below in your notebooks; Pick at least 5 lines from the poem:

Line of the poem (Pity the nation...)	What does it mean?	Is your nation like this?
.... the nation that wears a cloth it does not weave,	That we should feel ashamed of a country that cannot provide the basic needs of its people.	I think Pakistan is 50% on the road to being self sufficient; we need to create more awareness in the rich to help the poor.
...the nation that is full of beliefs, and empty of religion.	That we should be appalled at a country that is founded on religion, but no one practices it.	Yes, Pakistan is one of the only two states founded on religious grounds. The other is Israel. We as Muslims don't practice the fundamentals of Islam. There is bribery, corruption and no sympathy for the poor left in our hearts.
....the nation that acclaims the bully as hero	Means we do not fight for the right side but the stronger side.	Being a developing country Pakistan is not always in a position to fight or

		stand up against superior aggression. We do fight in the Muslim Ummah’s interest, eg. Not recognizing Israel, but sometimes we don’t, like not standing up to defend Iraq.
...boasts not except among its ruins	Means a nation that only uses its past to glorify its status. It cannot or does not attempt to achieve anything in the present day.	No, I do not think Pakistan is like this, it is trying to move ahead and compete as an emerging Muslim force.
...whose statesman is a fox	Means a nation whose leader is cunning	I think all nations are like this. These days it is hard to find an honest politician.

2. Think of 3 other things your nation should be ‘pitied’ for; now use these to write another verse in the poem.

- 1. Literacy rate
- 2. Astray young minds
- 3. Cream (the most talented) immigrate to other lands

Pity the nation, whose young are filled with song and dance,
 whose intellectual seeks in a foreign nation freedom to advance,
 and whose reading and writing is of no consequence.

3. Allah SWT tells us there is always hope. Write the last verse of this poem full of hope for the nation. How can they improve?

After all this I pity the nation most that has lost all hope,
 Islam brings us renewed vigor to help us cope,
 To make our future, full of optimism and hope.

Unit 2: Calendars

MOTIVATION:

1. Hang a wall calendar and make them observe it. Ask questions:

a. What do you see in the calendar?

Ans: An advertisement. Now I will be looking at this advertisement the whole year.

It has the month of August in it. It has seven columns and begins from Sunday and ends

with Saturday. The dates of Sunday are written in red while the rest of them are black.

b. Why do you think the dates of Sunday are in red?

Ans: It is a holiday.

It also has the *Hijri* dates on it. The sighting of the moon is shown in

c. How many forms of calendars are there?

Ans: Table, card, diary calendar.

d. Open a diary and see the number of calendars in it.

Ans: It has the current year, the previous year that is last year as well as the next year's calendar in it.

e. What would happen if you did not have a calendar?

Ans: We would not know

i. when we were born. ii. our age

iii. history iv. no planning

v. when will there be Ramadan and Eid

vi. when will school start, how long will we be in one class

v. when will the exams be, when will we go to the next class

2. The teacher may ask the following questions before starting the chapter:

1. Why do we use calendars?

2. What would be the different ways of keeping records?

3. How would plan things in the future?

4. How would plan a business transaction with someone in Dubai?

Important points of Discussion:

People used tally marks to record the number of days.

Events were remembered with reference to important events that took place, e.g.

Rasullullah was born in the year of the elephant (A'mul Feel). The year in which Abraha tried to attack Makkah with his army of elephants and for which he was punished by Allah SWT (Reference: Surah – e – Feel).

It would be extremely difficult to plan future events if every country or societies used different systems of keeping time. It was important to have a common system for ease of communication.

Loud reading of pages 28, 29.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 'A' questions 1-4 and 11 can easily be given to the children as the answers are quite clear.

READING COMPREHENSION:

2. Below are some important dates of the year, add 1 more to the table:

Date (day, month)	Event	Description
21 st June	Summer Solstice	Midsummer, the day of the year having the longest period of sunlight.
21 st December	Winter Solstice	The day of the year having the shortest period of sunlight.
21 st March	Vernal Equinox	The day of the year when night and day are of equal length.
22 nd September	Autumn Equinox	The day of the year when night and day are of equal length.

READING COMPREHENSION:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a calendar?

Ans: A calendar is a system of dividing time into a useful periodic system that is used to establish dates and to measure time intervals. They are designed to count the days and organize them into units of weeks, months and years.

2. List the purposes of developing a calendar?

Ans: Seasons can be anticipated.

Farmers know the time to seed, plant and harvest their crops.

Fishermen know the time to catch fish.

Important occasions can be noted and remembered.

Festivals can be anticipated.

Planning can be done of various activities.

Age can be determined.

3. What is a solar year based on?

Ans: The solar year is based on the tilted earth's rotation around the sun.

3. How do seasons play a part in the economy of a country? Explain with examples from the book.

Ans: Seasons play a crucial role in the economy of the country. Various crops are planted in spring and harvested in the fall. Fishermen know where to fish and in what season to get the maximum catch. Industry depends on the seasonal movements of goods and the provision of services. Selling and providing clothes, air conditioners and tax consulting are some examples of enterprise that all depend to some extent on seasonal trends.

5. In the Gregorian calendar why do you think the names of the months and days are kept after gods?

Ans: This calendar was created at a time when people worshipped their self-created gods and thus named the days and months after these false deities, considering it a religious and noble act. They wrongly assumed their gods would bless them for such an honour.

What does this indicate?

Ans: This indicates that they associated powers to their false gods and thought that by doing this they would inculcate their pleasure and be blessed with material rewards.

6. Do you think that most of the important things of a society are connected to religion? Explain your view point with examples.

Ans: Through times history we see that festivals and ceremonies are associated with religion.

7. Why did the Sumerians need specialists to keep records?

Ans: Specialists were required to keep records because it entails knowing how to make observation, which observations to make and how to keep records over a long period of time. The types of observations required detailed notes on the movements, locations and appearances of the objects in the moon. If the key observation was not recorded developing a calendar was a long procedure and it has been developed through centuries.

8. What effect do seasons have on animals? Find information to make a four page booklet.

List any four products that are specifically available in a particular season. E.g. sweaters in winter.

Ans: Mangoes, ice-cream in summer. Hot drinks, dry fruits in winter,

Imagine what would have happened if there were no calendars? Make a web and write a paragraph.

9. What does A.H., C.E., A.D. and B.C. stand for, also mention what calendar they are used in.

Ans: A.H. – After Hijra C.E. – Christian Era A.D. – anno domini (The year of the Lord Essa AS)

B.C. – Before the birth of Christ (Essa AS)

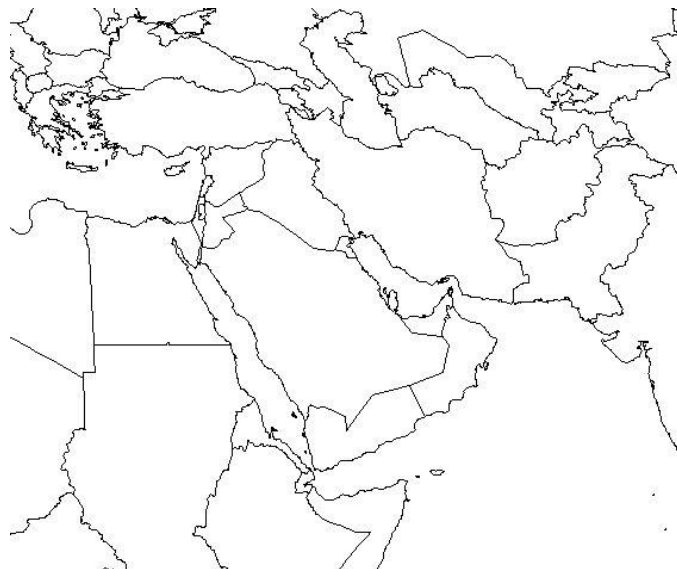
10. Find and write down the translations of the following verses from the Quran, Surah Baqarah: 196, *Surah Tauba*: 36-36, *Surah Yunus*: 5. What do they tell you about calendars?

C. Write a comparative paragraph comparing the English and Arabic names of the days. Use comparative words from the box:

but, while, on the other hand, although, yet
--

Although names have been given to the days of the month in both English and Arabic languages **but** they are very different. In Arabic it has given all of them numbers except *Jumma* which means to ‘gather together’. **On the other hand** the days of the month are kept on the names of the deities they worshipped. Eg. Monday is moon day. **While** the Muslims believe that all days are equal except *Jumma* which is the day all Muslims congregate for their *Salat-ul-Jumma* the others give importance to the days assigning it to their deities so that they may be pleased with them and bless them which is all *shirk*.

D. .Mark River Tigris and Euphrates on the given map with a blue colour.



WORD STUDY:

A. Replace the underlined words with suitable Synonyms and rewrite them.

1. The months in the calendar are determined by the sighting of the new crescent, this makes each month last 29 or 30 days. One major outcome of this fact is that there is no fixed relationship between the months of this calendar and the seasons of the year.

The months in the calendar are decided by the sighting of the new moon, this makes every month last 29 or 30 days. One chief result of this reality is that there is no rigid liaison amid the months of this calendar and the seasons of the year.

2. His purpose was to standardize the various methods of dating used in his time. After consulting with and discussing the issue with his advisors on the starting date of the new Muslim chronology, it was finally agreed that the most fitting reference point for this new calendar was the migration of the Holy Prophet SAW from Makkah to Madina.

His aim was to regulate the different techniques of dating used in his time. After conferring with and debating the problem with his consultants (experts) on the starting date of the new Muslim chronology, it was at last decided that the most suitable relating point for this novel calendar was the resettlement of the Holy Prophet SAW from Makkah to Madina

B. Match the Phrases with their meanings:

Phrases	Meanings
a. not familiar with	1. to open with
b. at the commencement of	2. think about
c. at the start of	3. have the same opinion in the end
d. amidst a grid of	4. thorough comprehension
e. ponder over	5. continue watching
f. finally agreed	6. does not know, not aware of
g. keep track	7. between the table
h. sustain the observation	8. beginning of
i. solid understanding	9. keep a record of

a. 6 b. 1 c. 8 d. 7 e. 2 f. 3 g. 9 h. 5 i. 4

C. Cloze Passage

at the start of pondered over finally agreed

1. Grandfather had missed his flight. He **pondered over** the problem of how to reach Lahore by the next flight. The flight in charge told him **at the start of** the discussion that that he would have to buy another ticket. He **finally agreed** to pay a small fine instead.

keep track of not familiar with solid understanding

exc 1 add the words 'the'

2. Bilal being born outside Pakistan was **not familiar with** the Urdu language. His mother decided to **keep track of** his Urdu language studies by buying a reading series so he could gain **solid understanding** of his mother tongue.

D. Find the metaphor from the 1st paragraph of the lesson.

discover a fresh page gazing down at us:

1. Make two more metaphors giving the same message.

Discover a new page staring down at us

Discover a different page glaring down at u

2. Rewrite any five sentences from the text using metaphors or similes.
 - a. keep track of the passage of time (Pg. 28, para 2, line 3)
 - b. Ramadan falls in every season (Pg. 30, para 10, 3th last line)
 - c. the most fitting reference point for this new calendar (Pg. 30, para 11, 4th last line)
 - d.

E. Find the root word of the following words, use your dictionary.

WORD	ROOT	MEANING	3 other words from the same root
1. commencement	commence	Start	commencing, commerce,
2. passage	pass	Course	passenger, passport, passive
3. record	cord	evidence	
4. location	local	Site	locomotive, localize,
5. introduce	intro	Launch	Introspect,

F. Complete the given table by writing the correct form of the word.

Adjective	Noun	Verb	Adverb
1. discoverable	discovery	discover	
2. established	establishment	establish	
3. anticipatory	anticipation	anticipate	
4. extensive	extension	extend	Extensively
5. probable	probability	---	Probably
6. necessary	necessity	---	Necessarily
7. reversionary	revision	revise	
8. occurable	occurrence	occur	
10. accurate	accuracy	accurate	Accurately
11. relative	relationship	relate	
12. circulatory	circulation	circulate	
13. determined	determination, determiner	determine	Determinedly
14. cooperative cooperate	corporation	incorporate	

G. Match the adjectives with the suitable nouns they have been used for. Write two more nouns for them:

Adjectives	Nouns	Nouns	Nouns
1. fitting	Reference	position	Title
2. crucial	Role	situation	Point
3. maximum	Catch	benefit	Marks
4. seasonal	movements/trends	change	Clothes
5. unique	System	habit	Book
6. common	Feature	mistake	Job
7. trivial	Matter	problem	Remark
8. remarkable	Process	invention	Speech
9. critical	Links	situation	Remarks
10. diligent	individual/ specialist	student	Guard

1. Make as many suitable pairs as possible. Make three sentences using at least two pairs in each sentence. (10 to 15 words) An example has been given below.

Digestive system is a unique system that plays a crucial role in our body.

1. The common mistake made in the selection of seasonal clothes is that the colours are not suitable for the person who is wearing them.

2. Some diligent students get maximum marks because they have developed the unique habit of completing their assignments on time.
3. A trivial remark can sometimes create a critical situation which may become difficult to handle.

H. Metaphors and similes are given in the box. Rewrite the sentences by inserting suitable metaphors or similes in the given spaces or replacing the underlined words to complete the sentences.

like computers, like tiles on the floor, like a turtle, are calculators, pushed by an internal clock

1. Sumerians had specialists like computers who kept records.
2. Days and months fit like tiles on the floor neatly into a year.
3. Industry relies on seasonal movement of goods.
4. Pushed by an internal clock salmon migrate to the place they were born every spring.
5. The earth circulates round the sun[^].
6. Calendars are calculators designed to count the days.

Rewrite any one of the above sentence inserting your own simile or metaphor.

I. One word has several meanings. Notice the meanings of “catch” in the following cloze passage. Complete the blanks with suitable words from the box.

fish. breath. dropped. phrase. flight. gaze. words.

1. The children were playing cricket. The catch was dropped by the wicket keeper because a truck on the road carrying a big catch of fish disturbed him.
2. I will catch the first flight which leaves for Lahore in the morning. I can't catch the words of my mother on the telephone because there is a disturbance in the line.
3. I ran home. On my way a catchy phrase on the billboard caught my gaze. When I reached home I had to sit for five minutes to catch my breath.

Make a small passage using any three meanings of catch.

- a. The early bird catches the worm is a common saying. Such persons catch the tasks and complete them on time, so they have plenty of time to catch their breath before beginning a new assignment.
- b. The doctor will catch the train early in the morning. This is important if he wants to be in time to catch the words of the guest speaker in the conference. He still will not be able to catch the front seat.

J. Write two synonyms and one antonym of the following sentences. Make two sentences using at least four words.

Words	Synonyms		Antonyms
1. accurate	precise	Exact	vague
2. familiar	well-known	recognizable	unfamiliar
3. organized	planned	prearranged	disorganized
4. dependent	charge	Ward	independent
5. definite	exact	Specific	vague

- K.** Definition of fact: A fact is a thing that has actually happened and is true.
 Definition of an opinion: Someone view of how, why and what happened.

Fill in the table below, the first one has been done for you:

Sentence	Fact / Opinion	Reason
1. A calendar is a system of dividing time into a useful periodic system.	Fact	because a calendar is used as a time telling device all over the world.

2. Seasons play a crucial role in a person's life.	opinion	In some places people change their clothes and activities according to season.
The most popular calendar in use today is the Gregorian calendar.	fact	It is universally being followed even if some countries are using the <i>Hijri</i> calendar
3. The months of an Islamic calendar are determined by the sighting of the moon.	fact	This is the <i>sunnah</i> of the Prophet SAW
4. Sumerians lived beside the river.	fact	Previously water played a crucial role in the development of communities
5. Trading of goods depends only on seasons.	opinion	There are other factors also such as demand and supply which effects trade.

L. Write any two facts and opinions from the newspaper.

Some scientific knowledge which people considered as facts for a long time, is science a fact?

Period	Statement
1. 13 th century	Earth is flat
2. 15 th century	Earth is the centre of the universe.
3.	Earth is round like a ball.
4. Early 19 th century	Human beings are the ancestors of monkeys.

What do you conclude about science?

Science is based on the observation and understanding of the observations. Sometimes the observations are wrong, sometimes the understanding can be wrong and sometimes both can be wrong. There are a lot of chances for human error.

M. Acronyms : Words that are formed from the first of first few letters of a series of words.

Eg. RADAR: *radio detecting and ranging*

Fill in the table below:

Acronym	Phrase	Meaning / Use
LASER	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emissions of Radiation	Used commonly in surgery specially eyes
SCAN	Switched Circuit Automatic Network	Used for taking images in the body as well as on that of a paper.
BASIC	Beginners' All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code	Computer Language

Can you find 3 acronyms? List them adding to the table above in your notebooks.

'e' sound as in 'pin'	'a' sound as in 'cat'	'o' sound as in 'born'	'u' sound as in 'cake'
amidst goodwill units ear relied economy festivals	Practice bank calendar accuracy matches humanity	score draw before crop hole promise	carbohydrate slay wave state hibernate

N. Limericks:

Definition: A 5 line poem of English origin. The 1st, 2nd and 5th lines rhyme and the 3rd and 4th lines rhyme.

Example:

There was an old man of Lahore	8	a
Who was washed many times ashore?	9	a
He screamed for his pen	6	b
Which was in the den (which made no sense)	5	b
It made him tear his hair more.	9	a

Write a limerick of your own. You can use one of the templates given below:

Template - A:

There once was a boy from Rome.
All the while he hoped to be at home.
So he called for his stick.
And on it he sit.
Then he hopped from .

Template - B:

I once met a man from Sailkot.
Every day he crossed the river in a boat.
But whenever he dropped the oar.
he gave a strange roar..
That strange roar grew louder more and more.

Template C

There was a student at the back
Who like to take a map.
And when the teacher called.
He shrugged himself tall,
So that it became difficult to take the role call.

O. Anagrams: An anagram is a word, name or phrase where the letters are rearranged to make a new word, name or phrase.

Anagram	New Word
1. peaks	speak
2. pedal	plead
3. cheater	teacher
4. baker	break
5. earth	heart
6. elbow	below

Make 5 anagrams of your own, now form teams and play a game of the anagrams with your class.

Live- evil serve- verse pier- ripe eat- tea save vase

P. Give excuses for the following:

Giving excuses some of them can be silly too. Example:

Why are you late to school?
Because the bell rang early.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Why is your homework not done? | Ans: Because it was too much. |
| 2. | Why is there a grease stain on your dress? | Ans: Because the food spilled from the spoon. |
| 3. | Why is there ink all over the wall? | Ans: Because I shook the pen. |
| 4. | Why is your writing untidy? | Ans: Because I want to finish my work soon. |
| 5. | Why did you yell? | Ans: Because a mosquito stung my hand. |
| 6. | Why don't you have your journal / copy today? | Ans: Because I got up very late. |

GRAMMAR:

A. Preposition:

1. Underline the Preposition in the following paragraph. Circle the words or phrases the Preposition has been used with.

People have used coal for cooking and heating for thousands of years. In the nineteenth century coal was the world's most important source of fuel. Coal is still used for heating and cooking in the villages. Today the main use of coal is in the production of electricity. For centuries miners had to cut coal by hand. Now there are electric cutting machines to help them.

2. Make sentences using the Preposition and the circled words or phrases.

Example:

Oil is used for cooking most food.

Heating for thousands of years

Thousands of years

Source of fuel

B. Subject/Verb agreement

Look at the picture and write three sentences using Singular Nouns and Verbs and three sentences using Plural Nouns and Verbs:

Singular Noun and Plural Verb	Plural Noun and Singular Verb
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maryiam sits next to Saad. Huma eats with a spoon. Adil folds one leg to sit. Sadia smiles at Huma and Adil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The girls wear scarves. The children go on a picnic. Two children sit on the floor. The umbrellas give shade.

C. Punctuation: Insert commas where necessary.

- We eat cereal grains in the form of bread, biscuits and cakes.
- Wheat and barley were two of the first plants, grown by humans about 10,000 years ago.

3. Today wheat, rice and corn are among the world's most important food crops.
4. Maize is used to make cooking oil, breakfast cereal popcorn and flour.
5. Durum is used to make spaghetti, macaroni and other pastas.
6. Many years ago, gold, silver and copper were used as money.
7. Nowadays, countries print paper money and keep their gold in the bank vaults.
8. Earrings, necklaces, bangles, bracelets, buttons, pins and brooches are made of gold.
9. Junaid Ansari, my friend is here.
10. Yes, it is hot today.

D. Tenses:

Read the situation and write Present Perfect Tense using the words in the box.

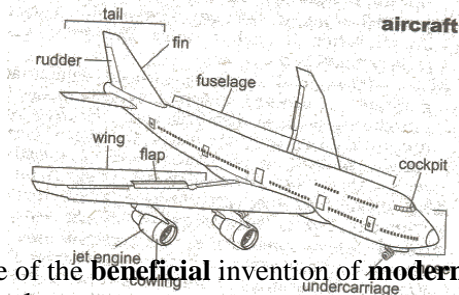
borrow lose stitch migrate learn plant mend pass dig pass

1. The teacher is looking for a pen. She can't find it. She has lost her pen.
2. Tahir is in class two. Now he is in class three. He has passed class two.
3. There was no passage between the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. Now there is. The people have dug the Suez Canal.
4. The tailor did not complete the dress on time. Now it is finished. He has stitched the dress.
5. The road was smooth. KESC laid the electric cables. The labourers have mended the road.
6. Many Muslims lived in the India. Now they don't. They have migrated to Pakistan.
7. There were no trees on either sides of the main road before. The City Government has planted many trees.
8. Jamil lost his pen. He has borrowed one from his friend Ali.
9. The kitchen pipe was leaking. The plumber has mended the leak.
10. I can answer all the questions. I have learnt my lessons.

E. Description:

Objects should be described systematically in a clear spatial order. The spatial order can be from front to back, right to left, or top to bottom.

1. Read the following description and note the spatial order.



One of the **beneficial** inventions of **modern** age which has immensely reduced the time of travel is the aeroplane.

Once an invention is made a name is assigned to it. So also are its **specific** parts and areas. This helps differentiate one from the other. **Different** parts of the aeroplane are elaborately named.

The **front pointed** part of the aeroplane is called the nose while the rear end is the tail. **Above** the nose is the **flight deck** with **glass** panes used by the pilot. An aeroplane is a **systematic** structure having **similar** features on **both** sides. The wings are placed on either sides of the plane. **Under** the wings is a pair of **conical** structures. The **broad** ends of the cones are cowling where as the **rear** part contains the **jet** engines.

Each wing has **three flat** structures called the aileron, flap and the spoiler. The **tail** end has a **vertical** structure having a **small** rudder at the back and a **big** fin in **front**. The **horizontal** structures on **both** sides have a **tail** plane and an elevator. These are **much smaller** than the wings. This only **briefly** explains the exterior of the **gigantic mechanical** bird while the interior holds a myriad of objects.

1. What spatial order has the writer used to describe the following in the table.

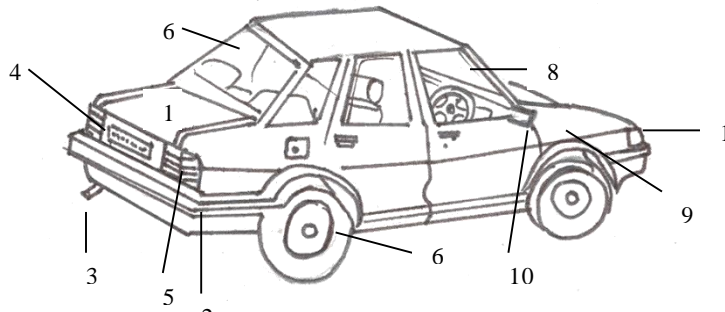
Item	Spatial order	Phrase indicating the order
1. The whole plane	front to back	The front pointed part of the aeroplane is called the nose while the rear end is the tail
2. the wings	both sides	Each wing has three flat structures called the aileron, flap and the spoiler.
3. tail	front and back both sides	The tail end has a vertical structure having a small rudder at the back and a big fin in front. The horizontal structures on both sides have a tail plane and an elevator.

2. Circle the Adjectives and underline the Verbs.

Notice that the last sentence of the introductory paragraph introduces the topic of the description.

3. Label the picture of the car. Write the description of the car using spatial order.

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. trunk 2. bumper 3. exhaust- pipe 4. number plate 5. tail light 6. rear window 7. tyre 8. windscreen 9. fender 10. side mirror 11. indicator light |
|--|



A car is a fast moving vehicle. It has a trunk at the back which is used for keeping luggage. The number plate is above the bumper, below the hood of the trunk. The exhaust pipe is fitted under the bumper next to the rear left wheel. The tail lights at the back are for the people to see the car in front of them. The windscreen is in front and the rear window is at the back to assist the driver to observe the vehicles around him. He is also aided by the side mirrors on either side of the car. The indicator lights tell the other drivers, the direction the car will be turning to.

F. Past Tense Negative with a Helping Verb.

When the sentence has a Helping Verb the words *no* or *not* is added after the Helping Verb.

Example:

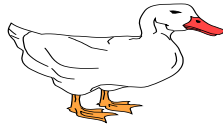
It is hot. It is not hot.

It isn't hot.

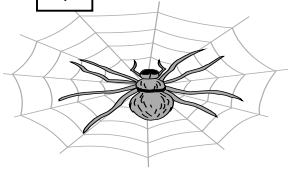
	Full form	Short form
is	is not	isn't
are	are not	aren't
was	was not	wasn't
were	were not	weren't
has	has not	hasn't
have	have not	haven't
will	will not	won't
do	do not	don't
does	does not	doesn't
did	did not	didn't

1. Look at the pictures and make three Positive Sentences and three Negative Sentences. One has been done for you.

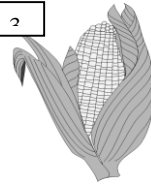
1



2



2



4



Positive sentences	Negative sentences
The duck has a flat beak . It has webbed feet. The duck is fat. The duck is standing.	The duck doesn't have a tail. It doesn't have sharp claws. The duck isn't fat. The duck isn't swimming.

The spider is an insect. It has eight legs. The crawls easily on walls and roof. The spider spins a home for itself called the web.	The spider isn't a bird. It hasn't any wings. It can't fly. The web is used for hunting insects but the spider doesn't get caught in it.
--	---

The corn grows in clusters around a hard centre called the cob. It is surrounded by layers of green leaves. The corn can be boiled, fried and baked. The duck is standing.	Ripe corn isn't green but yellow in colour. The cob isn't soft but very hard. The cob isn't used as food.
---	---

The turtle lives on land as well as water. It has a hard shell on it's body. It lays its egg on land.	The turtle doen't have fins. It's body under the shell isn't hard. It doesn't lay its eggs on the surface of the land but digs a hole to lay them.
---	--

G. Write the -ing form of the following words:

Add ing	Double the last letter and add -ing	Take off the e to add -ing
asking	beginning	arriving
being	running	biting
doing	hopping	hiding
seeing	swimming	hiring
visiting	sitting	giving
eating	sipping	living
finishing	topping	using
going	fitting	making
hearing	winning	liking
jumping	hitting	writing
kicking		losing
reading		wiring
munching		whipping
praying thinking		ripening

H. Begin the following sentence by using –ing form. Do not change the meaning of the sentences:

Example: It is wise to prepare much before the test.

Preparing much before the test is wise.

- It is pleasant to swim. Ans: Swimming is pleasant.
- It was intelligent to call for the doctor. Ans: Calling the doctor was intelligent.
- It is wise to talk softly. Ans: Talking softly is wise.
- It is not good to cry if you make a mistake. Ans: Crying is not good if you make a mistake
- It is indeed wise to mend the mistake. Ans: Mending the mistake is indeed wise.
- It is a pleasant surprise you came to my house on Friday.
Ans: Coming to my house on Friday is a pleasant surprise.
- It is good to keep silent rather than say something unpleasant.
Ans: Keeping silent is good rather than say something unpleasant.

I. Voice:

Following are the names of some places. Write what is done in these places and by whom.

Place	What is done?	By whom?
1. School	Students are taught	by the teacher.
classroom	Lessons are done	by the students.
playground	Games are played	by the children.
corridor	Bell is rung	by the office boy.
class	Attendance is taken	by the teacher.
assembly	Nails are checked	by the prefects.
ground	Assembly is held	by the head girl.
classroom	Chalk is brought	by the monitor.

