***IX ENGLISH NOTES***

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**THE HOLY PROPHET (S.A.W)**

**Q.1:** When and where was the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) born? What did he ask the Quraish to do?

**Ans.** The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was born in 571/570 A.D at Makkah. He belonged to the Banu Hashim a noble family of the Quraish. The Quraish believed to worship idols. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) asked them to worship the one and the only true God.

**Q.2:** What is meant by ‘Hijra’? When did it take place? Why did the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) migrate to Madina?

**Ans.** When the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) started preaching Islam in Makkah, almost every member of his tribe & others opposed him vehemently (forceful attitude) that forced the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) & his followers to leave Makkah. In 622 A.D the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) accompanied by his faithful friend Hazrat Abu Bakr migrated to Madinah. This event or migration is known in the history as Hijra.

**Q.3:** On what principle was the Islamic society founded in Madinah?

**Ans.** In Madinah the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) laid the foundation of the first Islamic society on following principles:

1. All power belongs to Allah.
2. Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is His Last Messenger (Prophet).
3. All the Muslims are brother to one another.

**Q.4:** What did the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) ask the Quraish to do? Why did they refuse to listen him?

**Ans.** The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) conveyed the teaching of Islam to the Quraish. He warned them not to worship their fake gods & to leave all their bad deeds. He urged them to believe in the One & the only true God. The Quraish however, refused to listen him as they thought that by preaching this faith the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was against of their gods & forefathers.

**Q.5:** What does the last Sermon teach us?

**Ans.** In the 10th year of Hijra the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) performed Hajj. On that occasion, he delivered his historical sermon. This sermon best sums up the Islamic beliefs that there is no god except Allah. Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is His last Prophet. All the Muslims are brothers to one another. The greatness of a man does not depend on blood or wealth. In the eyes of Allah the most righteous is the most honorable man. We should act according to the teaching of the Holy Quran.

**Q.6:** What has the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) left for our guidance? How can the Muslims achieve their former greatness in the world?

**Ans.** The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) has left behind him the Holy Quran for our guidance that is the complete code of life.

The Muslims in the early days of the advent of Islam & in the golden period of ‘Caliphate’ acted according to the teachings of Quran & became a great nation. We can also achieve the lost greatness only if we follow the Holy Quran.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was born in 571/570 A.D.
2. Migration of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) from Makkah to Madinah is known as Hijra.
3. In the 10th year of Hijra, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) performs Hajj.
4. In Madinah, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) founded an Islamic society based on three principles.
5. The word ‘Sermon’ means a talk on a religious or moral subject.
6. The word ‘agony’ means mental pain.
7. The word ‘off spring’ means descendants/children.
8. The word ‘chattel’ means personal property.
9. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) raised the women from the status of a chattel.
10. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) addressed a large gathering of Muslims on Mount Arafat.

**SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITAI**

**Q.1:** Who was Shah Abdul Latif & where was he born?

**Ans.** Shah Abdul Latif was a great saint, a remarkable poet, and a musician. This great thinker & philosopher was born in 1689 at a small village of Sindh called “Hala Haveli”.

**Q.2:** What do you know about the ancestors of Shah Latif? (**OR**) When did Shah Latif’s ancestors migrate to Sindh?

**Ans.** Shah Abdul Latif’s ancestors migrated to Sindh during the days of Tamerlane. Sindh was then the centre of Islamic culture & Shah Latif’s ancestors liked it very much & decided to settle in Sindh.

**Q.3:** What is the meaning of the word ‘Bhit’? Why is Shah Latif known called “Bhitai”?

**Ans.** ‘Bhit’ is a Sindhi word means ‘Mound of sand’. When Shah Latif felt restlessness in living a normal domestic life. So, he left home after the death of his father & went to live on a ,mound at some distance from his village, there he spent most of his time in prayers devotion, & meditation. After his death he was buried there & called “The saint of Bhit”.

