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Comprehension of a Passage

Paragraph No.1

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
wolf	بھیڑیا	guarded	محافظ
felt	محسوس کیا	hound	شکاری جانور
hungry	بھوکا	shepherd's son	چرواہے کا بیٹا
wandered	گھومنا	tending	دیکھ بھال
here and there	یہاں اور وہاں	vigilantly	چوکسی سے
search	تلاش کریں	himself	خود
food	کھانا	helpless	بے بس
find	مل	hit	مارو
anything	کچھ بھی	plan	منصوبہ
eat	کھاؤ	skin	جلد
At last	آخر کار	safely	محفوظ طریقے سے
saw	دیکھا	disguise	بھیس
flock	ریوڑ	killed	ہلاک
sheep	بھیڑ	without	بغیر
grazing	چرنا	being	ہونے کی وجہ سے
pasture	چراگاہ	caught	پکڑا
wanted	چاہتا تھا	began	شروع ہوا

worried	فکر مند	Thief	چور
shepherd	چرواہا	greatly	بہت

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Paragraph with Urdu Translation



One day a wolf felt very hungry.	ایک دن ایک بھیڑیے کو بہت بھوک لگی۔
He wandered here and there in search of food but he could not find anything to eat.	وہ کھانے کی تلاش میں ادھر ادھر بھٹکتا رہا لیکن اُسے کھانے کو کچھ نہیں ملتا۔
At last, he saw a flock of sheep grazing in a pasture.	آخر کار اُس نے ایک چراگاہ میں بھیڑوں کا چرتا ہوا ایک ریوڑ دیکھا۔
He wanted to eat one they were guarded by a hound.	وہ ایک کو کھانا چاہتا تھا جس کی حفاظت شکاری جانور کر رہے تھے۔
The shepherd's son was also tending the flock vigilantly.	چرواہے کا بیٹا بھی ہوشیاری سے ریوڑ کی دیکھ بھال کر رہا تھا۔
The wolf found himself helpless.	بھیڑیے نے خود کو بے بس پایا۔
At last he hit upon a plan.	آخر کار اُس نے ایک منصوبہ بنایا۔
He hid himself in the skin of a sheep and safely went into the flock.	اُس نے اپنے آپ کو بھیڑ کی کھال میں چھپالیا اور بحفاظت ریوڑ میں چلا گیا۔
The hound could not find out the wolf in disguise.	شکاری بھیڑیے کو بھیس میں نہ ڈھونڈ سکا۔
He killed a sheep and ate it without being caught.	اُس نے ایک بھیڑ کو مارا اور پکڑے بغیر کھا گیا۔
In this way, he ate up many sheep and their number began to fall every day.	اس طرح وہ بہت سی بھیڑیں کھا گیا اور ان کی تعداد روز بروز کم ہونے لگی۔
The shepherd was greatly worried but could not find out the thief.	چرواہا بہت پریشان ہوا لیکن چور کا پتہ نہ لگا سکا۔

Questions

Why did the wolf wander about?	بھیڑیا کیوں گھومتا رہا؟
Did he find anything to eat?	کیا اُسے کھانے کو کچھ ملا؟
Why was the wolf helpless?	بھیڑیا بے بس کیوں تھا؟
How did he get into the flock?	وہ ریوڑ میں کیسے آیا؟

Why was the shepherd worried?	چرواہا کیوں پریشان تھا؟
Did he find out the thief?	کیا اس نے چور کا پتہ لگایا؟

One day a wolf felt very hungry. He wandered here and there in search of food but he could not find anything to eat. At last, he saw a flock of sheep in a pasture. He wanted to eat one but they were guarded by a hound. The shepherd's son was also tending the flock vigilantly. The wolf found himself helpless. At last he hit upon a plan. He hid himself in the skin of a sheep and safely went into the flock. The hound could not find out the wolf in disguise. He killed a sheep and ate it without being caught. In this way he ate up many sheep and their number began to fall every day. The shepherd was greatly worried but could not find out the thief.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why did the wolf wander about?

Ans: The wolf wandered about in search of food.

Q.2: Did he find anything to eat?

Ans: No, he did not find anything to eat.

Q.3: Why was the wolf helpless?

Ans: The wolf was helpless as the flock was guarded by a hound.

Q.4: How did he get into the flock?

Ans: He put on the skin of a sheep and went into the flock unchecked.

Q.5: Why was the shepherd worried?

Ans: The shepherd was worried as the number of sheep began to fall every day.

Q.6: Did he find out the thief?

Ans: **No**, he did not find out the thief.



Paragraph No.2

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
hot	گرم	pass	پاس
summer	موسم گرما	looked into	اس میں دیکھنا
fox	لومڑی	fox	لومڑی
felt	محسوس کیا	doing	کر رہا ہے
thirsty	پیا سا	cunning	چالاک
about	کے بارے میں	replied	جواب دیا
search	تلاش کریں	niece	بھتیجی
water	پانی	enjoying	لطف اندوز
but	لیکن	swim	تیرنا
nowhere	کہیں نہیں	down	نیچے
At last	آخر کار	pleasant	خوشگوار
reached	پہنچ گئے	Come down	نیچے آ جاؤ
well	ٹھیک ہے	yourself	اپنے آپ کو
peeped	جھانکا	too	بھی
Unfortunately	بد قسمتی سے	also	بھی
slipped	پھسل گیا	thirsty	پیا سا
fell	گر گیا	jumped into	میں چھلانگ لگا دی
goat	بکری	well	ٹھیک ہے
happened	ہوا	here	یہاں

Paragraph with Urdu Translation



On a hot summer day, a fox felt very thirsty.	گرمی کے شدید دن میں ایک لومڑی کو بہت پیاس لگی۔
He went about in search of water but could find water nowhere.	وہ پانی کی تلاش میں نکلا لیکن کہیں پانی نہ ملا۔
At last, he reached a well.	آخر کار وہ ایک کنویں تک پہنچ گیا۔
He peeped into it. Unfortunately, he slipped and fell into the well.	اُس نے اُس میں جھانکا۔ بد قسمتی سے وہ پھسل کر کنویں میں گر گیا۔
A goat happened to pass by the well and looked into it.	ایک بکری کنویں کے پاس سے گزری اور اس میں جھانکا۔
She said to Fox, "What are you doing here uncle?"	اس نے لومڑی سے کہا، "چاچا تم یہاں کیا کر رہے ہو؟"
The cunning fox replied, "Dear niece, I am enjoying a swim down here.	چالاک لومڑی نے جواب دیا، "پیاری بھانجی، میں یہاں تیراکی کا مزہ لے رہا ہوں۔"
It is very pleasant.	یہ بہت خوشگوار ہے۔
Come down and enjoy yourself too."	نیچے آؤ اور خود بھی لطف اندوز ہو جاؤ۔"
The goat was also thirsty, so she jumped into the well.	بکری کو بھی پیاس لگی تھی تو اس نے کنویں میں چھلانگ لگادی۔

Questions

What happened to the thirsty fox?	پیاسی لومڑی کو کیا ہوا؟
Who passed by the well just then?	اس وقت کنویں کے پاس سے کون گزرا؟
What did the goat do?	بکری نے کیا کیا؟
What did the goat say to the fox?	بکری نے لومڑی سے کیا کہا؟
What did the fox say in reply?	لومڑی نے جواب میں کیا کہا؟
Why did the goat jump into the well?	بکری نے کنویں میں کیوں چھلانگ لگائی؟

On a hot summer day, a fox felt very thirsty. He went about in search of water but could find water nowhere. At last he reached a well. He peeped into it. Unfortunately, he slipped and fell into the well. A goat happened to pass by the well and looked into it. She said to fox, "What are you doing here uncle?" The cunning fox replied, "Dear niece, I am enjoying a swim

down here. It is very pleasant. Come down and enjoy yourself too.” The goat was also thirsty, she jumped into the well.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What happened to the thirsty fox?

Ans: The thirsty fox slipped and fell into the well.

Q.2: Who passed by the well just then?

Ans: A goat passed by the well just then.

Q.3: What did the goat do?

Ans: The goat looked into the well.

Q.4: What did the goat say to the fox?

Ans: The goat said to the fox, “What are you doing here uncle?”

Q.5: What did the fox say in reply?

Ans: The fox said in reply, “I am enjoying a swim as it is very pleasant down here”.

Q.6: Why did the goat jump into the well?

Ans: The goat jumped into the well as she was taken in by the cunning fox.

Paragraph No.3

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Once	ایک بار	thin	تپلی
stag	بارہ سنگا	legs	ٹانگوں
drinking	پینے	felt	محسوس کیا
stream	ندی	sad	اُداس
happened	ہوا	thought	سوچا
see	دیکھنا	ugly	بد صورت
reflection	عکس	Suddenly	اچانک

water	پانی	pack	پیک
pleased	خوش	hounds	شکاری جانور
beautiful	خوبصورت	distance	فاصلے
horns	سینگ	ran	بھاگ گیا
fast	تیز	Soon	اسی طرح
behind	پچھے	thick	موٹی
caught up	پکڑ لیا	forest	جنگل
tried	کوشش کی	bushes	جھاڑیوں
pull	کھینچنا	hard	سخت
vain	بیکار	come up	اوپر آو
fell upon	پر گر گیا	him	اسے
tore	پھاڑ	pieces	ٹکڑے

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

Once, a stag was drinking at a stream.	ایک دفعہ ایک ہرن ندی کے کنارے پی رہا تھا۔
He happened to see his reflection in the water.	اُسے پانی میں اپنا عکس نظر آیا۔
He was pleased to see his beautiful horns,	وہ اپنے خوبصورت سینگوں کو دیکھ کر خوش ہوا
but when he saw his thin legs	لیکن جب اس نے اپنی پتلی ٹانگوں کو دیکھا
he felt sad as he thought they were ugly.	اسے دکھ ہوا جیسا کہ اس نے سوچا کہ وہ بد صورت ہیں۔
Suddenly he saw a pack of hounds at a distance.	اچانک اسے کچھ فاصلے پر شکاریوں کا ایک پیکٹ (جھنڈ) نظر آیا۔
He ran as fast as his legs could help him.	وہ اتنی تیزی سے بھاگا جتنی اس کی ٹانگیں اس کی مدد کر سکتی تھیں۔
Soon he left the hounds far behind.	جلد ہی اس نے شکاریوں کو بہت پچھے چھوڑ دیا۔
He had to pass through a thick forest of bushes.	اُسے جھاڑیوں کے گھنے جنگل سے گزرنا تھا۔
His horns were caught up in a bush.	اُس کے سینگ جھاڑی میں پھنس گئے۔

He tried hard to pull his horns out of it but all in vain.	اس نے اس سے اپنے سینگ نکالنے کی بہت کوشش کی لیکن سب بے سود۔
By now the hounds had come up.	اب تک شکاری اوپر آچکے تھے۔
They fell upon him and tore him to pieces.	وہ اُس پر گر پڑے اور اُسے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کر دیا۔

Questions	
What was the stag doing?	ہرن کیا کر رہا تھا؟
What did he see in the water?	اس نے پانی میں کیا دیکھا؟
Why was he pleased?	وہ کیوں خوش ہوا؟
What made him sad?	کس چیز نے اسے اداس کیا؟
Why did he run?	وہ کیوں بھاگا؟
How did his legs help him?	اس کی ٹانگوں نے اس کی مدد کیسے کی؟

Once, a stag was drinking at a stream. He happened to see his reflection in the water. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns, but when he saw his thin legs, he felt sad as he thought they were ugly. Suddenly he saw a pack of hounds at a distance. He ran as fast as his legs could help him. Soon he left the hounds far behind. He had to pass through a thick forest of bushes. His horns were caught up in a bush. He tried hard to pull his horns out of it but all in vain. By now the hounds had come up. They fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What was the stag doing?