2. Hospital OPD clinic x-ray room operation theatre kitchen	Patients are checked Prescription is written Injections are given X-ray is taken Operations are done Food is cooked	by the doctor. by the doctor. by the nurse. by the technician. by the surgeon. by the chef.
3. Railway station tracks platform carriage ticket counter ticket counter	The train in driven The carriages are pulled Whistle is blown Passengers are checked Tickets are purchased Money for the tickets are taken	by the driver. by the engine. by the guard. by the ticket checker. by the passengers. by the cashier.

J. Narration:

To convert Direct speech to Indirect speech notes that:

Present Indefinite becomes Past Indefinite.

Present Continuous becomes Past Continuous.

Past Indefinite becomes Past Perfect

Universal facts and habitual actions remain in the Present Tense.

E.g.: Urwa said, “I have milk and toast for breakfast everyday.”

Urwa said that she has milk and bread for breakfast everyday.

1. Make two columns and clarify the following statements under the headings ‘Universal Truths’ and ‘Habitual Actions’:

1. “Pencils are made of wood,” said the manager.
2. Khalid said, “I sell flowers near the bus stop everyday.”
3. The player said, “I practice hockey everyday.”
4. Nimra said, “Honesty is the best policy.”
5. The teacher said, “Desert winds are hot.”
6. He said, “Most of the people of Pakistan are hard Muslims.”
7. The General said, “Two and two make four.”
8. Mother said, “I read many books and magazines.”
9. The brick layer said, “I work very hard for my living.”

Universal Truths	Habitual Actions
* Pencils are made of wood,” said the manager. * Nimra said, “Honesty is the best policy.” * The teacher said, “Desert winds are hot.” * The General said, “Two and two make four.”	* Khalid said, “I sell flowers near the bus stop everyday.” * The player said, “I practice hockey everyday.” * Mother said, “I read many books and magazines.” * The brick layer said, “I work very hard for my living.”

2. Change the sentences into Indirect Speech:

K. Idioms:

Match the following Idioms with their meanings.

Idioms	Meanings
1. above one’s head 2. a feather in the cap 3. a snake in the grass 4. as the crow flies 5. to be all ears	a. in a straight line b. an honour or distinction c. eager to listen. d. an enemy who strikes under cover e. too difficult to understand

1. e 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c

L. Signal Words:

Use the Signal Words “in other words.”

Red, blue and yellow are primary colours. We make secondary colours by mixing the primary colours. These colours can also be mixed in different proportions to form the colours in the spectrum. In other words the primary colours form the base of other colours.

1. Use the Signal Word “In other words” to write a short paragraph on any of the following topics.

1. Light travels in a straight line. This is the reason shadows are formed. When an opaque object comes in the path of the light, light is obstructed. This phenomenon can easily be observed from a key hole
2. When water boils it forms into steam. This steam can be converted into water again by condensation. Water from the oceans, rivers and lakes. This water turns into clouds and then comes back to the earth as rain. In other words steam is a form of water.

M. Adverbs:

Types of adverbs:

- Adverb of Time: annually, before, now, often, everyday, soon
 Adverb of Manner: quietly, slowly, fluently, thoroughly, happily
 Adverb of Number: once, a lot, many, a few

1. Underline the Adverb and write its type:

- i. I waited patiently for one hour. (Adverb of Manner)
- ii. The soldiers fought bravely in the dry mountains of Tora Bora. (Adverb of Manner)
- iii. Labib fell many times off his bicycle because he was careless. (Adverb of Time)
- iv. The officers meet regularly₁, once every₂ month to discuss the problems of their department. (Adverb of Manner₁) (Adverb of Manner₂)
- v. The waiter said that he would return soon with a hot dish of soup. (Adverb of Time)

2. Make sentences of your own with these Adverbs.

The passengers waited patiently for the train at the station.

My father will come home soon and then we can go to the market.

Those students who do their homework regularly do well in the examinations too.

If cars and other vehicles are serviced once every month their engine's life is increased.

N. Do as directed:

1. Talha repeated the instructions on how to use a screw driver. (change to Past Continuous Tense)

Ans: Talha was repeating the instructions on how to use a screw driver.

2. Labib has a severe _____ (infection) disease. (insert the correct noun.) ~~Adjective~~

Ans: Labib has a severe infectious disease.

3. The old man _____ (misguided) the tourist when he asked for directions. (insert the opposite)

Ans: The old man guided the tourist when he asked for directions.

4. The people of Ethiopia are suffering from _____ (starve) due to famine. (insert the correct noun.)

Ans: The people of Ethiopia are suffering from starvation.

5. I went for a walk in the morning. (change to Future Indefinite)

Ans: I will go for a walk in the morning.

6. My van comes to pick me up at 7 a.m. (change to Past Perfect)

Ans: My van had come to pick me up at 7 a.m.

7. The old woman went to a shoe store to buy a pair of shoes. (insert article)

8. I am eating the rest of the chocolate cake. (change to Future Continuous Tense)

Ans: I will be eating the rest of the chocolate cake.

9. They slept soundly through the raging storm. (change to Present Indefinite)

Ex. No correct
 correction
 Adjective

Ans: They sleep soundly through the raging storm.

10. To get to the library you have to go over the bridge and through the tunnel. (insert Prepositions)



Sequence Markers are words used to indicate the sequence or the chronology of how things occur. The most commonly used to indicate a process, e.g. a recipe for making something or installing software on your computer:

List all the vocabulary words used to describe a process:

Transition	
<i>After a few hours,</i>	<i>Immediately following,</i>
<i>Afterwards,</i>	<i>Initially,</i>
<i>At last</i>	<i>In the end,</i>
<i>At the same time,</i>	<i>In the future,</i>
<i>Before</i>	<i>In the meantime,</i>
<i>Before this,</i>	<i>In the meanwhile,</i>
<i>Currently,</i>	<i>Last, Last but not least, Lastly,</i>
<i>During</i>	<i>Later,</i>
<i>Eventually,</i>	<i>Meanwhile,</i>
<i>Finally,</i>	<i>Next, Soon after,</i>
<i>First, Second, Third, etc.</i>	<i>Previously,</i>
<i>First of all,</i>	<i>Simultaneously,</i>
<i>Formerly</i>	<i>Subsequently,</i>
<i>Immediately before,</i>	<i>Then,</i>

1. Now rewrite the paragraph below adding sequence markers where required:

1. Handprinted T-Shirt

Get a bunch of fabric paint and however many new white t-shirts you need to have one for each child. Let them dip their hands into the fabric paint and use their hands to make butterflies and birds on their t-shirts. Dip fingertips to make dots all around the shirt.

2. Placemats

Get at least 4 or 5 different colors of construction paper. Use one color for the mat itself. Make cutout forks, knives, spoons and a plate. Dot each cutout with glue so it will stay on the place mat for the following step. Cover front and back with clear adhesive vinyl and trim edges for a finished placemat.

2. Finally, write about your experience of making the most delicious banana milkshake. You have to include the steps below:

1. Have to buy all the ingredients
2. Need to go to the grocery shop, milk shop, fruit shop
3. Find the blender
4. Serve the whole family

I make the best, most delicious banana milkshake that anyone has ever tasted. It all started one rainy afternoon, when I was bored and decided to invent my own recipe for the snack. Of course, I am always right so I did not think of asking my mother or my brother for help; after all I was the best chef in the house.

Initially, I peeked into our fridge to assess what ingredients I had to work with. I had ½ a cup of milk and two rotting bananas with flies hovering over them. Disgusting!

Immediately I decided I would shop for the ingredients and they must be fresh to make the ultimate shake. Firstly I went to the closet and took out my purse, I had only Rs 5 and it was paper money that no one would take. Eventually I decide to borrow money from my grandmother. I went to the fruit shop and in the meanwhile I sent Abid my younger brother to the milk shop and to get cream from the grocers.

At last, with all the ingredients ready to go I went on a massive hunt for our only blender. During this hunt my dad returned from the office, my aunt and her 5 kids showed up so the milkshake count was rising by the second. In the meantime mom located the blender and I started off on my wondrous creation.

All done! At last, I asked my grandmother to taste the first glass as she had contributed generously to the milkshake fund. During my taste test, Abid ran to get a camera from his room. Just as *Dadijaan* was taking a sip he shot. SPAT! “Are you trying to kill me with this, I have high blood pressure you know!” I couldn’t understand. I tasted the next glass and it dawned on me. I had put salt instead of sugar!

After a few hours, with new ingredients we were all enjoying the most delicious milkshake, the one my mom made. Last but not least the lesson I learnt was – I will survive this humiliation and become a good chef someday, till then get out the Imodium.

I. Above is a formal letter to the Alim Foundation. Note the format. Now write a reply to Mr. Cheema, accepting or rejecting his donation, thanking him for his inquiry and answering all his questions. Give reasons for your answers. Eg. only new toys can be accepted as used toys could have broken parts and may hurt the children.

I. Above is a formal letter to the Alim Foundation. Note the format. Now write a reply to Mr. Cheema, accepting or rejecting his donation, thanking him for his inquiry and answering all his questions. Give reasons for your answers. E.g. only new toys can be accepted as used toys could have broken parts and may hurt the children.

Alim Foundation
SB – 14, Block – 9
Gulshan-e-Iqbal
Karachi.

14th June, 2004

C-17, Block – 15
Gulistan -e- Jauhar
Karachi.

RE: Donation of toys

Dear Mr. Cheema,

We are honoured to receive your generous gift of Rs. 500,000 worth of toys as stated in your letter to us dated 11th June. I am delighted to be given the opportunity to help you in your noble task.

As to your questions in the letter, firstly, I would like to advise you that we accept only new toys that are still in the original packaging. The reason for not accepting used toys is the liability posed by broken, non functioning parts. And if the toy is not in the original packaging there is fear of tampering. Unfortunately in this day and age, where bombings are a common tool of destruction we have to be extra cautious. I do hope you understand.

Secondly, we would prefer a cash donation as our staff is specially trained to work with the special needs children and so they have a better handle on the type of toys required.

Lastly, we also prefer our donors and helpers remain anonymous and *inshallah* will facilitate that your donation and help remains out of the media.

I will call you on Monday *inshallah*, to finalize the specifics of the gift and to arrange a visit to the foundation if you would like. In the meantime my phone number is 4916539. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any further questions. I would like to thank you for your generosity and assure you that your gift will be used entirely for the children's benefit.

Yours Sincerely,

Tasneem Vali
Managing Director

II. Now write an informal letter (no need for addresses, only the salutation) to your friend asking them to contribute money or toys for the donation.

Dear Adnan,

As-salamo-alaikum, how are you doing? *Alhamdulillah* we are all fine here and enjoying the unusually cool weather. So, are your results in yet, what have you decided to do? Is architecture still an option?

Actually the reason I am writing is to ask you and maybe your friends to contribute to a worthwhile charity. The Alim Foundation is holding their annual drive to raise funds for the special needs kids they cater to. I have researched the organization well, and 80% of the funds they collect go directly to the kids' needs, equipment and materials. Only 20% is used for administrative purposes. I am attaching their prospectus so you can look it over. At the bottom is the form you fill to make your donation.

I urge you to consider, we waste so much money on junk food, clothes and games. We should look within ourselves and find the generosity to give to the more unfortunate among us. Allah SWT says that if we give a loan to Him we will get ten fold in return. Do send whatever you can and get as many people to contribute as well.

I will call you later to talk about my college; I have applied in Lahore and want you to take a look at the campus before I send in the form. Take care, my love to mamu and mumani.

Abid

III. You have decided to continue Prophet Muhammad (SAW's) tradition of Iteka'af, your school has asked you to submit an application requesting leave from studies. Write to the principal asking for 10 days leave. Give reasons why you must have the days off. Use the letter format, but your application should include some of the following vocabulary.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Request | 2. Honour | 3. Appreciate | 4. Due to |
| 5. Reason for | 6. In conclusion | 7. As you know | 8. Require |
| 9. Look forward | | | |

Irfan Inam
C-83, Block 15
Gulistan-e-Jauhar
Karachi.

9th August, 2004

The Principal
Model Public School
P.E.C.H.S Block 2, SB/14
Campus 4
Karachi.

RE: Leave for Iteka'af

Dear Sir,

Assalamu Alaikum,

I would like to **request** leave for 10 days starting from 15th August till 25th August 2004.

Inshallah this Ramadan I plan to continue Prophet Muhammad's tradition of iteka'af and **due to this reason** I **require** the days off from school. **As you know** our monthly test will be held during this time. I would **appreciate** if I could take them earlier or later than scheduled.

I **look forward** to your reply concerning this matter and will be greatly **honoured** if my request is accepted.

JazakAllah

Bilal Cheema

Class VIII

CONVERSATION:

1. What are your strengths?
2. What are your weaknesses?
3. Could you give an example of both your strengths and weaknesses?
4. What steps have you taken to address those weaknesses?
5. Do you see yourself at a computer or at a desk? How do you feel about being out on the street meeting people?
6. How does your education help you into the position you are currently applying for?

The questions above are typical questions asked during a job interview. In pairs, read the questions above carefully, add three more of your own. Now write them in the form of a conversation with answers.

LISTENING: (adapted from – ESL tutorial – internet)

The teacher will read out each statement twice:

1. "Are you ready to order, Madam?"
2. "Hold the line, please."
3. "How would you like it?" "Four twenties, one ten and two fives, please."
4. "Could you put the parcel on the scales, please?"
5. "Hello! How are things?"
6. "I feel terrible!"

7. "I'm afraid I've forgotten to do my homework."
8. "What have you been up to?"
9. "Could you spare a minute?"
10. "I'm not going back." (Circle which is the important word)

Students will choose the correct answer:

1. A) In a church B) In a supermarket
C) In a restaurant D) In the market
2. A) On the phone B) On a bus
C) In a queue D) At a theatre
3. A) In a snack bar B) At a ticket office
C) At a hairdresser's D) In a bank
4. A) In a bookshop B) At a fishmonger's
C) In a chemist's D) In a post office
5. A) "I haven't got any."
B) "Not too bad, thanks."
C) "There's nothing."
D) "How do you do!"
6. A) "Oh, what's the matter?"
B) "It's lovely weather we're having!"
C) "Doesn't time fly?"
D) "Yes, I feel awful."
7. A) "Certainly not!"
B) "Well, never mind!"
C) "Have another one!"
D) "So do I!"
8. A) "Very well, thank you."
B) "Nothing special, I'm afraid."
C) "I'm going up to London."
D) "I was up until after midnight."
9. A) "I'm sorry, I'm in a bit of a hurry."
B) "I'm afraid I haven't got a watch."
C) "Certainly, it's six minutes to ten."
D) "No, I couldn't. I don't know the time."
10. A) back B) going
C) not D) I'm

READING FOR INFORMATION: from the National Maritime Museum website

ACTIVITIES:

1. Candle Clock Experiment:

You will need:

- a. 2 tall candles that are the same length
- b. Ruler
- c. Permanent marker



To make a candle clock, burn one candle for 15 minutes. Measure the difference in length between the 2 candles. This length now represents a quarter-hour. With the permanent marker, make half-hour marks on both candles. Burn one of the candles for several hours. Now can you tell how much time has passed by counting the number of marks down the candle has burned?

2. Fill in the table below, use as many rows as required: (Read the *extra information on clocks attached*)

Type of Time	How is it measured	Who uses it?
--------------	--------------------	--------------

1. Water clock	There was a small hole to let water drip out and graduated lines on the inside of the boat to show the passing of time..	Ancient Egyptains and Romans
2. Candle clock	was a candle divided into 12 equal parts. The candle was then burnt and as each part burned off a certain amount of time had passed by.	Ancient Egyptians at sea
3. Weights & Escapement Devices	These mechanical timepieces had a verge and foliot which were used for the mechanism that sounded a bell.	
4. Pendulum Clock	The pendulum was used rather than the foliot verge escapement .	
5. Electrical Clocks	Battery clock used an electrical impulse to operate the dials of a centrally located master clock. The electric current replaced the weight and spring as a source of power.	

3. Divide yourselves into 4 groups. Use the internet to find out about the sun-dial, candle clock, sand clock and water clock. How does it work and, who made them and are they accurate today. Make a chart with all the information and be sure to include a picture. Give the class a 10 minute presentation.

4. In pairs write a conversation about the importance of accurate time measurement. You must use the following words in your conversation:

time piece	grandfather clock	space	solar
measure	orbit	inspiration	invention
Allah	set course	<i>Surah Rahman</i>	

Bilal: What time is it I am running late for karate class?

Labib: I do not have a **time piece** on me, how can I tell you anything?

Bilal: Well do you not know how to **measure** the time using **Allah** SWT’s creations? It is an old art that was used by the Bedouins, my father taught me.

Labib: What is that? Teach me as well, I would love to **inspire** my class to relate science and Islam.

Bilal: Have you read **Surah Rahman** (55:5)? It says that *the sun and the moon follow courses (exactly) computed*. This means that by watching **solar** activity and the effect of earth’s **orbit** we can determine what time it is.

Labib: What do you mean? Are you talking about some ancient **invention** like the **grandfather clock**?

Bilal: No silly, I mean just observe the position of the sun in **space** and you can tell whether it is morning, afternoon or evening and by the length of your shadow you can determine the time.

Labib: Wow! That is amazing, I will come later after your class and you can teach me.
Fi iman Allah.

POEM:

LEISURE by William Henry Davies (changed from the original)

QUESTIONS:

1. List all the things we have no time to do?
 - a. to observe nature
 - b. to see the animals and how Allah SWT has given them all the talents to look after themselves
 - c. the numerous stars and their movements
 - d. the children, flowers and all young ones
 - e. to see, marvel and accept the might of Allah SWT which is so visible in every thing around us.
2. Pick 3 of the most important and give reasons why you think they are important? Observation of Allah SWT's bounties and creations, gives us insight into our own weakness and helplessness and creates a sense of thankfulness.
3. This poem is in the form of a couplet (2 line poem where both the lines rhyme), write a couplet of your own about how you waste time.

No time to see the fluttering of the bees
Their flight from tree to tree.

No time to see the flowers, oh how they bloom
And smell the whiffs of perfume.

*Correction Pg 57
First view is of (I think oil...
double hull)
Shagufta Ansari, a school teacher.
Below it (I think every problem...
shook the world)
Irfan Khan, 16 years old*

OIL SPILLS

word	meaning	word	meaning
accounted	explained	department	subdivision, sector
adversely	unfavourably	despite	in spite of
affected	impacted	destruction	demolition
agency	organization	detected	noticed
agent	representative	deteriorating	weakening
aggravated	provoked	devastation	destruction
aground	ashore	dilemmas	problems, quandaries
aroused	stimulate, provoked	directives	orders
assigned	allocated	disaster	catastrophe, calamity
authorities	establishment	dumped	discarded
blowouts	burst	elements	rudiments, essentials
booms	retractable metal tube for transferring fuel	emergency	urgent situation
breed	reproduce	enormous	huge
calm	peaceful	ensuring	making sure
cargo	load	entrance	entry
catastrophe	disaster, calamity	environment	surroundings
charter	contract	eradicated	removed
citizens	general public	established	set up
claiming	demanding	experts	specialists
coastal	coastal	exploded	blew up
colossal	huge, massive	expressed	spoken
combat	battle	extend advice	offer counsel
committee	working group	extremely	very
complex	multipart	facing	undergoing
concentrate	think	federation	partnership
concerned	related	finally	at last
conditions	circumstances	gathering	meeting
consequences	penalty, cost	harbour	port
consequently	as a result	harmful	damaging
conservation	preservation	hazardous	dangerous
constantly	continually	hazards	danger, perils
constituted	comprised of	hull	body of a ship
contaminating	polluting	illegal	against the law
coordination	bringing together	immediately	right away
corporate	company	immense	huge
crude	unfinished	impossible	impractical
damage	injury	inclement	stormy
deadly	lethal, fatal	indicated	point out, specified
declaring	saying publicly	ingest	swallow
initiated	started	inhalation	mouthful of air
involved	drawn in	resist	oppose
irreversible	irreparable	resources	possessions
lighter age	the loading or unloading of a ship	revolution	conversion
localities	areas	roughly	approximately
marine	oceanic	salvaged	saved
		sealed	preserved
		secretariat	administrative staff

massive	gigantic	settlement	neighbourhood
measures	steps, method	shook	disturbed
migrating	travelling	shoreline	beach
minimize	reduce	siphoned	drained off
misery	unhappiness	spillage	the act/amount of spilling
mobilize	gather together	spilled	leaked
monitoring	supervising	split	ripped
nausea	sickness, vomiting	stake-holders	people involved in an organization (b/c they have invested money)
nutrition	nourishment		hunger
odourless	unscented		direction-finding
official	officer	starvation	gluey
oil-slick	layer of oil floating on water	steering	put forward, propose
	procedures	sticky	enough
operations	played a part	submit	took a legal action
participated	die, expire	sufficient	analysis
perish	impurities	sued	poisonous
pollutants	well-liked	surveys	trapped
popular	took the chair	toxic	precious
presided over	not permitted	trapped	insisted on
prevented	major	treasured	ships
prime	safety, defence	urged	queasiness, nausea
protection	made public	vessels	cautioned
publicised	considered	vomiting	region
regarded	description	warned	
report	inhabitants	zone	
residents	remains		
residue			

Preparation:

1. What are the different types of pollutions?

How do they impact our lives?

Can we see pollution?

Which types can we see?

Can we see water pollution?

An incident happened in Karachi when everyone saw it, let's read about it.

spelling of salvaged on page 62

The impact of the oil spill should be discussed.

After that the teacher may divide students into groups and assign them roles:

1. government officials
2. officials of National Shipping Corporation
3. officials from Environmental Protection Agency
4. affected citizens
5. Interviewer

The students may be asked to read the text keeping in mind their role and prepare their notes. The interviewers would prepare questions that they will ask the different people. A whole period may be given for preparation. In the next period an interview may be conducted.

Later the teacher may ask several short questions about problem areas. Later s/he may summarize the text.

2. The teacher should point out the structure of a news.

A news report includes:

- a. When
- b. Where

- c. Why
- d. Who
- e. What

Who did what, when, where and why.

Students should keep track of at least one news report when they are studying this chapter and in the end may be asked to write a summary of the whole event.

The comprehension exercises should be done after thorough oral discussion.

The teacher may assign different comprehension exercises to different groups. After the assigned time each group writes their answers on the writing board. The whole class discussion should be held. The answers may be improved if needed and then all students may copy them in their note books.

READING COMPREHENSION:

A. Look at the dates of the news and fill in the given table:

News No.	Heading	Date	Page	Reporter
1	Crude oil continuing to pollute air, warns SEPA	August 22 nd 2003	1	
2	None	September 1 st 2003	2	
3	Tasman Spirit: PNSC seeks \$ 1 bn in damages	September 2 nd 2003	3	PPI/AFP

1. Why do you think the news appeared on different pages of the newspaper?

Latest news appears on the front page and when the news becomes old then it is printed on inner pages. People are not aware of the new news therefore it is printed on the first page. When the news is old then readers who are interested in reading about the latest development look for it and find it inside.

2. Justify the headings of the news.

News Number 1: Crude oil continuing to pollute air, warns SEPA

Although the heading seems appropriate for the news as summarizes the main theme. But in my opinion the heading should have indicated the danger in a more cautionary manner so that all readers would have read it and would have stayed away from the beach.

News Number 3: Tasman Spirit: PNSC seeks \$ 1 bn in damages

The heading is suitable as it catches attention and the news satisfies the reader.

The students may come up with different justifications. All will be accepted as long as the justification is reasonable.

3. Give a suitable heading to the news item that doesn't have one.

Possible headings:

- a. Tasman Spirit: Spillage Finally Stopped
- b. Oil Spillage Stops; Hazards remain
- c. A Meeting held at Sindh Secretariat to plan the cleaning of the beach

4. How much oil did the tanker, Tasman Spirit Contain?

It contained 67,500 tonnes of crude oil.

5. List the damages caused by an oil spill.

An oil spill causes several damages like:

- a. Health hazards,
- b. destruction of marine and wildlife
- c. threat of starvation to the fishermen
- d. problems for the people living close to the beach

6. Write two characteristics of crude oil.

Crude oil is a complex mixture of more than a 1000 different hydrocarbons.

7. Write the differences between oil spill in the Arabian Sea and Arctic Ocean.

The water of the Arabian Sea is warm where as the water of the Arctic is freezing cold therefore the oil spill affects both differently.

In the warm waters the highly toxic compounds present in the oil evaporate quickly due to this the risk to some marine life is reduced. But in the Arctic the process of evaporation is slow. The oil forms a thick layer on the water's surface and can only be removed by burning.

8. Why are chemicals sprayed on the oil?

Chemicals are sprayed on the oil to break it down into tiny particles. These tiny particles are then digested by bacteria which use some of the hydrocarbons in the oil as a source of nutrition.

9. Is the water completely cleaned after an oil spill? Give reasons for your answer.

The water after the oil spill is never completely clean because after all the treatment the residues remain in it and are left on the beaches as well.

10. Name some of the birds endangered by the oil pollution.

Some birds that are endangered by oil pollution are guillemots, puffins, bald-eagles and razorbills.

11. Why do the birds get into the oily water?

The migrating birds look for calm water where they can rest and fish. Oil covered seas look calm to birds and so they land on the water by thousands.

12. Write three ways in which these birds die?

These birds die in three different ways. They are trapped in the oil and die of starvation. If they escape they perish from trying to remove the oil from their feathers. Other birds die when they ingest the oil.

B. Fill in the table below:

Statement	Reason
1. A meeting was held at the Sindh Secretariat.	To review the position aroused due to oil spillage from the vessel and measures being initiated to combat the situation.
2. The different agencies had to submit a report on the disaster.	So that the extent of the disaster may be analysed and arrangements may be made to reduce the medical and marine hazards.
3. A case will be filed against the owner of the vessel.	Because the carelessness of the owner caused the immense scale oil spill so close to human settlement.
4. The tanker was bringing a cargo of oil to Pakistan.	The owner had a contract with Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC)
5. The government cannot handle this disaster alone.	Because the government was not well prepared for such a big disaster. Moreover the cost of the clean up was extremely high.
6. It is not easy to detect the pollution in the atmosphere.	Because the harmful substances from the crude oil were constantly getting evaporated and mixed up into the air. Moreover the equipments required to measure were not available locally.
7. Oil slick is dangerous.	Because toxic chemicals evaporate in the air causing health hazards for those who breathe such air. Moreover the oil in the water kills marine life and sea birds.

C. Facts and Opinions:

There is a difference between fact and opinion. Fill in the tables below:

Word	Meaning	Example
Fact	1. a situation that exists 2. a thing that is known to be true, especially when it can be proved	Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan.
Opinion	1. feelings or thoughts about somebody/something 2. the beliefs or views	Ice-cream is better than ice-cake.

Statement	Fact/Opinion	Reason why?
1. There is no need for alarm because the oil spill has been stopped.	opinion	Another person might say that the main cause of alarm is the pollution caused by the oil spill and that problem still exists and therefore the cause of being alarmed is still there.
2. The experts can solve the problem.	opinion	We can never be sure about such things. Experts know what to do but still may not be able to practically do it due to several physical or other limitations.
3. Karachi beach is black with oil.	fact	Everybody can actually see it.
4. This is the worst disaster in the history of Pakistan.	opinion	Others might say that the worst disaster was the war, or the earthquake in Balochistan or the flood etc.
5. Evaporation of oil is polluting the air.	fact	The World Health Organisation (WHO) has verified that.
6. The beach is not safe for people.	opinion	The sentence in isolation is an opinion. If the cause is clearly stated then this might become a fact.
7. Damage to the hull of the ship is dangerous.	fact	This is true in all situations.

D. Change the above statements from fact into opinion and vice versa.

Eg. Oil spills are the cause of reduced tourism at Karachi's seaside. (Opinion)

Oil spills are the cause of reduced tourism at Karachi's seaside per the Environmental Bureau report and the Tourism Department census of Tourists. (Fact)

1. There is no cause of alarm because the experts have cleaned the beach and the WHO has tested the water and announced that it is now clean for the visitors and residents.
2. The experts are using the latest equipment to clean the beach.
3. The Karachi beach looks dirty.
4. The survey reports that the death toll in this situation is the highest as compared to any of the previous disasters. This proves that this is the worst disaster in the history of Pakistan.
5. Evaporation of oil is not as bad as the fumes from the cars.
6. As long as the oil is not cleaned, the beach is not safe for the people.
7. This crack in the hull is not that big that the ship would split due to it.