**Q.4:** Name some of shrines of saints situated in Pakistan?

**Ans.** The saint whose shrines are situated in Pakistan are:

Data Ganj Buksh, Mian Mir Sahib, Baba Fareed, Ghous Bahaul Haq, Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai and Lal Shahbaz Qalander.

**Q.5:** What changes did Shah Latif do to improve the music of his time? (OR) What do you know about Shah Latif’s music?

**Ans.** Shah Abdul Latif was not only a saint but also a superb poet, and an expert musician. He had a sensitive mind and a strong aesthetic sense. His skills in this made a great changes and improvement in music of his time. He loved simplicity in music and musical instrument. He didn’t agree that music should be difficult. So, he made it easy and also invented a musical instrument called ‘Tambooro’.

“Nothing is simple than greatness indeed to be simple is to be great”

**Ralph Waldo Emerson**

**Q.6:** What do you know about the poetry of Shah Latif? (**OR**) What is Risalo of Shah Latif?

**Ans.** Shah Latif was not only a saint & musician but also a poet. He was a poet of the people, so he wrote poetry in the language of the common man. His devotees collected his poetry & this collection came to be called ‘Risalo of Shah Abdul Latif’. This collection of his poems is so valued & has been translated into many languages. One great quality of his poetry, besides its simplicity is its moving mus which the listener enjoy, even if he doesn’t understand a word of it.

**Q.7:** What is ‘urs’? When is Latif’s urs held? How do Shah Latif’s devotees celebrate his urs?

**Ans.** ‘Urs’ is the ceremony which are arranged on the death anniversary of saints at their shrines. Shah Latif’s urs is held at his shrine on 14th Safar.

Thousands of devotees gather at his shrine, offer their prayers and listen to the saint’s songs sung by tambooro. Many learned men read papers that tell about Latif’s life & poetry.

**Q.8:** What did Shah Latif pass away? Who built his shrine?

**Ans.** Shah Latif passed away in the year 1752, at the age of 63, on the mound where he had spent a large part of his life. He was buried on the same mound. Later on, a famous ruler of Sindh Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, who was one of his devotees, built a shrine over his grave.

**Q.9:** What is the message of Shah Latif’s poetry? What is the aim of life according to Shah Latif?

**Ans.** Shah Latif had belief in all the moral values such as goodness, truth, beauty, peace, love and fraternity. Latif’s message is the message of the love. He believed in the brotherhood, and equality of men, and in pleasing God by good deeds. This according to him is the goal of life.

“We are all born for love. It is the principle of existence & its only end.”

**Disraeli**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. In Pak Pattan lived & died Baba Fareed.
2. There is the shrine of Ghous Bahaul Haq in Multan.
3. The great saint was born in 1689.
4. Shah Latif’s ancestors migrated to Sindh during the period of Tamerlane.
5. Latif’s urs is held every year on 14th Safar.
6. Bhit Shah is situated at a distance of 55 kilometres from Hyderabad.
7. Shah Latif’s message is the message of love.
8. Shah Latif died in 1752.
9. Ghulan Shah Kalhoro built a shrine over the grave of Shah Latif.
10. ‘Bhit’ is a Sindhi word which means Mound of Sand.
11. The lovely white dome of Shah Latif’s shrines represents the purity & dignity of Latif.

**THE NEEM TREE**

**Q.1:** How can the Neem tree prevent the burning heat of the sun from troubling us?

**Ans.**

“I think that I shall never see, a poem lovely as a tree.”

(**Joyce Kilmer**)

The Neem tree prevents the scorching beams of the sun from troubling us by spreading its thick branches and green leaves over our heads. Its leaves and branches obstruct the burning flames and provide us a cool & comforting shade.

**Q.2:** Why does the poetess say that the Neem tree is unafraid?

**Ans.**

“Poems are made by fools like me, But only God can make a tree.”

