

PEOPLE AND PLACES

→ GHAZI'S DIARY

UNIT # 08

In this lesson, the pages of the diary of a man named Ghazi are given. Ghazi now lives in Karachi where all the comforts of life are available but he misses the simple life of his village, the simple living and simple people. He remembers his three-room house where he used to live with his parents, siblings, aunts, uncle and his family. People sat on the floor and slept. They used to travel on foot which kept them healthy.

He remembers the village shops whose shopkeepers knew all the villagers and used to give goods on credit. Men shared news, gossips, spent their free time and had fun in the village Otaq. The Village well was the centre of all their activities. Ghazi complains that today's man has become so addicted to television, Facebook and YouTube that he has forgotten the people of flesh-and-blood.

On the second page of the diary, Ghazi talks about the devastation caused by the rains and the Guddu Barrage. Rivers have been used for trade and irrigation since ancient times. That is why the most towns in ancient times were built near rivers. Man learned to control rivers by building barrages. Barrages store flood water and provide us with water all year round.

Guddu Barrage is one of the largest barrages in Pakistan. It was built on the Indus River. Its length is 1355 km. 1.2 million cusecs of flood water can pass through it. It has three main canals, two on the right bank and one

on the left bank. Most of the area of this barrage is in Sukkur and Jacobabad districts of Sindh but some part is also in Kalat division of Baluchistan. It has also been the most difficult to complete. Finally, to avoid rain disasters and to supply water all year round, Ghazi advises the government to build more barrages.

FOR MORE NOTES, MCQs & ONLINE TEST

English 9th - Exercises

PEOPLE AND PLACES

→ GHAZI'S DIARY

1. Read the diary entries quickly and find out information for filling the following table. One entry is narrative and the other is descriptive. After filling the table, discuss with your partner.

Item	Day	Date	Topic	Place Mentioned	No of Paragraphs	Type of Text
Entry 1						
Entry 2						

Ans:

Item	Day	Date	Topic	Place Mentioned	No of Paragraphs	Type of Text
Entry 1	Wednesday	10 th Feb 2015	Village Life	Karachi	7	Narrative
Entry 2	Friday	4 th Aug, 2017	Storage of water	Sukkur Jacobabad Kalat	8	Descriptive

2. The words in the box have been taken from the text. Find them in the reading text and underline them.

Entry 1	Desperately	Siblings	Commuting	Credit	Gossips
	Devices	Compromised	Distanced	Access	Replaced
Entry 2	Devastation	havoc	capture	retain	structures
	releases	irrigation	tamed	self-sufficient	surplus

Discuss the possible meanings of these words with your partner. Next, check the meanings given in the glossary at the end of the book.

Ans : See the 'Words/Meanings' in the beginning of the lesson

- 3.** Work in pairs and write two paragraphs. Use at least five words from Entry 1 to write one paragraph, and five words from Entry 2 to write the second paragraph.

Ans: Paragraph of Entry 1 :-

I am living in Karachi now, in a beautiful house that has many modern facilities. But I am desperately missing my village; the simple, mud house that we lived in. All my siblings were lived in some distance. Our village did not have roads or streets; there were just narrow mud lanes, which became very slippery during the rainy season. Commuting from one place to another was not an issue. There were just a few small shops for selling goods. No need to credit cards to buy things from these shops. Men spent their free time to village Otaq , shared news and gossips, laughed at shared jokes. All their activities have healthy on people in the flesh and blood, not people via devices.

Paragraph of Entry 2 :-

Flooding causes the devastation and creates havoc when rivers overflow their banks. However, rivers flood during the rainy season and run dry or have very little water sometime after the rains. One way that people have found to capture and retain the rain water for later use is by building structures to hold the water and prevent it from flooding

- 4.** The following sentences are summary of each paragraph of the two entries. Read the text and in the blanks provided, write the number of the paragraph to which each sentence is related. One has been done as an example.

Entry 1		
(a)	There were no roads and no vehicles.	4
(b)	The modern lifestyle has affected our health and our relationships	
(c)	I miss the simple village life.	
(d)	Men met and discussed things at the Otaq and women at the village well.	
(e)	Three families lived in three rooms.	
(f)	The houses were not made of cement.	
(g)	People bought things from small shops.	