E. Read the text and fill in the given table:

Owner of the ship: <u>Greek</u>
Contents: <u>Iranian crude oil</u>
Ran aground on: <u>July 27th 2003</u> Reason: <u>Due to increment weather conditions it developed a crack in its hull which widened and finally the ship split on August 17th.</u>
Where? <u>Near the Clifton beach (off Karachi port entrance)</u>
Where was the crack? <u>In the hull</u>
Split on: <u>August 17th 2003</u> Quantity of oil spill: <u>28,000 tonnes</u>
Result:
1. 14 km long Karachi Beach sealed for the public
2. The sea water got contaminated and the surrounding air got polluted due to the evaporation of toxic compounds from the oil.
3. People feel nausea and headache if they breathe in the polluted air only for a few minutes.

- F. Rewrite the information in the form of a passage. Write the effects of oil spills in the cold Arctic**
G. and warm seas.

Oil Spills		
	Cold Arctic	Warm Seas
Effect	Due to the cold water the evaporation process is slowed	Hot water causes the toxic compounds to evaporate quickly
Differentiate	Cold water Slow evaporation Hazard for marine life is more A thick layer on the water surface is formed Solution: burning the oil	How water Fast evaporation hazard for marine life reduced oil floats on the surface of water Solution: floating booms pump a major portion of the oil off the surface of the into the holding tanks. The remainder is sprayed with chemicals which break down the oil into tiny particles. These are eaten by bacteria which use hydrocarbons for nutrition.
Give suggestions to minimize the damage	Make stronger ships, check the hull constantly. There should be no delay on the shore.	Oil tanks should not be washed in the sea. Oil-wells should be carefully dug and monitored so that blowouts can be prevented in the sea. The oil tankers should be extra strong so that no leaking is possible.

The word 'arctic' means extremely cold.

G. Read the statement and tick (✓) the correct column:

no tick in the bracket

Statement	News			
	1	2	3	None
1. Everyone should join hands to save the fish and surroundings from disaster.		✓		
2. Twenty doctors set up a camp to treat the workers along Clifton Beach.				✓
3. Officials of the different departments sat down to discuss what each department could do.		✓		
4. The beach would be cleaned on a vast scale.		✓		
5. Hundreds of local drivers ran to the oil spill to fill their cans with crude oil.				✓
6. The oil remaining in the tanker would be removed so that more damage is not done.			✓	
7. The people responsible for this damage will have to pay for it.			✓	
8. A ship carrying large quantities of oil aground.	✓	✓	✓	
9. The ship was sailing along Clifton beach when it ran aground.				✓
10. The beach and air is being polluted and is unsafe for people.	✓			
11. People should not visit the beach.	✓			
12. Inhabitants of a village of fishermen died after eating contaminated fish.				✓
13. Turtles were taken out and washed and rehabilitated in the government hatchery.				✓
14. Many schools planned field trips to the disaster site.				✓
15. A long queue of cars was seen leaving the area.				✓

WORD STUDY**A. Following are synonyms/ meanings of some words:**

Words	Synonyms	Meanings	Meanings	Meanings
spill	drip	fall	empty from the belly	to run out of a vessel
residue	remains	deposits	legacy left after all dues are paid	scum
crude	raw	vulgar	unfinished	immature
claim	asset	declare	argue	demand
change	alter	different	modify	coins

No two words are exactly synonymous. Fill in the blanks and see for yourself:

- The apple is going to fall from the tree.
- The tap is not closed tightly. The water is dripping.
- Eat less or you will spill out.

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the above table:**For crude:**

- I am eating a raw apple.
- The artist has still to work on the painting. It is unfinished.
- The boy was punished because he was using vulgar language.
- He is immature. He does not have table manners.

For change:

- Before he got in the train he purchased a ticket. The officer gave him the coins which he put in his pocket carefully. Accidentally he climbed on to a different train.
- “What a mess”, thought Abid. The tailor had again made the shirt too long. He will have to modify it now, he said to himself as he changed his shirt.

For spill:

- The captain decided to _____ ship as it seemed to be sinking due to the water filling into the hull.
- During the summer blood constantly drips from my nose. At times I feel that all the fluid is being drained from my body.

For residue:

- Archaeologists look for remains of pre-historic animals buried in the rocks to discover their habits; these deposits are called fossils.
- When soap is made from raw materials, the waste product or scum is thrown away.
- Mr. Ahmed received only Rs.1000 after his father’s death as that was all the legacy.

For claim:

- Judge Cheema declared that all the assets would go to Marjan as she was the legal heir of the estate.
- During the Battle of Jamal, Hazrat Ayesha (RA) demanded that Hazrat Ali (RA) find the killers, however Hazrat Ali (RA) argued his point of view.

B. Make sentences using any one set of words to show the difference in the meaning and usage.

C. Thermometer Words: There is intensity in the order of the words starting from a very high order to a lower order. Find the intensity of the words given in the box and arrange them in a hierarchy.

1	2	3	4	5
			sprint	
aggravate	vomiting		dart	lethal
Heighten	nausea	peril	run	fatal
Magnify	queasiness	hazard	jog	deadly
Alleviate	headache	danger	walk	dangerous
Worsen	sickness	risk	stroll	harmful

D. Cloze Passage:

Fill in the blanks with the words in the box:

alleviated aggravated magnified heightened

1. The judge had to decide the case. The clever prosecutor magnified the crime. The feelings of the jury were heightened and this had aggravated the situation. Due to this the media alleviated the victim's cause from obscurity and tried to sway public opinion.

vomiting sick queasiness nausea

2. Last night I had dinner very late and went to bed immediately. I did feel some queasiness but did not bother. But suddenly I woke up in the night. I had a severe attack of nausea and felt like vomiting. By morning I was terribly sick.

E. Un-jumble the words in the sentences:

- When Osman was brought to the hospital the doctors took a number of measure (ressumea) to minimize his deteriorating (ritoeatdeingr) condition.
- Enormous (ousenmor) amounts of water evapourates (seeraovopt) from the oceans all the time and forms into clouds. The water in these clouds is released (leedreas) in the form of rain. The weather becomes inclement (ntinmecele), the threat (rethat) of drought is reduced (ducedre) and so is the misery (ermiys) of the people.
- The soldiers were in their fighting gear. They were ready for combat (cbaomt).The commander expressed (sseeprxd) his confidence (deonficnce) in them and said that they were a treasured (redasutre) part of the army.
- We will sue (esu) the company for damages because of their carelessness. They left the chemicals of their factory floating (oaflltinin) in drums in the open tank of water. One of the drums exploded (pleedxod) although it was sealed (aeedls) tightly.

F. Fill in the correct word:

vessel marine sealed colossalcargo extinct

- If something is very big, it is colossal.
- If an area is closed, it is sealed.
- If a species is no longer alive it is extinct.
- Life in the sea is called marine life.
- Baggage which is transported is called cargo.
- A sailing ship is called a vessel.

G. Match the words which go together from the following box:

coordination	Floating	committee	advisor
expert	Health	booms	tanker
oil	Inclement	chemicals	weather
toxic	Deteriorating	conditions	hazards

Eg: coordination committee

expert adviser, oil tanker, toxic chemicals, floating booms, health hazards, inclement weather, deteriorating conditions

Make three sentences using at least two word pairs in each sentence. The pairs should not be repeated. The sentences should not be less than seventeen words.

Eg: Sometimes the coordination committee sits in the principal’s office after school to give expert advice on the deteriorating conditions of the education standards of the country.

1. Many oil tankers give service even in inclement weather.
2. Expert advisers say that toxic chemicals are given out by the cement factory which are harazous to the health of the people.
3. The coordinating committee of the prime minister gave their views on the deteriorating conditions of the fishermen living in the villages.

H. Lexical Field

Related words are called lexical field.

When you think of the word ‘vessel’, list everything that comes into your mind:

Eg:

vessel	hull	cargo/ passenger
boat	stranded	merchant
ship	sailing	transport

ex. H is not collocation it is lexical field

Paragraph on ‘ships’
 Carrying a heavy cargo of wheat and fertilizers the vessel “Ghori” sailed from the Karachi Dockyard in the Indian Ocean. This merchant ship transports goods throughout the world. It has a strong hull but once it was stranded in the shallow waters of the Red Sea.

Now make a list of collocation for a. combat and b. weather, and write a paragraph about each using the related words in you list.

a. combat

soldier, war, gun, fire, dead, victory, injured, protect,
 Many soldiers had to fight to protect their countries in the world wars. It brought a boom to the factories producing war equipment. Young soldiers given training for a few days in gun firing and combat were sent to the front. Many were injured for life and many died. Even the countries which claimed victory were actually not victorious because of the huge loses they had incurred.

b. weather:

bright, clear, rainy, bad, wet, dry, warm, cold, heaters, report, forecast, woolen clothes, fans, cold drinks, hot drinks

When the weather is bright and sunny many people like to go on picnics. People like to take cold drinks and stay indoors with their fans on. If the weather forecast is a hot spell markets remain deserted until evening. Light clothing is worn and people pray for rain.

correction instead of collocation related words in your list.

I. Study the Phrases in the box and fill in the blanks below:

coat of paint	morsel of food	ray of hope
plan of action	taken up the challenge	suite of furniture

1. The new house is nearly complete. It only needs a coat of paint on its outer walls. We have a plan of action to bring in our family’s suite of furniture from Lahore. There is a ray of hope that the furniture will not be damaged.

2. The teacher instructed the children to put a small morsel of food in their mouth with their right hand; now the students have taken up the challenge to eat slowly, chewing every bite thirty-two times.

J. Match the columns:

Column A	Column B
1. crack in the	a. skin
2. tear in the	b. rope
3. cut in the	c. hull
4. hole in the	d. car
5. dent in the	e. clothes
6. knot in the	f. pocket

1. c	2. e
3. a	4. f
5. d	6. b

K. You have already learnt about parts of speech. Now you will learn about figures of speech. **Metaphors and similes** are two figures of speech. When used they do not convey the literal meaning but they associate figurative meanings to words and phrases. Some metaphors are given in the box. Go back to the text and write the sentences in which they have been used. Underline the metaphors in the sentences. Explain their literal meaning. Explain their figurative meaning.

a. combat the situation	c. mobilize their resources
b. join the team	d. extend advice

Sentences	Literal meaning	Figurative meanings
1. The meeting, presided over by Chief Secretary Dr Mutawakil Kazi at Sindh Secretariat, reviewed the present position aroused due to oil spillage from the vessel and measures being initiated to combat the situation .	The literal meaning of combat is to fight, war, and struggle.	Here it means that plans were made and every effort would be made to solve the problem.
2. The meeting was informed that the experts, Stephen Micallef of the United Nations Environment Programme, Comma Lecat of the International Tanker Owner Pollution Federation and Richard Stinea of the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) would join the teams , assigned with beach cleaning operation.	Join means to glue	Here it means that all agencies will collaborate and put their efforts together.
3. The chief secretary urged the participants of the meeting that all the stake-holders should mobilize their resources on emergency basis to meet this devastation in the best interest of citizens and marine life as well.	mobilize means to activate	Here it means bring forth all resources and use them for the emergency.
4. The experts would also extend advice on modern methods to the teams.	extend means expand	Here it means willingly give advice.

L. Below are some common collocations, study them carefully:

feel the need to (do something)

- *feel like*: When I came back to Karachi, I felt like a stranger.
- *feel as if/as though*: I felt as though someone had just punched me in the stomach.
- *feel sadness/happiness/anger/relief etc*: She felt some sadness when the time came to leave.
- *feel guilt/remorse*: Mustafa felt no guilt at all for what he had done.
- *feel the need to do something*: Tasneem felt the need to talk to someone.
- *feel (a) pain*: He felt a sudden pain in his chest.
- *feel the cold/heat*: Children don't seem to feel the cold as much as adults do

Use the words in bold above to fill in the blanks below:

1. I woke up this morning feeling really happy. I felt so relieved because the summer holidays have begun, it is warm and everyone is outside having fun.
2. I met my friend Farah on the street and she told me she felt like going to the park. I wanted to go too but I felt a little uneasy because I told my mum I'd help her with the shopping.
3. Farah is great, sometimes I feel like giving her a hug. She suggested we both help my mother and then go to the park. We did the shopping, and then my mother said she felt like going home

GRAMMAR:

A. Insert 'they', 'their' and 'there' in the blank spaces:

1. Mother has told me to put her books over there on the shelf.
2. Both the brothers go to school by van. They reach there on time.
3. Sometimes there are fishes in the pond of Safari Park.
4. We have just moved to a new house. There are few houses ill this locality.
5. Father and Aslam are going to the hair dresser. They will have their hair cut by Saleem.
6. They said that their dresses were clean so they could go the party.
7. The students gave their copies to the teacher. She has their books for correction.
8. The labourers are carpeting the road. They work so hard in the hot sun.

B. Subject Verb Agreement:

Each year, a few days before school opens after the holidays, father and I go to Zainab Market and shop for the school uniform and shoes. The salesman greets us with a smile as he knows us very well. He measures my waist and length. He then checks the stacks of pants. Then he takes out two or three pants of different fabrics. He places then against my side to again recheck the length. I head for the dressing room to try them out. One by one I put them on and look in the mirror. I show my father the one 'which fits well. We both again examine them from all sides. He tells the salesman to pack two pants. Then he heads for the cash counter. He pays the money at the counter and we leave for the shoe shop.

1. Read the passage and fill in the given table.

Actions done by the writer	Actions done by the salesman/ <i>father</i>	Actions done by two people
head for the dressing room - put them on and look in the mirror - show my father the one which fits well	The salesman greets us with a smile. -measures the waist and length. -checks the stacks of pants. -takes out two or three pants of different fabrics. -places then against my side to again recheck the length. - tells the salesman to pack two pants - heads for the cash counter -pays the money at the counter	Father and I go to the Zainab Market and shop. - We both again examine them from all sides. - We leave the shop for the shoe shop.

Notice that Singular Noun/ Pronoun has a Singular Verb and Plural Noun/Pronoun has a Plural Verb.

Look at the above paragraph and complete the shopping.

We then cross the road and enter the shoe shop near the zebra crossing. There is a lot of rush in it. Father looks at some of the shoes. He

C. Punctuation:**Insert commas where necessary.**

1. For three thousand years, before trains and automobiles were invented, horses were a fast efficient method of transportation.
2. Horses, asses and zebras belong to the equid family a group that includes mules and donkeys.
3. Equids are long-legged mammals with hooved feet, flowing tails and a mane on the upper part of the neck.
4. Horses, asses and zebras are grazing animals that feed entirely on grasses, which they chop with their sharp front teeth.
5. They have a keen sense of smell, good eyesight and sharp hearing, which means that they are alert and ready to flee from danger.

D. Tenses: Present Indefinite Tense**Defining Objects:****Fill in the table below. Then define the objects given in the column.**

Object	Class Name	Characteristic
1. Punch Hole	Stationary	Makes round even holes in paper
2. Forklift	Vehicle	Heavy four wheeler used to lift heavy cargo from the ground.
3. Tractor trailer	Vehicle	
4. Needle	Machine instrument	Pointed instrument for stitching
5. Mouse	External devise of the computer	Hand instrument used as pointer
6. Keyboard	External devise of the computer	Typing keys used in the computer

3. Read the following instructions and guess what each tells you to do.First of all put a flat pan on low heat.Then pour some oil in it.After that split open the shell with a spoon.Then pour the liquid into the pan.After that throw away the shell.Splash hot oil on it.Then cook till the liquid becomes solid.Afer that remove from the pan .In the end sprinkle salt and pepper and serve hot.**a. Underline all the Verbs in the above instructions.****b. Insert suitable sequence markers from the box in the above instructions.**

first of all, next, later, after that, in the end

c. Write instructions for the following :

1. Boiling rice
First wash rice.
Fill water in the pot and put the rice to boil.
When cooked pour out the excess water.
In the end put on flame to simmer.
2. Making tea
First put the water to boil.
When done add one tea soon of tea per cup in it.
Ater it boils pour rin cups and add milk.
Last add sugar as desred and serve.

E. Present Perfect Tense.**Write a letter to your uncle giving him information of what everyone is doing in the family. Use the following prompts to complete the letter.**

Dear Uncle, Assalamu Alikum.

I have received your letter and I am glad that you have regained your health.

Many things have happened since you left Karachi.

I / pass/ monthly test. **I have** passed my montly test.

Father / join Arabic Classes.

He / read / three Surahs with meaning.

He / started / conversation / also

Grandfather / fall/ sicl

He /stopp/ going / mosque

He / visit / doctor

Doctor / advise/ rest

Baji / leave / little Amna with us

She / go/ Islamabad / for a week

She / call / twice from there

She / send/ salaam / you

Dear Uncle, Assalamu Alikum.

I have received your letter and I am glad that you have regained your health.

Many things have happened since you left Karachi. I have passed my montly test.

Father has joined Arabic Classes. He has read three Surahs with meaning. He has started conversation in Arabic also. Grandfather has fallan sick. He has stopped going to the mosque. He has visited the doctor. The doctor has advise him rest. Baji has left little Amna with us. She has gone to Islamabad for a week. She has called twice from there. She has sent salaam to you. Rest is okay.

Your Niece

XYZ

F. Type of Sentences:

Affirmative/ Negative sentences using do and does:		Past Indefinite
do	does	did
I	He	
You	She	
We	It	
They	Singular Noun (the girl)	
Plural Nouns (the children)		

Fill in the blanks with 'do' and 'does'.

As Mrs. Tahira Aslam entered her house, her daughter Fozia called out, "Did you do my work, mother." Mrs. Tahir raised her eyes wide open and said, "I am sorry I forgot to do it. Uncle Haroon will be home soon. I will ask him to bring you a new register. "

"Uncle Haroon did many things for other people," replied her daughter hopefully.

"Mother the cat did not like the meat which I gave her today," informed Fozia.

"It is very hot today, if it did not like meat, give it some milk," said Tahira.

"Mother, Khalid is still playing. The teacher complained that he did not do his homework," informed Fozia.

"He did his math homework regularly but he did not do his other homework.

Underline five Affirmative sentences in the above paragraph and change them to Negative.

Example:

I forgot to do it.

I did not forget to do it.

1. Uncle Haroon did not do many things for other people

2. It is not very hot today.
3. Do not give it some milk.
4. Mother, Khalid is still not playing.
5. He did not do his math homework regularly.

G. Voice:

Read the following sentences and underline the Verbs. Now think who could be the doer of the action. Then change the sentence into Active Voice.

Example:

Raw material is converted into useful products.

Raw material is converted into useful products *by the factory*.

The factory converts raw materials into useful products.

1. In the past raw materials were used as they were found.
2. Ans: In the past raw materials were used as they were found by the settlers.
The settlers in the past used raw materials as they were found.
3. Carbon dioxide is used for fighting fire.
Ans: Carbon dioxide is used for fighting fire by the firefighters.
The firefighters use carbon dioxide for fighting fire.
4. Silver is plated onto glass to make mirrors.
Ans: Silver is plated onto glass to make mirrors by the workers.
The workers plate silver onto glass to make mirrors.
5. Ditches were dug to construct the foundation of the buildings.
Ans: Ditches were dug to construct the foundation of the buildings by the labourers.
The labourers dug ditches to construct the foundation of the buildings.
6. Building plans were drawn according to the owner's specification.
Ans: Building plans were drawn according to the owner's specification by the architect.
The architect drew plans of the building according to the owner's specification.
7. The picture is painted meticulously.
Ans: The picture is painted meticulously by the artist.
The artist painted the picture meticulously.
8. Medals were given at the function to the deserving athletes.
Ans: Medals were given at the function to the deserving athletes by the chief guest.
The chief guest gave medals at the function to the deserving athletes.
9. The dresses were hung in the closet.
Ans: The dresses were hung in the closet by mother.
Mother hung the dresses in the closet.
10. The floor was mopped thrice to make it shine.
Ans: The floor was mopped thrice to make it shine by the maid.
The maid mopped the floor thrice to make it shine.

G. Narration:

Read the dialogues . Write them in Direct Speech . Change them into Indirect Speech.

Example:

We have won the match.

It was a good throw

Both the teams played well.

Ali Sultan Referee

Ali said to Adil, " We have won the match."

Ali said to Adil that they had won the match.

Sultan said, "It was a good throw."

Sultan said that it was a good throw.

The referee said, "....."

a

c. I will hold the bamboo for you.

Go ahead, hit hard.

2. Hassan

Sohail

I am putting a fence b. that animals do not come into the field.

d. I must finish this work today.

Miss Tanveer gave an easy topic.

I wrote the essay last night.

Dawood

Uzma

Khalid

Dawood, help me do my homework.

3.

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
Uzma said, "Miss Tanveer gave an easy topic."	Uzma said that Miss Tanveer had given an easy topic.
Dawood said, "I wrote the essay last night."	Dawood said that he had written the essay that night.
Khalid said, "Dawood, help me do my homework."	Khalid told Dawood to help him do his homework.

4. b. It is polluted

a. The sea is not very deep here.

Umer

Tahir

Munir

c. I can smell the oil too.

The children cannot play here.

We will have to leave soon.

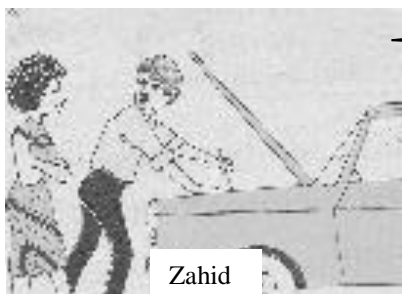
d.

a.

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
a. Tahir said, "The sea is not very deep here."	Tahir said that the sea was not very deep there.
b. Umar said, "It is polutted."	Umar said that it was polluted.
c. Muneer said, "I can smell the oil too."	Muneer said that he could also smell the oil too.(also)
d. Tahir said, "There is oil slick."	Tahir said that there was oil slick.

a.

The car is out of order again.



b

The mechanic fixed it today in the morning.

c.

We are getting late for the party.

Fatima

d

We will have to take a taxi then.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
a. Fatima said, "The car is out of order."	Fatima said that the car was out of order.
b. Zahid said, "The mechanic fixed it in the morning."	Zahid said that the mechanic had fixed it in the morning
c. Fatima said, "We are getting late for the party."	Fatima said that they were getting late for the party.
d. Zahid said, "We will have to take a taxi."	Zahid said that they would have to take a taxi.

H. Conjunctions:

Join the sentences using suitable Conjunctions from the box:

so while if when whether since

- Inam said he would pick the children up from school whether he had a car or not.
- Rahima slept early so that she would get up early in the morning.
- "How can I sew on this button if you keep on moving?"
- Tahir was eatling his dinner when the lights went out.
- Pakistan exports wheat , rice, barley while Iran imports many fruits.
- It has been many years _____ I moved to Canada. It has been many years since I moved to Canada.

I.Prepositions:

II. Insert Prepostions in the blank spaces. Change the words in the sentences to make one sentence of your own using the same Prepostion.

Example:

I am fond of reading books.

I am fond of playing cricket.

I am fond of talking to my grandmother.

of at in by after between

1. There was a fight between the two cricket teams over the match yesterday.
There was an argument between the two men over the cause of the accident.
2. This coat is made of wool, I cannot wear it. This book is made of poor quality paper, I cannot buy it.
3. She is in school today, even though it was a holiday.
She was at home today, even though the school was open.
4. “How much sugar will you put in your coffee?” “How much gas will you put in your car?”
5. Many years after I graduated, I met my English teacher at the store.
Many years after I left school, I met a class mate at the *afar* party.
6. Put the screw in the hole and tighten it. Put the money in the bag and deposit it.
7. Today, at 2 p.m. I will go to Dolman Mall. Today, at noon I will go to the post office.
8. Bilal is in his aunt’s house today. Bilal is in his grandmother’s house today.
9. The leader of the Mujahadeen participated in the Jihad himself.
The chief of the army participated in the battle himself.
10. I cannot choose between mangoes and bananas, they are both my favourite.
I cannot decide between the yellow and green dress, they are both smart.

Be A Writer



DAWN

September 10, 2005
How to be a good victim
 By M. Shahid Alam

*Captain Gordon Pim stated in his speech that it was a philanthropic principle to kill natives; there was, he said, “mercy in a massacre.—Sven Lindqvist, **Exterminate the Brutes** (1996)*

At last American columnist Mr Elie Wiesel, known for his pro-Zionist views, has spoken of the ‘dispossessed’ in Palestine. A holocaust survivor and Peace Laureate, Mr Wiesel has dedicated his life to preventing another holocaust, acting on the conviction that “...to remain silent and indifferent is the greatest sin of all...”

In a NYT column of August 21, 2005, he writes about the “heart-rending” images of dispossession. “Some of them are unbearable. Angry men, crying women. Children led away on foot” Sadly, there is no surprise in his column. The ‘dispossessed’ people in his column are not Palestinians: they are the illegal Jewish settlers in Gaza. Instead of commiserating with the Palestinians, he is engaging in a new game of blaming the victims - and calling attention to a new form of Jewish victimization.

Implicitly, this is his message: ‘There never was any ethnic cleansing of Palestinians — in 1948, 1967 or later. All this is a lie, an anti-Semitic slur. But look at what is real. It’s happening right before your eyes: the ethnic cleansing of Jews in Palestine. You can see it everywhere, on Fox, CNN, CBS, the Washington Post and the NYT.’

This is merely the latest, most ingenious move in the splendid Zionist strategy to paint Israel and Israelis as victims. Israelis never dispossessed anyone. But Israelis are being ‘dispossessed’ today in their promised land, in their own country. How tragic: they are the only Jews to be ever dispossessed by their own army. If there were ever any misgivings about Israeli intentions towards Palestinians: the expulsion of Jews from Gaza should dispel them. Look, the Israeli government will even dispossess Israeli Jews to accommodate Palestinians.

In this new role as the ‘dispossessed,’ the Israelis have new opportunities too for blaming the real victims — the Palestinians. What is the Palestinian crime now? Faced with “the tears and suffering of the [Israeli] evacuees,” the Palestinians have chosen not to “silence their joy and pride ...” Instead, they have organized “military parades with masked fighters, machine guns in hand, shooting in the air as though celebrating a great battlefield victory.” Mr. Wiesel is telling the Palestinians that they cannot enjoy even their hard-won little victories — for which they have paid over the last eighty years in blood and tears.

The logic by which the Zionists have blamed the Palestinians is quite extraordinary. They demand that the victim must empathize with his tormentor; he must understand his tormentor’s grief, the grief that drives him to torment his victims, and the terrible grief he feels even as he torments his victims. In other words, the victims of Israel must show saintliness that is even beyond saints. If the Palestinian hates his tormentors, he is anti-Semitic. If he resists his tormentor, he is a terrorist. If he celebrates his little victories, he is insensitive.

This is the language of racial superiority — the doctrine that believes in a hierarchy of races, where the higher races have rights and inferior races are destined for extinction or a marginal existence under the tutelage of higher races. Under the Zionist doctrine, the Jews are a higher race. According to some versions this superiority is divinely ordained: God made his covenant with Israelites not with the Ishmaelites. This superiority is also empirically established: the Zionists wanted to take Palestine from the Palestinians — and they made it a fact.

The Israelis are not only superior in their strength. They are superior in their magnanimity. The Palestinians still live: don’t they? Isn’t this proof of Israeli magnanimity. The Israelis merely pushed the Palestinians out of their lands; they did not incinerate them in ovens. They blow up their houses, but generally give them time to get out of the way. Aren’t the Israelis incomparably kinder than the Nazis?

Let the Palestinians celebrate their extraordinary luck: they were not expropriated by the Germans or Anglo-Saxons. The Herero in Southwest Africa, the natives in the United States, or the Tasmanians were not half as lucky. ‘Give up your futile terrorism,’ the Zionists tell the Palestinians. ‘Take the Bantustans we have created for you: and be grateful. We have both power and money: we can reward your gratitude. If you behave we might even give you passes for day jobs in Israel. You could make a good living scrubbing floors and washing toilets.’

The Zionists are incensed when the Palestinians reject this ‘generous offer.’ ‘This is not in our script,’ they scream. The outrage is understandable. They don’t expect such insolence from inferiors. The Zionists find it hard to understand how any people could reject their claim to Palestine. But that is what the Palestinians have chosen to do; any other people in their condition would have done the same. It is this humanity of the Palestinians, ordinary yet incontrovertible, that is so galling to those raised in the logic of Zionism.

As this project has unfolded through wars, through ethnic cleansings, through expropriations, through an occupation that has involved an entire society in the relentless destruction of another people, how many Zionists can assert in sincerity — despite the military successes of their project — that their humanity is still intact, that Israelis today are better exemplars of the highest values of Jewish traditions than the generations of Jews who preceded them?

Israel has fashioned itself into a society whose primary vocation is to invent new stratagems, new walls, and new traps for imprisoning another people who by their will to resist continue to challenge and frustrate their will to expropriate. The Palestinians have stretched thin the ability of Israelis to retain their humanity in their role as occupiers. Those who have made it their life-long vocation to defend Israeli atrocities suffer a similar loss in their humanity.