Ans: The stag was drinking water.

Q.2: What did he see in the water?

Ans: He saw his reflection.

Q.3: Why was he pleased?

Ans: He was pleased to see his beautiful horns.

Q.4: What made him sad?

Ans: His thin legs made him sad.

Q.5: Why did he run?

Ans: He ran for his life.

Q.6: How did his legs help him?

Ans: His legs helped him to run fast.

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Paragraph No.4

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
ruled	حکومت کی	struggle	جدوجہد
defeated	شکست دی	spider	مکڑی
many	بہت	trying	کوشش کر رہا ہے
times	اوقات	reach	پہنچنا
ran	بھاگ گیا	its	اس کا
life	زندگی	cobweb	جالا
himself	خود	ceiling	چھت
cave	غار	cave	غار
lost	کھو دیا	fell down	نیچے گرنا
hopes	امیدیں	again	دوبارہ
win	جیت	efforts	کوششیں
As	جیسا کہ	At last	آخر کار
lay	بچھانا	little	تھوڑا
thinking	سوچنا	insect	کیڑے
reached	پہنچ گئے	fight	لڑنا
attempt	کوشش	battle	جنگ

courage	ہمت	there	وہاں
Made up	بنا	his	اس کا
mind	دماغ	this	یہ

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

King Robert Bruce ruled over Scotland.	بادشاہ رابرٹ بروس نے سکاٹ لینڈ پر حکومت کی۔
He had been defeated many times by the English.	وہ انگریزوں کے ہاتھوں کئی بار شکست کھا چکا تھا۔
He ran for his life and hid himself in a cave.	وہ اپنی جان بچانے کے لیے بھاگا اور ایک غار میں چھپ گیا۔
He had lost all hopes to win.	اس نے جیتنے کی تمام امیدیں کھودی تھیں۔
As he lay there, thinking if he should give up his struggle or not,	جب وہ وہیں لیٹا سوچ رہا تھا کہ کیا اسے اپنی جدوجہد ترک کرنی چاہیے یا نہیں،
he saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb in the ceiling of the cave.	اس نے دیکھا کہ ایک مکڑی غار کی چھت میں اپنے جالے تک پہنچنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے۔
It fell down again and again but did not give up its efforts.	یہ بار بار گرا لیکن اپنی کوششوں سے باز نہ آیا۔
At last, the little insect reached its home in its ninth attempt.	آخر کار، چھوٹا کیڑا اپنی نوں کوشش میں اپنے گھر پہنچ گیا۔
This gave courage to King Bruce.	اس سے بادشاہ بروس کو ہمت ملی۔
He made up his mind to fight and this time he won the battle.	اس نے لڑنے کا ارادہ کیا اور اس بار وہ جنگ جیت گیا۔

Questions

By whom had Robert Bruce been defeated many times?	رابرٹ بروس کو کئی بار کس کے ہاتھوں شکست ہوئی؟
Where did he hide himself?	اس نے خود کو کہاں چھپایا؟
What did he see in the cave?	اس نے غار میں کیا دیکھا؟
After how many attempts did the spider succeed?	مکڑی کتنی کوششوں کے بعد کامیاب ہوئی؟
What lesson did King Robert Bruce learn from the spider?	کنگ رابرٹ بروس نے مکڑی سے کیا سبق سیکھا؟

King Robert Bruce ruled over Scotland. He had been defeated many times by the English. He ran for his life and hid himself in a cave. He had lost all hopes to win. As he lay there, thinking if he should give up his struggle or not, he saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb in the ceiling of the cave. It fell down again and again but did not give up its efforts. At last, the little insect reached its home in its ninth attempt. This gave courage to King Bruce. He made up his mind to fight and this time he won the battle.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: By whom had Robert Bruce been defeated many times?

Ans: He had been defeated by the English army many times.

Q.2: Where did he hide himself?

Ans: He hid himself in the cave.

Q.3: What did he see in the cave?

Ans: He saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb up in the ceiling of the cave.

Q.4: After how many attempts did the spider succeed?

Ans: The spider succeeded after making nine attempts.

Q.5: What lesson did King Robert Bruce learn from the spider?

Ans: King Bruce learnt the lesson, "Try, try again till you succeed"

Paragraph No.5

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
For three	تین کے لیے	Too	بھی
years	سال	bushes	جھاڑیوں
master	آقا	condition	حالت
relatives	رشتہ دار	children	بچے
lived	رہتے تھے	particularly	خاص طور پر
valley	وادی	pitiable	قابل رحم
Many	بہت	At last	آخر کار
joined	شمولیت اختیار کی	some	کچھ

them	انہیں	kind	قسم
supplies	سامان	hearted	دل والا
Cut off	منقطع	took	لیا
saw	دیکھا	pity	افسوس
food	کھانا	tore	پھاڑ
drink	پینا	pieces	ٹکڑے
reached	پہنچ گئے	agreement	معادہ
poor	غریب	hanging	پھانسی
leaves	پتے	hunger-stricken	بھوک کا شکار
roots	جڑیں	able	قابل
trees	درخت	come back	واپس آو

pakcity.org Paragraph with Urdu Translation

For three years the master and all his relatives lived in this valley.	تین سال تک آقا اور اس کے تمام رشتہ دار اس وادی میں رہے۔
Many of the Muslims too joined them.	بہت سے مسلمان بھی ان میں شامل ہو گئے۔
All supplies to the valley were cut off.	وادی کو تمام رسد منقطع کر دی گئی۔
The Makkans saw to it that no food or drink reached the Banu Hashim.	مکہ والوں نے دیکھا کہ بنو ہاشم کے پاس کھانے پینے کی کوئی چیز نہیں پہنچی۔
The poor Banu Hashim had to live on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes.	غریب بنو ہاشم کو درختوں اور جھاڑیوں کے پتوں اور جڑوں پر رہنا پڑتا تھا۔
The condition of children was particularly pitiable.	بچوں کی حالت خاصی قابل رحم تھی۔
At last, some kind-hearted Makkans took pity on the Banu Hashim.	آخر کار مکہ کے کچھ مہربانوں کو بنو ہاشم پر ترس آ گیا۔
They tore to pieces the agreement hanging in the Kaaba.	انہوں نے کعبہ میں لٹکا ہوا معاہدہ پھاڑ دیا۔
The hunger-stricken Banu Hashim were thus able to come back to their homes.	یوں بھوک کے بنو ہاشم اپنے گھروں کو واپس آنے کے قابل ہو گئے۔

Questions

Who lived for three years in the valley?	تین سال تک وادی میں کون رہا؟
Who joined the master and his relatives?	آقا اور اس کے رشتہ داروں میں کون شامل ہوا؟
What did the Makkans do?	مکہ والوں نے کیا کیا؟
How did the Banu Hashim live?	بنو ہاشم کیسے رہتے تھے؟
What was the condition of the children?	بچوں کا کیا حال تھا؟
Who took pity on the Banu Hashim?	بنو ہاشم پر رحم کس نے کیا؟

For three years the master and all his relatives lived in this valley. Many of the Muslims too joined them. All supplies to the valley were cut off. The Makkans saw to it that no food or drink reached the Banu Hashim. The poor Banu Hashim had to live on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes. The condition of children was particularly pitiable. At last some kind hearted Makkans took pity on the Banu Hashim. They tore to pieces the agreement hanging in the Kaaba. The hunger-stricken Banu Hashim were thus able to come back to their homes.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Who lived for three years in the valley?

Ans: The master and all his relatives lived in the valley.

Q.2: Who joined the master and his relatives?

Ans: Many of the Muslims joined them.

Q.3: What did the Makkans do?

Ans: The Makkans cut off the supplies of food and drink to the Banu Hashim.

Q.4: How did the Banu Hashim live?

Ans: They lived on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes.

Q.5: What was the condition of the children?

Ans: The condition of the children was pitiable.

Q.6: Who took pity on the Banu Hashim?

Ans: Some kind hearted Makkan leaders took pity on them.

Paragraph No.6

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
kind	قسم	something	کچھ
milk	دودھ	floating	تیرتا ہوا
tins	ٹن	taken off	اتار لیا
powdered	پاؤڈر	liquid	مائع
water	پانی	skimmed	سکمڈ
evaporated	بخارات بن گئے	When	جب
fresh	تازہ	thin	تیلی
stays	رہتا ہے	stays	رہتا ہے
dish	ڈش	Skimmed Milk	سکمڈ دودھ
little time	تھوڑا وقت	fat	چربی
thick part	موٹا حصہ	young	نوجوان
comes	آتا ہے	babies	بچے
top	سب سے اوپر	becomes	بن جاتا ہے
cream	کریم	evaporates	بخارات بن جاتے ہیں
From	سے	Full	مکمل
people	لوگ	people	لوگ
make	بنانا	It	یہ
butter	مکھن	see	دیکھنا
called	بلایا	Into	میں

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

We see a kind of milk in tins.

