

★ The Rain (W. H. Davies) ★

Q 1: How does rainwater fall on poor leaves?

Ans: Poor leaves do not receive rain directly. Rich leaves, after quenching their thirst, pass on the rain water to the poor leaves drop by drop.

Q 2: According to W. H. Davies how can a rainy day be enjoyed?

Ans: Different people can enjoy a rainy day in different ways. Some like to take a bath in it. While some like only to watch it from the window. However, it is pure pleasure to watch nature bathing in rain.

Q 3: What does the word "poor" mean in the poem "The Rain"?

Ans: In this poem, the word "poor" means the leaves do not receive rain directly. It also means the people who are deprived of pleasures and luxuries of life.

Q 4: What will happen when the rain stops?

Ans: When the rain will stop, the sun will shine. Its wonderful light will fill each dark round drop. It will be a lovely scene after rain.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
rainwater	بارش کا پانی	rainy	بارش
leaves	پتے	pleasure	خوشی
receive	وصول کریں	bathing	غسل
directly	براہ راست	deprived	محروم
quenching	بجھانے والا	luxuries	آسائشیں

thirst	پياس	shine	چمک
wonderful	شاندار	fill	بھرنا
lovely	پيارا	rain	بارش

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Night Mail (W. H. Auden)

Q 1: Why do sheep-dogs continue their sleep on the arrival of the Night Mail?

Ans: They continue their sleep because they have learnt by experience that the Night Mail will not harm them and that they cannot change its way.

Q 2: How do the sheep-dogs react at the arrival of the Night Mail?

Ans: The sheep-dogs slumber on with paws across because they are used to listen to her noise.

Q 3: Give the central idea of the poem "Night Mail".

Ans: The poet says that Night Mail brings happiness to everyone and every segment of society without any discrimination. It maintains its steadiness despite the difficulties in its way.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
sheep-dogs	بھیڑکتے	Night	رات
continue	جاری رکھنے	Mail	بات پہنچانا , پیغام بھیجنا
sleep	سونا	experience	تجربہ
arrival	آمد	react	رد عمل
harm	نقصان	arrival	آمد
slumber	نیند	paws	پنچے
noise	شور	central	مرکزی
happiness	خوشی	segment	ٹکڑا
steadiness	استحکام	discrimination	تفریق , فرق
despite	کے باوجود	maintains	برقرار رکھتا ہے

Loveliest of Trees, the Cherry Now (A. E. Housman)

Q 1: When does Cherry bloom and how does it look?

Ans: Cherry tree blooms in the spring season. It looks like a beautiful lady wearing white dress for Easter festival.

Q 2: Why does the poet wish for a longer life?

Ans: The poet thinks that fifty years are not enough to enjoy the beauty of cherry tree. He wants to enjoy it to the full. That's why he longs for a longer life.

Q 3: How does the poet plan to spend the small period of his remaining life of fifty years?

Ans: The poet plans to spend the remaining period of his life in enjoying the beauty of cherry tree. He resolves not to miss any chance of enjoying it.

Q 4: What is the cherry tree wearing?

Ans: Cherry tree is blooming with white flowers. It looks like wearing a white dress for the Easter.

Q 5: What time of the year is mentioned in the first stanza?

Ans: In first stanza, the time of the year is mentioned when cherry tree is loaded with buds, blossoms and flowers. It is spring time. It looks like dressed in white to celebrate the Easter.

Q 6: How does cherry add to the glory of Easter?

Ans: Hung with flowers, the cherry seems to be wearing a white dress for the celebration of Easter. Its captivating beauty enhances the happiness of Easter.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Loveliest	سب سے پیارا	Trees	درخت
Cherry	شاہ دانہ , چیری	bloom	کھلنا
spring	موسم بہار	season	موسم
wearing	پہننا	beautiful lady	خوبصورت عورت
dress	لباس	festival	تہوار
poet	شاعر	longer	طویل
enough	کافی	remaining	باقی
enjoying	لطف اندوز	resolves	حل کرتا ہے
wearing	پہننا	blooming	کھلنا
Easter	ایسٹر	mentioned	ذکر کیا
loaded	بھری ہوئی	celebrate	منانا
glory	عظمت و جلال	Hung	لٹکا دیا
captivating	دلکش	happiness	خوشی

O Where are You Going (W. H. Auden)

Q 1: What does the horror say about the spot on the hearer's skin?