Entry 2

(a)	One of the barrages in Pakistan is the Guddu Barrage.	
(b)	Construction of more barrages is an important need of Pakistan today.	
(c)	The Guddu barrage irrigates land in two provinces.	
(d)	Rivers has always been important for travel and for growing crops	
(e)	The flow of water is controlled through gates in a barrage	
(f)	Many different people worked to complete the Guddu barrage	
(g)	A way was found to store extra water for later use	
(h)	Rains cause rivers to overflow, leading to flood.	

Ans :**Entry 1**

(a)	There were no roads and no vehicles.	4
(b)	The modern lifestyle has affected our health and our relationships	7
(c)	I miss the simple village life.	1
(d)	Men met and discussed things at the Otaq and women at the village well.	6
(e)	Three families lived in three rooms.	2
(f)	The houses were not made of cement.	3
(g)	People bought things from small shops.	5

Entry 2

(a)	One of the barrages in Pakistan is the Guddu Barrage.	5
(b)	Construction of more barrages is an important need of Pakistan today.	8
(c)	The Guddu barrage irrigates land in two provinces.	6
(d)	Rivers has always been important for travel and for growing crops	2
(e)	The flow of water is controlled through gates in a barrage	4
(f)	Many different people worked to complete the Guddu barrage	7
(g)	A way was found to store extra water for later use	3
(h)	Rains cause rivers to overflow, leading to flood.	1

5. How was the village life of the past different from the city life of today, as given in the text?

Complete the following table to show the difference.

Work in pairs and do this exercise in your notebook.

S No	Items	Village life 60 years ago	City Life today
1.	Houses		
2.	Road/Streets		
3.	Mode of travel		
4.	Atmosphere		
5.	Shops/Markets		
6.	Buying the shops		
7.	Source of news		
8.	Information about people		
9.	Source of entertainment		
10.	Communication with people		

Ans:

S No	Items	Village life 60 years ago	City Life today
1.	Houses	simple mud houses	made of cement with all facilities
2.	Road/Streets	no road or streets -narrow mud lanes	wide and lighted roads and streets
3.	Mode of travel	Walking	motorbikes, cars etc
4.	Atmosphere	clean and pollution free	Polluted
5.	Shops/Markets	small shops with less items	big shops and supermarket with variety of goods
6.	Buying the shops	cash or mostly on credit	cash or credit or debit cards
7.	Source of news	Village Otaq or well	television, whatsapp, facebook etc
8.	Information about people	Village Otaq or well	television, youtube, facebook etc.
9.	Source of entertainment	Village Otaq or well	television, youtube, facebook te.
10.	Communication with people	face to face	phone, sms, whatsapp etc.

6. Complete the following sentences in your notebook. After you have completed, discuss your answers with your partner and make changes, if needed.

(a)	Very few people had knee problems in the village because
(b)	The people in the village did not need vehicles because
(c)	People could buy things from the shops without money as
(d)	When the men met at the Otaq in the evening they
(e)	The writer wanted a time machine so that
(f)	Rivers have always been important for two reasons
(g)	The main purpose of barrages is
(h)	The Guddu barrage has made a difference in this region by
(i)	Pakistan needs more barrages to
(j)	Through proper water management we can

Ans :

(a)	village people of all ages sat on the floor which exercised their knees
(b)	they just walked
(c)	village shopkeepers knew everyone by name and were usually willing to give goods on credit
(d)	spent their free time, shared news and gossips, laughed at jokes, talked about weather, crops and the village
(e)	He could go back sixty years, back to his life in the village
(f)	(i) they were used as trade routes. (ii) They have been important for growing food
(g)	to block the flow of water and store it for later use
(h)	eliminating the damage caused by floods in the area
(i)	control flooding during the rainy season and to supply water throughout the year
(j)	grow surplus food items which can then export and earn foreign exchange

7. Read the text and answer the following questions in your note book. After you have completed, discuss your answers with your partner.

(a) What are the things that the writer was missing?

Ans: The writer was missing his Village, the simple mud houses, simple toys and simple carefree people whom he lived.

(b) Why did the lanes in the village become slippery n the rainy season?

Ans: The narrow streets of the village were covered with mud, so in rainy season they became slippery.

(c) Is the writer happy with his present life? Why? Why not?

Ans: He is not happy with his present life because he prefers the simple life and things of the village to the comforts of the present life and is disgusted with the artificial things of modern life.

(d) Why do most parts of Pakistan have flood problem in summer?

Ans: Because of poor water management, in the rainy season, Pakistan's rivers overflow their banks and create havoc far and wide. The population is dense and most of the population is inhabited near rivers.