ہم ٹن میں ایک قسم کا دودھ دیکھتے ہیں۔

It is powdered milk.	یہ پاؤڈر دودھ ہے۔
All the water in this milk has evaporated.	اس دودھ کا سارا پانی بخارات بن چکا ہے۔
When fresh milk stays in a dish for a little time,	جب تازہ دودھ تھوڑی دیر کے لیے ڈش میں رہے تو
the thick part of the milk comes to the top.	دودھ کا گاڑھا حصہ اوپر آتا ہے۔
It is the cream of the milk.	یہ دودھ کی کریم ہے۔
From this cream, people make butter.	اس کریم سے لوگ مکھن بناتے ہیں۔
If milk with the cream on it is made into powder,	اگر دودھ پر کریم لگا کر پاؤڈر بنا لیا جائے تو
it is called Full Cream Milk Powder.	اسے فل کریم ملک پاؤڈر کہتے ہیں۔
When something floating is taken off the top of a liquid we say it is skimmed.	جب تیرتی ہوئی کوئی چیز کسی مائع کے اوپر سے اتار لی جاتی ہے تو ہم کہتے ہیں کہ یہ سکمد ہے۔
When the cream is skimmed from the milk,	جب دودھ سے کریم نکال لی جائے،
the thin milk that stays is called 'Skimmed Milk'.	پتلا دودھ جو ٹھہرتا ہے اسے 'سکمد ملک' کہا جاتا ہے۔
Skim milk is a good milk but it has no fat in it.	سکم دودھ ایک اچھا دودھ ہے لیکن اس میں چربی نہیں ہوتی۔
It is not good for very young babies.	یہ بہت چھوٹے بچوں کے لیے اچھا نہیں ہے۔
Questions	
Is the milk in tins powdered or liquid?	کیا ٹن میں دودھ پاؤڈر یا مائع ہے؟
What becomes of the water in the milk?	دودھ میں پانی سے کیا بنتا ہے؟
What comes to the top of the fresh milk when it stays a little in a dish?	تازہ دودھ جب تھالی میں تھوڑا سا رہ جائے تو اس کے اوپر کیا آتا ہے؟
What does the thick part of the milk has in it?	دودھ کے موٹے حصے میں کیا ہوتا ہے؟
What is cream?	کریم کیا ہے؟
What do people make from cream?	لوگ کریم سے کیا بناتے ہیں؟

We see a kind of milk in tins. It is powdered milk. All the water in this milk has evaporated. When fresh milk stays in a dish for a little time, the thick part of the milk

comes to the top. It is the cream of the milk. From this cream, people make butter. If milk with the cream on it is made into powder, it is called Full Cream Milk Powder. When something floating is taken off the top of a liquid we say it is skimmed. When the cream is skimmed from the milk, the thin milk that stays is called 'Skimmed Milk'. Skim milk is good milk but it has no fat in it. It is not good for very young babies.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Is the milk in tins powdered or liquid?

Ans: The milk in the tins is powdered.

Q.2: What becomes of the water in the milk?

Ans: The water in the milk evaporates.

Q.3: What comes to the top of the fresh milk when it stays a little in a dish?

Ans: The thick part of the milk comes to the top.

Q.4: What does the thick part of the milk has in it?

Ans: The thick part of the milk has fat in it.

Q.5: What is cream?

Ans: Cream is the fat of the milk which comes to the top of it.

Q.6: What do people make from cream?

Ans: People make butter from cream.


Paragraph No.7

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
extremely	انتہائی	kindness	مہربانی
kind-hearted	مہربان	respect	احترام
just	بس	something	کچھ
people	لوگ	new	نئی
His	اس کا	conquered	مفتوحہ
strict	سخت	people	لوگ
orders	احکامات	felt	محسوس کیا
any	کوئی بھی	happy	خوش

harm	نقصان	Iranian	ایرانی
Farmers	کسان	Byzantine	بازنطینی
aged persons	عمر رسیدہ افراد	officers	افسران
women	خواتین	hard	سخت
children	بچے	treatment	علاج
other	دوسرے	won	جیت لیا
civilians	شہری	hearts	دل
real strength	حقیقی طاقت	began	شروع ہوا
society	معاشرہ	hate	سے نفرت
always	ہمیشہ	cruel	ظالمانہ
treated	علاج کیا	masters	آقاؤں
orders	احکامات	their	ان کا
society	معاشرہ	treated	علاج کیا
conquered	مفتوحہ	hated	نفرت

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) was extremely kind-hearted and just to the people.	حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ لوگوں کے ساتھ انتہائی شفیق اور انصاف پسند تھے۔
His army had strict orders not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians.	اس کی فوج کو سخت احکامات تھے کہ کسانوں، بوڑھوں، عورتوں، بچوں اور دیگر شہریوں کو کوئی نقصان نہ پہنچائیں۔
"They are the real strength of society",	"وہ معاشرے کی اصل طاقت ہیں"
he said, "They should always be treated with kindness and respect".	انہوں نے کہا، "ان کے ساتھ ہمیشہ مہربانی اور احترام سے پیش آنا چاہیے۔"
This was something new for the conquered people,	مغلوب لوگوں کے لیے یہ نئی بات تھی،
Who felt very happy now?	اب کس کو بہت خوشی محسوس ہوئی۔

The Iranian and Byzantine officers were very hard on them.	ایرانی اور بازنطینی افسران ان پر بہت سخت تھے۔
Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed's treatment won their hearts so much that they began to hate their cruel old masters.	حضرت خالد بن ولید کے سلوک نے ان کے دل اس قدر جیت لیے کہ وہ اپنے ظالم بوڑھے آقاؤں سے نفرت کرنے لگے۔
Questions 	
How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) treat the people?	حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ عنہ لوگوں کے ساتھ کیسا سلوک کرتے تھے؟
What were the orders given to the army?	فوج کو کیا احکامات دیے گئے؟
What did he say about the farmers and civilians?	انہوں نے کسانوں اور عام شہریوں کے بارے میں کیا کہا؟
How had their former masters treated them?	ان کے سابق آقاؤں نے ان کے ساتھ کیا سلوک کیا تھا؟
How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) win the hearts of the conquered people?	حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ عنہ نے فاتحین کے دل کیسے جیت لیے؟
Why did the people hate their old masters?	عوام اپنے پرانے آقاؤں سے نفرت کیوں کرتے تھے؟

Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) was extremely kind-hearted and just to the people. His army had strict orders not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians. "They are the real strength of society", he said, "They should always be treated with kindness and respect". This was something new for the conquered people, who felt very happy now. The Iranian and Byzantine officers were very hard on them. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed's treatment won their hearts so much that they began to hate their cruel old masters.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) treat the people?

Ans: Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) was kind and just to them.

Q.2: What were the orders given to the army?

Ans: He had ordered his army not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians.

Q.3: What did he say about the farmers and civilians?

Ans: He said, "They are the real strength of society. They should be treated with kindness and respect."

Q.4: How had their former masters treated them?

Ans: Their former masters had been hard on them.

Q.5: How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) win the hearts of the conquered people?

Ans: He won their hearts with kindness.

Q.6: Why did the people hate their old masters?

Ans: The people hated their old masters for their unkind treatment.

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Paragraph No.8

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
age	عمر	telephone	ٹیلی فون
steam	بھاپ	enjoying	لطف اندوز
yielded	حاصل کیا	Electric motors	الیکٹرک موٹرز
place	جگہ	Message	پیغام
treatment	علاج	electric railways	الیکٹرک ریلوے
electricity	بجلی	electric modes	برقی طریقوں
harnessed	استعمال کیا	communications	مواصلات
introduced	متعارف کرایا	destruction	تباہی
service	سروس	attest	تصدیق
electric telegraph	الیکٹرک ٹیلی گراف	great power	عظیم طاقت
bears	رہنچھ	electricity	بجلی
wireless telegraphy	وائر لیس ٹیلی گرافی	developed modern	جدید ترقی یافتہ
unkind	بے رحم	industry	صنعت

brings	لاتا ہے	created	پیدا کیا
quarters	کوارٹرز	enabled	فعال
world	دنیا	man	آدمی
Submarine	آبدوز	conquer	فتح
cable	کیبل	land	زمین
right	صحیح	sea	سمندر
familiar	واقف	the air	ہوا
electric bell	بجلی کی گھنٹی	present age	موجودہ عمر
used	استعمال کیا جاتا ہے	yielded place	حاصل کی جگہ

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity.	بھاپ کی عمر نے بجلی کی عمر کو جگہ دی ہے۔
We have harnessed and introduced it into the service of man.	ہم نے اسے استعمال کیا ہے اور اسے انسان کی خدمت میں پیش کیا ہے۔
The electric telegraph bears our message to and brings us news from all quarters of the world.	الیکٹرک ٹیلی گراف ہمارا پیغام دیتا ہے اور ہمیں دنیا کے تمام حلقوں سے خبریں پہنچاتا ہے۔
Submarine cable does its own work all right.	سب میرین کیبل اپنا کام خود کرتی ہے۔
Who is not familiar with the electric bell?	بجلی کی گھنٹی سے کون واقف نہیں؟
Who has not used telephone?	کس نے ٹیلی فون استعمال نہیں کیا؟
Who is not enjoying electric light?	بجلی کی روشنی سے کون لطف اندوز نہیں ہوتا؟
Electric motors, wireless telegraphy, electric railways, electric modes of communications, and destruction all attest to the great power of electricity.	الیکٹرک موٹرز، وائرلس ٹیلی گرافی، الیکٹرک ریلوے، مواصلات کے برقی طریقے، اور تباہی سب بجلی کی عظیم طاقت کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں۔
Electricity has developed modern industry and has created many industries.	بجلی نے جدید صنعت کو ترقی دی ہے اور بہت سی صنعتیں بنائی ہیں۔

It has enabled man to conquer land, the sea, and the air.

اس نے انسان کو زمین، سمندر اور ہوا کو فتح کرنے کے قابل بنایا ہے۔

Questions



Why do we call the present age the age of electricity?

ہم موجودہ دور کو بجلی کا دور کیوں کہتے ہیں؟

Which age has yielded place to the age of electricity?

کس عمر نے بجلی کی عمر کو جگہ دی ہے؟

How do we send and receive messages?

ہم پیغامات کیسے بھیجتے اور وصول کرتے ہیں؟

State some important uses of electricity.

بجلی کے کچھ اہم استعمال بتائیں۔

What do you think is the future of electricity?

آپ کے خیال میں بجلی کا مستقبل کیا ہے؟

The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity. We have harnessed and introduced it into the service of man. The electric telegraph bears our message to and brings us news from all quarters of the world. Submarine cable does its own work all right. Who is not familiar with the electric bell? Who has not used telephone? Who is not enjoying electric light? Electric motors, wireless telegraphy, electric railways, electric modes of communications and destruction all attest to the great power of electricity. Electricity has developed modern industry and has created many industries. It has enabled man to conquer land, the sea, and the air.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why do we call the present age the age of electricity?

Ans: We call the present age the age of electricity as a lot of things are done with the help of electricity.

Q.2: Which age has yielded place to the age of electricity?

Ans: The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity.

Q.3: How do we send and receive messages?

Ans: We use telegraph, telephone and wireless to send and receive messages.

Q.4: State some important uses of electricity?

Ans: Railways, factories and mills work with the help of electricity.

Q.5: What do you think is the future of electricity?

Ans: Electricity promises a bright future.