(**Joyce Kilmer**)

Mrs. Elsa Kazi says that the Neem tree is unafraid since it remains standing firmly and fearlessly in the rough and tough hot, climate of Sindh without any shelter or protection. The Neem tree bears all the scorching beams of the sun upon its uncovered head & gives a cool and comforting shade to the weary travellers.

**Q.3:** What does the Neem tree look like?

**Ans.** The poetess says that the Neem tree looks to her like a powerful and strong man; it spreads its branches to give shelter to the tired & weary travellers against the scorching sunlight like a man extends his arms towards the suffering ones.

**Q.4:** How does the poetess compare the Neem tree to man?

**Ans.** The Neem tree provides shelter to the weary and protects them from the scorching beams of sun with any protection for itself. In the same way a man can rise up to the world. He can be as bold as the Neem tree & protect his fellow human beings from sorrow, poverty & evils by sacrificing his own comfort.

**Q.5:** What according to the poetess is the highest aim of life?

**Ans.** A man must be bold to face all kinds of difficulties in life & accepts ups & down of life. He must help his fellowmen who are poor, sad, and in trouble, and guide them on the right path. This according to the poetess Mrs. Elsa Kazi is the highest aim of life.

**Q.6:** What is the central idea of the poem “The Neem Tree”?

**Ans.** **Reference of the Poetess:**

The poem “The Neem Tree” was written by Mrs. Elsa Kazi. She was born at Weimar in Germany. She was the wife of Allama I.I Kazi, the lat vice-chancellor of the University of Sindh. She died in Hyderabad on May 28, 1967 & is buried beside her husband at the Sindh University Campus, Jamshoro.

**CENTRAL IDEA**

The poetess Mrs. Elsa Kazi spent a large part of her life in Sindh, where she observed that the Neem tree is a symbol of sacrifice, strength, sincerity and love. It gives comfort to others & bears hardships itself. In this poem she shows the resemblance the Neem tree has with the man who also sacrifices for his suffering fellow beings.

She infact motivates us all to be brave, steadfast and strong like the Neem tree and be ready to sacrifice for others. This according to her is the highest aim of life.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. From sorrow, poverty and vice through sacrifice.
2. Could man be steadfast and like thee, face every fate.
3. The Neem tree was composed by Mrs.Elsa Kazi.
4. The poetess compares the Neem tree to man.
5. The word ‘woe’ means sorrow.
6. Man can remove the difficulties of people through sacrifice.
7. The word ‘Intercepts’ means cross each other.
8. The word ‘soothing’ means calm, comforting.
9. The word ‘loftiest’ means very high or noble.
10. The word ‘constant’ means steadfast.
11. The word ‘scorching’ means very hot.

**MOEN-JO-DARO**

**Q.1:** What does Moen-jo-Daro mean? Where is it situated?

**Ans.** Moen-jo-Daro means ‘Mound of the Dead’. It is situated at a distance of 27 kilometers from Larkana at the right bank of river Indus.

**Q.2:** Who was Sir John Marshall and how did he discover the remains of Moen-jo-Daro?

**Ans.** Sir John Marshall was an English civil servant. It was his official duty to look after historical remains and objects. He himself was very much interested in history. When some villagers found a few pieces of old pots and bricks & brought these to Sir John Marshall. He examined them attentively & decided to start digging at the place where now stand the uncovered remains of one of the oldest cities in the world.

**Q.3:** What do you know about Moen-jo-Daro & the people who lived there?

**Ans.** Moen-jo-Daro was a well-planned city. Houses and roads were made of baked bricks. There was a big hall where grain was stored. The roads were wide & had shops on both sides. The rain didn’t remain on the streets because of covered drains beside of streets. The people of Moen-jo-Daro were an educated, developed and intelligent nation. They were well-off traders and skilled craftsmen. They used to cultivate lands. Their ruling class, the priests, and the elders wore long loose dresses.

**Q.4:** What objects were found from the remains of Moen-jo-Daro?

**Ans.** When in 1922, the ruins of Moen-jo-Daro were uncovered; the following objects were found there: seals, jewellery, toys, weapons, painted pottery, metal tools, a metal statue of a dancing girl, and the best of all, the head of a bull which was used as a seal.