Ans: The horror frightens the hearer. He tells the hearer that the spot on his skin is actually a deadly disease. It may cause his death.

Q 2: What is meant by "A man of words and not of deeds"?

Ans: It means that the person who is fond of talking and does little work. He keeps on boasting himself. He is like a wild plant that keeps on growing aimlessly.

Q 3: How does the reader frighten the rider?

Ans: The reader frightens the rider telling him that the valley, he has to cross, is fatal when furnaces burn, and the odours of heaps of garbage will madden him.

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Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Where	کہاں	Going	جا رہا ہے۔
horror	وحشت	skin	جلد
frightens	خوفزدہ کرتا ہے	hearer	سننے والا
spot	جگہ	deadly	مہلک
actually	اصل میں	disease	بیماری
cause	وجہ	boasting	گھمنڈ
deeds	اعمال	aimlessly	بے مقصد
frighten	ڈرانا	valley	وادی
furnaces	بھٹیاں	odours	بدبو
heaps	ڈھیر	garbage	ردی کی ٹوکری

madden	پاگل	burn	جلنا
fatal	مہلک	cross	کراس
fond	پسند	wild plant	جنگلی پلانٹ

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In the Street of the Fruit Stalls (Jan Stallworthy)

Q 1: How do the children eat fruit "In the Street of the Fruit Stalls"?

Ans: They take the fruit, break it open, and let the gold or silver juice wet their mouth, fingers, cheek, nose and chin. They enjoy it very much.

Q 2: What fruits does the writer mention in the poem "In the Street of the Fruit Stalls"?

Ans: The poet mentions melon, guava and mandarin. They are piled in the shape of pyramid like cannon balls.

Q 3: What are the feelings of the poet standing in the dark?

Ans: While standing in the dark street the poet looks at the children who are enjoying the fruits. He feels children are unaware of the threats of war, poverty and oppression.

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Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Street	گلی	Fruit	پھل
Stalls	کارخانہ , اسٹالز	break	توڑنا
juice	رس	wet	گیلا
fingers	انگلیاں	cheek	گال
mention	ذکر	mentions	ذکر کرتا ہے
melon	خربوزہ	guava	امرود
mandarin	ملک چین کا عامل منتری , مینڈارن	piled	ڈھیر
pyramid	برم کی شکل , مخروط , اہرام	cannon balls	توپ کے گولے
feelings	احساسات	poet	شاعر

standing	کھڑا	dark	اندھیرا
While	جبکہ	standing	کھڑا
unaware	بے خبر	threats	دھمکیاں
war	جنگ	looks	دیکھنا
poverty	غربت	oppression	جبر

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★ A Sindhi Woman (Jan Stallworthy) ★

Q 1: What kind of picture of Karachi Slums do we get from the poem "The Sindhi Woman"?

Ans: We come to know that Karachi slums have rough roads which are covered with garbage, stones, pieces of bread and broken glass. The sanitary system is very bad. The people lead a miserable life.

Q 2: What does the poet reflect when he saw the Sindhi Woman?

Ans: The poet reflects that only those are strong and straight who bear the burden of life and carry its hardships through life.

Q 3: What are the qualities of a Sindhi Woman?

Ans: She is not afraid of the difficulties and hardships of life. Garbage, filth and stones cannot challenge her consistency. She maintains her grace and elegance in every situation.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
kind	قسم	miserable	دکھی
picture	تصویر	reflect	عکاسی
Slums	کچی آبادیوں	straight	سیدھا
covered	احاطہ کرتا ہے	bear	رہنہ
garbage	ردی کی ٹوکری	burden	بوجھ
stones	پتھر	hardships	مشکلات
pieces	ٹکڑے	qualities	خصوصیات
broken glass	ٹوٹا ہوا شیشہ	afraid of	سے خوفزدہ
sanitary system	سینٹری نظام	difficulties	مشکلات

filth	گندگی	challenge	چیلنج
consistency	مستقل مزاجی	maintains	برقرار رکھتا ہے
grace	فضل	elegance	خوبصورتی
situation	صورت حال	through	کے ذریعے

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Time (From Ecclesiates)

Q 1: What importance of time has been pointed out by the poet in "Times"?