Paragraph No.9

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
man	آدمی	known	جانا جاتا ہے
company	کمپنی	keeps	رکھتا ہے
good student	اچھا طالب علم	games	کھیل
avoid	بچنا	choice	انتخاب
those	وہ	essential	ضروری
who	کون	health	صحت
keep	رکھنا	sick	بیمار
playing	کھیلتے ہوئے	quick	جلدی
Many	بہت	learning	سیکھنا
miss	مس	lesson	سبق
seldom	کبھی کبھار	healthy	صحت مند
homework	گھر کا کام	company	کمپنی
because	کیونکہ	necessary	ضروری
fellow	ساتھی	active	فعال
same	ایک جیسا	while	جبکہ
hardworking	مخنتی	others	دوسرے
students	طلباء	study	مطالعہ
also	بھی	play	کھیلیں

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind.

اخبارات ہمیں پوری انسانیت سے مسلسل رابطے میں رکھتے ہیں۔

In olden days a man's world consisted of his own village and one or two

پرانے زمانے میں انسان کی دنیا اس کے اپنے گاؤں اور ایک دو پڑوسی

neighbouring villages.	گاؤں پر مشتمل ہوتی تھی۔
It was difficult for him to know what was going on in other parts of the country.	اس کے لیے یہ جاننا مشکل تھا کہ ملک کے دوسرے حصوں میں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔
But today the press assisted by rapid means of communications brings us news from the farthest corners of the globe.	لیکن آج ابلاغ کے تیز رفتار ذرائع سے مدد یافتہ پریس ہمارے لیے دنیا کے کونے کونے سے خبریں لاتا ہے۔
The press is also responsible for educating public opinion.	رائے عامہ کو آگاہ کرنے کے لیے پریس بھی ذمہ دار ہے۔
The laws of a nation are really shaped by its press. In fact,	کسی قوم کے قوانین واقعی اس کے پریس سے تشکیل پاتے ہیں۔
the public receives guidance from the newspapers.	حقیقت میں، عوام اخبارات سے رہنمائی حاصل کرتے ہیں۔
Thus their power in modern times is really great.	اس طرح جدید دور میں ان کی طاقت واقعی بہت بڑی ہے۔

Questions

What good do the newspapers do to us?	اخبارات کا ہمیں کیا فائدہ؟
Why in olden days man could not know what was going on in far off places?	پرانے زمانے میں انسان کیوں نہیں جان سکتا تھا کہ دور دراز مقامات پر کیا ہو رہا ہے؟
What is the responsibility of the press today?	آج پریس کی ذمہ داری کیا ہے؟
How are the laws of a country shaped nowadays?	آج کل کسی ملک کے قوانین کیسے تشکیل پاتے ہیں؟
How are newspapers a source of public guidance?	اخبارات عوامی رہنمائی کا ذریعہ کیسے ہیں؟
What is your opinion about the power of the press?	پریس کی طاقت کے بارے میں آپ کی کیا رائے ہے؟

A man is known by the company he keeps. A good student should avoid the company of those who keep playing all the time. Many students miss their classes and seldom do their homework because fellow students do the same. There are hardworking students also who work while others play. They know when to study and when to play. They play when it is time to play. They enjoy the games of their

choice because they know that playing games is essential for health. A sick student is not so quick in learning his lesson as a healthy one.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What kind of company should a good student keep?

Ans: A good student should keep good company.

Q.2: Why do some students miss their classes?

Ans: Some students miss their classes because some other fellow students do the same.

Q.3: Why do good students enjoy good health?

Ans: Good students enjoy good health because they work and play at proper time.

Q.4: Why are games necessary for students?

Ans: Games are necessary for students because games keep them healthy and active.

Q.5: Where does the success of a student lie?

Ans: The success of a student lies in following a timetable of work and play.

Paragraph No.10

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Newspapers	اخبارات	rapid	تیز
keep	رکھنا	communications	مواصلات
constantly	م مسلسل	brings	لاتا ہے
touch	چھونا	farthest	سب سے دور
whole	پوری	corners	کونے
mankind	بہی نوع انسان	globe	دنیا
In olden days	پرانے دنوں میں	responsible	ذمہ دار
world	دنیا	educating	تعلیم
consisted	پر مشتمل	public opinion	لوگوں کی رائے
village	گاؤں	laws	قوانین

neighbouring	پڑوسی	nation	قوم
difficult	مشکل	really	واقعی
going	جارہا ہے	shaped	شکل
parts	حصے	In fact,	حقیقت میں،
country	ملک	receives	وصول کرتا ہے
today	آج	guidance	رہنمائی
press	اخبارات	modern times	جدید دور
assisted	مدد کی	really great	واقعی زبردست

pakcity.org Paragraph with Urdu Translation

Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind.	اخبارات ہمیں پوری انسانیت سے مسلسل رابطے میں رکھتے ہیں۔
In olden days a man's world consisted of his own village and one or two neighbouring villages.	پرانے زمانے میں انسان کی دنیا اس کے اپنے گاؤں اور ایک دو پڑوسی گاؤں پر مشتمل ہوتی تھی۔
It was difficult for him to know what was going on in other parts of the country.	اس کے لیے یہ جاننا مشکل تھا کہ ملک کے دوسرے حصوں میں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔
But today the press assisted by rapid means of communications brings us news from the farthest corners of the globe.	لیکن آج ابلاغ کے تیز رفتار ذرائع سے مدد یافتہ پریس ہمارے لیے دنیا کے کونے کونے سے خبریں لاتا ہے۔
The press is also responsible for educating public opinion.	رائے عامہ کو آگاہ کرنے کے لیے پریس بھی ذمہ دار ہے۔
The laws of a nation are really shaped by its press.	کسی قوم کے قوانین واقعی اس کے پریس سے تشکیل پاتے ہیں۔
In fact, the public receives guidance from the newspapers.	دراصل عوام کو اخبارات سے رہنمائی ملتی ہے۔
Thus their power in modern times is really great.	اس طرح جدید دور میں ان کی طاقت واقعی بہت بڑی ہے۔

Questions

What good do the newspapers do to us?	اخبارات کا ہمیں کیا فائدہ؟
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Why in olden days man could not know what was going on in far off places?	پرانے زمانے میں انسان کیوں نہیں جان سکتا تھا کہ دور دراز مقامات پر کیا ہو رہا ہے؟
What is the responsibility of the press today?	آج پریس کی ذمہ داری کیا ہے؟
How are the laws of a country shaped nowadays?	آج کل کسی ملک کے قوانین کیسے تشکیل پ رہے ہیں؟
How are newspapers a source of public guidance?	اخبارات عوامی رہنمائی کا ذریعہ کیسے ہیں؟
What is your opinion about the power of the press?	پریس کی طاقت کے بارے میں آپ کی کیا رائے ہے؟

Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind. In olden days a man's world consisted of his own village and one or two neighbouring villages. It was difficult for him to know what was going on in other parts of the country. But today the press assisted by rapid means of communications brings us news from the farthest corners of the globe. The press is also responsible for educating public opinion. The laws of a nation are really shaped by its press. In fact, the public receives guidance from the newspapers. Thus their power in modern times is really great.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What good do the newspapers do to us?

Ans: Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind.

Q.2: Why in olden days man could not know what was going on in far off places?

Ans: Due to lack of means of communication and newspapers.

Q.3: What is the responsibility of the press today?

Ans: Today the press is responsible for educating public opinion.

Q.4: How are the laws of a country shaped nowadays?

Ans: Newspapers play a great part in shaping the laws of a country.

Q.5: How are newspapers a source of public guidance?

Ans: Newspapers are a source of public guidance because newspapers bring the public full information relating to all aspects of the society.

Q.6: What is your opinion about the power of the press?

Ans: Press has great power. It educates public opinion and shapes the laws of a country.

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Paragraph No.11

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Making	بنانا	quicker	تیزتر
pottery	مٹی کے برتن	difficult	مشکل
potter's	کمہار کا	handles	ہینڈل
wheel	پہیہ	into it	اس میں
throwing	پھینکنا	thrown	پھینک دیا
thrower	پھینکنے والا	piece	ٹکڑا
skillful	ہنرمند	so that	تاکہ
workman	کام کرنے والا	taken off	اتار لیا
another	ایک اور	but	لیکن
method	طریقہ	aside	ایک طرف
shaping	تشکیل	dry	خشک
articles	مضامین	design	ڈیزائن
clay	مٹی	painted	پینٹ
moulding	مولڈنگ	special	خصوصی
plaster	پلاسٹر	colours	رنگ
mould	ڈھالنا	stand	کھڑے ہو جاؤ
aside	ایک طرف	fired	نکال دیا
pressed	دبایا	large oven	بڑے تندور

pieces	ٹکڑے	kiln	بھٹہ
pottery	مٹی کے برتن	tubes	ٹیوبیں
earthenware	مٹی کے برتن	Saggers	ساگرز
flames	شعلے	potter	کمہار

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called "throwing".	کمہار کے پیسے پر مٹی کے برتن بنانا "پھینکنا" کہلاتا ہے۔
The thrower is a very skillful workman. But there is another method of shaping articles out of clay, -- "moulding".	پھینکنے والا بہت ہنرمند کاریگر ہے۔ لیکن مٹی سے اشیاء کی شکل دینے کا ایک اور طریقہ ہے، -- "مولڈنگ"۔
A plaster mould is made and the clay is pressed into it.	پلاسٹر کا سانچہ بنایا جاتا ہے اور اس میں مٹی کو دبایا جاتا ہے۔
This is a quicker and less difficult way and must be used to make things like handles;	یہ ایک تیز اور کم مشکل طریقہ ہے اور اسے ہینڈل جیسی چیزیں بنانے کے لیے استعمال کیا جانا چاہیے۔
but all the most beautiful pottery is thrown.	لیکن تمام خوبصورت مٹی کے برتن پھینکے جاتے ہیں۔
When a piece of pottery is taken off the wheel,	جب مٹی کے برتنوں کا ایک ٹکڑا پیسے سے اتارا جاتا ہے،
it is put aside to dry, after which a design may be painted on it with special colours that will stand great heat;	اسے خشک کرنے کے لیے ایک طرف رکھ دیا جاتا ہے، جس کے بعد اس پر خاص رنگوں سے ایک ڈیزائن پینٹ کیا جاسکتا ہے جو بہت گرمی برداشت کرے گا۔
it is then ready to be fired.	اس کے بعد یہ برطرف کرنے کے لیے تیار ہے۔
This is done in a large oven, or kiln.	یہ ایک بڑے تندور یا بھٹے میں کیا جاتا ہے۔
The pieces of pottery are placed in earthenware tubes called "Saggers"	مٹی کے برتنوں کے ٹکڑوں کو مٹی کے برتنوں میں رکھا جاتا ہے جسے "Saggers" کہتے ہیں۔
so that the flames cannot touch the potter.	تاکہ شعلے کمہار کو نہ چھو سکیں۔

Questions

What is throwing?	پھینکنا کیا ہے؟
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What is the other method of shaping articles?	مضامین کی تشکیل کا دوسرا طریقہ کیا ہے؟
What are the advantages of moulding?	مولڈنگ کے فوائد کیا ہیں؟
How does the porter make designs on the pieces of pottery?	پورٹر مٹی کے برتنوں کے ٹکڑوں پر کیسے ڈیزائن بناتا ہے؟
How is pottery baked in fire?	مٹی کے برتنوں کو آگ میں کیسے پکایا جاتا ہے؟

Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called "throwing". The thrower is a very skillful workman. But there is another method of shaping articles out of clay, "moulding". A plaster mould is made and the clay is pressed into it. This is a quicker and less difficult way and must be used to make things like handles; but all the most beautiful pottery is thrown. When a piece of pottery is taken off the wheel, it is put aside to dry, after which a design may be painted on it with special colours that will stand great heat; it is then ready to be fired. This is done in a large oven, or kiln. The pieces of pottery are placed in earthenware tubes called "Saggers" so that the flames cannot touch the potter.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What is throwing?