I. Directions: Find an article. Paste it in your journal. Be sure that the article is between 4 - 7 paragraphs long. Complete this worksheet; write your answers in your notebook.

Title of Article: How to be a good victim.

Source & Date: DAWN September 10, 2005

Writer/Columnist: M. Shahid Alam

Main Idea: How Israel is now portraying themselves as victims for giving back land that they illegally and forcefully took away from the Palestinians.

(2 sentences maximum)

II. Questions:**1. Concerning your topic, what are the two most important or interesting pieces of information you learned from this article?**

1. That propaganda against the Muslims is spread far and wide, even writers, intellectuals and philosophers now refer to Muslims as terrorists.
2. The concept of Racial Superiority.

2. What are two questions about this article/topic that you would like to ask the writer?

1. I have heard that the holocaust did not only include only Jews, but gypsies and other Europeans as well, then why are only Jews getting all the 'rewards' and sympathy, don't the Palestinians deserve the same and they have been thru the same situation as you mention – 'ethnic cleansing'?
2. What does Racial Superiority really mean for Muslims?

3. Is the article subjective or objective? As you explain your answer, use 2 or 3 specific sentences from the article to support your answer.

It is a subjective article, as the author is giving us his point of view about an article of the opposing point of view.

Instead of commiserating with the Palestinians, he is engaging in a new game of blaming the victims - and calling attention to a new form of Jewish victimization This is his personal point of view, according to the settlers they have been disposed not the Palestinians.

The Israelis are not only superior in their strength. They are superior in their magnanimity. The Palestinians still live: don't they?

Again his personal observation.

4. If you were asked to give the article a different title, what title would you give?

How to get your cake and eat it too.

III. Vocabulary Work:

Choose five vocabulary words that are new for you. Write the word down, and then try to guess its meaning as you read. After you have finished reading, check the dictionary for the meaning.

Word	My guess	Dictionary meaning
1.Magnamity	being very kind	Rising above pettiness
2.Racial Superiority	think your race is better	think your race is better
3.philanthropic	giving money	A desire to help mankind
4.Zionists	people living in Israel	People who support the formation of Israel
5.commiserating	accepting	To feel or show sorrow or pity

IV. Now exchange your article with your friend and analyse each other's article as well as analysis. Do you agree or disagree with their point of view?

I agree with the analysis of the article..why...

B. In a Hadith the Prophet Muhammad(SAW) said that *a lie weakens faith.***1. In your dictionary look up the word "lie" and write down the definition.**

To make a statement that one knows is false with an intent to deceive. (Webster's Dictionary)

2. Now write that definition in your OWN words.

To say something that is not true so as to mislead the other person.

3. Discuss in groups of two and write down a conclusion. What did the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) mean by this statement? How does telling a lie weaken ones faith?

Telling a lie weakens one's faith as it amounts to taking undue advantage of someone. Islam teaches us to be fair and just, when we lie we are breaking another person's trust in us and so we are not just. When we lie to protect someone we are being bias to that person and so are not fair.

4. Give an example of a lie.

Saying that I did my homework by myself when I actually copied it from someone in class.

C. Now use the information you have gathered above and write an article about “Lying – The Islamic point of view.” Be sure you follow the proper format:

DAWN September 22, 1962
 Lying – The Islamic point of view.
 by Abid Waheed
 Karachi – It has been said quite often that a white lie cannot hurt but....

Article must be at least 4-5 paragraphs with a introduction and conclusion.

Points the teacher can use to help students get started:

1. *Try and quote an ayat from the Quran (Surah 26:221-222)
 Shall I inform you (O people!) on whom it is that the evil ones descend?
 They descend on every lying wicked person*
2. *Islam teaches us to be truthful even against our own fleas and blood, eg. Prophet Ibrahim, rejected the teachings of his father and went in search of truth*
3. *Lying is like a door, once you open it and walk through then you get into bigger sins.*
4. *It is hard to lie the first time, but soon becomes a habit if not checked.*

LISTENING:

1. *Tough teachers thinking thoughts.*
2. *Carefree cooks cooking cakes.*
3. *Thirty thieves taking trains.*
4. *Ninety nine nurses napping.*
5. *Funny fellows finding farming festive.*
6. *Cheerful children chewing chocolate.*
7. *Busy bankers buying bread.*
8. *Glitzy girls giggling.*
9. *Wet waiters wearing wipers.*
10. *Dozens of dads doing dishes*
11. *Hungry hunters hogging happily.*

QUESTIONS:

1. Fill in the table below, brainstorm as a class:

Company / Idea	Originating from	Effects on the locals
1. McDonald's	United States	Smaller local businesses have shut down as their demand has decreased.
2. music channels on TV	Western countries	Local channels now also offer music 24 hours on TV, people are so mesmerized by these channels they forget to pray, they are not proud of their culture, they want to be American.
3. Levis, Hush Puppies etc...	West	They have made local dress obsolete, now the people want to look like 'Americans' and are not proud of heir dress and culture
4. Pepsi, coca cola, pizza hut etc...	US	Destroying local small companies that cannot compete

2. Divide the class into groups of 4 or 5. Each group will brainstorm and list down the pros and cons of globalization and who/which country each instance benefits of harms. Now write an essay titled “Globalization: the new Hitler – yes or no.” It must be of at least 500 words.

These are just guidelines that the teacher can use to get the discussion started.

Pros	Cons
Everything is standard and you know exactly what you are going to get when you buy it. Eg. If you buy Pepsi in Pakistan or China it tastes exactly the same	Kills the local culture, cuisine and mystery of traveling to a new place.
Quality control	Does not provide variety of things, like handmade bags, shoes etc...

POEM:

1. What do you think the poet is trying to say; write a short summary of the poem?
Ans: He is trying to say to be a good person; a man one must control his urges. One should not give in to hate, violence, lies etc... One should be fair and just and not be proud. You should treat other people, whether rich or poor, powerful or weak as equal.
2. List all the pieces of advice given by the poet to his son; now use them to write a letter to your younger sibling, advising him/her how to live life.
Ans: Trust yourself, do not lie, do not hate, be patient, be levelheaded, take criticism well, not be proud and be forgiving.

Letter will be written in informal letter format.

3. Can you find a *Surah* in the Quran that has the same format? (Advice from father to son). How is it similar/different?
Ans: Surah Luqman, advice is similar but more eloquent and better put. It covers all the situations. One advice not included in the poem is to enjoin good and forbid evil, which I think, is the most important. It is similar in the sense both places tell us to be modest and not lie.

TARIQ BIN ZIYAD

PREPARATION:

The teacher may read two historical texts about the same event and ask students to identify the differences.

Text I:

The Crusades were expeditions undertaken, in fulfilment of a solemn vow, to deliver the Holy Places from Mohammedan tyranny.

The origin of the word may be traced to the cross made of cloth and worn as a badge on the outer garment of those who took part in these enterprises.

The Massacre

The crusaders rampaged through the streets of Jerusalem, killing everyone they came upon. Some of the locals took shelter in the Dome of the Rock where Tancred, with an eye towards the ransom money, promised them his protection. Even this was to no avail, as men not under his command tore through the al-Aksa Mosque and slaughtered its occupants.

Likewise, many of the city's Jews took refuge in the main synagogue. It was burned to the ground, killing all inside. Not everyone was killed – some were made captive and used as labourers to cart the bodies out of the city.

Text II:

Fall of Jerusalem

There now began an orgy of killing. The Crusaders went on a rampage (go wild), killing everyone they met. They went into houses and dragged out the inhabitants to kill them. They stole everything they found. The princes lost all control. Muslim refugees had taken refuge in the Dome of the Rock, the mosque of al-Aqsa. Despite his banner flying above, on the morning of the 16th a group of Crusaders broke in and slaughtered everyone inside. Similarly, the Jews of the city fled to their synagogue, only to have the Crusaders set it on fire, killing everyone.

The chroniclers (historians) tell of streets running with blood and of horses splashing blood up onto their riders' leggings. Order returned on 17 July not so much because the commanders regained control as there was simply no one left to kill. All the Jews of Jerusalem were dead. All the Muslims were dead. The Christians had been expelled before the siege began. The city was empty of all save its conquerors.

Possible answers:

Their length and format is different.

Their focus ideas are different.

Some information is not common.

The teacher may then ask: Why do you think they are different?

Possible answers:

The writers are different.

They are from different sides.

They view the event with different perspectives.

How do you think would

Why do we study history?

Let's see what the writer says about it.

UNIT 4 TARIQ BIN ZIYAD**READING COMPREHENSION:****A. Answer the following questions:**

1. What year does our story take place? (Islamic and Gregorian calendar)
2. Fill in the table below (add as many rows as necessary):

Name	Relationship	Role in story
Ammar	Bilal's friend, knows Musa ibn Nusayr	Introduces us to Musa bin Nusayr
Bilal	Friend of Ammar, Mussa ibn Nusayr had been to his home for dinner	Recognizes Mussa ibn Nusayr and ask him to tell his story
Mussa ibn Nusayr		Was once governor of North Africa, now a prisoner of the Caliph
Tariq bin Ziyad	Slave of Musa ibn Nusayr	Commander of the Muslim army who heroically conquered Spain
King Roderick	Visigoth king of Spain	Cruel ruler, was defeated and killed in the battle.
Count Julian	A courtier of King Roderick	Requests Musa ibn Nusayr to free them from their unjust king
Qutayba	Muslim commander	Sent to China
Muhammad bin Qasim	Muslim commander	Sent to the sub-continent
Caliph Waleed I	Muslim Caliph	Sent forces to different countries to free people from oppression.
Suleman bin Malik	Younger brother of Caliph Waleed I	Recalled the great generals from their posts.

3. Where did Ammar and Bilal find Musa ibn Nusayr?

Ans: Musa ibn Nusayr was sitting by the road, leaning against the grey marble wall of the masjid.

4. Why did Musa send Tariq to Spain?

Ans: The governor of North Africa, was approached by Count Julian of Spain with complaints of cruel treatment by the Visigoth King Roderick. As a result of this, he dispatched General Tariq ibn Ziyad with an army of seven thousand soldiers across the Straits to Spain in 711 A.C

5. Why did Tariq order the ships burned?

Ans: The Visigoth army was of 30,000 soldiers while the Muslim army was only of 7000 men. They were in a foreign land and did not have any supply line and their arms and ammunitions were also less. To instil in the soldiers a spirit of Jihad and no return Tariq burnt the ships. Now the soldiers had no choice but to fight bravely as the enemy was in front and the river behind.

6. Who was King Roderick?

Ans: He was a cruel Visigoth King of Spain.

7. How did King Roderick die?

Ans: Tariq bin Ziyad took the enemy by surprise by attacking them very early at dawn. They abandoned their posts and were defeated. King Roderick tried to escape by jumping into the sea. However he was drowned and the sea became his grave.

8. What happened after Caliph Walid I died?

Ans: After Caliph Walid died, his younger brother Suleman bin Abdul Malik became the Caliph.

9. Who were the three people in control of the outskirts of the Arab Empire?

Musa ibn Nusayr in Northern Africa, Tariq bin Ziyad in Europe, Muhammad bin Qasim in the subcontinent and Qutayba had reached China.

10. Fill in the table below:

Character	Statement	Evidence form text (use several phrases)	True/False Not enough information?
Tariq Bin Ziyad	He was a young, daring general	-He was a seasoned warrior well known for his indomitable courage and bravery. - he was looked upon as a hero by the soldiers who were proud to serve under his leadership. -He was the last man on the boat. -He ordered the ships to be alight, when he had only 300 cavalry and 7000 troops and the army of the enemy measured 30,000 men, better weapons and plentiful supply of goods. -There is no escape but to fight honourably. - He led the men to battle. -the magnetic personality of Tariq was seen racing towards the enemy.	True
Musa ibn Nusayr	He was old and rich when he died	He was old when he died but he died as a beggar although his sons had a lot of mone. From the text: - extremely wrinkled and worn out. - the broken and resigned old man , now a shell of his former regal self.	Untrue
	A soldier in Tariq's army		Not enough evidence
Bilal and Aamar	Engineering student in Spain	Students of Al-Azhar University.	Not enough evidence.
King Roderick	A ruler who was killed by Musa	When the Visigot army abandoned their posts, the battle and their King, King Rodericks tried to escape his worldly misery by jumping into the sea and instead saw the end of worldly life as well.	Untrue
Sultan bin Abdul Malik	Suleman Abdul Malik was the Caliph (<i>correction in the book</i>)	When the Calip Walid 1 died, his younger brother Suleman bin Abdul Malik took his place as was the custom in those days.	True

11. Write a paragraph about how Musa and Tariq ended their days?

When Sulaiman Abdul Malik became the Caliph he recalled Tariq bin Ziyad from Spain and Musa ibn Nusayr from Africa .and imprisoned them. Tariq was trapped and jailed and remained in Demascus He was not allowed to leave the city and died there . Musa ibn Nusayr was forced to beg for his living and collect funds by begging to gain his release. His son was beheaded by the Sutan and the head was presented to the broken man who could not bear this pain and humiliation. He died in prison as a man who had lost all his former glory.

B. Think and Write:

1. Why and how did Tariq rally his troops?

Ans: he rallied the troops through his own brave and God fearing character, through his fiery speech,

and by leading the army to battle himself. His daring act of burning the ships added to motivating the soldiers because as he said there was no way out either to fight till the end or drown in the sea.

2. Why do you think Caliph Suleiman imprisoned Musa, Qutayba and Tariq?

Ans: Caliph Sulaiman imprisoned Musa, Qutayba and Tariq bin Ziyad because he was a weak king and these people were powerful generals and had nearly three fourths of the Sultanate and almost the entire army in their command. He was afraid that the generals would rebel against him. He was also afraid that in case of a war the Muslims would be divided.

3. In your opinion, was Suleiman justified in taking such drastic action against the commanders? Justify your answers.

Ans: In my opinion I think the king should not have called them back because the Muslims then never went ahead in their conquests in Europe.

3. Why do you think Sulaiman choose two different punishments for the two commanders?

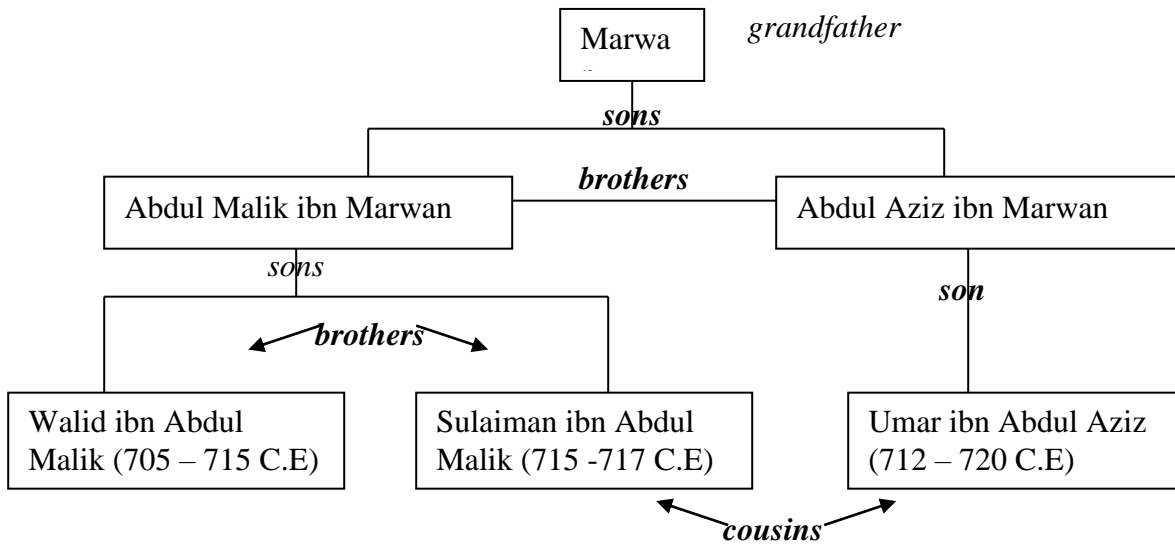
Ans: Tariq bin Ziyad was a Berber. The Berbers are strong warrior like people who cannot stay in one place. Confining Tariq bin Ziyad to Damascus was like killing him slowly. Musa bin Nusayr was a respectable old man. Reducing him to a beggar caused him great humiliation and broke his back.

4. On the map locate the Strait of Gibraltar. In paragraph 4, it is mentioned that there was a narrow stretch of sea, which sea was it?

The narrow stretch of sea separating Africa from Spain is the Mediterranean Sea.



Fill in the relationship in the family tree below:



7. Locate the following actions in the text and complete the table.

Who/What	Action	By whom/about what/by what
Caliph Suleman	para 2.....is afraid	of Musa bin Nusayr that he will over throw him
Musa bin Nusayr	para 4was approached	by Count Julain to complain against the cruel treatment of the Visigoth king.
Tariq bin Ziyad	para 4was stunned	at the vision of the most handsome man smiling at him.
The Muslim soldiers	para 5were stunned	At the sight of the blazing ships in which they had come to Spain.
Tariq bin Ziyad	para 6was confident	That his soldiers will follow him in attacking the army with the same zeal which he has .
King Roderick	para 7was surprised	At the daring act of the Muslim soldiers.
The Christian soldiers	para 8were awakened	To the shouts of Allah o Akbar of he Muslim soldiers.
Tariq bin Ziyad	para 11 ...was trapped	By King Suleman and imprisoned in Damascus

8. Put a tick in the appropriate column according to whether you think the information is true, false or not stated in the text.

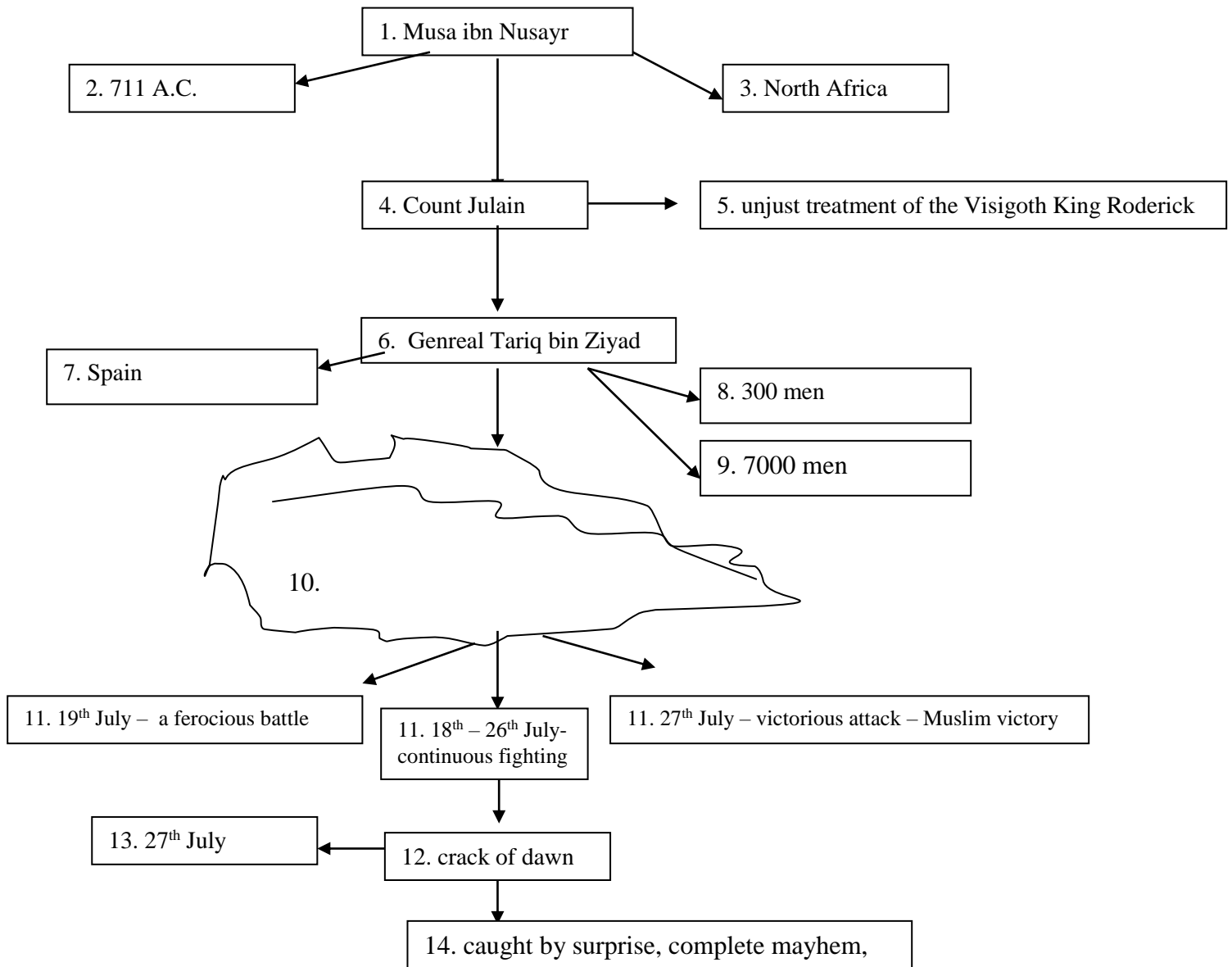
Statements	True	False	N.T.
1. Visigoth King Roderick was the king of Spain.	✓		
2. The vision Tariq bin Ziyad had, was of a saint.			✓
3. Musa bin Nusayr was falsely implicated in a case.			✓
5. Tariq bin Ziyad went to Spain on the complaint of a Christian.	✓		
6. The Visigoth army was far superior in number and equipment to the army of Tariq bin Ziyad.		✓	

Correction insert No 8 to the ex.

Correction insert no. 9 to the ex.

9. Read the text and fill in the given flow chart. The flowchart is numbered. Answer the questions and fill in the answers correctly in the flow chart.

1. Who was the governor?
2. When was he the governor?
3. Of which place was he the governor?
4. Who asked for the governor's help?
5. Why did he need help?
6. Who was sent to help?
7. Where was he sent?
8. How many people were in the cavalry?
9. How many were part of the troops?
10. How did they go? Draw in the given space. Also draw what did the commander do with their transport? Use vivid illustrations and colours.
11. On what dates did the war take place?
12. What was the date on the final day of the war?
13. What time did they attack?
14. What happened to the enemies?



9. Speaking and Writing: Use the flow chart to say and write the events in a sequence. Be sure to use sequence markers.

Roderick was the king of Spain, a Visigoth King who was very cruel. Count Julian, an important person in the court of the king complained to Musa bin Nusayr about his unjust treatment and asked the Muslim governor to help the Christians get rid of him. Musa appointed Tariq bin Ziyad, a brave young commander to take his forces to Spain. Tariq landed in Spain on ships with an army of 300 cavalry and 7000 troops. He burnt the ships on landing so that there was no hope of turning away. Everyone had to fight or drown in the river. The battle started on the 27th of July. It was a ferocious battle in which both sides suffered losses. The battle continued for seven days. On 27th July Tariq bin Ziyad made a final assault at dawn. The soldiers who were sleeping were taken by surprise. There was complete disorder and the enemies deserted their king and the battle. King Roderick was killed by being drowned in the river and the Muslims were victorious.

Writing:

1. Take three wars - one fought during the days of Khilafat-e- Rashida, another during the Mughal era and a recent war. Fill in the given table.

1. Take three wars. One fought during the days of Khilafat e Rashida, another during the Mughal era and a recent war. And fill in the given table.

Period	Opponents	When / where	Causes	Result/impact	Status of Muslims
Khilafat e Rashida	Various Arab tribes of Hejaz and Nejd	632 A.H. in the vicinity of Mecca and Medina	Rebelled against the caliph and the new system. Some withheld the Zakat, Others returned to their pre-Islamic religion and traditions.	Abu Bakr (R.A)'s swift action in suppressing these revolts is credited with keeping the new Islamic state together and laying the foundation of the empire(s) to come	Rulers
Mughal Era - 1526	Hindu general Himu	1556 at Panipat	Himu usurped power from the Muslim governor of Delhi thinking that 13 years old Akbar was too young to defend his throne	Akbar won the battle and established firmly the Mughal dynasty that was to last till the British took over in the early eighteenth century	Rulers
Recent - 1990	Muslims vs Muslims	August 1990 in Kuwait against Iraq	Power, greed, oil, money	The Muslim world due to unrest within was forced to ask help from outsiders (US, UN) who took advantage of the situation. This war was the beginning of the end of Iraq.	Losers. The western powers took advantage and established military bases in Muslim lands.

2. Write 3 differences between these wars. Do you find any connection between the status of Muslims and the causes and impact of the war? Write a concluding paragraph on it.

In my opinion all wars are fought for the same reason – to establish absolute rule of the victor. However, as they say the ‘means does not justify the end’. Hence, the difference between the war fought during Khilafat e Rashida and the other wars is:

1. The wars during the Mughal era and the recent war were not fought to establish Allah SWT’s rule on earth.
2. The war fought by Abu Bakr RA was to strengthen Islam in its infancy, if he had not fought the wars with the Arab tribes, today there might be numerous versions of Islam.
3. The recent war proves that Muslims, because we have strayed from the teachings of the Quran, do not have the faith and knowledge to fight for ‘the right reasons’. We fight for power, leadership, oil, money etc...

My conclusion during an analysis of the wars is that only when Muslims truly follow the spirit of the Quran and Prophet Muhammad SAW's teachings do we receive honour and praise for our struggle. Even though Akbar won the war that established him as ruler of India, his empire crumbled in a few hundred years. In Iraq we see how Muslims are victimized and shamed by outside intervention. However, it was only when Muslims fought to establish Allah SWT's rule on earth that we persevered. Islam is still alive and has over a billion followers today worldwide.

WORD STUDY:

- A. Writers choose their words carefully because the words that are close in meaning are not exactly synonymous. Words are chosen according to the context. Locate the following words in the text. Write the sentences in your notebook. Find at least three synonyms from a thesaurus. Explain why you think the writer has chosen this specific word. Can another word replace it? Justify your reply. The first one has been done for you.

Para. No.	Word	Synonym	Synonym	Synonym
1	headed	depart	set out	move out
7	faltered	waver	weaken	pause
5	stunned	daze	shock	Taken aback
6	charged	accuse of	levy of	blame for
7	faltered	fluctuate	waver	Delay
8	scrambled	knotted	twisted	sarled
8	abandoning	dump	ditch	discard
8	dragged	haul	pull	heave
8	escape	run away	get away	break out
9	flee	escape	fly	take flight
9	proceeded	continue	advance	Carry on

Sentences form the book

Para 7: Musa took a deep breath and *faltered* just for a second.

The writer has used the word 'faltered' to show the suspense and gravity of the situation. I don't think so any other word could be suitable for this situation.

Para 8: Caught by surprise the Visigoth *scrambled*, running helter skelter; there was complete mayhem.

The writer has used the word 'scrambled' to show the confusion of the soldiers in the enemy camp.

Para 8: They were *abandoning* their posts.

The writer has used the word 'abandoning' Metaphorically.

Para 8: ultimately *dragged* them to the depths of defeat.

The writer has used the word 'dragged' metaphorically.

Para 8: King Roderick tried to *escape* his worldly misery by jumping into the sea.

The writer has used the word 'escape' metaphorically.

Para 9: With the end of this mighty king, who died trying to *flee*, Spain was left without a leader.

The word 'flee' includes the word escape with a certain feeling of fear which cannot be expressed by another Word.

Para 9: I joined Tariq there with reinforcements and *proceeded* to conqueror cities further west of Gibraltar.

The writer could have used the word 'advanced' over here, but I think he did not because the word 'proceed' is much milder and not as threatening as the word 'advance'

B. Read the first, second and third paragraphs and fill in the table below:

Verbs	Adverbs	Adjectives	Nouns
pray	subsequently	exchange	programme
cut	across	prestigious	university
replied	quietly	wizened, old	man

covered	immediately	grey, marble	wall
looked	extremely	last	duty
conquering		yellowing worn-out	blanket
imprisoned		rusty	metal
released		enough	funds
fighting		heroic	slave
beg		unflinching	belief

Now use the table above and make sentences using one of each in every sentence.

The rusty metal door of the castle was quietly opened by the wizened old man.

The heroic man had been imprisoned immediately after completing his studies from the prestigious university.