Ans: The poet says that everything is scheduled. Nothing can escape time. There is time for everything like birth and death, to save and to cast away, to sew and to rend, to weep and to dance, etc.

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Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
importance	اہمیت	pointed out	نشاہی کی
says	کا کہنا ہے کہ	everything	سب کچھ
scheduled	شیڈول	Nothing	کچھ نہیں
escape	فرار	birth	پیدائش
death	موت	cast	کاسٹ
away	دور	sew	سلائی
rend	پھاڑنا	weep	رونا
dance	رقص	poet	شاعر

Ozymandias (Percy Bysshe Shelley)

Q 1: What did the traveler see in the desert?

Ans: The traveller saw two huge bodiless legs made of stone standing in a desert. A broken body of a man sinking in the sand was also lying there.

Q 2: What words were inscribed at the bottom of the statue?

Ans: The words inscribed at the bottom of the statue were:

“My name is Ozymandias, king of kings;
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!”

Q 3: What is the message the poet wants to convey in poem “Ozymandias”?

Ans: The poet conveys the message that an individual passes away, all signs of his existence and superiority disappear. There remains nothing behind but sand.

Q 4: What was the condition of the statue in the poem “Ozymandias”?

Ans: The statue was broken. Two huge legs, without face, were standing. A damaged face of those bodiless legs was half-buried in the sand.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
huge	بہت بڑا	desert	صحرا
traveler	مسافر	bodiless	بے جسم
legs	ٹانگوں	stone	پتھر
standing	کھڑا	sinking	ڈوب رہا ہے
lying	جھوٹ بولنا	inscribed	کندہ
statue	بت	bottom	نیچے
despair	مایوسی	Mighty	غالب
conveys	پہنچاتا ہے	individual	انفرادی

passes away	انتقال کر جاتا ہے	existence	وجود
superiority	برتری	disappear	غائب
remains	باقی	nothing	کچھ نہیں
behind	پیچھے	broken	ٹوٹا ہوا
bodiless	بے جسم	damaged	نقصان پہنچا
half-buried	آدھا دفن	sand	ریت

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The Feed (Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi)

Q 1: What is the message of the poem “The Feed”?

Ans: The poet says that the mother sparrow breaks a grain of millet to feed her young ones. Despite breaking the atom, man should also learn to multiply and provide food to other human beings.

Q 2: “One grain to be fed to the ten young ones”. What does the line mean?

Ans: The little sparrows are waiting for their mother eager to be fed. The mother sparrow picks up a grain of millet, comes to her young ones and wonders how to feed all of them with one grain.

Q 3: What do you feel after reading the poem “The Feed”?

Ans: It expresses the mother’s love for her children. The poet says that man has learnt to break an atom that causes tears and wails. He should learn to multiply and share food with others.

Q 4: What does the sparrow hold in her beak and how many young ones are to be fed?

Ans: The sparrow holds a grain of millet in her beak. And ten young ones are there to be fed.

Q 5: Why is the mother sparrow worried in the poem “The Feed”?

Ans: The mother sparrow is worried because she has only one grain of millet. But, the young ones to be fed are ten. She wonders to whom she should solace.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
message	پیغام	Feed	کھانا کھلانا
sparrow	چڑیا	breaks	ٹوٹ جاتا ہے
grain	اناج	millet	باجرا
Despite	کے باوجود	human beings	انسانوں
picks up	اٹھاتا ہے	wonders	عجائبات
tears	آنسو	reading	پڑھنا
wails	رونا	sparrow	چڑیا
expresses	اظہار کرتا ہے	learnt	سیکھا
beak	چونچ	fed	کھلایا
worried	فکر مند	solace	سکون



The Hollow Men (T. S. Eliot)

Q 1: What does the phrase the "Stuffed Men" mean?

Ans: It means that modern men are worthless and good for nothing. Their headpieces are filled with straw. Their voices are dried and meaningless.

Q 2: What do hollow men mean?

Ans: It means that modern men are worthless and good for nothing. Their headpieces are filled with straw. Their voices are dried and meaningless.

Q 3: Why does the poet consider hollow men useless for a nation?