Ans: Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called 'throwing'.

Q.2: What is the other method of shaping articles?

Ans: The other method of shaping articles is 'moulding'.

Q.3: What are the advantages of moulding?

Ans: Moulding is a quick and easy method of making things like handles.

Q.4: How does the porter make designs on the pieces of pottery?

Ans: The potter paints designs on the pieces of pottery with special colours.

Q.5: How is pottery baked in fire?

Ans: The pottery is baked in a large oven or kiln.

Paragraph No.12

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
sent	بھیجا	rare	نایاب
agents	ایجنٹس	manuscripts	مخطوطات
parts	حصے	bring	لانا
buy	خریدنا	Cordova	کورڈووا
constantly	مسلل	four hundred thousand	چار لاکھ
searching	تلاش	unknown	نامعلوم
booksellers'	کتاب فروشوں کا	every	ہر کوئی
shops	دکانیں	copy	کاپی
Cairo	قاہرہ	painfully	دردناک طور پر
volumes	جلدیں	fine	ٹھیک
library	کتاب خانہ	clear	صاف
bought	خریدا	hand	ہاتھ
price	قیمت	professional	پیشہ ورانہ
copied	کاپی	copyist	کاپی کرنے والا
sometimes	کبھی کبھی	agents	ایجنٹس
hear	سننا	parts	حصے
brain	دماغ	manuscripts	مخطوطات
handsome	خوبصورت	searched	تلاش کیا
beg	بھیک مانگنا	bought	خریدا
means	مطلب	gathered	جمع
gathered	جمع	Why	کیوں
fewer	کم	printing	پرنتنگ

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

The Sultan sent agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts,	سلطان نے نایاب نسخے خریدنے کے لیے مشرق کے تمام حصوں میں ایجنٹ بھیجے۔
and bring them back to Cordova.	اور انہیں واپس کورڈووا لے آئیں۔
His men were constantly searching the booksellers' shops at Cairo,	اس کے آدمی قاہرہ میں کتاب فروشوں کی دکانوں کی مسلسل تلاشی لے رہے تھے۔
Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes for his library.	دمشق اور بغداد ان کی لائبریری کے لیے نایاب جلدوں کے لیے۔
When the book was not to be bought at any price, he would have it copied;	جب کتاب کسی قیمت پر نہیں خریدنی تھی تو وہ اس کی کاپی کروا لیتا تھا۔
and sometimes even hear of a book which was only in the author's brain,	اور کبھی کبھی ایسی کتاب کے بارے میں بھی سنتے ہیں جو صرف مصنف کے دماغ میں تھی،
and send him a handsome present, and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova.	اور اسے ایک خوبصورت تحفہ بھیجیں، اور اس سے التجا کریں کہ وہ پہلی کاپی کورڈووا بھیجے۔
By such means, he gathered no fewer than four hundred thousand books and this at a time when printing was unknown,	اس طرح اس نے چار لاکھ سے کم کتابیں جمع کیں اور یہ ایسے وقت میں جب طباعت کا کوئی پتہ نہیں تھا۔
and every copy had to be painfully copied,	اور ہر کاپی کو دردناک طریقے سے کاپی کرنا پڑا،
in the fine clear hand of the professional copyist.	پیشہ ور کاپی کرنے والے کے ٹھیک صاف ہاتھ میں۔

Questions



Why did Sultan send his agents to all parts of the East?	سلطان نے مشرق کے تمام علاقوں میں اپنے ایجنٹ کیوں بھیجے؟
Where and what for they searched the book seller's shops?	انہوں نے کتاب بیچنے والوں کی دکانوں کو کہاں اور کس لیے تلاش کیا؟
What would he do when any book was not to be bought at any price?	جب کوئی کتاب کسی قیمت پر نہ خریدی جائے تو وہ کیا کرتا؟

What would he do when the author had not yet written the book?	جب مصنف نے ابھی کتاب نہیں لکھی تھی تو وہ کیا کرے گا؟
How many books had he gathered?	اس نے کتنی کتابیں اکٹھی کیں؟
Why was it difficult to collect so many books in those days?	ان دنوں اتنی کتابیں جمع کرنا کیوں مشکل تھا؟

The Sultan sent agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts, and bring them back to Cordova. His men were constantly searching the booksellers' shops at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes for his library. When the book was not to be bought at any price, he would have it copied; and sometimes even hear of a book which was only in the author's brain, and send him a handsome present, and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova. By such means he gathered no fewer than four hundred thousand books and this at a time when printing was unknown, and every copy had to be painfully copied, in the fine clear hand of the professional copyist.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why did Sultan send his agents to all parts of the East?

Ans: Sultan sent his agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts.

Q.2: Where and what for they searched the book seller's shops?

Ans: They were searching the book seller's shop at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes.

Q.3: What would he do when any book was not to be bought at any price?

Ans: He would have got it copied when any book was be bought at any price.

Q.4: What would he do when the author had not yet written the book?

Ans: He would have sent a handsome present and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova.

Q.5: How many books had he gathered?

Ans: He had gathered four hundred thousand books.

Q.6: Why was it difficult to collect so many books in those days?

Ans: It was difficult to bring forth books in those days because printing was unknown then.

Paragraph No.13

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
chief command	چیف کمانڈ	cavaliers	گھڑ سوار
gates	دروازے	performed	کار کردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا
charge	چارج	feats	کارنامے
barred	روک دیا	bravery	بہادری
came	آیا	plain	سادہ
view	دیکھیں	divided	تقسیم
threw	پھینک دیا	camp	کیمپ
them	انہیں	from	سے
open	کھلا	city	شہر
Our bodies	ہمارے جسم	commander	کمانڈر
said	کہا	charge	چارج
young men	جوان آدمی	barred	روک دیا
kindled	جلایا	threw	پھینک دیا
words	الفاظ	nothing	کچھ نہیں
nothing	کچھ نہیں	fight	لڑنا
fight	لڑنا	effect	اثر
ground	زمین	hearing	سماعت
without	بغیر	words	الفاظ
country	ملک	ready	تیار
ready	تیار	die	مرنا
die	مرنا	plain	سادہ
leader	رہنما	camp	کیمپ

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

Musa was in chief command, and the gates were in his charge.	موسیٰ چیف کمانڈ میں تھا، اور دروازے اس کے انچارج تھے۔
They had been barred when the Christians came in view;	جب عیسائی نظر آئے تو انہیں روک دیا گیا تھا۔
but Musa threw them open. "Our bodies",	"لیکن موسیٰ نے انہیں کھول دیا۔" ہمارے جسم
he said, "will bar the gates".	اس نے کہا، "دروازے بند کر دیں گے۔"
The young men were kindled by such words,	نوجوان ایسے الفاظ سے بھڑک اٹھے،
and when he told them, "We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on;	اور جب اُس نے اُن سے کہا، "ہمارے پاس لڑنے کے لیے کچھ نہیں سوائے اُس زمین کے جس پر ہم کھڑے ہیں۔"
and without that we are without a home or a country",	اور اس کے بغیر ہم گھریا ملک کے بغیر ہیں۔"
they were ready to die with him.	وہ اس کے ساتھ مرنے کے لیے تیار تھے۔
With such a leader, the Moorish cavaliers performed feats of bravery in the plain which divided the camp from the city.	ایسے رہنما کے ساتھ، موریش گھڑ سواروں نے میدان میں بہادری کے کارنامے انجام دیے جس نے کیمپ کو شہر سے الگ کر دیا۔

Questions

Who was the chief commander and what was in his charge?	چیف کمانڈر کون تھا اور اس کا انچارج کیا تھا؟
When were the gates barred?	دروازے کب بند کیے گئے؟
Who threw them open?	انہیں کس نے کھولا؟
What did Musa say?	موسیٰ نے کیا کہا؟
What effect had his words on the young men?	ان کی باتوں کا نوجوانوں پر کیا اثر ہوا؟
What divided the city from the camp?	شہر کو کیمپ سے کس چیز نے تقسیم کیا؟

Musa was in chief command, and the gates were in his charge. They had been barred when the Christians came in view; but Musa threw them open. "Our bodies", he said, "will bar the gates". The young men were kindled by such words, and when he told them, "We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without a home or a country", they were ready to die with him. With such a leader, the Moorish cavaliers performed feats of bravery in the plain which divided the camp from the city.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Who was the chief commander and what was in his charge?

Ans: Musa was the chief commander and incharge of gates.

Q.2: When were the gates barred?

Ans: The gates were barred when the Christians came in view.

Q.3: Who threw them open?

Ans: Musa threw them open.

Q.4: What did Musa say?

Ans: Musa said, "Our bodies will bar the gates. We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without home or country"

Q.5: What effect had his words on the young men?

Ans: On hearing his words, the young men were ready to die with him

Q.6: What divided the city from the camp?

Ans: The plain divided the city from the camp.