C. Complete the family. The first one has been done for you:

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
1. success	successful	succeed	successfully
2. <i>quietness</i>	quiet	-----	<i>quietly</i>
3. amazement		amaze	amazingly
4. haste			<i>hastily</i>
5. <i>fright</i>	frightful	frightened	frightfully
6. equality	equal		equally
7. beauty	beautiful	beautify	beautifully
8. attraction	attractive	attract	attractively
9. terrorist	terrified	terror	
10. satisfaction	satisfactory	satisfy	satisfactorily

D. Pick any five Adverbs from above and make five sentences. The adverbs must not be at the beginning of the sentence.

1. When it dark in the night some brave soldiers successfully scaled over the walls of the fort and helped in opening the gates of the castle.
2. Our new teacher distributed equally all the crayons and drawing material to the children.
3. As the judge was late he hastily entered his chambers as soon a she came.
4. I was scolded harshly by my English teacher today because I was late for the third time in a week
5. mother quietly slipped out of the room when the baby went to sleep

E. Now exchange your sentences with your partner, rewrite the sentences with the Adverbs at the beginning of he sentence.

F. Read the fifth paragraph of the text. Write all the ‘sense’ words:

Sight			Sound	Smell / Taste	Touch
Colours	Shape/Size	Movement			
Blacker	Towers	Devoured	Bellowing	burning	hot
Red	Thick	engulfed	Thunderous		
Black		Stunned	Roar		
Blazing		unfolding	Sizzled		
Scorching			Crashed		
Puzzled					
Burned					
inferno					

Using as many of these words write two paragraphs describing the burning of a shop.

G. Cloze:

step on	headed out	well on their way
cut across	pulled	had been

1. This year's class VIII is well on their way to success in the IX exams, thanks to all their hard work.
2. He pulled his horse to a stop as he neared the market place.
3. "Where is your mother?" quizzed Mr. Waqar. "She headed out at noon to meet you at the coffee shop."
4. The injured man was bleeding profusely. The driver of the ambulance decided to step on the accelerator to rush him to the hospital.
5. Abid was already late for his meeting, he decided to cut across Mr. Cheema's lawn to save time.
6. I had been to the Masjid but didn't see any goats there, did you?

H. Read the text and study the table before completing the activity given:

	Commissioned Officers
Rank	Symbol of rank
Second Lieutenant	One pip
Lieutenant	Two pips
Captain	Three pips
Major	One crescent
Lieutenant Colonel	One crescent and one pip
Colonel	
Brigadier	one crescent and three pips
Major General	Cross swords and one pip
Lieutenant General	Crossed swords and baton with a crescent
General	Crossed swords and baton with a pip and crescent
Field Marshal	Crosses baton on a wreath of laurel with crescent
Lady Doctors, Nursing Services Officers	N/A
Naib Subedar	One pip with a braid
Subedar	Two pips with a braid
Subedar Major	Crescent with a braid

I. Match the meaning of Phrases:

Phrases	Meanings
1. wait long for the grass to grow under the feet	a. going nowhere
2. at our command	b. strike at the most sensitive area
3. running helter skelter	c. to be able to see a great distance
4. attack at the heart of the defense	d. passage of time
5. crush the invaders	e. wait for a long time without going anywhere
6. as far as the eye could see	f. wake up suddenly
7. awoke with a start	g. defeat someone decisively
8. annals of history	h. ready to do anything at a moment's notice

1. e 2. h 3. a 4. b 5. g 6. c 7. f 8. d

J. More Words:

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
prestigious	celebrated	unprecedented	unparallel	scorched	seared
wizened		exuded	radiate	inferno	blaze
deliverance	freedom	indomitable	unconquerable	dejectedly	miserably
faltering	hesitating	horizon		charismatic	magnetic
valiant	brave	massive	gigantic	murky	muddy
zeal	enthusiasm	bellowing	roaring	reinforcements	back up
vanquished	beaten	scalding	sweltering	petrified	frightened
persevere	persist	engulfed	surrounded	aversion	dislike
oath	promise	sizzle	crackle	plight	difficulty
interjected	interrupt	humiliation	disgrace	alleviated	improve
imposed	forced	petrified	frightened		

a. In groups of three pick eleven words each and look up their meanings in the dictionary. Make flash cards of each word and meaning, the word on one card and the meaning on the other. Put this up in class and learn them. (the meanings have been given in front of each word).

b. Now pick seven words and use them to write a letter to your friend describing how you were stuck in a rainstorm coming home from school. Be sure to underline the words you used.

B- 29 Street 11
Model Town
Lahore
5th May, 05

Dear Javaria,

Assalamu Alaikum,

I hope you are well by the Grace of Allah SWT. We had a **terrible** rainstorm last week and we were caught up in the rain when coming home from school. It had been raining since the last three days in the city. On Friday it had been raining **persistently** since morning. We sat in the school bus **hesitatingly** as it was raining slightly and the **wizened** driver prayed that we all reach home safely. Only two girls had been dropped when we were **petrified** by the noise of the **roaring** thunder. The rain **beat** against the glass windows of the bus. The engine of the bus **faltered** and the bus came to a sudden halt. It was soon **surrounded** with water all around. We sat in the bus **petrified** and **dejected**. The engine could not start and the **roar** of thunder continued. It was some two hours later that the rain stopped and the driver was able to bring some help. Alhamdulillah we reached home after Salat ul Asr. It was a **difficult** situation out of which Allah SWT helped us out. The weather is much better as the summer has become cooler.

Do write to me and tell me what you are doing these days. Salam to your mother and father and love to little Eimaan.

Your Friend

Lubna

K. Match the opposites of the following words:

Words	Opposites	Words	Opposites
1. Patience	a. unsure	6. massive	f. imprisoned
2. powerful	b. funny	7. released	g. minute
3. accept	c. impatience	8. confined	h. harm
4. confident	d. reject	9. protect	i. free
5. somber	e. weak	10. victory	j. defeat

1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. g 7. i 8. f 9. h 10. j

L. Proverbs:

Proverbs	Meanings
1. Last straw on the camel's back	a. Not having the same power as before.
2. Lost all his former glory	b. Losing all one's awards.
3. Stripping of his army laurels	c. The last thing someone can tolerate before losing their temper or will.

1. c 2. a 3. b

Can be changed to :

1. Paragraph 10.

This was the last straw on the camel's back and the father could not take it any more.

This was the last thing that Musa ibn Nusayr could tolerate and the father could not take it any more.

2. Paragraph 10

He died in prison as a man who had lost all his former glory.

He died in prison as a man who did not have the same power as before.

Write 3 Proverbs of your own and make sentences with them.

1. Money does not buy happiness.

The girl always has new stationary with her but she is very lonely as her parents are in Dubai and she is staying in a boarding school. Money cannot buy happiness

2. The grass is always greener on the other side.

Asma always thought that Tahira’s house was much better than hers but then soon she realized that the grass is always greener on the other side.

3. Never judge from appearances.

The lady looked at the man at the gate and thought him to be a beggar but when she went closer she found that it was her brother who had been fixing the car.

M. Find the Simile in the sixth paragraph. Rewrite the sentence changing the Simile to a Metaphor.

Read the Metaphors and fill in the table.

Metaphors	Used for	Why?	Construct another similar Metaphor
1. massive columns of smoke	smoke	So that the reader can imagine the height of the smoke	mountains of smoke
2. blacker than the devil’s soul	smoke	So that the reader can imagine the colour of the smole	blacker than charcoal
3. wizened old man	Musa ibn Nusayr	So that the reader can imagine how very old he was.	shriveled old man
4. we were the gateway to Bagdad	Musa ibn Nusyr, Qutaba and Tariq bin Ziyad	So that the reader can imagine how very important these commanders and their position was	we were the enterance to Bagdad.
5. broken and resigned man	Musa ibn Nusayr	So that the reader can imagine the severe change in the commander	wrecked and meek self
6. shell of his former regal self	Musa ibn Nusayr		crust of his former glorious self

N. Onomatopoeia:

Words sound like what they are “The fire crackled and the popcorn popped.

a. Find an example in the text. Replace it with another sound word.

Bilal caught a glimpse of the rusty metal and heard the clang of a chain

Massive columns of smoke could be seen bellowing over the horizon.

With a thunderous roar, the masts and sails sizzled and crashed into the water

b. As a class brainstorm and come up write at least 5 Onomatopoeias, use them in sentences.

The balloon went pop and burst.

The bang of the gun shot was heard.

The drip, drip of the tap broke the silence in the room.

The light clicked on.

The engine of the car hissed and came to a standstill.

The ding dong of the bell could be heard outside the gate of he house.

GRAMMAR

Twin words:

1. give and take	6. hue and cry
2. hand and foot	7. over and over

3. hard and fast	8. round and round
4. safe and sound	9. part and parcel
5. thick and thin	1. null and void

Fill in the blanks with suitable twin words:

1. We would always see grandfather and Uncle Ibrahim doing things together. They have remained together through **thick and thin.**
2. Salma has been told **again and again** to answer when it is her turn. This is a **hard and fast** rule of Mrs. Alvi our Science teacher.
3. Anyone seen copying, their exam paper will become **null and void.**
4. When mother lost her ring we raised **hue and cry.** We looked **over and over** again for it but we could not find it.
5. It was a dark night and it was also raining heavily. Mother gave a sigh of relief when we returned from the party **safe and sound.**

B. Punctuation:

Punctuate the sentences using capital letters where necessary.

1. Our earth changes all the time. Mountains rise and wear away. Continents move causing oceans to widen and narrow. (3 sentences)
2. Geologists survey the land and dig down to the rocks in the earth's crust. The age and the nature of the rocks and fossils help geologists understand the working of the earth. (2 sentences)
3. Grasses are slender flowering plants. They have stiff stems and long narrow leaves called blades. Their roots are matted together. (3 sentences)
4. Sugar plants grow up to 15 feet in height. At harvest time the cane is cut off close to the ground and stripped of its leaves and brought to the sugar mills. (2 sentences)
5. In the sugar mills the canes are shredded and then squeezed. The syrup is turned into sugar for cooking and making candy. (2 sentences)

C. Past Perfect

Past Participle is used to talk about an activity that was completed before another activity in the past.

1. I feel better after I have rested for one hour. (rest)
2. When I reached the class the teacher had already began the test. (began)
3. It was raining heavily when I climbed the bus. By the time my stop came the rain had stopped.(stop)
4. The patient couldn't breathe easily. He had died before his relatives could take him to the hospital. (die)
5. By the time the tenant could come to the door the postman had already left the parcel. (leave)
6. The farmer had grown cotton before he planted wheat. (grow)
7. When father came home the children had already done their homework (do)
8. Dr. Tahir saw his patients after he had washed his hands. (wash)
9. The children were called in soon after mother had laid the dinner. (lay)
10. The policeman chased the motorist after he broke the signal. (break)

D. Description:

Following is a picture of a telephone. Write a description of the telephone. It should have an introduction in the beginning. Take the help of the words in the box:

A telephone is a very important invention. It is one of the fastest means of communication. We can talk to anyone we want at any place whenever we want. Technology is becoming better and better day by day. From the telephone was developed the cordless telephone and now we have the mobile phones which is a wireless phone.

The modern telephone has a lot of buttons and uses. The headset jack takes a big place on the telephone. On the top is the program button and ring button. The calculator button is besides it and the dial buttons can be used for calculations. To the extreme right is the ringer button to set the ring tone of the telephone to either high or low. Below this to the left is the call back button and the VIP button. The auto redial button is below it which helps to dial again with out pressing the numbers . Next to it is the clock button for setting the time and the hold sleep button.

The telephone performs a number of functions which can be easily followed if we read the booklet which comes with it. Not only does it can hold all our telephone numbers, the date and tell the time, it also takes messages for us when we are not at home. The telephone like all inventions should be used carefully and not be misused.

E. Types of sentences:

Interrogative sentences:

When there is a Helping Verb in the sentence it can be made Interrogative by placing the Helping Verb in the beginning of the sentences.

Example:

He is walking in the garden.

Is he walking in the garden?

Underling the Heping Verb.

Change the following Affirmative sentences into interrogative. Be careful that the question mark comes on the line and not below it.

1. The farmer is storing grain in the barn.
Is the farmer storing grain in the barn?
2. Chocolate was eaten by Sultan.
Was chocolate eaten by Sultan?
3. The scientists have completed the experiment.
Have scientists completed the experiment?
4. The result of the experiment will be published in the journal.
Will the result of the experiment be published in the journal?
5. Mother is making apple jam today.
Is mother making apple jam today?
6. He is doing the work again.
Is he doing the work again?
7. They have painted the house.
Have they painted the house?
8. Father has taken Khalid to the doctor.
Has father taken Khalid to the doctor?

F. Look at the following pictures and give instructions to your sister about what she should do or avoid. Use the words always or never.

Never put too many electrical appliances in one socket.

Always put one electrical appliance in one socket.

1. Never play with match sticks.
Always keep the match sticks in the box.
2. Never touch the electrical wires with a wet hand.
Always touch the electric wires with a dry hand.

Never keep knives/scissors within the reach of children.

Always keep knives/scissors out of reach of children.

3. Never touch the knives with their sharp edge.
Always touch the knives with its handle.
4. Never spill water on the floor.
Always carry pail half filled.
5. Never put the light behind you when studying.
Always put the light in front of you when you are studying.
Never leave the lights on when you are not in the room.
Always put off the lights when you are not in the room.
6. Never keep the floor dirty in the bathroom.
Always keep the floor clean in the bathroom.
7. Never leave the food uncovered.

Always cover the food.

Never leave the utensils on the stove when you are not in the room.

Always switch off the stove when you are not in the room.

G. Voice:

Passive sentences sometimes do not have the Subject in the. They are recognized by the Helping Verb and the third Form of the Verb.

Example: A leader is selected to start the game.

Underline the Helping Verb and Main Verbs in the following sentences. Give the history of the sentences and then change the Voice. One has been done for you.

A leader is selected to start the game.

Sentence: Passive Voice

Verb: select selected selected

Tense: Present Indefinite

Change to Active Voice: Select the leader to start the game.

1. The seeds are first planted in the pots.

Sentence: Passive Voice

Verb: plant planted planted

Tense: Past Indefinite

Change to Active Voice:

The gardeners first plant the seeds in the pots.

2. The farmer digs the fields.

Sentence: Active Voice

Verb: dig dug dug

Tense: Present Indefinite

Change to Passive Voice: The field is dug by the farmer.

3. Soap is made from caustic soda.

Sentence: Passive Voice

Verb: make made made

Tense: Present Indefinite

Change to Active Voice: The technician makes soap from caustic soda.

4. The trucks were loaded with milk.

Sentence: Passive Voice

Verb: load loaded loaded

Tense: Past Indefinite

Change to Active Voice: The driver loaded the truck with milk.

5. Imran opened the door.

Sentence: Active Voice

Verb: open opened opened

Tense: Past Indefinite

Change to Passive Voice: The door was opened by Imran.

H. Do as directed:

1. It was raining while I stayed home. (insert conjunction)
2. The roped was tied to a neem tree. (insert Preposition)
3. The doctor said, "Take this medicine regularly." (Punctuate)
4. He goes to the dentist for a checkup regularly. (Rearrange to form a coherent sentence)
5. Sometimes, I think, I am capable of doing more than I do. (Punctuate)
6. There were abundant (scarce) fish in the lake. (Write the opposite of the underlined word)
7. The children were scared (terrified) of the big elephant. (Write a synonym of the underlined word)
8. If I go to Makkah this year I will perform Umrah. (complete the sentence)
9. The babies are crying for milk. (insert article)
10. The door was closed by him. He closed the door. (change the Voice)

Be a Writer Page 106

Your turn to write:

- Now write a conclusion to the story. What did Sajila do after she discovered it was a lizard? Was it still alive?
Sajila picked up the rubbery lint ball. She could not make out what it was in the dim light reflected from the only lamp which could hardly be seen from the second floor. She brought it closer to the face and thought that it looked somewhat like a lizard. She let out a ring of continuous screams as she flung the lifeless thing far on the floor. The empty laundry basket suddenly jerked from her hands. The screams did not stop, in fact they escalated with her jumping up and down with her hands on her ears. Her children and husband were soon crowding around her and touching her everywhere to see where was the lizard.
Sajila soon came to her senses and realized she was making a fool of herself. She staggered to the living room and dropped down on the sofa, narrating about the lizard she had washed with the laundry and dreading doing the laundry again. She would always remember the lizard whenever she used the washing machine.
- Write a fictional narrative that begins:
Suddenly I was changed into a mosquito.

Page 109

- What do the acronyms below stand for?
 - ICNA = Islamic Circle of North America
 - FOREX = Foreign Exchange Market
 - WAPDA = Water and Power Development Authority
 - NADRA = National Database and Registration Authority
 - NAB = National Accountability Bureau
 - NEWS = North East West South
 - UNESCO = United Nation

POEM:

Questions:

- Read the first two verses, what kind of world is the poet describing?
He is describing a world in which people are naturally good, so there is no need of a heaven or a hell. The world is uninteresting because everything is monotonous. People also do not have a religion so there could be no concept of right and wrong.
- Read the last two verses. Is this world different from the world described in question 1? How?
The last two verses speak of an imaginary world where people share every thing and they are not after material goods. What is important is that everyone is your brother and therefore deserves the same type of treatment as you, yourself.
Yes, they are two different types of worlds. The first two stanzas speak of a monotonous world where people are ignorant while the last two stanzas speak of a real world where people have desires but the basic desire is of brotherhood.
- Why do you think the poet asks us to “Imagine no possession, I wonder if you can?” What do you think possessions have to do with greed, fighting and not living in peace?
A desire for material possessions leads to accumulation and satisfaction only in possessions and wanting to be better and having more than the others. The idea of brotherhood and sharing is then not present.

UNIT 5: PROPAGANDA

MOTIVATION:

The scientific terminology used in this text must be introduced before starting the text. This text provides an opportunity of interdisciplinary connections which are extremely important for enhancing the language skills of the students. Language is not just learnt for reading stories. It is a tool for the acquisition of all types of knowledge.

The study of the text may be preceded with the following questions:

How do you persuade your mother when you want to go for a picnic with your friends?
When you feel hungry what do you say to your mother?

Discuss the sentences that are exaggerated and present the facts in a distorted manner e.g. 'I will die with hunger.' Or 'All parents have willingly permitted their children for the picnic.'

This is propaganda. The dictionary meaning of propaganda is 'ideas or statements that may be false or exaggerated (and that are used in order to gain support for a political leader, party, etc.)

After explaining the lesson may be started.

READING COMPREHENSION:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How many types of propaganda are there, give examples, of your own for each type from the present political situation of the world?

Ans: There are two types of propaganda, revealed propaganda and concealed propaganda. This is the type in which the media- i.e. the television, talk shows and articles in the print media are all mobilized to bring a change in the thinking of the people. Eg. The west justified the attack on Iraq by constantly bombarding on the television through different programs that Iraq had amassed weapons of mass destruction and they were a threat to the world. Important personalities showed video proofs of their statements, thus changing the opinion of the world in their favour.

The other type of propaganda is 'concealed propaganda'. It is used to influence people without making obvious the purpose behind the message. Eg. Troops were sent and air attacks and ground attacks were made on Iraq saying that they were freeing the people from a tyrant regime of Saddam Hussian while on the other hand it is the oil that they are after and they are not concerned with people dying and being maimed or not having the basic necessities of life.

2. What is the difference between 'international' and 'intergalactic' affairs?

Ans: International affairs are concerned with different countries of the world while intergalactic affairs are concerned with different planets, stars and galaxies of the world.

3. Read the speech above. Does it sound factual or is it someone's opinion?

Ans: The entire speech is based on assumptions and is the opinion of one person against another. It is an emotional speech given by an important person the President. He accuses the Clingons for possessing biological and chemical weapons but gives no proof of it. He accuses it of attacking and occupying its neighbour but there could be a number of reasons for such an action. He

assumes that Limsum Cine is a threat to world peace because it is becoming a strong nation. These are mere assumptions and carry no weight without any proof.

4. Write a counter speech against the Federation policy of attaching Clingons.

5. Give reasons which have been given in the text for attaching the Clingons. Do you think that they are still valid? Fill in the table below. One example has been done for you.

Reasons for attacking Clingon	Do you think it is valid?
1. History of aggression.	No, just because a planet has a history of something does not mean it will always be the same. The leaders change, the people change...
2. It is seeking nuclear weapons	Today nuclear energy has become a must for obtaining electricity and satisfying the other requirements of the country. It can be used for peaceful purposes too.
3. Invading and occupying a neighbour	The reason for invading a county could be many and just because at one time a county had been invaded does not mean that such an action will be again done by the country.
4. May make alliance with terrorists.	What may appear to be a terrorist for one country could be a friend of another country.
5. Attack the Federation	This is purely an assumption that a country is planning a vast scale of attacks on other countries.

6. Read the verse from Surah Saff (6-18) and write it down. What do you think it is talking about?

Yet when he came to them with clear signs, they said, “This is evident deception. Now, who could be wicked than he who forges falsehoods against Allah even though he is being invited towards Islam? Allah does not guide such wrongdoers. They seek to blow out Allah’s Light with their mouths, but Allah has decreed that He shall spread His Light to perfection, much as the disbelievers may dislike it. He it is who has sent His Messenger with the Guidance and the true Religion that he may cause it to prevail over all religion, much as the *mushriks* may dislike it. O you who have believed, shall I tell you of a bargain that will save you from a painful torment? It is that you should believe in Allah and His Messenger and should exert your utmost in Allah’s Way with your wealth and yourselves. This would best for you if you only knew. Allah will forgive you your sins and admit you into Gardens underneath which canals flow, and will give you excellent abodes in Gardens of Eternity. This indeed is the supreme success. And He will give you the other thing too, that you desire: Allah’s succour and victory near at hand! Give to the believers, O Prophet, the good news of this.

In these Ayahs of Surrah Saff Allah SWT is trying to tell us the importance of standing upright and believing and following the laws and principles of Allah SWT. Through the Prophet Allah SWT is reminding us that no matter what the *mushriks* indulge in deception and falsehood they will not be able to harm Islam as Allah has promised that His deen will prevail.

7. Write the body language (pick out the President used to make his speech more effective.

Body language	When?	Why?	Effect on the audience
1. waving with both hands	At the beginning of the speech	Signifying victory	Impressed
2. pause to take a sip of water	Coming on stage	Show the importance of what he is going to say	Commands the attention and devotion of all present.
3. takes out his handkerchief and whips the perspiration	In the middle of the speech	To indicate how worried he is	They believe in everything he is saying
4. looks directly at the	In the middle of the	To indicate that he is	People gaze at him

faces in the crowd	speech	very concerned	unflinchingly and wait for him to continue
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A. Tick the words that you think are most suitable for the following statements.

Statements	Like a Tyrant	Not like a Tyrant	Can't be certain
1. Mariam is always bossing her sister	✓		
2. Our teacher Mr. Dawood is very strict.			✓
3. Before going to bed Ali checks the horses and locks the stables.		✓	
4. The Prefect warned Khalil that he will take him to the Principal if his uniform is untidy again.		✓	
5. . Mr. Hamid does not like his supervisor .he makes him work late and pays him too little.	✓		
6. A country makes weapons.			✓

B. Write all the space words that are in the lesson:

- a. space rock
- b. orbit
- c. asteroid

C. Write the words given in the box in the correct column:

alert collision slam explicit danger hit
risk zone encounter perish impact frenzy

Words denoting aggression	Words denoting danger
collision hit encounter perish frenzy	alert explicit danger risk zone impact

D. Cloze Passage:

1. Mr. Dawood was as usually getting late for office. In a hurry, he slammed the door of his room but his coat got caught in the handle. In frenzy he tried to free himself. While wrestling with the handle, the handle lost the battle and let him go. Being free he lost his balance and collided with the wall in front of him. The impact of the force was so great that his briefcase went flying down the stairs.

2. Use these words to make a paragraph of your own:

The two planes collided in midair. The impact was so great that the doors and windows of the houses rattled severely. They slammed when one was landing and the other had taken off the ground. In a frenzy the staff and emergency vehicles ran to the site of the accident.

E. Find the following Metaphors in the text. Copy the sentences and write their meaning according to the context:

Metaphors	Meanings	Sentences
1. gateway to the mind	source of changing our thinking	Mass media is the gateway to the minds of our young generations.
2. soul of propaganda	the actual instruments	News and talk shows are the soul of the propaganda machine.
3. bundle of lies	just lies	In a sense, propaganda signifies a <u>bundle of lies</u> spread by devious methods and irrational appeal.
4. mind is moulded	mind is made up	The events and realities are presented in such a way that not only are you convinced that they are the truth, but your <u>mind is moulded</u> to believe that the reporter 's bias is your own as well.

5. lead the universe	govern the world	By our actions we will secure peace and lead he world to a better day.
6. arsenal of terror	organization of terror	It arises directly from the Clingon regime’s own actions – its history of aggression, and its drive toward an arsenal of terror.
7. thundering cheer	Uproar, excitement and shouting	A thundering cheer emanates from the crowd

E.b Rewrite the sentences using your own Metaphors.

1. Mass media is the door to the thoughts of our young generations.
2. News and talk shows are the arteries of the propaganda machine.
3. In a sense, propaganda signifies a bag of junk spread by devious methods and irrational appeal.
4. The events and realities are presented in such a way that not only are you convinced that they are the truth, but your thinking is twisted to believe that the reporter ‘s bias is your own as well.
5. By our actions we will secure peace and guide the world to a better day.
6. It arises directly from the Clingon regime’s own actions – its history of aggression, and its drive toward an reign of terror.
7. A deafening applause emanates from the crowd

At the gathering the political leaders made promises to the people which were a bundle of lies, but the minds of the people were moulded by his fascinating speech and the entire hall echoed with thundering cheers. How can such people lead the nation and how can such nations make any progress?

F. Write two more words with the underlined endings:

interview review preview	impact compact react	gateway headway highway	terrorist dentist floweriest	deliberate collaborate cooperate
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G. Write two more words beginnings with the underlined letters:

<u>d</u> angerous <u>d</u> angle <u>d</u> ancer	<u>q</u> adrant <u>q</u> uality <u>q</u> antity	<u>d</u> etermination <u>d</u> etrimental <u>d</u> etour	<u>o</u> ccupied <u>o</u> ccupation <u>o</u> ccur
---	---	--	---

Make sentences using at least four words in each sentence. Words can be used from any column:

It is a dangerous occupation to occupy a large quality of land without permission.
In our work it is detrimental that we must be determined to search for quality rather than quantity.

H. Read paragraph 1-4 of the text.

1. Write six words beginning with “m, p, d, e”.

m	p	d	e
media mass mind more message machine	propaganda people purpose perish peace planet	deliberate deceptive declaring duty devious disapproving	effort exactly example establish explored events

Machines of mass media made more messages

The people of the planet perished peacefully.

1. Assonance:

<u>c</u> ount	<u>c</u> loud	<u>c</u> rowd	<u>d</u> own	<u>b</u> ounce
---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

Add five words to the following sets from the text. Other words can be added to the list. The words should have the same sound as the underlined letters. Make a couplet using at least 4 to 5 words.

calculated deceptive prepare slammed wrestling arsenal difference	explicit deceptive receive collision political responsibility resolve	personal propaganda frenzy underlined above others courage
---	---	--

The person was in a frenzy,
others said the propaganda was trendy.

J. Word Family:

Use the dictionary to complete the family. Sometimes more words fall in one column. One example has been done for you:

Adjective	Noun	Verb	Adverb
Horrible Horrifying Horrific Horrifically Horrendous Horrendously horrid	horror horrendous	horrify	Horribly horrifyingly
significant			

A. Articles:

Rules:

There are three types of articles, 'a', 'an' and 'the'.

Article	Type	Use	Example
a	Definite Articles	1. with a Singular Noun mentioned first time 2. with a consonant	a boy
an	Definite Articles	1. with a Singular Noun mentioned the first time 2. with a Vowel	an apple
the	Indefinite Articles	1. with a Plural Noun 2. with a Singular Noun when the object is unique 3. When the object has already been mentioned 4. with superlative degrees of adjectives	The houses The Shalimar Gardens, The Pakistanis A cat is sleeping in the basket. The cat is big.

Underline the Articles in the following sentences and state the reason for its use. Look at the table given above.

1. Neelam was a (singular Noun mentioned the first time) fat gray elephant. She was so fat that she did not look like **an** (a vowel) elephant she looked like a (any hippopotamus) hippopotamus. She was the (superlative degree) fattest elephant in the (object is unique) herd.
2. It was a (consonant) hot afternoon when Tanvir decided to go to the (unique place) market. After taking lunch he took out the (Singular Noun, definite object) bicycle of his father and paddled to the (object mentioned again) market.