**Q.5:** How do we know that the people of Moen-jo-Daro were great traders and the countryside was fertile?

**Ans.** Moen-jo-Daro was situated at a short distance of the river Indus and the Arabian Sea was also within their easy reach, so it is said that the people of this city must have been great traders. Furthermore as wheat, rice and cotton grew there that reveals that the countryside must have been productive.

**Q.6:** How can we know more about the ancient civilization of Moen-jo-Daro? How do we know the probable age of Moen-jo-Daro?

**Ans.** The probable age of Moen-jo-Daro is known from the metal objects found from the execution. We can learn more about this civilization if the language experts might decipher the language written on the seals and pots.

**Q.7:** How did this great civilization come to end? (**OR**) How was the civilization of Moen-jo-Daro destroyed?

**Ans.** Nobody knows exactly what happened with this civilization & how it came to end. It is said that either the people were attacked from the north by some stronger nation or an earthquake destroyed this large busy city.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The civilization of Moen-jo-Daro was uncovered in 1922.
2. Sir John Marshall’s job was to look after historical remains.
3. The best find of Moen-jo-Daro is the head of a bull which was used as a seal.
4. Moen-jo-Daro means Mound of the Dead.
5. The people of Moen-jo-Daro must have been great traders.
6. They were skilled craftsmen & worked in gold, silver and ivory.
7. It is said that they were raided from the north or some great earthquake destroyed them.
8. No one has yet been able to determine the meanings of the words written on seals and pots.

**HELEN KELLER**

**Q.1:** Who was Helen Keller? When and where was she born?

**Ans.** Helen Keller was a renowned educationalist, author and social worker. She was born on 27th June 1880 in Alabama (U.S.A).

**Q.2:** How old was Helen when she fell ill? In which year did Helen fell ill? What was the result of his illness?

**Ans.** Helen Keller was only nineteen-months old when she fell dangerously ill in February 1882. The result of her illness was that she became blind & deaf.

**Q.3:** Who was Miss Sullivan?

**Ans.** Ms. Anne Mansfield Sullivan was the teacher of Helen Keller. She started teaching Helen from 02 March 1887, on request of Helen’s father. She was a very kind-hearted lady and was fully aware of the feelings of the blind & deaf children since she had herself become blind in her childhood; however, afterwards she got her eyesight back.

**Q.4:** How did Miss Sullivan teach Helen?

**Ans.** Miss Sullivan taught Helen by the method of ‘Touch & Feel’. One day she took Helen to the river bank and put her hand in water and made her write the word ‘water’ on the sand. Helen did it several times and Helen learnt how to spell the word “W-A-T-E-R”. the work was very slow and difficult, but Miss Sullivan was very kind and patient so she taught her about mountains, rivers, history and geography. She also taught Helen how to count & do sums.

**Q.5:** When did Helen Keller visit Pakistan and why?

**Ans.** Helen Keller visited/ travelled all over the world for the welfare of the special children. In 1956 this wonderful lady visited Pakistan. She was seventy-six years old at that time but was very active. She came here to help the blind, deaf and dumb children. She admired the teachers and gave a lot of encouragement and moral support to the children.

**Q.6:** How did Helen learn to speech?

**Ans.** Helen Keller was eight years old when she was admitted to a school for blind children. She had become blind and deaf in the second year of her life. As result of being blind a ten early age she was not able to speak as well. At school, her teacher taught her to speak. She would put Helen’s hand on her lips and let Helen feel the movements of the lips at the time of speaking. Helen did it several times & was able to speak at the age of ten.

**Q.7:** Why do you think Helen Keller was a wonderful lady?

**Ans.** Helen Keller was blind and deaf but through her determination and will power she proved herself the best as she graduated from Harvard University; She was also the author of various books. ‘The Story of My Life’ and ‘Helen Keller’s Journal’ are her two famous books. She worked and travelled all over the world for the betterment of the blind, deaf and dumb children.