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Paragraph No.14

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Early	جلدی	late	دیر
rising	بڑھتی ہوئی	risers	اٹھنے والے
habit	عادت	asleep	سورہے ہیں
day's work	دن کا کام	another	ایک اور

gain	حاصل کرنا	advantage	فائدہ
while	جبکہ	health	صحت
plenty	کافی	next day	اگلے دن
carefully	احتیاط سے	smart	ہوشیار
steadily	مستقل طور پر	get up	اٹھو
completely	مکمل طور پر	duty	ڈیوٹی
put off	ملتوی	dull	سست
anything	کچھ بھی	unwillingly	غیر ارادی طور پر
success	کامیابی	dry	خشک

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

Early rising is a good habit as it gives us early start of our day's work.	جلدی اٹھنا ایک اچھی عادت ہے کیونکہ یہ ہمیں اپنے دن کے کام کا جلد آغاز فراہم کرتی ہے۔
We gain time while the late risers are asleep.	ہم وقت حاصل کرتے ہیں جب دیر سے اٹھنے والے سو رہے ہوتے ہیں۔
The early risers have another advantage also and that is they enjoy good and sound health.	جلدی اٹھنے والوں کا ایک اور فائدہ بھی ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ وہ اچھی اور اچھی صحت سے لطف اندوز ہوتے ہیں۔
Those who are out of bed early have plenty of time to do work carefully, steadily and completely.	جو لوگ جلدی بستر سے باہر ہوتے ہیں ان کے پاس احتیاط سے کام کرنے کے لیے کافی وقت ہوتا ہے، مستقل طور پر اور پوری طرح۔
They do not have to put off anything to the next day.	انہیں اگلے دن تک کسی چیز کو ٹالنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔
The early risers are always happy, fresh, and smart.	جلدی اٹھنے والے ہمیشہ خوش، تازہ اور ہوشیار ہوتے ہیں۔
He enjoys his work while those who get up late find their duty dull and dry and do it unwillingly.	وہ اپنے کام سے لطف اندوز ہوتا ہے جبکہ دیر سے اٹھنے والوں کو اپنی ڈیوٹی سست اور خشک معلوم ہوتی ہے اور وہ اسے بے اختیار کرتے ہیں۔
Early rising is, therefore, a key to success in life.	لہذا جلد طلوع ہونا زندگی میں کامیابی کی کلید ہے۔

Questions

What kind of habit early rising is?	جلدی اٹھنا کیسی عادت ہے؟
Why can an early riser do more work than a late riser?	جلدی اٹھنے والا دیر سے اٹھنے والے سے زیادہ کام کیوں کر سکتا ہے؟
Why does an early riser enjoy good health?	جلدی اٹھنے والا اچھی صحت سے لطف اندوز کیوں ہوتا ہے؟
Why does a late riser find his work dull and dry?	دیر سے اٹھنے والے کو اپنا کام سست اور خشک کیوں لگتا ہے؟
What is the key to success in life?	زندگی میں کامیابی کی کنجی کیا ہے؟

Early rising is a good habit as it gives us early start of our day's work. We gain time while the late risers are asleep. The early risers have another advantage also and that is they enjoy good and sound health. Those who are out of bed early have plenty of time to do work carefully, steadily and completely. They do not have to put off anything to the next day. The early risers are always happy, fresh and smart. He enjoys his work while those who get up late find their duty dull and dry and do it unwillingly. Early rising is therefore, a key to success in life.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What kind of habit early rising is?

Ans: Early rising is a good habit.

Q.2: Why can an early riser do more work than the late riser?

Ans: An early riser takes an early start of his day's work. So he can do more work than the late riser.

Q.3: Why does an early riser enjoy good health?

Ans: An early riser enjoys good health because he is always happy, fresh and smart.

Q.4: Why does a late riser find his work dull and dry?

Ans: A late riser finds his work dull and dry because he does his work unwillingly.

Q.5: What is the key to success in life?

Ans: Early rising is the key to success in life.

Paragraph No.15

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Some	کچھ	manage	انتظام
ants	چیونٹی	their affairs	ان کے معاملات
social insects	سماجی کیڑے	through	کے ذریعے
societies	معاشروں	labour	مزدور
cooperate	تعاون	protect	حفاظت
work	کام	community	برادری
assigned	تفویض	raid	چھاپہ
search	تلاش کریں	gathers	جمع کرتا ہے
orderly	منظم	food	کھانا
fashion	فیشن	whole community	پوری کمیونٹی
marching	مارچ	learnt	سیکھا
soldiers	فوجی	division	تقسیم
Different groups	مختلف گروپس	inherited	وراثت میں ملا

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

Some ants are social insects.	کچھ چیونٹیاں سماجی کیڑے ہیں۔
It means that they live in societies, cooperate with one another and do only the work assigned to them.	اس کا مطلب ہے کہ وہ معاشروں میں رہتے ہیں، ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ تعاون کرتے ہیں اور صرف وہی کام کرتے ہیں جو انہیں تفویض کیا گیا ہے۔
They do out in search of food in orderly fashion,	وہ منظم انداز میں خوراک کی تلاش میں نکلتے ہیں،
marching in lines and columns like soldiers.	فوجیوں کی طرح لائنوں اور کالموں میں مارچ کرنا۔
Different groups of social ants have different jobs to do.	سماجی چیونٹیوں کے مختلف گروہوں کے پاس مختلف کام ہوتے ہیں۔

They manage their affairs through division of labour.	وہ محنت کی تقسیم کے ذریعے اپنے معاملات کو چلاتے ہیں۔
Some ants guard and protect their community.	کچھ چیونٹیاں اپنی برادری کی حفاظت اور حفاظت کرتی ہیں۔
They fight the other insects who attack them or raid their colony.	وہ دوسرے کیڑوں سے لڑتے ہیں جو ان پر حملہ کرتے ہیں یا ان کی کالونی پر حملہ کرتے ہیں۔
They are called soldier ants.	انہیں سپاہی چیونٹیاں کہتے ہیں۔
Another group gathers food for the whole community.	ایک اور گروہ پوری برادری کے لیے کھانا جمع کرتا ہے۔
The social ants have now learnt this division of labour.	سماجی چیونٹیوں نے اب محنت کی اس تقسیم کو جان لیا ہے۔
They have inherited it.	انہیں وراثت میں ملا ہے۔

Questions

What do we mean by social insects?	سماجی کیڑوں سے ہمارا کیا مطلب ہے؟
Why are some ants called social insects?	کچھ چیونٹیوں کو سماجی کیڑے کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟
How do the ants cooperate with one another?	چیونٹیاں ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ کیسے تعاون کرتی ہیں؟
What principle do they follow while doing their work?	وہ اپنا کام کرتے ہوئے کس اصول پر عمل کرتے ہیں؟
Why the members of a certain group are called soldier ants?	ایک مخصوص گروہ کے ارکان کو سپاہی چیونٹی کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟
How have the ants learnt the principle of division of labour?	چیونٹیوں نے محنت کی تقسیم کا اصول کیسے سیکھا ہے؟

Iqbal is not only the greatest poet of our age, but also one of the greatest poets of all times. There are not many poets who wrote as many great poems as he did. He did not write poetry for poetry's sake. He was in fact much more than a mere poet. He was a learned man. He was a great scholar and philosopher. He was a political leader of great importance. But more than anything he was a Muslim who had a great love for God and His Prophet (peace be upon him). He wrote poetry to express the great and everlasting truths of philosophy, history and Islam. He wrote

poetry to awaken the Muslims of the whole world from the deep sleep and asked them to unite.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why is Iqbal considered to be one of the greatest poets of all time?

Ans: Iqbal is considered to be one of the greatest poets of all times because he wrote so many great poems for the good of human beings.

Q.2: Did he write poetry for poetry's sake?

Ans: No, he did not write poetry for poetry's sake.

Q.3: How can you say that Iqbal was much more than a mere poet?

Ans: Iqbal was a learned man, a great scholar, a great philosopher and a great political leader. So, we can say that he was much more than a mere poet.

Q.4: What kind of a Muslim was Iqbal?

Ans: Iqbal was much devoted to God and His Prophet (peace be upon him). He wished to free the Muslims from ignorance.

Q.5: With what aim did he write poetry?

Ans: He wrote poetry with the aim of awakening the Muslims of the world from deep sleep.

Q.6: What was Iqbal's call to the Muslims of the whole world?

Ans: He asked the Muslim world to unite.

Paragraph No.16

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
One day	ایک دن	rolled away	دور لپیٹ دیا
girl	لڑکی	broom	جھاڑو
found	پایا	sweeping	جھاڑو دینا
coin	سکہ	yard	صحن
fell with	کے ساتھ گر گیا	perhaps	شاید
clatter	شور	troubled	پریشان
against	خلاف	look for	تلاش کریں

wall	دیوار	little	تھوڑا
picked	اٹھایا	worth	قابل
Someone	کسی	seemed	لگ رہا تھا
dropped	گرادیا	fortune	خوش قسمتی
crossing	کراسنگ	anything	کچھ بھی
yard	صحن	rubbed	رگڑ
clean	صاف	sleeve	آستین
blue cotton	نیلی کپاس	jacket	جیکٹ

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

One day a girl found a coin.	ایک دن ایک لڑکی کو ایک سکہ ملا۔
It rolled away before her broom when she was sweeping the yard,	جب وہ صحن میں جھاڑو دے رہی تھی تو یہ اس کے جھاڑو کے آگے لڑھک گئی،
and fell with a clatter against the wall.	اور دیوار سے ٹکرا کر گر پڑا۔
She ran and picked it up.	اس نے بھاگ کر اسے اٹھایا۔
Someone had dropped it while crossing the yard and perhaps had not even troubled to look for it.	صحن سے گزرتے ہوئے اسے کسی نے گرا دیا تھا اور شاید اسے ڈھونڈنے کی بھی پریشانی نہیں ہوئی تھی۔
It was worth little.	اس کی قیمت تھوڑی تھی۔
But it seemed a whole fortune to her,	لیکن یہ اسے پوری خوش قسمتی لگتی تھی،
who never had anything of her own before.	جس کے پاس پہلے کبھی اپنا کچھ نہیں تھا۔
She rubbed it clean on the sleeve of her blue cotton jacket and put it into her pocket.	اس نے اسے اپنی نیلی سوتی جیکٹ کی آستین پر صاف کر کے اپنی جیب میں ڈال لیا۔

Questions



What did the girl find?	لڑکی نے کیا پایا؟
When did she find it?	وہ اسے کب ملا؟
How had the coin been there?	سکہ وہاں کیسے تھا؟

What was the worth of the coin?	سکے کی قیمت کیا تھی؟
Why was it a whole fortune for her?	یہ اس کے لیے ایک پوری خوش قسمتی کیوں تھی؟
How did she clean it?	اس نے اسے کیسے صاف کیا؟

One day a girl found a coin. It rolled away before her broom when she was sweeping the yard, and fell with a clatter against the wall. She ran and picked it up. Someone had dropped it while crossing the yard and perhaps had not even troubled to look for it. It was worth little. But it seemed a whole fortune to her, who never had anything of her own before. She rubbed it clean on the sleeve of her blue cotton jacket and put it into her pocket.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What did the girl find?

Ans: The girl found a coin.

Q.2: When did she find it?

Ans: She found it when she was sweeping the yard.

Q.3: How had the coin been there?