3. Once upon a (consonant) time I saw an (vowel) old women sitting on a (Singular Noun, consonant) bench in the (Singular Noun unique object) park. She had a (consonant) big bag which was on her lap. In the (Singular Noun, object is unique) bag were some books. She took out the (superlative degree) thickest book and started reading it.

B. Punctuation:

Insert commas where necessary.

1. For three thousand , before trains and automobiles were invented, , horses were a fast, , efficient method of transportation.
2. Horses, , asses and zebras belong to the equid family, , a group that includes mules and donkeys.
3. Equids are long-legged mammals with hooved feet, , flowing tails and a mane on the upper part of the neck.
4. Horses, , asses and zebras are grazing animals, , that feed entirely on grasses which they crop with their sharp, , front teeth.
5. They have a keen sense of smell, , good eyesight and sharp hearing, , which means that they are alert and ready to flee from danger.

C. Subject Verb Agreement

Use the correct form of the Verb in the sentences:

1. The orange is a round juicy fruit. The juice contains (contain) fructose. Fructose provides (provide) energy to the body. The oranges hang (hang) from trees. They grow (grow) best in moderate climate.
2. I always say (say) *Assalamu Alaikum* when I enter the house. I keep (keep) my bag on my desk and wash (wash) my hands before sitting for lunch. Mother greet (greet) me with a smile. She also sits (sit) with me and takes (take) lunch. She talks (talk) to me and I tell (tell) her what I did in school. We have an interesting time together.

D. Tenses:

Past Perfect:

Imagine yourself in the year 2010. What will the people around you have done by that time.

Write in the Future Perfect Tense

.Example:

By that time my father will have grown white hair.

Mother

By that time my mother will have wrinkles on her face and hands.

Grandfather

By that time my grandfather will be bald.

I

By that time I will have completed college education.

my neighbour

By that time my neighbour will have brought a car.

my pet

By that time my pet will have many young ones.

E. Punctuation:

Read the following news. Underline the commas.

Look up the rules of commas given in the previous chapters. Write the reason for each comma.

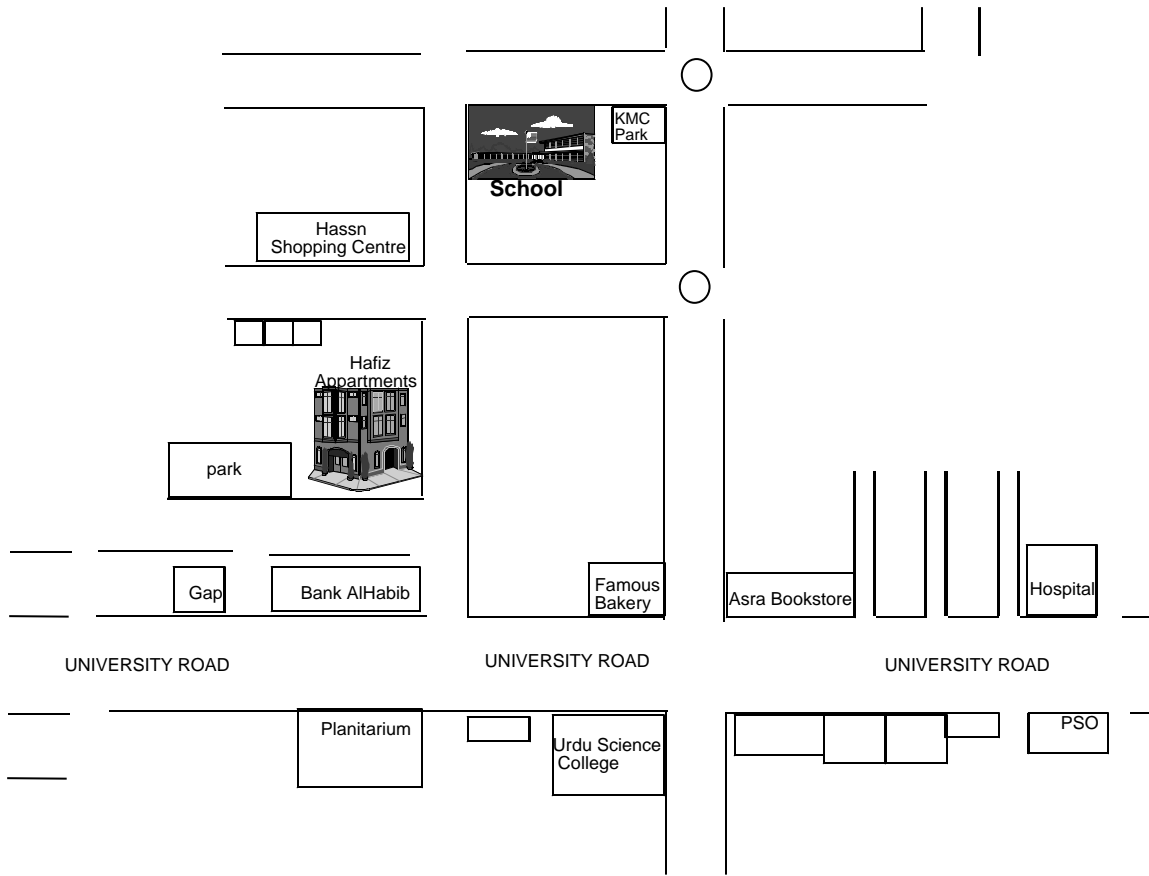
ENVIRONMENTAL pollution is a comparatively new expression. Basically concerned with garbage, industrial effluents and contaminated air, wags are inclined to use the expression to cover the selfish deeds of ruling party politicians, corrupt practices of those with a clout, and the amoral behaviour of While pollution of the atmosphere may be rectified by public awareness of its dangers and strict government action against culprits, we are nowhere near doing anything to counter the ravages of the second variety. Sadly, many of us are included among them. However, they are not my subject today, for I notice that already they get the most attention from indignant

1. separate items 2. separate items 3 & 4 nonessential principle word

F. Prepositions:

Look at the picture and write where is , using the words in the box:

next to, near, between, across, at the end of



1. KMC Park is next to the school on Sakhi Hassan Road.
2. If you stand at the Famous Bakery you can see Asra Bookstore across the road.
3. The University Road runs between the hospital and PSO service station.
4. Bank AlHabib is next to the Gap store.
5. On the right of the Water Pump Road, in the corner are the Hafiz Apartments.
6. There is another park next to Hafiz Apartments.
7. The Famous Bakery and Urdu Science College are across each other.

Water, transport problems discussed
 By our staff reporter
 Karachi, April 8: City Nazim Naimatullah Khan stressed the need for exploring alternate sources of water supply . He said that a desalination plant was badly needed for the city where population influx from the entire country was taking place. He said that almost every major port city in the world was using sea water as an alternate source by setting up a desalination plant. Unfortunately, he added, the project was never taken seriously by the successive governments.
 Apprising the progress over the issue, the nazim said that negotiations were taking place with several foreign parties and soon there would be positive results. Mr. Khan said that at present

1. He said, “ A desalination plant is badly needed for the city where population influx from the entire country was taking place.
2. He said, “Almost every major port city in the world was using sea water as an alternate source by setting up a desalination plant.”
3. “Unfortunately, the project was never taken seriously by the successive governments,” he added.
4. The Nazim said, “ Negotiations are taking place with several foreign parties and soon there will be positive results.”
5. Mr. Khan said, “At present Karachi has two sources of water, the Indus and the Hub Rivers.”

2. There are two sentences of Passive Voice in the above news. Write them in your notebooks and change them to Active Voice.

1. A desalination plant is badly needed for the city.
The city badly needs a desalination plant.
2. The project was never taken seriously by the successive governments.
The successive governments never took this project seriously.

Take out three sentences of all the Articles. Give the reason for the article being used.

1. He said that a (Singular Noun) desalination plant was badly needed for the (unique object) city where population influx from the (unique object) entire country was taking place.
2. He said that almost every major port city in the (unique object) world was using sea water as an (vowel) alternate source by setting up a desalination plant. Unfortunately, he added, the (unique object) project was never taken seriously by the successive governments.

I. Voice: Change the sentence to all forms of Tenses in the Active Voice. Then change them to Passive Voice.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
	Ahmed buys mangoes from the shop.	
Pre. I.	Ahmed buys mangoes from the shop	Mangoes are bought from the shop by Ahmed.
Pa.I.	Ahmed bought mangoes from the shop.	Mangoes were bought from the shop by Ahmed.
F.I.	Ahmed will buy bought mangoes from the shop.	Mangoes will be bought mangoes from the shop by Ahmed
P. Con.	Ahmed is buying mangoes from the shop.	Mangoes are being bought from the shop by Ahmed.
Pa.C.	Ahmed was mangoes from the shop.	Mangoes were being bought from the shop by Ahmed.
F.C.	Ahmed will be buying mangoes from the shop.	-----
P.P	Ahmed has bought mangoes from the shop.	Mangoes have been bought from the shop by Ahmed.
Pa.P	Ahmed had bought mangoes from the shop.	Mangoes had been bought from the shop by Ahmed.
F.P.	Ahmed will have bought mangoes from the shop.	-----

J. Do as directed:

1. Grandfather smiled at me kindly and quietly gave me a piece of cake. (underline the adverbs and write its kind)
2. My neighbours are very friendly. (insert Verb 'to be')
3. It is raining so I go to school. (insert Conjunction)
4. The horse was tied to a tree. (insert Preposition)
5. The door was closed by him. (change the Voice)
Ans: He closed the door.
6. The train goes faster than a car. (correct degree of adjective 'fast')
7. The artist has a vivid imagination. (insert suitable form of the word 'imagine')
8. The carpet was extraordinarily beautiful . It was made of many colours.(insert correct Pronoun)
9. The accountant called the boss and said, "Your boy is very weak." (punctuate)
10. The cat which climbed the tree is searching for its mother (insert suitable Pronoun)

K. Fill in the table below. Then define the objects given in the column:

Objects	Class name	Characteristics
1. canoe	boat	A hollowed out boat made from a piece of log.
2. raft	boat	Several pieces of logs tied together to make a platform .
3. plate rack	storage item	Shelf of wire, plastic or wood cut out to hold plates and cups.
4. luggage rack	storage item	
5. bunk bed	furniture	a bed high up on legs, with a ladder for climbing up, leaving space for another bed below or an empty space which may be used for some other purpose.
6. cot	furniture	A baby bed made of wood or plastic with raised sides to prevent children from falling.

WRITING:

I. You are the President of Planet Cleanomania and a visitor from Planet Dirtyathon is urging people that a clean environment is not important. Write a speech to convince your citizens that a clean environment is important to everyone's well being.

Citizens of Cleanomania! Lend me your ears.

I am Mr. Bilal from Dirtyathon. I like you was burdened by having to clean all the time. I had no time to enjoy life and do all the things I dreamt of doing. I wanted to swim, to play, to enjoy watching cricket on TV, but alas I had to clean. Clean my room; clean my house, clean the classroom, the list goes on and on. It never ends. The cleaning never ends.

Now I would like to deliver you from this daily toil and slavery of 'cleanliness'. Yes, you are shocked, but there is another life beyond these borders. A life where you have time to play, to spend with your family, to read or to just sit and stare at the sky. A place where you DO NOT HAVE TO DUST, TO VACCUUM, TO WIPE, TO SWEEP. Imagine a place where you dictate what you want to do with your time. It is easy, take the plunge like I did and you will be happy forever.

I am offering you the freedom to choose, the liberty to decide and the independence to desire. I am putting in your reach the life you have always wanted to live. Come with me to Dirtyathon, where you are not dictated upon to clean, but can be as dirty as you please. Look I have lived

there for 10 years and am very happy, full of life and can finally enjoy all the things denied to me on this planet.

COME, COME with me now.

III. You have been selected as the ‘Worst Student of the Year’ by the teachers. Write a speech you will give at the award ceremony.

Respected Madam, Esteemed Teachers and fellow students, I am standing here today because you have shown confidence in me. You have elected me above all as ‘The worst student of the Year’. I am honored and want to thank all of you in putting this award within my grasp.

Firstly, I would like to start off by personally thanking madam who always takes the time out of her busy schedule to rebuke me, and make sure I get extra work even though I protest that I had nothing to do with the particular incident. Secondly, I would like to show appreciation to all my teachers without whom I would be a very different person today. They always go out of their way to observe me, and make sure I do not get into any trouble. On any given day, when I decide I will be a model student they create situations where I am forced to retaliate and get detention.

Take for example, yesterday, I had completed all my homework and brought all my books.

However, the week before when I was absent due to an illness the teacher had assigned homework which I did not get. Infact, I asked all my fellow students if there was anything I had missed and they assured me I had not. Hence, I was punished for ignorance on my part and deviousness on everyone else’s part.

Lastly, I would like to show my gratitude to my dear fellow students by sharing this award with all of them. It is because of their indifference, lack of friendship and their constant teasing that I have been conferred with such an honor. I pray to Allah SWT that each and every one of you is forgiven for putting me in situations out of my control for which I am always blamed.

In conclusion I would like to say, ‘do not ask for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee’. Think about it, Judgment Day could be any day and what have you to show for getting into heaven. I have an award. JazakAllah!

LISTENING:

Two students will perform this tableau in front of he class, all the other students will do the following:

1. What are the two concepts the professor says are opposites?
Good and evil
2. What example does the professor give for not believing in Allah SWT?
The example about a Muslim who prayed to Allah to save him from cancer but he died anyway. So, if you can save or help someone you would right? If you can and don’t you are evil.
3. Fill in the table below:

CONCEPT 1	CONCEPT 2	CONCLUSION
1. Heat	Cold	Heat is not the opposite of clod but the absence of it.
2. Light	Dark	Darkness is not the opposite of light just the absence of it.
3. Good	Evil	Evil is not the opposite of good just the absence of it.
4. Life	Death	Death is not the opposite of life just the absence of it.

4. Add two additional concepts that are considered opposites but are not.
 - a. Intelligence and Foolishness
 - b. Faith and disbelief

READING FOR ENRICHMENT: –

ACTIVITIES:

1. Make a table similar to the one above and write at least 3 words that English has ‘borrowed’ from Urdu.

Word	Meaning	Notes
Veranda	Space in front of the house	Adopted from Urdu when the British ruled India
Curry	A spicy liquid to put on rice	Newly adopted as the cooking of SE Asia has influenced the British, due to migration
Cummerbund	A cloth belt	Adopted from Urdu when the British ruled India, it was a piece of cloth used as a belt.

2. Can you tell what part of the world speaks mostly English? Does this correspond with where English originated and what countries were British colonies before independence?

2/3 of the world in all the 5 continents speak English. Most of the countries that now use English as their official language were former British colonies. English is still spoken where it originated, but spread far and wide due to travellers, trade and finally occupation in the colonies. Now English has spread to even more remote corners due to our world becoming a 'global village', in the form of ease of communication – internet etc...

3. Even though more people speak Chinese in the world, why do you think English is the "Unofficial – official language" of the world?

This is because it is spoken in more areas of the world than any other language.

POEM:

1. Draw a picture of the scene painted with words by the poet.
2. Pick out all the adjectives in the poem above and fill in the table below:

Noun and Adjective	Synonym	Antonym
1. sun setting	sun descending	sun rising
2. waves lapping	waves slapping	waves stopping
3. rushing stream	quickenning stream	slow stream
4. mountains lofty	mountains towering, soaring	mountains low
5. misty mornings	murky morning	clear morning
6. deep blue pond	azure pond	brown pond
7. breeze passes quietly	breeze passes softly	breeze passes violently
8. stillness of snow	tranquillity of snow	moving snow
9. dripping rain	saturated rain	scanty rain
10. grass grows slowly	grass grows leisurely, unhurriedly	grass grows fast

3. Now write a paragraph describing the scene using the antonyms, what place have you described?

As I walked round the corner from the house, I saw the most amazing scene, where was I and how could this be at this time of the year? The sun was at its zenith, it was rising and my watch told me it was 7 p.m.

The beach had a sense of doom, the waves stopped and the slow stream towards the house had become a dark brown pond. Low, almost invisible mountains were clearly visible in what seemed to be a clear morning, even though it was evening. There was a violent breeze with scanty rain that started to irritate me and so I started moving towards the house to get inside. As I stepped in, I felt snow moving towards me, however it was June, and it couldn't be snowing! And believe it or not, contrasted with the stream moving at a snail's pace, the grass was growing fast, almost as rapidly as I scrambled inside to save myself from the unnuatural scene I has witnessed.

The place I have described is often in my dreams when I am troubled. I think it reflects my unease. Everything is wrong in the place as it is with me.

UNIT 6 PREFACE

PREPARATION:

This unit may be started by asking students to read the Preface of Vision and note the things that it states. Then they could be asked to take out their science, geography, history or Islamic books. They may be asked to read each. Then the following questions may be asked:

What is common in all these prefaces?
What does a preface tell us?

After a discussion on the purposes of a preface the unit may be started.

Questions: 1. Look up the meanings of agnosticism and atheism in the dictionary. Write their meaning and write a sentence to show the difference between the two.

Ans: Agnosticism means that nothing can be known of the existence of God.

Atheism means belief that there is no God.

2. What does Dr. Lang mean by “.....the Author knew me better than myself?”

Ans: Allah SWT is All Knowing and All Seeing. He even knows what is in our hearts. All the questions which arose in the mind of Jeffery Lang were well known by Allah SWT.

3. Who is ‘the Author’?

Ans: Allah SWT is the author.

READING COMPREHENSION:

A. Pick out the topic sentences of each paragraph and give appropriate headings to them.

B. Answers the questions:

1. Who has written the preface?

Ans: Dr. Jeffery Lang has written the preface.

2. Who asked “Why did you become a Muslim?”

Ans: The children of Dr. Lang asked him this question.

3. How many children did Jeffery Lang have?

Ans: He has two children.

4. When did Dr. Lang become a Muslim?

Ans: He converted to Islam in the early 1980’s.

5. How many parts are there in ‘Struggling to Surrender’?

Ans: The book “Struggling to Surrender” has five chapters.

6. Why did the writer write ‘Struggling to Surrender’?

Ans: Dr. Lang wanted to explain and share his reflections and experiences with others. The book is a small contribution to the growth of Islam in the United States.

7. Why were the disbelievers spellbound by the Quran?

Ans: The language of the Quran is Arabic which the disbelievers understood very well. The style of Quran is so sublime and its language is so powerful that it was like a spellbound magic.

8. How do you think the children are a source of fulfilment for parents? Explain.

Ans: Parents find their completion in their children, they see the shadow of their training and personalities in them. Moreover they are a big source of *Sadqa-e-Jaria* for the parents.

9. What impact do you think Jeffery’s conversion would have on his descendents?

Ans: The descendents of Dr. Lang would also be Muslims Insha Allah as children usually follow the faith of their parents. Secondly Dr. Lang must have made a lot of efforts to make them see the difference between Islam and other religions.

10. Justify the title of the book?

Ans: The title of the book is “Struggling to Surrender”. It is a suitable title because the writer

was struggling hard, thinking and bringing all sorts of possible arguments and doubts against Islam. But the Author of the Quran, Allah SWT knew Jeffery Lang much better than he knew himself. All his queries were answered and he had no choice but to acknowledge defeat and accept Islam.

11. How is the book organized?

Ans: The book has five chapters. The first two chapters are reflections on becoming a Muslim: the first chapter highlights the decision to convert and the second focuses on the part played by the Qur'an. The last three chapters, which form the major part of this work, are, in reality, an appendix to these subjects. They deal with the difficulties encountered after conversion and the struggle to participate in Muslim community life.

12. Analyzing your answers to the above questions write a paragraph to explain what is included in a preface.

Ans: A preface contains the following

- a. Introduction of the author
- b. Objectives and purpose for writing the book.
- c. The division of the content
- d. A brief statement of what is in the content.

13. Who are Roman Catholics?

Ans: The Roman Catholics are a sect of the Christians.

14. What does the writer mean by 'reason, agnosticism, atheism and coincidence'?

Ans: Agnosticism means uncertainty, atheism means having no faith in God, coincidence means chance. Dr. Lang was in search for the truth and he passes through these phases of questioning, analyzing, doubt, giving up faith in God and finally Allah which is said coincidence makes him see the Quran.

15. Why was the writer on the other side when reading Quran?

Ans: The writer had a lot of doubts and he was trying to prove the Quran wrong. He was actually fighting with the Quran.

16. Why did the writer want to leave a door open for further inquiry?

Ans: Dr. Lang wanted his children to keep on asking him questions so that their doubts would be cleared and they would accept Islam.

17. When Muslims pray for the Straight Path what are they asking for?

Ans: When Muslims pray for the Straight Path they ask Allah SWT to guide them through this world so that they lead a life in total submission to Him and the path leads them to the gardens of Paradise.

18. What is an appendix? Search the library to find three appendices in different books. Pick out the topic sentences of each paragraph and give appropriate headings to the books. Study them carefully and write a report telling the readers what can be contained in an appendix?

D. One of your classmates was a non Muslim. By your preaching he/she has converted to Islam. What problems did he/she face at home? What suggestions did you give? Write a drama consisting of three scenes.

E. Explain with reference to context:

1. The straight path was a matter of life and death.

Ans: this line is on page 134, fifth paragraph, last lines of the page. Here it means that to a desert travellers knowledge of the straight path was a matter of life and death because if he lost his way in the desert, if he wavered from the straight path he would surely die of thirst and hunger.

2. Transgressed against their souls.

Ans: This line is a verse of the Quran and it is on page 135, sixth paragraph, third last line. Transgressed means crossed the limits. Allah SWT is assuring those human beings who have sinned that they must not lose hope but repent and they will find Allah all Forgiving.

3. It attacks tenaciously, directly, personally.

Ans: This line is on page 133 of the Introduction line ten. Tenaciously means persistently. The author means that as you read the Quran you will find that again and again the problems of the universe and its affairs are debated again and again. The Quran addresses the reader directly and he feels that it is his problems that are being talked of and it is the book for the present times.

4. The Author knew me better than myself.

Ans: This line is in the Introduction on page 133 line thirteen. Here the Author is Allah SWT which Dr. Lang is talking about. Allah knows His Creations because He has created them.

5. Working my way into the corner that contained only one choice.

F. Write the *Quranic Ayah* mentioned in the text.

G. How has the writer interpreted the word ‘doubt’ in the opposite manner? Explain.

H. The writer is passing through three phases in his life. Fill in the table which shows the following states of his mind.

Doubt	Denial	Change of opinion but still in doubt	Conversion
He found his religious beliefs could no longer provide satisfactory answers to his questions.	He was looking for a religion.		
He started reading the Quran with a strong prejudice.	Every night he would make up some questions and objections.	Fought viperously with objections and questions, but it was apparent he was losing the battle.	

WORD STUDY:

A. Using a dictionary find to the meanings of the underlined words. Go back to the text and guess the meanings of the phrases.

Phrase	Meanings of the words	Meanings of the Phrases
1. from the <u>outset</u>	beginning	from the very beginning
2. was erasing <u>barriers</u>	fence	was refusing
3. <u>converted</u> to islam	changed	became a Muslim
4. it <u>originates</u> in me	begins	it is a part of me
5. <u>untainted</u> truthfulness	spotless	the real truth
6. <u>impetus</u> behind the book	force	the real reason for writing the book
7. <u>authoritative</u> book	reliable	reference book
8. style was so <u>sublime</u>	inspiring	the method of writing was so appealing
9. <u>spell-binding</u> magic	exciting	captivating
10. <u>transgressed</u> against their souls	disobey	committed sin

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases from above. Make necessary changes in the tenses of the phrases as required:

1. When the scholar walked to the stage he was applauded by the young students. His remarkable speech was erasing barriers between the teachers and students. He tried to bring out the good points of the college. His style was so sublime that they believed he was interested in solving their problems.

- Allama Iqbal, with his speech on March 23rd 1940, wove such spell binding magic that the people present passed the resolution unanimously. He used is as the impetus behind the book of poems he wrote during the struggle for independence.
- From the outset Aisha claimed that her wisdom was a result of her grandmother's training. 'It originates in me,' she claimed.

C. Find out the meanings of the following words from the dictionary:

complement	Impetus	coincidence	prohibited
originate	Subtle	eternity	assures
untainted	originates	initiate	tenaciously

Word	Meanings	Word	Meanings	Words	Meanings
complement	Balance	subtle	delicate	initiate	start
originate	Create	originates	starts	prohibited	forbidden
untainted	Spotless	coincidence	chance	assures	promise
impetus	Force	eternity	infinity	tenaciously	persistently

Pick six words and make three sentences using two words in each sentence.

- * It was a coincidence that both of them arrived at the prohibited area at the same time.
- * Early in the morning the new student assured his teacher that he will create no problems for her.
- * The clown will start the delicate performance of balancing himself on the tight rope high above the ground.
- * By chance he dropped food on his spotless shirt.

D. What is the difference between?

- Audience and spectators
- Emotion and reaction
- Participate and anticipate
- Focus and highlight

Audience are people who listen to a performance eg. on radio while spectators are those who watch the performance eg. match

Emotion is a feeling eg. fear while reaction is action is response to anything.

Participate is to take part in an activity while anticipate is to foresee something likely to happen.

Focus is the centre of attention and highlight is the emphasising point.

E. Match the columns correctly to identify what each person does or is:

1. interrogator	a person who closely and aggressively questions for a long time.
2. interpreter	translator
3. professor	teaches in a college or university
4. descendents	A person that has another as an ancestor
5. inhabitants	people living in a place
6. suppliant	A person asking another in a humble way e.g. begging
7. transgressor	one who crosses the limits

F. How many departments does the University in your city have?

It has fifty two departments.

G. Use the table below to find the word by the given clues :

- It begins with the word which means money. coincidence
- It ends with what we do in sums. account
- It has the word in the middle which means to do sums. encountered
- It ends with what maybe the word size. criticizes
- Begin with an 'i' and it is what is done by a nurse and is very painful. injection
- Ends with what tenants must deposit on time. apparent
- It begins with what means something to happen. eventually
- It begins with another word for a donkey. assures
- In the middle has a word which means a boy child. personalities

Pick ten additional words and make clues, exchange with your classmates to solve them.

surrender	tenaciously	gaze	complement	impetus	account
attributes	Criticizes	queries	fulfilment	interpret	suppliant
beliefs	challenges	vigorously	personalities	contained	categories
quest	conversion	barriers	significance	mystery	controversy
agnosticism	eventually	apparent	originates	encountered	reflex
atheism	objections	eternity	completoary	conversion	sublime
coincidence	Barriers	innocence	untainted	initial	provoked
recipients	Subtle	assures	dispassionately	prohibited	inhabitants
revelation	distinction	transgressed			

1. It begins with a word which is a number. (tenaciously)
2. It has a two letter word which means denial. (innocence)
3. It has a word which means a ‘drifter, nomad or wanderer’. (rover)
4. It has a word that is what we do with our front teeth. (prohibited)
5. An animal kept in the house. (impetus)

H. Spellings can be learnt through picturising the word or part of the word. Match to picturise the words:

Coincidence

Inhabitants

Sublime

Impetus

Categories

“Provoked” for Salma it is like a yolk

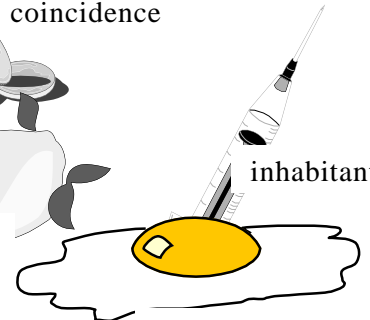
Eventually for Salma is like even numbers 2, 4, 6 nos.

categories



coincidence

sublime



inhabitants

provoked

I. Synonyms in context:

Writers do not repeat their words.

Eg. So his quest began. (search, pursue)

He was not looking for a religion. (ignoring, disregarding)

It attacks tenaciously. (incessantly, obstinately)

He fought vigorously. (energetically, briskly)

Finds fulfilment in his relationship. (completion, satisfaction)

Sees the completion of himself. (achievement, conclusion)

1. Find two synonyms of the underlined words.

2. Fill in the blanks with another word for the underlined word.

1. The first two chapters are reflections on becoming a Muslim.
Tahir is a mirror likeness of his grandfather.
2. There is a delicate difference between a perfume and attar.(fragile, graceful)
Careful! The glass is fragile, it will break.
3. The initial recipients of this revelation were the inhabitants of seventh century Arabia.(first, early)
I have revised the first four chapters for Science today *Alhamdulillah*.
4. A lot of difficulties were encountered later on. (meet, face)

The criminal will face charges and will be tried in court.

5. Both gazed at me **dispassionately**. (unemotionally, coldly)

The father looked at the report of his child coldly as it showed no improvement.