(e) Why did people start building barrages?

Ans: Rivers flood during the rainy season and run dry or have very little water sometime after the rains. People started building barrages to capture and retain the rain water for later use and to prevent it from flooding.

(f) Do you agree / think that we should build bridges? Why? Why not?

Ans: Bridges are very useful for transportation but in the current situation we need more barrages to overcome the water shortage. Rainwater can be stored. Floods can be avoided. By doing so, we will take the country towards development. I think we should build more barrages than bridges.

FOR MORE NOTES, MCQs & ONLINE TEST

English 9th-Multiple Choice Questions

PEOPLE AND PLACES

→ GHAZI'S DIARY

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17. The Guddu Barrage has a system of:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) ✓ 3 main canals | (b) 4 main canals |
| (c) 5 main canals | (d) 6 main canals |

18. The barrage is meant to irrigate an area of:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 1.7 million acres | (b) ✓ 2.7 million acres |
| (c) 3.7 million acres | (d) 4.7 million acres |

19. Most of the area irrigated by the Guddu Barrage lies in Sukkur and:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Khairpur districts | (b) Mirpur districts |
| (c) Tharparkar districts | (d) ✓ Jacobabad districts |

20. The Guddu Barrage also irrigates some areas of:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) ✓ Kalat | (b) Zhob |
| (c) Ziarat | (d) Punjab |

21. The Guddu Barrage was put into operation on 4th February:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (a) 1960 | (b) 1961 |
| (c) ✓ 1962 | (d) 1963 |

22. Begari Sindh Feeder and Desert Pat Feeder are on the:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) ✓ right bank | (b) left bank |
| (c) north bank | (d) south bank |

23. Ghotki Feeder's on the:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) right bank | (b) ✓ left bank |
| (c) north bank | (d) south bank |

24. The engineers, technicians and labourers worked day and night to complete the Guddu Barrage were:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (a) 3,000 | (b) 4,000 |
| (c) ✓ 5,000 | (d) 6,000 |

FOR MORE NOTES, MCQs & ONLINE TEST

English 9th-Short Answer Questions

PEOPLE AND PLACES→ **GHAZI'S DIARY**

UNIT # 08

Q.1: What are the things that the writer was missing?

Ans: The writer was missing his Village, the simple mud houses, simple toys and simple carefree people whom he lived.

Q.2: Why did the lanes in the village become slippery n the rainy season?

Ans: The narrow streets of the village were covered with mud, so in rainy season they became slippery.

Q.3: Is the writer happy with his present life? Why? Why not?

Ans: He is not happy with his present life because he prefers the simple life and things of the village to the comforts of the present life and is disgusted with the artificial things of modern life.

Q.4: Why do most parts of Pakistan have flood problem in summer?

Ans: Because of poor water management, in the rainy season, Pakistan's rivers overflow their banks and create havoc far and wide. The population is dense and most of the population is inhabited near rivers.

Q.5: Why did people start building barrages?

Ans: Rivers flood during the rainy season and run dry or have very little water sometime after the rains. People started building barrages to capture and retain the rain water for later use and to prevent it from flooding.

Q.6: Do you agree / think that we should build bridges? Why? Why not?

Ans: Bridges are very useful for transportation but in the current situation we need more barrages to overcome the water shortage. Rainwater can be stored. Floods can be avoided. By doing so, we will take the country towards development. I think we should build more barrages than bridges.

Q.7: What do you know about the life of the writer's village?

Ans: The villagers were very simple and carefree people. They had simple things. They sat and slept on floor. The houses were simple, small and made of wood, straw and mud. The village had narrow mud lanes. The environment of the village was peaceful and pollution free.

Q.8: Why were the villagers healthy and strong?

Ans: The villagers walked a lot. They sat and slept on floor. They worked hard from dawn to dusk, so they are healthy and strong.

Q.9: What was 'Otaq'? What did people do there?

Ans: Otaq was the meeting place for men in the village. The village men used to meet there in the evening or in leisure. They used to share news, jokes and gossips. They used to talk about weather, crops and village affairs and enjoy the folk songs there.

Q.10: What was the meeting place for women in village?

Ans: The village well was the meeting place for village women. They discuss their matters there.

Q.11: Why does the author dislike new technology in this lesson?

Ans: The author says that our luxurious life style has compromised our health. The availability of modern technology and new devices has distanced us from people. The access to technology has replaced the human touch. That is why the author dislikes new technology.