Ans: The poet considers so because the modern men do not have any moral strength, or sound character. He thinks them soulless, faithless and characterless.

Q 4: Why does the poet call modern men as hollow men?

Ans: The poet calls modern men as hollow men because they do not have any moral strength, or sound character. He thinks them soulless, faithless and characterless.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Hollow	کھوکھلی	straw	بھوسا
phrase	جملہ	voices	آوازیں
modern men	جدید مرد	meaningless	بے معنی
worthless	بیکار	dried	خشک
nothing	کچھ نہیں	useless	بیکار

headpieces	سر کے ٹکڑے	moral	اخلاقی
strength	طاقت	character	کردار
straw	بھوسا	soulless	بے روح
faithless	بے ایمان	characterless	بد کردار

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Leisure (W. H. Davies)

Q 1: How does the poet compare men with animals in the poem "Leisure"?

Ans: The poet laments over the busy life of modern men and compares it with the life of animals. He says that man has no time to see and enjoy the beauty of nature but animals have.

Q 2: When does the life of a man become poor?

Ans: The life of a man becomes poor when he is so much busy in his worldly things that he has no time to see and enjoy the nature.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
compare	موازنہ	Leisure	تفریح
animals	جانوروں	laments	نوحہ
poor	غریب	worldly	دنیاوی

Ruba'iyat (Allama Muhammad Iqbal)

Q 1: Who cannot compete with the civilization of Makkah?

Ans: The civilization of Europe cannot compete with the civilization of Makkah. Because, the soul of Europe is empty of concord. It has no centre like Makkah.

Q 2: What is worse than slavery?

Ans: Allama Iqbal laments over the loss of faith which in fact maps out the direction of human soul. He says that having no faith is worse than slavery.

Q 3: What has made the efforts of Muslims fruitless?

Ans: Love's madness has departed. Love for humanity has vanished. And faith like Abraham is at stake. All these things have made the efforts of Muslims fruitless.

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Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
compete	مقابلہ	worse	بدتر
civilization	تہذیب	slavery	غلامی
concord	اتفاق	laments	نوحہ
direction	سمت	faith	ایمان
human soul	انسانی روح	slavery	غلامی
efforts	کوششیں	fruitless	بے نتیجہ
madness	پاگل پن	departed	روانہ
humanity	انسانیت	vanished	غائب ہو گیا
stake	داؤ	fruitless	بے نتیجہ

★ A Tale of Two Cities (John Peter) ★

Q 1: Why did the people of two cities look powerless and helpless?

Ans: There is no one to share their moans. There is no one to help them in the time of distress. Therefore, the people of two cities look powerless and helpless.

Q 2: Describe the scene of devastation in "A Tale of Two Cities."

Ans: The poet says that it was a scene no eye could see. There were burnt buildings and dead bodies all around. The wails, moans and groans of the wretched people could be heard from every side.

Q 3: How were the people of the two cities made powerless and helpless?

Ans: The people looked powerless and helpless because atom bombs were dropped on their cities. There were shrieks and clouds of smoke all around them. They were scared and did not know what to do.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
powerless	بے اختیار	Cities	شہر
moans	کراہ	distress	تکلیف
powerless	بے اختیار	helpless	بے بس
devastation	تباہی	buildings	عمارتیں
wails	رونا	groans	کراہنا
wretched	بدبخت	heard	سنا
bombs	بم	shrieks	چینچیں
clouds	بادل	smoke	دھواں
scared	ڈراہوا	Tale	کہانی

My Neighbour Friend Breathing His Last! (Bullah Shah)

Q 1: Why does a person feel helpless on the death of a friend?

Ans: No one can avoid death. The death of a friend is very pain giving. And when a person finds no solution to avoid it, he feels helpless on the death of a friend.

Q 2: Without whose love is Bullah in loss?

Ans: Bullah says that God's love is the key to success in this world and the world hereafter. Therefore he thinks that without God's love he is in loss.

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Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Neighbour	پڑوسی	avoid	بچنا
Breathing	سانس لینا	death	موت
Without	بغیر	pain	درد
whose	جس کا	loss	نقصان
hereafter	اس کے بعد	without	بغیر
helpless	بے بس	God's love	خدا کی محبت
Last	آخری	feel	محسوس

★ He Came to Know Himself (Sachal Sarmast) ★

Q 1: Why did Mansur mount gallows?