J. Write the opposites of the underlined words:

Word	Opposites	Word	Opposites
1. reflection	dissimilar sturdy	4. encounter	avoided
2. likeness		5. dispassionately	passionately
3. delicate			

K religious beliefs	severe disadvantage	interesting battle
erasing barriers	fought vigorously	special fulfilment
initial recipients	Straight Path	personal account

The lawyers fought an **interesting battle** over the property of their clients.

- Among the European countries, the euro will be able to **erase barriers**.
- Reading is a hobby in which many people find **special fulfilment**.
- Jeffery Lang gives his **personal account** in the book ‘Struggling to Surrender’.
- At the time of the examinations, students who do not study regularly are at a severe **disadvantage**.
- The **initial recipients** of the Nobel Prize were eminent scientists.
- The **religious beliefs** of a person determines whether he will be able to find the **straight path**.

L. Change the Nouns of the above sentences and make sentences of your own. You can make any other changes in the sentences.

- The soldiers fought an interesting battle over the piece of land of their country.
- Among the Muslim countries Haj is able to erase barriers.
- Gardening is a hobby in which many elderly people find special fulfilment.
- The writer gives the personal account of his travels in the book ‘Sinbad the Sailor’.
- The initial recipients of the National Awards were soldiers who had sacrificed their lives.
- The religious beliefs of a man determines whether he will be able to find the straight path.

GRAMMAR:

A. Conjunctions:

Conjunctions are used to join words and phrases and clauses of equal importance.

Conjunction	Purpose/ function	Example
because	Reason	He went to the doctor because he was sick.
so	result of an action	He practices his diagrams so his drawings are good.
while	two actions taking place at the same time.	Mother was reading the Quran while I was doing my homework.
but	contrasting ideas	Tahir is tall but Asim is short.
or	for choices	You can go to your friend’s house or to your aunt’s house.

Insert suitable Conjunctions in the blank spaces:

Last month Yahya came down with measles so he had red spots all over his body. He was feverish so his mother took him to the hospital.

He spent time reading story books and newspapers but he could not go to school. He missed his lessons so was upset. His friend, Munir gave him the class work but he was not very satisfied. While his friends helped him, his mother prayed for him to get well soon.

B. Prepositions:

Insert suitable Prepositions from the box in the blank spaces:

of from to on in

Once there was an old shoemaker who made shoes from leather. One night, he felt tired and went to bed early. He put the unfinished shoe on the chair.

In the morning, he was surprised to find that the shoe was done very well.

A rich customer came and was pleased to see the beautiful pair of shoes.

of to for in

She paid him twice the price. The shoemaker put the money in his pocket and went to buy some leather to a new pair of shoes.



C. Punctuation:

1. Punctuate the following paragraph.

It was a holiday. Huzaifa thought he would go fishing in the nearby lake, so he gathered his net, bait box and a bucket to put the fish inside, and rode on his bicycle to the clear blue water.

There he saw a group of boys playing with a ball. He ran up to them and asked, "Can I join you?" "Yes, you can," replied one of the boys. Therefore Huzaifa put his things down and joined the boys.

After the game was over, Huzaifa was in no mood to fish. He returned home empty handed. "Where is the fish?" asked his mother. "Didn't you catch any fish?" "No I played with a group of boys, I will *insha allah* fish tomorrow.

2. Read the following news. Underline the commas.

Look up the rules of commas given in the previous chapters. Write the reason for each comma.

Karachi, April 7: The city government's efforts to check milk prices have virtually failed and consumers are still paying Rs 25 a litre instead of Rs 22 in almost all parts of the metropolis.

A meeting between dairy farmers, retailers, wholesalers, the City Nazim and other senior city government officials on Tuesday which discussed the price-hike at length, remained inconclusive and it could not fix prices.

Sources said the City Nazim remained firm on his stand that the rates, being charged by retailers are unjustified. He said he would not allow anybody to usurp the rights of the common man.

In view of the failure of talks, the District Coordination Officer will hold a meeting with DDOs in the next two days to chalk out a future strategy to contain the prices.

"A 10 kg ice bar, which is placed in the middle by the milk seller in a milk utensil at a huge milk tub, generates around one kg of water," sources said.

Dairy farmers had been arguing with the government over the rates by saying that prices of each and every commodity have increased in the last four years except milk. They said that buffalo prices had gone up to Rs. 30,000 – 40,000 per animal from Rs 15,000 – 18,000.

A dairy farmer, on conditions of anonymity, said that a large number of buffaloes had been smuggled into Afghanistan, causing animal shortage. The city government official said no smuggling of livestock had take place.

By Asmir Sharif

1. A meeting between dairy farmers, retailers, wholesalers, (separate items in a series)
2. the City Nazim and other senior city government officials on Tuesday which discussed the price-hike at length, remained inconclusive and it could not fix prices. (joining independent clauses)
3. Sources said the City Nazim remained firm on his stand that the rates, being charged by retailers are unjustified.(joining independent clauses)

4. A dairy farmer, on conditions of anonymity, (non-essential clauses)

D. Present Indefinite Tense:

1. Description:

Write a description of the grasshopper. Begin with an introduction on insects .

Insects are small creatures which crawl four or more legs or fly.

Grashoppers are green in colour and a very common feature of the garden.

It has wings which fold over vack whn not in use. The ridged veins on front wings make a noise when they rub together. It has tooth like ridges on back legs which make a chirping sound when rubbed against the wings. It does not have a nose but has two antenna called feelers which help it to smell.

A grasshopper has three pairs of legs joined to the thorax.

2. Answer the questions in the correct Tense.

Example:

- a. How many units have we studied since the beginning of the term?

*We **have studied** five units since the beginning of the term.*

1. Who has eaten the last piece of cake? (Ahmed)
Ahmed has eaten the last piece of cake.
2. Have you offered your *Salat-ul-Fajr*?
I have offered my *Salat-ul-Fajr*.
3. Where have all the boys gone for their excursion trip?
All the boys have gone to Hyderabad for their excursion trip.
4. By the time you go to bed, what will you have done?
By the time I go to bed I uold have doen my homefoew.
5. Where have you been since the past two days?
I have been at home since the past two days.
6. What have you done to your hand?
I have spilled ink on my hand.
7. Why has father not returned from the office yet?
Father has work to do at the office.
8. Who has been playing with the toys? (children)
The children have been playing with the toys.
9. When have you deposited the electricity bill? (Friday)
On Friday I deposited the electricity bill.
10. How have you been living for the last two years?
I have been living very well *Alhamdulillah* for the last two years.

E. Change the sentences into Interrogative form:

If a Helping Verb is used in the sentences then in the Interrogative form it will come in the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

He *is* helping his father in the office.

Is he helping father in the office?

1. There are ripe mangoes on the trees.
Are there ripe mangoes on the trees?
2. Some people have lost their jobs.
Have some people lost their jobs?
3. She is going to sleep in the living room tonight.
Is she going to sleep in the living room tonight?
4. The people will like his speech.
Will the people like his speech?

5. I have planted some roses in the garden.
Have I planted some roses in the garden?
6. I am going walking with Bilal.
Am I going walking with Bilal?
7. The gardener has mowed the lawn.
Has the gardener moved the lawn?
8. He will be moving the bookshelf tomorrow.
Will he be moving the book shelf tomorrow?

F. Voice:

Fill in the following information about each sentence. Then change the voice of the sentence:

Example: They pray *Tahajud* on weekends with their father

Type of sentence:	Affirmative
Voice:	Active Voice
Tense	Present Indefinite
Verb/ its 3 forms	Pray, prayed, prayed

Tahajud is prayed by them on weekends with their father.

1. Aslam is opening the door.

Type of sentence:	Affirmative
Voice:	Active Voice
Tense	Present Continuous
Verb/ its 3 forms	open, opened, opened

The door is being opened by Aslam.

2. The cobbler mended the lady's shoes and bags.

Type of sentence:	Affirmative
Voice:	Active Voice
Tense	Past Indefinite
Verb/ its 3 forms	mend, mended, mended

The shoes and bags of the lady were mended by the cobbler.

3. Ripe bananas were picked by the old man in the blue shirt.

Type of sentence:	Affirmative
Voice:	Passive Voice
Tense	Past Indefinite
Verb/ its 3 forms	pick, picked, picked

4. Cloth is made in the factories.

Type of sentence:	Affirmative
Voice:	Active Voice
Tense	Present Indefinite
Verb/ its 3 forms	make, made, made

The factories make cloth.

5. The water was collected in the buckets.

Type of sentence:	Affirmative
Voice:	Active Voice
Tense	Past Indefinite
Verb/ its 3 forms	collect, collected, collected

The boy collected the water in the buckets.

6. The library of the community centre was designed by an eminent architect.

Type of sentence:	Affirmative
Voice:	Active Voice
Tense	Past Indefinite
Verb/ its 3 forms	design, designed, designed

An eminent architect designed the library of the community centre.

G. Proverbs:

A Proverb is a popular saying which contains an advice, warning or truth.

Proverb	Meanings
1. Pride goes before a fall.	
2. Lost time is never found.	time wasted never comes back
3. Look before you leap	think before acting
4. All's well that ends well.	
5. Better late than never.	It is better to do something rather than not do at all.
6. Every dark cloud has a silver lining.	After bad times there are always good times.
7. No smoke without fire.	There is always a cause for everything.
8. Empty vessels make the most noise	Those people who have nothing to say, talk a lot.
9. Charity begins at home.	Good work should start at home.

1. In groups of two, discuss and write the meanings of the proverbs given above.

2. Pick 5 proverbs write a letter to your friend about any topic using these proverbs.

15th January, 05
139-K, Block 2
Gulshan-e- Fatima
Mansoorah
Lahore

Dear Hassan,

Assalamu alaikum.

It has been a long time since I have written to you but it is better late than never. I hope you are doing well at school and giving more time to academics than cricket because lost time is never found. Cricket can be played later after the exams are over, so look before you leap.

People who do not work hard to gain knowledge become empty vessels who make the most noise. You know how angry your father was when you did not do well in the midterm examination. No matter what excuses you make there is no smoke without fire. I give the same advice to my brothers and sisters because should charity begin at home. I have also given up all extra activities and spend more time at my studies. Do keep me informed about your progress.

Convey my salam to your parents and love to your younger brother.

Sincerely Yours
Tahir Khan

H. Narration:

Changing Question Sentences into Indirect Speech:

When the question in Indirect Speech has a Helping Verb the word 'if' or 'whether' is used.

Example:

Tahir asked, "Is Aslam visiting us today?"

Tahir asked whether Aslam was visiting them that day?

A policeman has stopped Daud for questioning because it is very late in the night.

Read the dialogue and change it into Indirect Speech.

1. Policeman: Where are you going?

2. Daud: I am going to get some medicine.
3. Policeman: What is the time?
4. Daud: It is two o'clock.
5. Policeman: Who is sick in your house?
6. Daud: My father has high temperature and difficulty in breathing.
Do you have a driving licence?
7. Policeman : It is in the glove compartment of the car.
8. Daud: Can you take it out and show me?
9. Policeman: I forgot the key at home as I was in a hurry.
10. Daud: Do you have any other identification?
11. Policeman: Yes, I have my student Identity Card, it is in my wallet.
12. Daud: May I see it?
13. Policeman: Drive carefully, you can go now.
14. Policeman:

1. The policeman asked Daud where he was going.
2. Daud replied that he was going to get some medicine.
3. The policeman asked Daud the time.
4. Daud replied that it was two o'clock.
5. The policeman asked Daud as to who was sick in his house.
6. Daud answered that his father had high teimperature and idfficulty in breathing.
7. The policeman asked Daud if he had a driving licence.
8. Daud pointed out that it was in the glove compartment of the car.
9. The policeman requested Daud to take it out and show it to him.
10. Daud said that he had forgooten the key at home as he was in a hurry.
11. The policeman asked Daud if he had any othe identification.
12. Daud said that he had his student identity card in his wallet.
13. The policeman requested him.
14. The policeman let him go and advised him to drive carefully.

I. Do as dirctected:

1. I ate only a few sweets from the packet. (underline the Adverb and write its type)
Adverb of Quantity
2. There were abundant fish in the lake. (Give the opposite of the underlined word)
scarce
3. The children were scared of the big elephant. (Write a synonym of the underlined words)
frightened enormous
4. The sick woman was looked after by a kind neighbour. (insert a noun)
5. The train moves faster than a car but the aeroplane is the fastest. (insert correct degree of 'fast')
6. The workers left for their work early in the morning. (insert Pronoun)
7. Grandfather's eyes are weak, he cannot see very clearly. (insert Pronoun)
8. There are two birds in the nest. They are hungry. They are waiting for their mother.
(join the sentences to make one sentence without using a conjuntion)
There are two hungry birds in the nest, waiting for their mother.
9. Javeed has an eye for good story books. (insert article)
10. The office boy follows the instructions(instruct) given by the manager. (insert the Noun form of the word)



WRITING:

I. Read the following jumbled preface about a book used as a guide for computer hardware certification. Use three colours, red for the Introduction, green for the Body and blue for the Conclusion. As you read, underline the sentences you think should be in each category. Re-write the paragraph (in 3 sections) to reflect what you have underlined.

Every profession requires specialized skills. If you want to get or keep a job that requires those specialized skills, you often need some type of certification or licence. If you want to be paid top dollar to fix computers you need A+ certification. This informs the customer that you have passed a certain level of competence and you can be trusted with their expensive machine. The book informs you about the structure of the tests, there are sample question papers and FAQ's included to make your study more effective. Since the introduction of microcomputers in the 70's there was no agreed upon way for PC technicians to show their clients that they knew what they were doing. A+ certification is sponsored by the CompITA (the Computing Technology Industry Association). A+ certification shows that you have a basic competence in supporting Personal Computers. The goal of CompITA is to provide a forum for that represents the interests of its members. There are no pre-requisites for A+ certification. You pay the testing fee and pass the two exams. This book is not a guide that will help you build your own computer. It is a comprehensive test guide to help you pass the A+ certification test. You will immediately know whether you have passed or not. In conclusion, getting certified in your field is essential to recognition, good job and promotions. If you are competent and educated you could be well on your way to CEO of the company.

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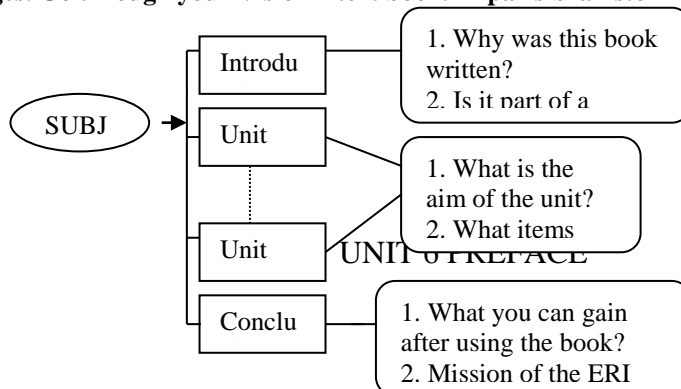
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In conclusion, getting certified in your field is essential to recognition, good job and promotions. If you are competent and educated you could be well on your way to CEO of the company.

II. The preface of a book tell us what the book is about, what we will gain from reading the book, how it is structured and also what the book is NOT. It is usually structured like an introduction to an essay, but is several pages. Go through your Vision 7 text book. In pairs brainstorm using the web below:



The teacher should verbally discuss the first unit in class answering the questions given in the web, look at the front or back of the books for a mission statement etc.

1. Why was the book written? To teach English to students maintaining high quality of content and simultaneously introducing Islamic ideas, heroes, principles and concepts to the students.
2. Is it part of a series? Yes
3. What are the aims and objectives? To provide vision to those engaged in education so as to enable them to reconstruct human thought in all its forms on the foundation of Islam

Unit 1

1. What is the aim of this unit? The story highlights how superstition is same as shirk, we must believe that only Allah has the power to cause things to happen, and non living objects do not have the power of good or evil.
2. It contains reading comp. etc...
3. It does not contain objectionable graphics, situations that are non Islamic e.g. Write a conversation between a girlfriend and boyfriend.

Unit 2

1. The aim of this unit is to instil how important time is. A brief history of the calendar, its importance and the different ways of measuring it. Also a concept of the Islamic Calendar.

Unit 3

1. The aim of this unit to provide the children with awareness about the different types of pollution and how they affect us and our city.

Unit 4

1. The aim of this unit is to provide the children with a look at Muslim conquests and history of heroes and their determination to strive in the way of Allah

Unit 5

1. The aim of this unit is to make the children alert to the distortion of facts commonly found in magazines, newspapers and news shows. The exercises have been developed to help them identify the various kinds of propaganda.

Unit 6

1. The aim of this unit is to stress the importance of prefaces and teach the students how to write one.

Unit 7

1. The aim of this unit is to expose the students to the best character of a human being at a certain time. Iqbal's poetry and to make them think about how we are responsible for our actions, no need to complain.

Conclusion: 1. The information, concepts with language skills and exposure to different types of texts in English language.

2. Mission (given in answer 3 of introduction)

III. Now use the web to write a preface to your Vision Text. Exchange each others preface and correct the work. Make sure you check for proper formant, grammar and punctuation.

The teacher should instruct the students to use the web above and the questions to form paragraphs and write a preface. They should add an interesting Topic Sentence and conclusion. They can even give their opinion. E.g. The Vision Series is the first to integrate Islamic teachings with English language teaching. We should make an effort to publish more of these kinds of books to preserve our culture and heritage.

VI. Bring your favourite story book to school. Write a preface to the book, so that someone who has not read the book knows what it is all about. Include a brief note about the author as well.

This exercise should also be done with the help of a web. The students should first brainstorm and create a web, then in the pre-writing stage answer the questions and then finally write their paragraphs.

CONVERSATION:

Interrogation:(Game—booglesworld.com)

Look at the following words and try to match them with their definitions:

- Alibi: A story (true or not) used to prove someone is innocent.
 Criminal: Did a crime..
 Convicted: Found guilty in a court of law.

Innocent:	Didn't do a crime.
Interrogate:	Ask questions to suspected criminals.
Guilty:	Someone who did a crime.
Court:	The place where a trial is held.
Trial:	The time when evidence is presented to a court and people decided if the suspect is guilty or innocent.
Suspect:	Someone the police think may have done the crime.
Evidence:	Facts, things, and testimony needed to prove who the criminal is.
Witness:	Someone who saw a crime.

Breaking News:

Yesterday the bank at the corner of 5th and main was robbed. Police have caught three suspects. The police have the three suspects in separate rooms and will begin interrogating them shortly. The robbery happened 5:00 and 9:00. The suspects claim to have an alibi, they say they were at a party between 5:00 and 7:00 at the park between 7:00 and 8:00 and at the airport between 8:00 and 9:00.

Three people in the class will be the suspects: in groups of three, each group will interrogate each suspect and come to a conclusion about the crime. The suspects and each group will get 5 minutes to discuss stories, questions etc... The detectives will then present their findings to the class.

Interrogation Sheet (Sample - modify as required and use one for each suspect)

Suspect 1:

5:00 -7:00 at the party (whose party? Who was with you? What did you eat?)

7:00 – 8:00 at the park (which park? What did you do there? Who saw you?)

8:00 – 9:00 at the airport (Which area? Which flight has landed?)

LISTENING:

During the presentation the groups listening will take notes and note down conflicting points, e.g. if suspect 1 was in the café' at 7:00 p.m then why did he tell you he was at the theatre at 7:00 p.m. Use these to make your case stronger and prove yourselves as the best detectives.

1. Statements setting out the relevance of the topic.
2. A question setting out the problem behind the topic.
3. Statements showing an answer to the problem that is shared by some people.
4. Statements giving an answer to the problem that conflicts or offers a different view to the other answer.

READING FOR INFORMATION: - (adapted from the University of Greenwich skills handbook)

Writing is structured in such a way that the preface sets out the problem and the paragraphs that follow give supporting arguments for the points of view presented. The introductory paragraph usually contains the following information:

1. Statements setting out the relevance of the topic.
2. A question setting out the problem behind the topic.
3. Statements showing an answer to the problem that is shared by some people.
4. Statements giving an answer to the problem that conflicts or offers a different view to the other answer.

A. Read the following introduction and identify the 4 features listed above:

Football Violence

*In a recent article about the role of the police in the handling of football crowds, J. Hanson suggested that police should be armed with 2 meter clubs with spikes on the end (Hanson 1984:27). Is arming the police really the right way to go about solving law and order problems at sports events? **Hanson suggests that giving the police weapons is necessary because the only way to meet violence is with violence. There are, however, more sensible ways of dealing with law and order at sports events.***

B. Rewrite the following issues:

1. Should children do what their parents tell them?
2. Is the world round?
3. Should we obey the traffic rules?
 1. Till what age can parents exert their authority over their children? There are two viewpoints to this questions, one is till they are living with their parents and are not earning their own money. The other Islamic viewpoint is we should always obey our parents unless they tell us to commit shirk.
 2. What shape can we classify the world as? In the early 15th century the world was thought to be flat, then Galileo discovered the horizon and since then the world was thought to be round. However, today due to accurate scientific methods, we know that the world is a geoid, it is flat at the two poles and curved at the centre.
 3. Are traffic rules an aid or hindrance to the motorist and pedestrian? There are two viewpoints to this depending whether you are the motorist or pedestrian.

POEM:

1. Using the poem write a paragraph comparing the ferocity of a tiger with the gentleness of a lamb.
The tiger has ferocious burning eyes and a strong muscular body. Its powerful body is no match for man. Once a tiger approaches the heart thunders. Its clasp is deadly and once it sinks its claws into you, forget escape!
The lamb however is gentle, soft and kind.
2. Pick two opposing qualities on yourself and your friend; write a poem describing your friend compared to you.

I am talkative and my friend is quiet

Noreen is the quiet one,
She stays away from noise and sun.
I love to talk see,
All I do is run and be free.

This poem should be atleast 3 verses.

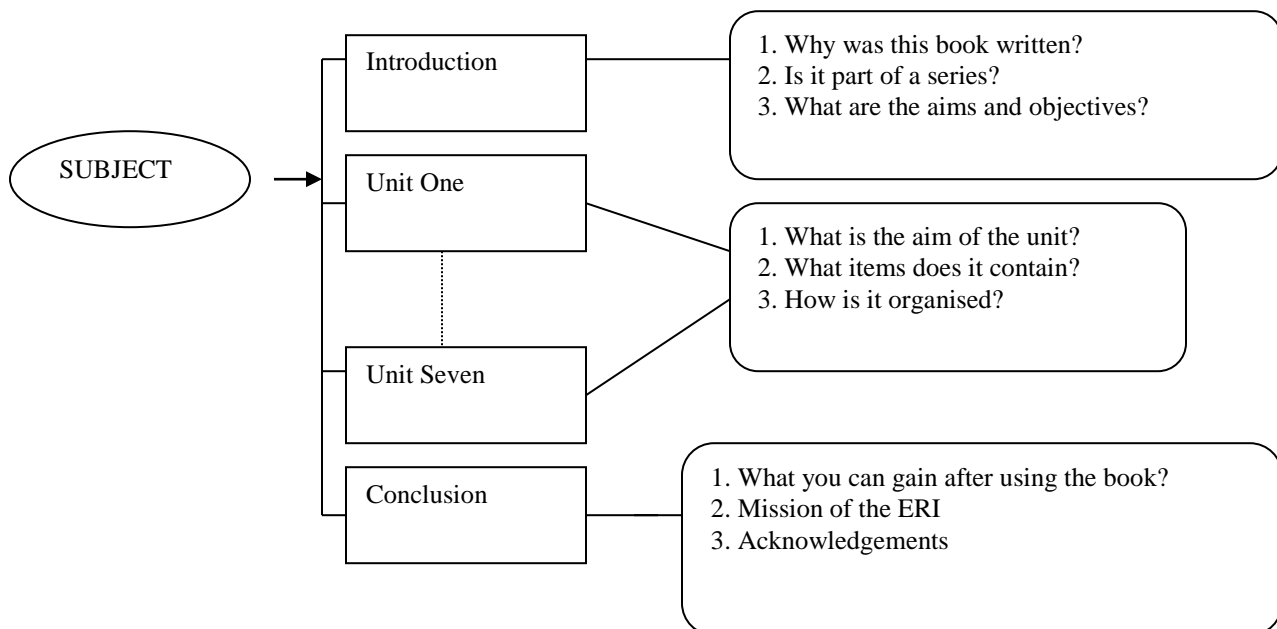
INTRODUCTIONS AND PREFACES:

I. Read the following jumbled preface about a book used as a guide for computer hardware certification. Use three colours, red for the Introduction, green for the Body and blue for the Conclusion. As you read, underline the sentences you think should be in each category. Re-write the paragraph (in 3 sections) to reflect what you have underlined.

Every profession requires specialized skills. If you want to get or keep a job that requires those specialized skills, you often need some type of certification or licence. If you want to be paid a

lot of money to fix computers you need A+ certification. This informs the customer that you have passed a certain level of competence and you can be trusted with their expensive machine. The book informs you about the structure of the tests, there are sample question papers and FAQ's included to make your study more effective. Since the introduction of microcomputers in the 70's there was no agreed upon way for PC technicians to show their clients that they knew what they were doing. A+ certification is sponsored by the CompITA (the Computing Technology Industry Association). A+ certification shows that you have a basic competence in supporting Personal Computers. The goal of CompITA is to provide a forum that represents the interests of its members. There are no pre-requisites for A+ certification. You pay the testing fee and pass the two exams. This book is not a guide that will help you build your own computer. It is a comprehensive test guide to help you pass the A+ certification test. You will immediately know whether you have passed or not. In conclusion, getting certified in your field is essential to recognition, a good job and promotions. If you are competent and educated, you could be well on your way to CEO of the company.

II. The preface of a book tell us what the book is about, what we will gain from reading the book, how it is structured and also what the book is NOT. It is usually structured like an introduction to an essay, but in several pages. Go through your Vision 7 text book. In pairs brainstorm using the web below:



III. Now use the web to write a preface to your Vision Text. Exchange each others preface and correct the work. Make sure you check for proper format, grammar and punctuation.

VI. Bring your favourite story book to school. Write a preface to the book, so that someone who has not read the book knows what it is all about. Include a brief note about the author as well.

CONVERSATION:

Interrogation : (Game – bogglesworld.com)

Look at the following words and try to match them with their definitions:

- Alibi: Didn't do a crime.
- Criminal: The place where a trial is held.

Convicted:	Someone who did a crime.
Innocent:	Did a crime.
Interrogate:	Ask questions to suspected criminals.
Guilty:	Facts, things, and testimony needed to prove who the criminal is.
Court:	Found guilty in a court of law.
Trial:	Someone the police <i>think may have</i> done the crime.
Suspect:	A story (true or not) used to prove someone is innocent.
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Interrogation Sheet (Sample – modify as required and use one for each suspect)

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8:00 to 9:00 at the airport. (Which area? Which flight had landed?)

LISTENING:

During the presentation the groups listening will take notes and note down conflicting points, eg. if suspect 1 was in the café at 7:00p.m then why did he tell you he was at the theatre at 7:00p.m. Use these to make your case stronger and prove yourselves as the best detectives.

READING FOR INFORMATION: – *(adapted from the University of Greenwich skills handbook)*

Writing is structured in such a way that the preface sets out the problem and the paragraphs that follow give supporting arguments for the points of view presented. The introductory paragraph usually contains the following information:

1. Statements setting out the relevance of the topic.
2. A question setting out the problem behind the topic.
3. Statements showing an answer to the problem that is shared by some people.
4. Statements giving an answer to the problem that conflicts or offers a different view to the other answer.

A. Read the following introduction and identify the four features listed above:**Football Violence**

In a recent article about the role of the police in the handling of football crowds, J.Hanson suggested that police should be armed with 2 meter clubs with spikes on the end (Hanson 1984:27). Is arming the police really the right way to go about solving law and order problems at sports events? Hanson suggests that giving the police weapons is necessary because the only way to meet violence is with violence. There are, however, more sensible ways of dealing with law and order at sports events.

A good essay will set out the problem which is called the issue for discussion at the beginning because it will set out the aspects of the problem to be discussed. The formulation of the question is important in that it should enable two viewpoints to be presented as answers.

Here are some unsuitable examples:

- Is theft a crime?
- Is the world round?
- Is violence a bad thing?

The first issue could be rewritten as: Can one ever justify taking other people's property? There are two viewpoints as answers: Yes, if a child is starving, and there is the need to take food to survive. No, because taking other people's property is theft and theft is a crime.