Ans: Someone had dropped the coin there.

Q.4: What was the worth of the coin?

Ans: The coin was worth little.

Q.5: Why was it a whole fortune for her?

Ans: It was a whole fortune for her because she had never anything of her own before.

Q.6: How did she clean it?

Ans: She cleaned it by rubbing it on the sleeve of her jacket.

Paragraph No.17

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
man	آدمی	patient	صبر
whose	جس کا	somehow	کسی نہ کسی طرح
doctor	ڈاکٹر	realized	احساس ہوا
medicine	دوائی	instead	اس کے بجائے
quite	کافی	both	دونوں
black	سیاہ	equally black	یکساں طور پر سیاہ
servant	نوکر	done	ہو گیا
illiterate	ناخواندگی	now	ابھی
mistake	غلطی	replied	جواب دیا
poured	ڈالا	softly	نرمی سے
dose	خوراک	piece	ٹکڑا
ink	سیاہی	blotting	دھبہ
drug	دوا	paper	کاغذ
master	سر دار	swallow	نگل
drank	پیا	me	میں

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

There was once a man whose doctor gave him medicine which was quite black.	ایک دفعہ ایک آدمی تھا جس کے ڈاکٹر نے اسے دوائی دی جو کافی کالی تھی۔
His servant who was illiterate made a mistake and poured out a dose of ink in place of the drug.	اس کے بندے نے جو ناخواندہ تھا غلطی کی اور دوائی کی جگہ سیاہی کی خوراک ڈال دی۔
He gave it to his master who drank it.	اس نے اسے اپنے مالک کو دیا جس نے اسے پیا۔
After the patient had taken the dose of ink,	مریض نے سیاہی کی خوراک لینے کے بعد،

the servant somehow realized his mistake.	نوکر کو کسی طرح اپنی غلطی کا احساس ہوا۔
He ran back to his master and said,	وہ بھاگ کر اپنے آقا کے پاس گیا اور کہا۔
"Sir, I have given you a dose of ink instead of the medicine as both were equally black	"جناب، میں نے آپ کو دوائی کے بجائے سیاہی کی خوراک دی ہے کیونکہ دونوں برابر کالے تھے۔
What should be done now?" The master replied softly,	اب کیا کیا جائے؟" استاد نے نرمی سے جواب دیا۔
"Now give me a piece of blotting paper to swallow".	"اب مجھے نگلنے کے لیے بلاٹنگ پیپر کا ایک ٹکڑا دو۔"

Questions

What was the colour of the medicine?	دوا کا رنگ کیا تھا؟
What did the servant give to his master?	نوکر نے اپنے مالک کو کیا دیا؟
When did the servant come to know of his mistake?	بندے کو اپنی غلطی کا علم کب ہوا؟
What did the servant do?	بندے نے کیا کیا؟
What did the master say to his servant?	آقا نے اپنے نوکر سے کیا کہا؟

There was once a man whose doctor gave him medicine which was quite black. His servant who was illiterate made a mistake and poured out a dose of ink in place of the drug. He gave it to his master who drank it. After the patient had taken the dose of ink, the servant somehow realized his mistake. He ran back to his master and said, "Sir, I have given you a dose of ink instead of the medicine as both were equally black. What should be done now?" The master replied softly, "Now give me a piece of blotting paper to swallow".

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What was the colour of the medicine?

Ans: The colour of the medicine was black.

Q.2: What did the servant give to his master?

Ans: The servant gave a dose of ink to his master.

Q.3: When did the servant come to know of his mistake?

Ans: After the patient had taken the dose of ink, the servant came to know of his mistake.

Q.4: What did the servant do?

Ans: The servant told his master that he had given him the dose of ink instead of medicine.

Q.5: What did the master say to his servant?

Ans: The master said to him, "Now give me piece of blotting paper to swallow."

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Paragraph No.18

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
lived	رہتے تھے	grains	اناج
monkey	بندر	handful	مٹھی بھر
forest	جنگل	tried	کوشش کی
going	جا رہا ہے	owner	مالک
search	تلاش کریں	came up	اوپر آیا
hungry	بھوکا	dog	کتا
At last	آخر کار	with him	اس کے ساتھ
entered	داخل ہوا	fell upon	پر گر گیا
house	گھر	tore	پھاڑا، ٹوٹا
farmer	کسان	pieces	ٹکڑے
no body	کوئی نہیں	fate	قسمت
vessel	برتن	due	واجب الادا
arrow	تیر	greed	لاچ
opening	افتتاحی	hard	سخت

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

There lived a monkey in a forest.	ایک جنگل میں ایک بندر رہتا تھا۔
One day he was going about in search of food as he was very hungry.	ایک دن وہ کھانے کی تلاش میں گھوم رہا تھا کہ اسے بہت بھوک لگی تھی۔
At last, he entered the house of a farmer.	آخر کار وہ ایک کسان کے گھر میں داخل ہوا۔
There was no body in the house.	گھر میں کوئی لاش نہیں تھی۔
The monkey found a hard vessel with a narrow opening.	بندر کو ایک سخت برتن ملا جس کا دروازہ تنگ تھا۔
He put his hand into it. It had grains in it.	اس نے اس میں ہاتھ ڈالا۔ اس میں دانے تھے۔
He took a handful of these and tried to pull his hand out but he could not do so with his closed fist.	اس نے ان میں سے ایک مٹھی بھر لی اور اپنا ہاتھ باہر نکالنے کی کوشش کی لیکن وہ اپنی بند مٹھی سے ایسا نہ کر سکا۔
After some time the owner of the house came up.	کچھ دیر بعد گھر کا مالک آیا۔
His dog was also with him.	اس کا کتا بھی ساتھ تھا۔
The dog fell upon the monkey and tore him to pieces.	کتا بندر پر گرا اور اسے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کر دیا۔
Thus the monkey met his fate due to his greed.	اس طرح بندر اپنے لالچ کی وجہ سے اپنے انجام کو پہنچا۔



Questions

Where did the monkey live?	بندر کہاں رہتا تھا؟
Why did he enter the house of a farmer?	وہ کسان کے گھر میں کیوں داخل ہوا؟
What did he find there?	اسے وہاں کیا ملا؟
What was in the vessel?	برتن میں کیا تھا؟
What did the monkey do?	بندر نے کیا کیا؟
Why could he not pull his hand out of the vessel?	وہ برتن سے ہاتھ کیوں نہ نکال سکا؟
How did the monkey meet his fate?	بندر اپنی قسمت سے کیسے ملا؟

There lived a monkey in a forest. One day he was going about in search of food as he was very hungry. At last he entered the house of a farmer. There was no body in the house. The monkey found a hard vessel with a narrow opening. He put his hand into it. It had grains in it. He took a handful of these and tried to pull his hand out but he could not do so with his closed fist. After some time the owner of the house came up. His dog was also with him. The dog fell upon the monkey and tore him to pieces. Thus the monkey met his fate due to his greed.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Where did the monkey live?

Ans: The monkey lived in a forest.

Q.2: Why did he enter the house of a farmer?

Ans: He entered the house of a farmer in search of food.

Q.3: What did he find there?

Ans: He found a hard vessel with a narrow opening there.

Q.4: What was in the vessel?

Ans: There were grains in the vessel.

Q.5: What did the monkey do?

Ans: The monkey put his hand into the vessel.

Q.6: Why could he not pull his hand out of the vessel?

Ans: He could not pull his hand out of the vessel with closed fist.

Q.7: How did the monkey meet his fate?

Ans: The dog of the farmer fell upon the monkey and tore him into pieces.

Paragraph No.19

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Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
tailor	درزی	bazaar	بازار
ran	بھاگ گیا	elephant	ہاتھی
shop	دکان	used	استعمال کیا
river	دریا	filled	بھرے
through	کے ذریعے	Muddy water	یکچڑدہ پانی

bun	روٹی	reaching	پہنچنا
every day	ہر روز	squirted	پچکاری
pricked	سلائی , سوئی , کانٹا , خار	dirty water	گنداپانی
needle	سوئی	new dresses	نئے کپڑے
trunk	ٹرنک	customers	گاہکوں
became	بن گیا	spoiled	خراب
angry	ناراض	annoying	پریشان کن
went away	دور چلا گیا	crying	رونا
return	واپسی	spilt milk	گر اہو ادودھ

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

A tailor ran a shop in a bazaar.	ایک درزی بازار میں دکان چلاتا تھا۔
An elephant used to go to the river through that bazaar.	ایک ہاتھی اس بازار سے دریا میں جاتا تھا۔
The tailor gave him a bun every day.	درزی اسے ہر روز ایک روٹی دیتا تھا۔
One day the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant.	ایک دن درزی نے ہاتھی کی سونڈ میں سوئی چبادی۔
The elephant became angry but went away.	ہاتھی ناراض ہو گیا لیکن چلا گیا۔
On return, he filled his trunk with muddy water.	واپسی پر اس نے اپنے ٹرنک کو کچھڑ والے پانی سے بھر لیا۔
On reaching the shop of the tailor, he put his trunk into it and squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor.	درزی کی دکان پر پہنچ کر اس نے اپنا ٹرنک اس میں ڈالا اور گنداپانی درزی کی دکان میں پھینک دیا۔
All the fine and new dresses of his customers were spoiled.	اس کے گاہکوں کے تمام عمدہ اور نئے کپڑے خراب ہو چکے تھے۔
He was very sorry for annoying the elephant but it was no use crying over spilt milk.	اسے ہاتھی کو تنگ کرنے پر بہت افسوس ہوا لیکن گرے ہوئے دودھ پر رونے کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں تھا۔

Questions

Where did the elephant go every day?	ہاتھی روز کہاں جاتا تھا؟
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

What did the tailor give him?	درزی نے اسے کیا دیا؟
What mistake did the tailor make one day?	درزی نے ایک دن کیا غلطی کی؟
What do the elephant do after drinking water?	ہاتھی پانی پینے کے بعد کیا کرتا ہے؟
How did the elephant punish the tailor for his mistake?	ہاتھی نے درزی کو اس کی غلطی کی سزا کیسے دی؟
What is the moral of the story?	کہانی کا اخلاق کیا ہے؟

A tailor ran a shop in a bazaar. An elephant used to go to the river through that bazaar. The tailor gave him a bun every day. One day the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant. The elephant became angry but went away. On return he filled his trunk with muddy water. On reaching the shop of the tailor, he put his trunk into it and squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor. All the fine and new dresses of his customers were spoiled. He was very sorry for annoying the elephant but it was no use crying over spilt milk.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Where did the elephant go every day?

Ans: The elephant went to a river every day.

Q.2: What did the tailor give him?

Ans: The tailor gave him a bun every day.

Q.3: What mistake did the tailor make one day?

Ans: One day, the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant.