Helen Keller is a symbol of love, hope and affection for those who suffer from any kind of disability.

**Q.8:** What was her message for the blind, deaf and dumb children?

**Ans.** Her message was to be very happy & cheerful and never curse the fate they are capable of doing everything by themselves in the world.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Helen Keller was born in 1880 in Alabama a little town in the U.S.A.
2. She fell ill when she was only nineteen-months (two years) old in 1882.
3. In her illness she became blind and deaf.
4. Miss Sullivan taught Helen by the method of Touch & Feel.
5. She taught Helen about mountains, rivers, history, geography and arithmetic.
6. Helen was graduated from Harvard University.
7. In 1956 she visited Pakistan at the age of 76.
8. She visited all over the world to help the blind, deaf and dumb children.

**THE DAFFODILS**

**Q.1:** What was the poet doing? What did he see?

**Ans.** The poet was walking aimlessly in the country side. He saw a host of golden daffodils fluttering & dancing in the breeze.

**Q.2:** With what does the poet compare the daffodils? And where were the daffodils?

**Ans.** The poet compares the daffodils with twinkling stars in a milky way that give a lovely look to the sky.

The daffodils were beside the lake beneath trees.

**Q.3:** What resemblance does the poet find between the stars and the daffodils?

**Ans.** The resemblance which the poet William Wordsworth finds between the stars and the daffodils was numerous in number & sparking of flowers as the stars.

**Q.4:** How many flowers were there according to the poet?

**Ans.** There were ten thousand flowers according to the poet.

**Q.5:** What happens to the poet when he lies on h couch?

**Ans.** The poet expresses his experience that once he saw a host of golden daffodils fluttering and dancing in the breeze, he enjoyed the sce for some time and eventually went away; however when he lies on his bed in meditation or in a vacant mood, that scene comes in his mine and he once again feel the same peace and pleasure as he did when he had actually seen the daffodils.

“A thing of beauty is a joy forever.”

**Q.6:** Which of the two danced more, the waves or the daffodils? What did the poet feel looking at the daffodils?

**Ans.** The daffodils danced more than the waves. The poet felt joy and happiness when he saw the daffodils.

**Q.7:** How can wealth come to the poet by looking at the scene before him?

**Ans.** The poet enjoyed the scene of the golden daffodils fluttering and dancing in the breeze. In later years in his life whenever he recalls memory of that scene gives him same pleasure & joy before.

**Q.8:** Mention two moods of the poet?

**Ans.** The two moods of the poet are vacant and pensive.

**Q.9:** How can the heart dance? Has this ever happen to you?

**Ans.** The memory of the daffodil flowers filled the heart of the poet with pleasure, so his heart begins to dance with daffodils.

A good thing always remain in one’s memory. It is the case with everyone and so as well with me.

**Reference of the Poet:**

This beautiful poem “The Daffodils” is composed by William Wordsworth. He is also called Poet of the Nature. He was born in 1770 in the beautiful Lake District of England. He died in 1850.

**CENTRAL IDEA**

The beautiful things of nature give double pleasure. We enjoy their beauty and beautiful sight when are see then and get the same pleasure when we recall them. Our heart is then filled with joy and pleasure.

“A good thing always remains green in the memory.”

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The daffodils are golden/ yellow in colour.
2. The poem “Daffodils” is composed by William Wordsworth.
3. William Wordsworth was an English poet.
4. ‘Bliss of Solitude’ means great joy of being alone.
5. ‘Sparkling’ means shining.
6. What wealth the show to me had brought. Here ‘wealth’ means happiness.
7. Ten thousand saw I at a glance.
8. The word ‘wandered’ means walked aimlessly.
9. ‘Milky way’ means a bright belt of stars in the sky.
10. The word ‘Tossing’ means moving.
11. The word ‘bay’ means small part of a sea or lake.
12. The word ‘glee’ means happiness.
13. The word ‘jocund’ means gay/ lively.
14. The word ‘gazed’ means looked continuously.
15. The word ‘vacant’ means empty.
16. The word ‘pensive’ means thoughtful mood.