Q.12: What is a barrage? What are the benefits of a barrage? Why are barrages built? OR How can we get benefits from a barrage?

Ans: A barrage is a kind of wall constructed across the river. It has gates through which water passes in a limited quantity. A barrage controls the flow of water in floods and thus protects life and property. A barrage also stores water which is used for irrigation through canals.

Q.13: What are the benefits of Guddu Barrage?

Ans: Benefits of Guddu Barrage are:

- A flood of about 1.2 million cusecs can pass through the Guddu Barrage.

- (ii) The barrage irrigates an area of 2.7 million acres mostly in Sukkur and Jacobabad districts of Sindh.
- (iii) It will increase the grain output by half a million tons.
- (iv) It has reduced the distance between Lahore and Quetta while the distance between Rahim Yar Khan and Kashmore has almost been halved.

Q.14: Name the canal system of the Guddu Barrage. Which areas are being irrigated by this system?

Ans: The Guddu Barrage has three main canals. They are one of the biggest feeder canals in the world. The Bigari Sindh Feeder and the Desert Pat Feeder are on the right bank and the Ghotki Feeder on the left bank of the Indus river. This system irrigates most of the area of the Sukkur and Jacobabad districts of Sindh and some are of the Kalat division of Baluchistan province.

Q.15: Why were most towns In ancient times built near rivers?

Ans: Before the building of roads and railways, most trade was done by boats and ships. This is the reason for most towns in ancient times were built near rivers. Besides this, rivers provide water for irrigation.

Q.16: What are the two problems posed by rivers? What is the solution to these problems?

Ans: The two problems posed by rivers are how to get water from the rivers throughout the year and how to escape the fury of floods. A barrage is the solution to these problems. Barrages store water and control the flow of water.

Q.17: Write down a few sentences on the Guddu Barrage?

Ans: The Guddu Barrage is one of the biggest barrages in Pakistan, which has been built on the Indus river. More than 5000 people worked day and night to put it into operation on February 4, 1962. The barrage is 1355 m in length and has three main feeder canals. It has brought many benefits to our country.

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English 9th- Words Meaning

PEOPLE AND PLACES

→ GHAZI'S DIARY

Page 08

S No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Urdu
1.	access	approach	پہنچ-رسائی
2.	capture	catch -seize	گرفتار کرنا۔ قبضہ کرنا۔ پکڑنا
3.	carefree	free from anxiety or responsibility	بے فکر۔ لاپرواہ
4.	commute	travel some distance	سفر کرنا
5.	compromise	Settle a dispute by mutual concession	سمجھوتہ کرنا۔ مفاہمت کرنا
6.	credit	Money available for a client to borrow	اُدھار
7.	cusec	A unit of flow	کیوں سک بہاؤ کی پیمائش
8.	desperately	Gravely – critically	مایوسی کی حالت میں
9.	devastation	Great destruction	تبادی۔ بر بادی
10.	Devices	Gadgets – appliances	آلات
11.	Distanced	Went for ahead of	ڈور نکل گیا
12.	Facilities	Things provided for a particular purpose	سمولیات
13.	Flesh and blood	Used a emphasize that a person in physical	گوشٹ پوست کا انسان
14.	Folk	Relating to the traditional art or culture	لوگ

15.	Gossips	Little talks	کپشپ
16.	Havoc	Widespread destruction	تباہی۔ بر باری
17.	Irrigation	The supply of water to land	آب پاشی
18.	Locality	Vicinity – site	علاقہ۔ مقام
19.	Luxurious	Extremely comfortable	پر تیغیں
20.	Pollution	Contamination	آلودگی
21.	Quilt	A warm bed covering made of padding	رضائی۔ گدا۔ لحاف
22.	Release	Set free	چھوڑنا۔ اخراج۔ نکالنا
23.	Replaced	Took the place of	بدل لینا۔ تبدیل کرنا
24.	Retain	Keep	برقرار رکھنا
25.	Self-sufficient	Needing no outside help in satisfying one's basic needs	خود کفیل
26.	Siblings	Brothers or sisters	بہن بھائی
27.	Structure	Make-up arrangement of parts	ساخت
28.	Surplus	Excess – extra	فالتو۔ زائد
29.	Tamed	Domesticated – subdued	سدھایا۔ مانوس کیا
30.	Unmarried	Not married	غیر شادی شدہ

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