Ans: Mansoor was so much enmeshed in the love of God that he could not see anything but God. He revealed this secret to public and people sent him to gallows for his sin of blasphemy.

Q 2: Why does the poet emphasis on He came to know Himself?

Ans: The poet emphasises on, in order to point out that in the beginning there was nothing but the presence of God. He came down from the heaven to the earth in order to be known and realized.

Q 3: What makes one entangled in love?

Ans: To be able to be known, realized and loved makes one entangled in love. There are many who have nothing in their heart but the love of God.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Came	آیا	Know	جاننا
Himself	خود	gallows	پھانسی
enmeshed		revealed	نازل کیا
blasphemy	توہین	realized	احساس ہوا
entangled	الجھا ہوا	nothing	کچھ نہیں
heart	دل	God	خدا
emphasis	زور	beginning	آغاز

God's Attributes (Jalaluddin Rumi)

Q 1: What makes one scared of sinning?

Ans: Allah's attribute "Seeing", scares one of sinning. If man believes in this attribute, he avoids sinning.

Q 2: How do the attributes of God help in refining our character?

Ans: When we believe that Allah is "Seeing", "Hearing" and "Knowing" we are scared and avoid sinning, foul discourse and plotting against someone. It refines our character.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
God's Attributes	خدا کی صفات	believes	یقین رکھتا ہے
Attributes	صفات	avoids	گریز کرتا ہے
scared	ڈرا ہوا	refining	نتھارنا , صاف کرنا , خالص کرنا
sinning	گناہ کرنا	character	کردار
Seeing	دیکھنا	Hearing	سماعت
Knowing	جاننے والا	discourse	گفتگو
plotting	سازش	against	خلاف
someone	کسی	character	کردار

★ The Delight Song (N. Scott Momaday) ★

Q 1: What is the effect of man's good relation with the Earth and the lords?

Ans: When man is in good relation with the earth and the lords, he remains happy. He enjoys life because he is in harmony with his surroundings. He finds the pleasure and beauty of nature.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Delight	خوشی	lords	آقا
effect	اثر	remains	باقی
relation	رشتہ	happy	خوش
because	کیونکہ	enjoys	لطف اندوز
harmony	ہم آہنگی	surroundings	ارد گرد
pleasure	خوشی	nature	فطرت

★ Love-an Essence of All Religions (Jalaluddin Rumi) ★

Q 1: What is the effect of love?

Ans: Love is the most powerful thing in the world. It can change thorns into roses, and vinegar into a drink. Through love burning fire becomes joyful light, sickness becomes health and a proud king becomes a humble slave.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Essence	جوہر	thorns	کانٹے
Religions	مذہب	roses	گلاب
effect	اثر	vinegar	سرکہ
powerful	طاقتور	drink	پینا
Through	کے ذریعے	burning	جل رہا ہے
joyful	خوش کن	sickness	بیماری
proud	فخر	becomes	بن جاتا ہے
humble	عاجز	slave	غلام