Q.4: What do the elephant do after drinking water?

Ans: The elephant filled his trunk with muddy water after drinking water.

Q.5: How did the elephant punish the tailor for his mistake?

Ans: The elephant reached the shop of the tailor, put his trunk into it and squirted dirty water into the shop.

Q.6: What is the moral of the story?

Ans: The moral is "There is no use of crying over spilt milk".

Paragraph No.20

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
professional	پیشہ ورانہ	gets	ملتا ہے
player	کھلاڑی	pleasure	خوشی
quite	کافی	recreation	تفریح
different	مختلف	physical	جسمانی
amateur	شوقیہ	exercise	ورزش
aim	مقصد	physique	جسم
make money	پیسے کماؤ	sound	آواز
such	اس طرح	observes	مشاہدہ کرتا ہے
because	کیونکہ	regulations	ضابطے
citizen	شہری	honestly	ایمانداری سے
accepts	قبول کرتا ہے	becomes	بن جاتا ہے
defeat	شکست	disciplined	نظم و ضبط
resort	سیر گاہ	gentleman	شریف آدمی
cheating	دھوکہ دہی	responsible	ذمہ دار
unfair	غیر منصفانہ	feels	محسوس کرتا ہے
sat	بیٹھ گیا	losing	ہارنا
wins	جیتتا ہے	other	دوسرے

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

A professional player is quite different from an amateur.	ایک پیشہ ور کھلاڑی شوقیہ سے بالکل مختلف ہوتا ہے۔
His main aim is to make money.	اس کا بنیادی مقصد پیسہ کمانا ہے۔
He plays the game to earn money or win a name.	وہ پیسہ کمانے یا نام جیتنے کے لیے کھیل کھیلتا ہے۔

On the other hand, the amateur player has no such aim.	دوسری طرف، شوقیہ کھلاڑی کا ایسا کوئی مقصد نہیں ہے۔
He plays because he gets pleasure in playing.	وہ کھیلتا ہے کیونکہ اسے کھیلنے میں خوشی ملتی ہے۔
Games not only give him recreation but also physical exercise.	کھیل اسے نہ صرف تفریح فراہم کرتے ہیں بلکہ جسمانی ورزش بھی کرتے ہیں۔
He enjoys good health and a sound physique.	وہ اچھی صحت اور صحت مند جسم سے لطف اندوز ہوتا ہے۔
He plays the game as he should.	وہ کھیل کھیلتا ہے جیسا کہ اسے کرنا چاہیے۔
He observes all the rules and regulations of games.	وہ گیمز کے تمام اصول و ضوابط کا مشاہدہ کرتا ہے۔
The amateur player plays honestly.	شوقیہ کھلاڑی ایمانداری سے کھیلتا ہے۔
He becomes a disciplined gentleman and a responsible citizen.	وہ ایک نظم و ضبط والا شریف آدمی اور ایک ذمہ دار شہری بن جاتا ہے۔
He accepts defeat but does not resort to cheating or other unfair means to win.	وہ ہار قبول کرتا ہے لیکن جیتنے کے لیے دھوکہ دہی یا دیگر غیر منصفانہ ذرائع کا سہارا نہیں لیتا۔
If he wins a game, he feels happy but he is not sat at losing one.	اگر وہ ایک کھیل جیتتا ہے تو وہ خوش محسوس کرتا ہے لیکن وہ ایک بھی ہارنے پر بیٹھا نہیں ہے۔



Questions

What is meant by professional player?	پیشہ ور کھلاڑی سے کیا مراد ہے؟
With what aim does he play games?	وہ کس مقصد کے ساتھ کھیل کھیلتا ہے؟
What makes an amateur player a responsible citizen?	ایک شوقیہ کھلاڑی کو ایک ذمہ دار شہری کیا بناتا ہے؟
What qualities of true sportsmanship does a professional player lack?	ایک پیشہ ور کھلاڑی میں حقیقی اسپورٹس مینشپ کی کن خصوصیات کی کمی ہے؟
How does an amateur player differ from a professional player?	ایک شوقیہ کھلاڑی پیشہ ور کھلاڑی سے کیسے مختلف ہے؟
How does an amateur player take his defeat?	ایک شوقیہ کھلاڑی اپنی شکست کو کیسے قبول کرتا ہے؟

Who plays a game for the sake of the game?

کھیل کی خاطر کون کھیل کھیلتا ہے؟

A professional player is quite different from an amateur. His main aim is to make money. He plays the game to earn money or win a name. On the other hand, the amateur player has no such aim. He plays because he gets pleasure in playing. Games not only give him recreation but also physical exercise. He enjoys good health and a sound physique. He plays the game as he should. He observes all the rules and regulations of games. The amateur player plays honestly. He becomes a disciplined gentleman and a responsible citizen. He accepts defeat but does not resort to cheating or other unfair means to win. If he wins a game, he feels happy but he is not sat at losing one.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What is meant by professional player?

Ans: Professional player means a player who plays for money or to win a name.

Q.2: With what aim does he play games?

Ans: He plays games with the aim of money.

Q.3: What makes an amateur player a responsible citizen?

Ans: An amateur observes all the rules and regulations of games which make him a responsible citizen.

Q.4: What qualities of true sportsmanship does a professional player lack?

Ans: A professional player lacks recreation.

Q.5: How does an amateur player differ from a professional player?

Ans: Unlike a professional player, an amateur plays the game as he should and plays honestly.

Q.6: How does an amateur player take his defeat?

Ans: An amateur accepts defeat but does not use unfair means to win.

Q.7: Who plays a game for the sake of the game?

Ans: An amateur plays the game for the sake of game.

Paragraph No.21

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
camel	اونٹ	burden	بوجھ
rightly	بجاطور پر	While	جبکہ
called	بلایا	sink	ڈوب
ship	جہاز	nature	فطرت
desert	صحرا	difficult	مشکل
transport	نقل و حمل	superior	اعلیٰ
slow	ست	animals	جانور
walking	چلنا	because	کیونکہ
burning	جل رہا ہے	days	دن
sand	ریت	weeks	ہفتے
blazing	چمکتا ہوا	store	اسٹور
sun	سورج	hump	کوبڑ
heavy loads	بھاری بوجھ	nothing	کچھ نہیں
bushes	جھاڑیوں	grow	بڑھنا

Paragraph with Urdu Translation

The camel is rightly called the "ship of the desert".	اونٹ کو بجاطور پر "صحرا کا جہاز" کہا جاتا ہے۔
It is the best means of transport in deserts.	یہ صحراؤں میں نقل و حمل کا بہترین ذریعہ ہے۔
Camels go slowly.	اونٹ آہستہ چلتے ہیں۔
But they go on walking for hours on the burning sand and in the blazing sun.	لیکن وہ جلتی ریت پر اور چلتی دھوپ میں گھنٹوں چلتے رہتے ہیں۔
Camels carry heavy loads, much heavier in weight than any other beast of burden can.	اونٹ بھاری بوجھ اٹھاتے ہیں، وزن میں کسی بھی دوسرے حیوان سے زیادہ بھاری۔

While the other animal's feet sink into the sand but nature has made the feet of camel such that it is not at all difficult for it to walk on sand.	یوں تو دوسرے جانور کے پاؤں ریت میں دھنس جاتے ہیں لیکن قدرت نے اونٹ کے پاؤں ایسے بنائے ہیں کہ ریت پر چلنا اس کے لیے ذرا بھی مشکل نہیں۔
The camel is superior to all other animals because it can go without food and drink for days and weeks.	اونٹ دوسرے تمام جانوروں سے افضل ہے کیونکہ یہ دنوں اور ہفتوں تک بغیر کھائے پیے جاسکتا ہے۔
It can store food and water.	یہ خوراک اور پانی کو ذخیرہ کر سکتا ہے۔
Its hump is also a store of food that the camels use when they get nothing to eat and drink for many days.	اس کا کوہان بھی کھانے کا ایک ذخیرہ ہے جسے اونٹ اس وقت استعمال کرتے ہیں جب انہیں کئی دنوں تک کھانے پینے کو کچھ نہیں ملتا۔
In deserts, only bushes grow here and there and the camel can live on these.	ریگستانوں میں یہاں اور وہاں صرف جھاڑیاں ہی اگتی ہیں اور اونٹ ان پر رہ سکتا ہے۔

Questions

Why is the camel called the ship of the desert?	اونٹ کو صحرا کا جہاز کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟
Is it for its speed that it is called the ship of the deserts?	کیا اس کی رفتار کی وجہ سے اسے صحراؤں کا جہاز کہا جاتا ہے؟
What difficulty do the other beasts of burden have to face while walking on the sand?	ریت پر چلتے ہوئے بوجھ کے دوسرے درندوں کو کس مشکل کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے؟
Why does a camel walk easily on the loose sand of the desert?	صحرا کی ڈھیلی ریت پر اونٹ آسانی سے کیوں چلتا ہے؟
What special quality makes camel superior to other animals used for transport?	کون سی خاص خوبی اونٹ کو نقل و حمل کے لیے استعمال ہونے والے دوسرے جانوروں سے برتر بناتی ہے؟
How does the camel go without food and water for days and weeks?	اونٹ دن اور ہفتوں تک کھانے اور پانی کے بغیر کیسے گزرتا ہے؟
What does the camel generally live on?	اونٹ عام طور پر کس چیز پر رہتا ہے؟

The camel is rightly called the "ship of the desert". It is the best means of transport in deserts. Camels go slowly. But they go on walking for hours on the burning sand and in the blazing sun. Camels carry heavy loads, much heavier in weight than any other beast of burden can. While the other animal's feet sink into the sand but nature has made the feet of camel such that it is not at all difficult for it to walk on sand. The camel is superior to all other animals because it can go without food and drink for days and weeks. It can store food and water. Its hump is also a store of food which the camels use when they get nothing to eat and drink for many days. In deserts only bushes grow here and there and the camel can live on these.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why is camel called the ship of the desert?

Ans: Camel is called the "Ship of desert" because it can walk on sand easily with heavy loads.

Q.2: Is it for its speed that it is called the ship of the deserts?

Ans: No, it is not called the ship of desert for its speed.

Q.3: What difficulty do the other beasts of burden have to face while walking on the sand?

Ans: The feet of other beasts of burden sink into the sand.

Q.4: Why does a camel walk easily on the loose sand of the desert?

Ans: A camel can walk easily on the loose sand of a desert due to its foot pad.

Q.5: What special quality makes camel superior to other animals used for transport?

Ans: Camel can go without drink and food for weeks. It can store food and water.

Q.6: How does the camel go without food and water for days and weeks?

Ans: The camel has a hump to store food and water.

Q.7: What does the camel generally live on?

Ans: The camel generally lives on desert bushes.