B. Rewrite the following issues:

1. Should children do what their parents tell them?
2. Is the world round?
3. Should we obey the traffic rules?

POEM:

THE TYGER by William Blake
 Tyger! Tyger! burning bright
 In the forests of the night,
 What immortal eye
 Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps and skies
 Burn the fire of thine eyes?
 On what wings dare he aspire?
 What the hand, dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder, and what art,
 Could twist the sinews of thy heart?
 And when thy heart began to beat,
 What dread hand? and what dread feet?

What the hammer? What the chain?
 In what furnace was thy brain?
 What the anvil? What the dread grasp
 Dare its deadly terrors clasp?

When the stars threw down their spears,
 And water'd heaven with their tears,
 Did he smile his work to see?
 Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger! Tyger! burning bright
 What immortal eye

Could frame thy fearful symmetry? (*not in hard copy*)

Here William Blake is comparing good and evil by comparing a tiger and lamb. He is asking in the second last stanza “Did he who made the Lamb make thee?” He wants to point out Allah’s creation and vastness by comparing two completely opposite qualities, in animals.

QUESTIONS:

1. Using the poem write a paragraph comparing the ferocity of a tiger with the gentleness of a lamb.
The tiger has ferocious burning eyes and a strong muscular body . its powerful body is no match for man. Once a tiger approaches the heart thunders. Its clasp is deadly and once it sinks its claws into you. Forget escape!
The lamb however is gentle soft and kind.
2. Pick two opposing qualities on yourself and your friend; write a poem describing your friend compared to you.

I am talkative and my friend is quiet
Noreen is the quiet one.
She stays away from noise and sun.
I love to talk see.
All i do is run and be free.

UNIT 7

YOUSUF A.S.

READING COMPREHENSION:**A. Answer the following questions:**

1. What was Yousuf AS's father's name?

Ans: Yousuf AS's father's name was Yaqoob AS.

2. What was Yousuf AS's dream?

Ans: He dreamt that eleven stars, the sun and the moon were bowing before him.

3. Why did Yousuf AS's father suspect jealousy from his sons?

Ans: His father feared jealousy from his sons because they had been chosen by Allah SWT.

4. How many brothers did Yousuf AS have and why did they have wrong intentions?

Ans: He had eleven brothers and his step brothers had wrong intentions because they thought that their father loved Yousuf AS and his brother more than he loved them.

3. How did the brothers get rid of Yousuf AS?

Ans: The brothers got rid of Yousuf AS by pushing him into a dark well.

4. What excuse did the brothers give for not bringing Yousuf AS back?

Ans: They told their father that Yousuf AS had been eaten by a wolf.

5. Why did the man who bought Yousuf AS ask his wife to treat him honourably?

Ans: Yousuf AS must have looked as if he belonged to a respectable family and not like a slave, so he told his wife to treat him honourably.

THINK AND WRITE:**B. Fill in the given table:**

What did the people do to Yousuf AS?	How did Allah protect Yousuf AS?
1. Planning: - brothers wanted to slay Yousuf AS	- Allah made one of them say to throw him in the well
2. Well - no harm comes to Yousuf AS in the well. He is also not frightened. -	-He is taken out from the well by some people who were passing from there.
3. Egypt - he is sold as an ordinary slave	- The person who buys him instructs his wife to treat him honourably.

C. Read Surah Yousuf and write the three dreams other than Yousuf AS's dreams, which Yousuf AS was asked to give interpretations of:

Dreams told to Yousuf AS. (make correction in the instructions)	Interpretations of the dreams by Yousuf AS
1. one of the prisoners said that he was crushing wine. 2. the other prisoner said he was lifting his head bread from which birds were eating. 3. the king of Egypt had a dream that there were 7 fat cows are eating 7 thin cows and there are 7 stalks green and 7 stalks dry.	1. you will serve your master 2. You will be hanged and the birds will eat from your head. 3. There will be 7 years of good harvest Leave whatever you cut in the stalks except that which you eat. After that there will be 7 years of drought and you will eat what you have saved.

MEANING IN CONTEXT:

A. Explain the following phrases:

Phrases	Meanings
1. relate not this vision	do not tell them the dream
2. establish Yousuf in the land	give him wealth, power and fame
3. made up a tale	fabricated a story from the heart
4. as a treasure	from this we will get money
5. to raise a call	ask for help
6. I fear on their part	I am afraid of them
7. take measure	do something about it

B. Explain the following lines of the poem.

1. They may concoct a plot against thee,
For Satan is to man an avowed enemy.

Explanation: These lines have been taken from the poem Yousuf AS, stanza three. Here the poet is talking about the plot that the brothers had made to throw Yousuf AS in the well. The Shaitan had put wrong ideas in their head.

2. Said the father, "You have made up a tale to satisfy a whim."

Their father Yaqoob AS knew that they were not telling the truth and that they had made up a story to cover their actions.

3. But Allah knows all what we do, so take measure.

Nothing is hidden from Allah SWT, so we should be careful of our actions. Thinking that we have done something, hiding from other people, and that will make us safe. But we are wrong because Allah knows everything and so we have to answer for our crimes.

4. So that he might teach him interpretation of stories for the benefit of man.

5. Allah has full power and control over all our plans.

Nothing in the world happens without Allah's will. He has his own plans and when he catches the wrong doers they will have to answer for what they have done.

C. Write stanza's 6, 7 and 8 in prose.

Stanza 6

One of the brothers suggested that instead of killing Yousuf AS, we should throw him in a deep well. They went to their father and pleaded to take Yousuf AS to the forest to play and enjoy himself. They assured their father that they would take good care of him and would not let any harm to come to him.

Stanza 7

They took Yousuf AS to the forest and threw him in a well. Then they returned home to their father and showed his shirt full of blood stains, saying that a wolf had eaten him up. Their father did not believe them and accused them of making up a story.

Stanza 8

Soon a caravan came by. Their water carrier discovered Yousuf AS when he was drawing water from the well. He was happy that they caught hold of a boy. They took him as a slave and sold him in Egypt. Allah SWT is well aware of all that

we do.

Writing

1. Read Surah Yousuf and write the verse which impresses you the most. Give reasons for its selection.
2. Write the story of Yousuf AS when he was in prison.

WORD STUDY:

A. Find the Antonyms of the following words from the text. And then in the Word

Puzzle

Words	Antonyms
1. ugly	1. Beautiful
2. loss	2. Profit
3. revealed	3. Concealed
4. refute	4. Assure
5. despised	5. Loved
6. content	6. Satisfy
7. whole	7. Part
8. instability	8. Establish
9. lowered	9. Raised
10. suppress	10. unsure
12. sure	

B. Find two synonyms for the following words. Write the verse in which the word appears. Rewrite that verse with the Synonym which fits best.

Word	Synonym	Synonym
1. prostrating	bending	humbling
2. relate	tell	share
3. concoct	fabricate	invent
4. avowed	confirmed	declared
5. cast	throw	shed
6. devoured	ate	consume
7. whim	impulse	craze
8. concealed	hid	masked
9. interpretation	meaning	understanding
10. established	settle	recognized
11. error	mistake	blunder
12. jealous	envious	resentful

Example: Prostrating themselves, O father I did see.

Bending themselves, O father I did see.

2. To your brothers, relate not this vision
To our brothers, tell not this vision.
3. They might concoct a plot against thee,
They might fabricate a plot against thee,
4. For Satan is to man an avowed enemy.
For Satan is to man a declared enemy.
5. Cast him down a deep well, leave him to his lot."

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- Throw him down a deep well, leave him to his lot."
6 They returned to their father, "O father a wolf devoured him,
They returned to their father, "O father a wolf ate him,
7. Said the father, "You have made up a tale to satisfy a whim."
Said the father, "You have made up a tale to satisfy a impulse."
8. They concealed him with pleasure,
They hid him with pleasure,
9. So He might teach him interpretation of stories for the benefit of man.
So He might teach him meanings of stories for the benefit of man.
10. Thus did Allah establish Yousuf in the land,
Thus did Allah settle Yousuf in the land,
11. Really our father is in error, he is unsure,"
Really our father is in mistake , he is unsure,"
12. I fear on their part jealousy and division."
I fear on their part envy and division."

C. Cloze Passage:

Insert the most suitable word from the box in the blank spaces:

1.

prostrating narrated hidden glance

The miserable man in rags **narrated** his heart rending event to the people in the crowd. He gave a **glance** at the crowd and slowly went into the mosque. I saw him **prostrating** before Allah SWT with tears in his eyes. The next moment I found _____ sympathy and love for him in my heart.

2.

invent avowed measures established refute

The famous scientist **established** a huge laboratory in a deserted place. He **avowed** to **invent** a long range missile. His country is very suspicious and wants to **refute** the evil designs of its enemies. The government is going to take all **measures** to maintain the safety of their countries.

3.

benefit unsure interpretation error

The school is going to have a Students' Week. However the students are **unsure** as to when the program will take place. There has been an **error** in the **interpretation** of the instructions given to the printer for the invitation cards. Now the students might not be able to **benefit** from the long week-end.

D. Write rhyming words for the following words. Then write a couplet using these words.

harm	power	raise	measure.
Charm	shower	place	pleasure
Alarm	tower	chase	treasure
farm	flower	lace	pressure
calm		maize	thrasher

On the new farm
Was a big alarm
That the fat buffalo
Did a lot of harm.

Beware, when you are in power,
Your loved ones you do not shower,
That in wealth, they do tower.

The rulers had a lot of pressure,
To build a dam, take measure,
Then the land will be in pleasure.

E. Proverbs:

Match the proverbs with their meanings:

Proverb	Meaning
1. Fire is a good servant but a bad master.	a. If you are polite you are likely to have more friends.
2. Lost time is never found.	b. It is better to be silent than to speak unnecessarily.
3. Out of the frying pan into the fire.	c. You cannot have everything all of the time.
4. Two wrongs don't make a right.	d. Whenever you do any work, do it to the best of your capability.
5. Grasp all, lose all.	e. If you are too greedy you will get nothing.
6. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.	f. If one person has done something wrong, the other also does wrong in return but that does not mean things become right.
7. You cannot eat your cake and have it.	g. Sometimes while trying to mend things we land in a more difficult situation.
8. Speech is silver, silence golden.	h. Time is something which passes and cannot be reclaimed
9. Soft words win hard hearts.	i. The more you repeat a task the better becomes your skill.
10. Practice makes perfect.	j. Fire is useful as long as you control it otherwise it will cause you harm.

1. j 2. h 3. g 4. f 5. e 6. d 7. c 8. b 9. a 10. i

F. Form Nouns from the following Verbs. Write four Verbs from the text and write their Noun forms.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
1. measure	measurement	6. do	doings
2. see	sight	7. live	life
3. believe	belief	8. deceive	deceit
4. fear	fright	9. correct	correction
5. please	pleasure	10. know	knowledge

G. Make a short story of about eight lines using as many words from the table above as possible.

Tahir lived with his mother at the end of the jungle. One cold night, his mother told him to light a fire as she was shivering from the cold. Tahir was always eager to please his mother . He went out of his hut to bring in the wood. It was very dark outside. He jumped in fright when the door shut behind him. Quickly he took a few logs and ran inside. His mother was pleased at the sight of the blazing fire.

Unit 7

H. Idioms:

Match the idioms with their meanings: (learn the meanings of the idioms)

Idioms	Meanings
1. to pour cold water	a. to gain a splendid reward for ones efforts
2. to clear the air	b. to be the object of suspicion
3. down to earth	c. to be absent
4. to put on ice	d. to behave like a grownup person
5. to be under a cloud	e. to find fault with
6. to take one's time	f. to take a lot of time doing something
7. to take time off	g. to sleep soundly
8. to be one's age	h. to remove previous misunderstanding
9. to reap a good harvest	i. to be very sensible
10. to sleep like a log	j. to defer a task for sometimes

1. e 2. h 3. i 4. j 5. b 6. f 7. c 8. d 9. a 10. g

I. Fill in the blanks with idioms from exercise 'H'.

1. My grandfather is very down to earth. While he was working he never took time off from office.
2. We must look our age and dress accordingly.
3. Tahir your project has been put on ice because we do not have funds for it.
4. Some children work throughout the year and reap a good harvest. After the result they then sleep like a log.
5. The manager is trying to clear the air but because of a silly mistake he is under a cloud.

J. Read the following sentences carefully. Write the meaning of the underlined word from the box.

Usman is sick and he has requested for a leave (holidays) for three days. His boss was not very happy when he heard the news and told everyone to leave (go away) him alone. He does not know what do to as his flight leaves (departs) for Hong Kong at midnight today. He told his manager to leave (discard) the unimportant tasks and cover for Usman. It is his annual leave (holidays) and his children are looking forward to it. If he does not accompany them the children will say that he has taken leave (out of his mind) of his senses.

When the manager called Usman, he said I beg leave (permission) to address the boss when he comes back.

Meanings		
a. holidays	d. permission	g. vacations
b. lost , out of his mind	e. discard	
c. departs	f. go away	

J. Collocation: Fill in the table with words that collocate with the given word:

LEAVE

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverbs
	official permanent temporary sick annual		Quickly Soon Silently quietly

GRAMMAR

A. Articles:

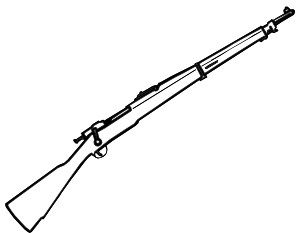
Insert suitable articles in the blank spaces:

Bricklaying is an art. It was started by the Egyptians. The ground is levelled and the foundation is dug. This foundation is filled with a mixture of concrete and cement. The bricks are laid on the foundation in a straight row. The columns have to be straight too. This is not as easy job.



B. Description

Look at the pictures and write their definition and description:



Definition:

A rifle is a light gun with a long barrel that is held to the shoulder to fire.

Description:

A rifle has two main parts. One is a broad wooden or metallic butt and a long narrow channel called a barrel. Some rifles have two barrels. The bullet is placed in the chamber of the barrel. Under the barrel is a small lever called a trigger. It is pressed to release the bullet.

1. Weighing scale



Definition:

A weighing scale is an instrument for weighing.

2. Water Tap



Description:

It is also called a balance and is used for weighing food stuffs and other goods. It has two pans on either sides of a metallic bar. A handle is attached to the centre of the bar to hold the balance while weighing. A weight is placed in one pan and the item to be weighed is put in the other.

Definition:

Unit 7

Water Tap: It is a device for controlling the flow of liquid or gas out of a pipe or container.

Description: It is also called a faucet. It has a screw on top which controls the flow of water. The round pipe through which the water or gas comes out is called a spout.

C. Tenses:

Process Writing:

In Process writing we use the Present Indefinite Tense.



Look at the pictures and write the process of boiling an egg.

1. Put some water in a pan
2. Set the water to boil.
3. Put two eggs in the water.
4. Cook the eggs for three minutes.
5. Remove eggs and put them under cold water to cool.
6. Remove the shell and serve.

2. Change the following weather report into the Future Indefinite Tense:

The weather was very hot today. Hot winds blew across the country. It was very dry. In some parts of Punjab there was slight rain which made it less hot. In Kashmir there were clouds but it did not rain.

The weather will be very hot tomorrow. Hot winds will blow across the country. It will be very dry. In some parts of Punjab there will be slight rain which will make it less hot. In Kashmir there will be clouds but it will not rain.

D. Types of sentences:

Exclamatory Sentences: These sentences express strong feelings and emotions. It has an exclamation mark in it.

Example: *Ah! I have hurt my foot.*

1. Insert exclamation marks in the following sentences:

1. Wow! what a beautiful sunset.
2. That's a good answer!
3. Hurrah! our team has won the match.
4. Al- hamdulillah! you have done well.
5. Alas! the old woman had passed away.
6. Ah! where shall I go?
7. How terrible the storm was!

2. Copy the sentences and state their types:

1. Where are you going today? (Interrogative sentence)
2. "I don't have your book," said Asim. (Assertive- negative sentence)
3. They go to school every day.(Assertive-Affirmative sentence)
4. Please give me a glass of water.(Imperative- request sentence)
5. Do not come into my room without knocking.(Imperative –command sentence)

6. Ugh! What a dirty smell.(Exclamatory sentence)
7. "Close the door," said the teacher to the student. (Imperative – command sentence)
8. How much money do I have now?(Interrogative sentence)

E. Voice:

Change the voice:

Example:

Food is placed in the mouth where it is chewed and softened with saliva.

We place the food in the mouth where we chew and soften it with saliva.

1. The chewed food in the form of balls is pushed in the oesophagus.
We push the chewed food in the form of balls in the oesophagus.
2. After entering the stomach it is churned and mixed with enzymes.
The stomach churns and mixes the food with enzymes after entering the stomach.
3. The enzymes are secreted by the stomach walls.
The stomach walls secrete the enzymes.
4. After some hours the food is passed into the small intestine.
The stomach passes the food into the small intestine after some hours.
5. Here the digested food is absorbed into the bloodstream.
The walls of the intestine absorb the digested food into the blood stream.
6. From the blood stream it is transported to all the cells of the body.
The blood vessels transport the food to all the cells of the body.

F Narration:

Read the news. Underline five Reported Sentences. Change them into Direct Speech.

KARACHI, April 7: The city government's efforts to check milk prices have virtually failed and consumers are still paying Rs 25 a litre instead of Rs 22 in almost all parts of the metropolis.

A meeting between dairy farmers, retailers, wholesalers, the City Nazim and other senior city government officials on Tuesday which discussed the price-hike at length, remained inconclusive and it could not fix prices. Farmers and retailers continued to urge the Nazim to stop the arrest of retailers for overcharging.

Sources said the City Nazim remained firm on his stand that the rates, being charged by retailers, are unjustified. He said he would not allow anybody to usurp the rights of the common man. Naimatullah Khan dispelled the contention of dairy farmers

that the city government is victimising farmers and wholesalers on price issue.

In reply, the Nazim said the dairy farmers, wholesalers and retailers, both were unjustified in selling the most essential item at a higher rate.

In view of the failure of talks, the District Coordination Officer will hold a meeting with DDOs in the next two days to chalk out a future strategy to contain the prices.

Sources said that non-cooperation of police with the district revenue officers will not bring down prices. Besides, DDOs also appear half-hearted in their protection with a dedication as they lack magisterial powers.

Who blame the city government official, at least 10 persons namely — Naimatullah Khan, M. Shahid, M. Yaqub

By Aamir Sh

M. Asif, M. Mehmood, M. Afzal, M. Sadiq, Nadeem, M.Sajid and Khalid Javed were arrested in Orangi Town area on Wednesday for selling milk at Rs 26 per litre.

The official said as many as 200 per-

sons (including retailers of atta) had been arrested in the last one month for selling atta and milk at higher rates.

Sources said that milksellers feel harassed in case of their arrest by the police as they have to stay for at least

one day in jail. However, they are not bothered about imposition of fines on the spot as they know how to recover from consumers.

"A 10 kg ice bar, which is placed in the middle by the milk seller in a milk utensil at a huge milk tub, generates around one kg of water," sources said.

Dairy farmers had been arguing with the government over the rates by saying that prices of each and every commodity have increased in the last four years except milk. They said that buffalo prices had gone up to Rs 30,000-40,000 per animal from Rs 15,000-18,000.

A dairy farmer, on condition of anonymity, said that a large number of buffaloes had been smuggled into Afghanistan, causing animal shortage. The city government official said no smuggling of livestock had taken place.

1. He said the price checking exercise can be blamed as the main reason behind failure to bring down prices. Besides, DDOs also appear half-hearted in their protection with a dedication as they lack magisterial powers.
2. Naimatullah Khan said the contention of dairy farmers and wholesalers that the city government is not victimizing the farmers and wholesalers on the price issue"

Naimatullah Khan, M. Shahid, M. Yaqub said the city government is not victimizing the farmers and wholesalers on the price issue"

Unit 7

3. The official said that as many as 200 persons had been arrested in the last one month for selling atta and milk at higher rates.

The official said, "As many as 200 persons have been arrested in the last one month for selling atta and milk at higher rates."

4. They said that buffalo prices had gone up to Rs. 30,000 -40,000 per animal from Rs. 15,000-18,000.

They said, "The buffalo prices have gone up to Rs 30,000 -40,000 per animal from Rs. 15,000-18,000."

5. A dairy farmer on condition of anonymity, said that a large number of buffaloes had been smuggled into Afghanistan, causing animal shortage.

A dairy farmer on condition of anonymity, said, "A large number of buffaloes have been smuggled into Afghanistan, causing animal shortage."

5. The city government official said no smuggling of livestock had taken place.

The city government official said, "No smuggling of livestock has taken place."

G. Do as directed:

1. The officers meet annually to discuss their yearly progress. (Underline the adverb and write its type) **Adverb of frequency**
2. There were many people in the stadium. (Underline the adverb and write its type) **Adverb of degree**
3. For a checkup, every month, he goes to the dentist. (Rearrange to make a coherent sentence) *He goes to the dentist for a check up every month.*
4. The matter was very small but the manger was making a mountain out of a molehill. (Underline the Proverb)
5. At the end of Ramadan we resolved to allot more time in reading Quran. (Write the Synonym of the underlined word. **decided**)
6. The village was dirty and it was a pathetic sight. (Write the opposites of the underlined words) **clean**
7. On the one hand industry (industry) has improved the quality of life but on the other hand it has created many problems , one being pollution. (pollute) (Insert Noun forms)
8. Hassan and Abid go shopping for their mother. (Change to Past Indefinite Tense)
Hassan and Abid went shopping for their mother.
9. My mother makes a beautiful dress. (Change to Present Continuous Tense)
My mother is making a beautiful dress.
10. Many good lectures were delivered by scholars of Islamic countries. (Change to Active Voice)
Scholars of Islamic countries delivered many good lectures.
11. Tahir asked his father if he could stay back in the mosque for the *Daras-e- Quran* after *Salat-ul-Isha*. (Change to Direct Speech)
Tahir asked his father, "Can we stay back in the mosque for the *Daras-e-Quran* after *Salat-ul-Isha*."
12. "Where did you go last night, Nadeem?" inquired father. (Change to Indirect Speech)
Father asked Nadeem as to where he had gone the night before.
13. This is an interesting book to read. (Change to Negative)
This is not an interesting book to read.
14. The village of Dadu produces a lot of fruits and vegetables. (Change the Voice)
A lot of fruits and vegetables are produced by the village of Dadu.
15. He drank a lot of water. (Change to Negative)
He did not drink a lot of water.

Different styles of Poetry:

Poetry is one of the most beautiful forms of expression; even the Quran has a rhythm to its verses. Each culture has developed a distinct style and rhythm to suit their lifestyle and needs. Let's analyze 3 different styles:

COUPLET – French or English

You know a couple means two. So a couplet is a pair of lines of poetry that are usually rhymed. There are lots of ways to write different types of couplets. Couplets can also be used to "build" other poems. Below are some examples:

*"If cars go zoom,
exhaust smoke will plume!"
"Only to Allah I pray,
every night and every day."*

I. Complete the following couplets:

1. If the ball's in your court
the battle is to be fought.
2. Every time I wake up in the morning
bright sunlight in my room is shining.
3. Imagine all the people, living in harmony
eating, drinking, playing no ceremony.
4. One, two, three, four
don't be such a bore
5. Money, money, money
it can buy a lot of honey.

II. The teacher will pass out blank cards cut into 5" x 7". You will write the first line of a couplet and pass it to the person on your right; they will then write the second line. Once you get it back write the first line to the second verse and continue till you have four verses.

CONVERSATION:

Shopping

The store clerk:

May I help you? / Can I help you?
Are you looking for something?
What size?
Cash or charge?
Have a nice day!

The customer:

I'm looking for a summer sweater.
Where are the shoes?
Do you have winter coats?
How much is this?
Do you have this in size seven?

1. Use the above and add more of your own to write a shopping dialogue with your partner. You can also do this in groups of three or four where friends go shopping together.

In a Fast Food Store

A : Two cheeseburgers, fries and a coke, please.
B : What size coke and fries?
A : Medium coke, small fries.
B : It'll take about 3 minutes. Is that OK?
A: Sure.

Unit 7

2. After shopping you are all very hungry and go into Mr. Burger for a meal, write the conversation after you order the food and find out you don't have enough money.

1. Use the above and add more of your own to write a shopping dialogue with your partner. You can also do this in groups of three or four where friends go shopping together.

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2. After shopping you are all very hungry and go into Mr. Burger for a meal, write the conversation after you order the food and find out you don't have enough money.

LISTENING:

Listen to the teacher carefully and fill in the table below. Circle the odd one out and give a reason for choosing the particular word.

	A	B	C
1.	a cooker	a chef	a cook
Reason	A cooker is is a machine for cooking food while the others are people who do the cooking.		
2.	boiling	cooking	cuisine
Reason	Boiling is a method of cooking while cuisine is food which is served.		
3.	a course	a dish	a meal
Reason	A course and a cuisine is a meal served at a time while a dish is a particular cooked food.		
4.	convenience food	fast food	frozen food
Reason	Frozen food is a convenience food in that it can be used whenever you want it while fast food is cooked take away food.		
5.	vitamins	proteins	carbohydrates
Reason	Proteins and carbohydrates take longer to e digested while the vitamins are absorbed immediately.		
6.	baking	roasting	frying
Reason	All are forms of cooking. Baking and roasting is done without oil while frying is done using oil.		
7.	a hot-plate	a grill	an electric ring
Reason	A grill is the food is cooked directly over fire, while a utensil is put over a hot plate or an electric ring to cook.		
8.	a bag	a basket	a trolley
Reason	A trolley is used to carry goods while a basket is used to put things in it.		

READING FOR INFORMATION: *Adapted from text by Harun Yahya*

Carbon occupies the sixth position in the periodic table; it was produced in the hearts of the huge stars called "red giants". When we examine carbon more closely, we can see that not just the physical formation of this element but also its chemical properties were deliberately arranged to be what they are.

Pure carbon occurs naturally in two forms: graphite and diamonds. Carbon however also enters into compounds with many other elements and the result is many different kinds of substances. In particular, the incredibly varied range of organic materials of life-the membrane of a cell and the bark of a tree, the lens of an eye and the horn of a deer, the white of an egg and the poison of a snake-are all made up of carbon-based compounds. When carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen form covalent bonds, the result is a class of molecules that is the foundation and structure of life itself: DNA.

The thing that makes it possible for carbon to form these bonds is a property that chemists call "metastability". What this somewhat technical word means is that carbon has a rather unique structure, thanks to which, it is quite easy for it to enter into covalent bonds under normal conditions. But it is precisely here that the situation starts to become curious because carbon is metastable only within a very narrow range of temperatures. Specifically, carbon compounds become very unstable when the temperature goes over 100°C. If carbon atoms are to enter into covalent bonds with other atoms and if the resulting compounds are to remain stable, the ambient temperature must not go over 100°C. The lower boundary on the other hand is around 0°C.

You certainly will have spotted the similarity between the temperature range that is necessary for carbon compounds' covalent bonds to be established and remain stable and the range of temperatures that prevails on our planet. In the whole universe, temperatures range from the millions of degrees in the hearts of stars to absolute zero (-273.15°C). But Earth, having been created for humanity to live in, possesses the narrow temperature range essential for the formation of the carbon compounds that are the building-blocks of life.

But the curious "coincidences" do not end here. The same temperature interval is the only one in which water remains liquid. Liquid water is one of the basic requirements of life and, in order to remain liquid, it requires precisely the same temperatures that carbon compounds need to form and be stable.

This is the conclusion that 20th-century science has at last reached. And yet, it is only recognition of a fact that was imparted to mankind in the Qur'an over fourteen centuries ago: Allah has created every detail of the universe to reveal the perfection of His own creation:

'Blessed be He who has the Kingdom in His Hand! He has power over all things. He who created the seven heavens in layers. You will not find any flaw in the creation of the All-Merciful. Look again-do you see any gaps? Then look again and again. Your sight will return to you dazzled and exhausted'. (Surat al-Mulk: 1-4)

ACTIVITIES

1. Carbon occupies the **sixth** position in the periodic table; it was produced in the hearts of the huge stars called _____.
2. **Graphite** and **diamond** are two naturally occurring forms of carbon.
3. List all the living things mentioned that contain carbon:
Membrane of a living cells, the bark of a tree, the lens of an eye, the horn of a deer, the white of an egg and the poison of a snake.
4. DNA is the result of covalent bonds among carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen.
5. Carbon is metastable within 0° to 100 °C.
6. List two other coincidences at the above temperature range:
1. water remains liquid 2. carbon remains fairly stable.
7. Surah Mulk: Ayat _____.

(not in hard copy)