★ A Man of Words and Not of Deeds (Charles Perrault) ★

- Q 1: What is the theme of "A Man of Words and Not of Deeds"? OR
What is the message of the poem? OR
What happens when a man spends his life with the help of words and not of deeds?**
- Ans:** A man who only talk and does nothing live a meaningless and wasteful life. The poet wants to say that a talkative man is doomed to live a wretched life and die a fearful death.
- Q 2: What is the condition of the garden when the weeds start growing? OR
What is the significance of the image of a garden full of weeds?**
- Ans:** A garden full of weeds is a symbol of uselessness and fruitlessness, while snow is the symbol of lifelessness numbness and death. The poet wants to say that an inactive person contributes nothing to society. He lives a life of parasite.
- Q 3: What does the poet want to say through symbols of an eagle and a lion?**
- Ans:** Symbolically an "eagle is the sky" is the gift of life, and "a line at the door" is a threat of life. The poet wants to say that if the gift of life is not valued or is not availed of properly, it becomes a cause of pain, regret, and fear.
- Q 4: How does the life of an idle man pass through different phases?**
- Ans:** According to the poet, an idle child is self-destructive and a burden on his parents. When he is young, he becomes a threat, and his parasitic existence undermines the very strength of society. When he is old, he experiences mental conflict, and ultimately dies a painful and regrettable death.
- Q 5: What is meant by 'a penknife in your heart'?**
- Ans:** "A penknife in your heart" points to the suffering that an idle man has ultimately to go through. The poet says that regret and agony become the fate of the person who only talks and does not act.
- Q 6: What is meant by "And when your heart begins to bleed"?**
- Ans:** This line shows the unbearable pain and idle man has to go through. The bleeding of the heart points to spiritual deadness and mental suffering. It indicates loss of grace and dignity in life.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Deeds	اعمال	threat	دھمکی
spends	خرچ کرتا ہے	availed	فائدہ اٹھایا
meaningless	بے معنی	regret	افسوس
wasteful	فضول	self-destructive	خود کو تباہ کرنے والا
talkative	باتونی	threat	دھمکی
doomed	برباد	parasitic	پر جیوی
wretched	بد بخت	undermines	کمزور کرتا ہے
fearful	خوفناک	conflict	تنازعہ
weeds	ماتمی لباس	ultimately	بالآخر
significance	اہمیت	regrettable	افسوسناک
fruitlessness	بے نتیجہ	penknife	قلم کی چھری
numbness	بے حسی	suffering	تکلیف
inactive	غیر فعال	ultimately	بالآخر
contributes	شراکت کرتا ہے	fate	قسمت
parasite	طفیلی	bleed	خون بہنا
unbearable	نا قابل برداشت	deadness	مردہ پن
spiritual	روحانی	mental	ذہنی
indicates	اشارہ کرتا ہے	dignity	وقار

Poem: 20

English Book-III Notes

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★ **In Broken Images** (Robert Graves) ★

Q 1: What is the moral lesson or theme of poem, "In Broken Images"? OR
What is the message of the poem? OR
What conclusion does the poet draw in the last two lines of the poem?

Ans: The poet says that we should not live a dull and confused life by taking things for granted or by assuming facts without questioning their relevance. True understanding of things comes by using our mental faculties and avoiding hasty conclusions.



Q 2: Who is in a new confusion of his understanding?

Ans: A person is in a new confusion of his understanding when he assumes facts without a questioning their relevance. The poet wants to say that facts and images need to be broken and mistrusted in order for one to have fresh understanding of things.

Q 3: Why does a personal question his senses when the facts fail him?

Ans: A personal questions his senses when the facts fail him because he trusts his images and assumes facts without questioning their relevance. The poet wants to say that we should see things critically to understand them.

Q 4: What is the state of the person who trusts his images?

Ans: A person who trusts his images blindly ends up in confusion. He lives a dull and mindless life. When images fail him, he gets confused and frustrated. He begins to mistrust his senses.

Q 5: What is the state of the person who mistrusts the broken images?

Ans: A person who mistrusts the broken images does not end up in confusion. When something ultimately proves wrong, he approves his senses and his belief in himself becomes stronger.

Q 6: What is the state of two person one who trusts clear images and the other who mistrusts the broken images?

Ans: A person who trusts clear images ends up in confusion. On the other hand, a person who mistrusts him broken images does not get confused. Clarity to confusion brings frustration and uncertainty, while confusion to clarity brings satisfaction and enlightenment.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
moral	اخلاقی	assuming	فرض کرنا
conclusion	نتیجہ	relevance	مطابقت
confused	الکھن میں	understanding	سمجھ
granted	عطا کیا	mental	ذہنی
faculties	فیکلٹیز	avoiding	گریز
hasty	جلد بازی	assumes	فرض کرتا ہے
mistrusted	عدم اعتماد	senses	حواس
critically	تنقیدی طور پر	blindly	آنکھ بند کر کے
mindless	بے دماغ	confusion	الکھاؤ
ultimately	بالآخر	frustrated	مایوس
belief	یقین	clear	صاف
Clarity	وضاحت	uncertainty	بے یقینی
while	جبکہ	enlightenment	روشن خیالی
satisfaction	اطمینان	broken	ٹوٹا ہوا
becomes	بن جاتا ہے	himself	خود
gets	ملتا ہے	personal	ذاتی