**ALLAMA IQBAL**

**Q.1:** When and where was Allama Iqbal born?

**Ans.** Allama Iqbal, the poet of the East was born at Sialkot, a town of Punjab on 9th November 1877.

**Q.2:** What do you know Allama Iqbal?

**Ans.** Dr. Muhammad Allama Iqbal was born at Sialkot, in the Punjab, on 9th November 1877. He received his early education in his home town. He passes his M.A in 1899, from the University of Punjab. In the same year, he was appointed as a professor of Arabic at the Oriental Collage Lahore. He held this job till 1905. In the same year he left for England for higher studies & got a law degree from London. In 1908, he was awarded the degree Ph.D by Munich University (Germany) for his work on Persian philosophy that’s why he is also known as Dr. Muhammad Iqbal.

He was elected the member of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1926. He had also been the President of the Punjab branch of the All India—Muslim League.

**Q.3:** Write three to four sentences about the importance of the years 1877, 1930 and 1938?

**Ans.** **1877:** Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot, a town of Punjab on 9th November 1877.

**1930:** Allama Iqbal presided over the Allahabad meeting of All-India Muslim League.

**1938:** Allama Iqbal died in 1938 and couldn’t see the actual creation of Pakistan.

**Q.4:** What did Allama Iqbal write to Quaid-e-Azam in May 1937?

**Ans.** Allama Iqbal wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam in which he discussed in detail the problems of Muslims of sub-continent and advised that only the creation of a separate Muslim state could solve their problems.

**Q.5:** What was the context of Iqbal’s letter which he wrote to Quaid-e-Azam on 21st June 1937?

**Ans.** On 21st June, 1937, Allama Iqbal wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam in which he stated that a separate state of Muslims provinces formed on the lines he had proposed was the only way by which they could have a peaceful India and save the Muslims of Sub-continent from the rule of non-Muslims.

**Q.6:** What was Quaid’s message on the death of Allama Iqbal? (**OR**) How did Quaid-e-Azam praise Iqbal’s role in the message on his death?

**Ans.** Allama Iqbal died in 1938, on his death, Quaid-e-Azam sent a message in which he called him a guide, friend and philosopher, and he praised Iqbal for standing like a rock during the days of difficulties and troubles which the Muslim League had to face.

**Q.7:** What was the result of Iqbal’s efforts?

**Ans.** It was the result of Iqbal’s efforts that Muslims awoke from their sleep and realized that the solution of all their problem was the creation of a separate Muslim state in India.

**Q.8:** Write in three or four sentences about the political life of Allama Iqbal from 1926-1937?

**Ans.** Allama Iqbal was elected the member of Punjab Legislative Council in 1926 and held the office till 1929. He had also been the President of the Punjab branch of the All India Muslim League over the Allahabad meeting of the All India Muslim League in 1930 and demanded a separate state for the Muslim of sub-continent.

**Q.9:** What lesson did Allama Iqbal learn from the history of Muslim? (**OR**) What did Iqbal say about Islam in his Allahabad address?

**Ans.** in his Allahabad address he said:

“I have learned one lesson from the history of Muslims. At difficult moments in their history, it is Islam that has saved Muslims and not Muslims that have saved Islam.”

**Q.10:** Why did Iqbal want a separate state for the Muslims of India?

**Ans.** Iqbal wanted a separate state for the Muslims of India because he thought that they were a separate nation. They believed in different religions. Their culture, language traditions, values, art and ways of living all were different from each other.

**Q.11:** Write main points of Iqbal’s presidential address at Allahabad?

**Ans.** In 1930, the All India Muslim League held its annual session at Allahabad that was chaired by Allama Iqbal. There Iqbal highlighted the following points.

1. India is not a country but a continent composing different nations having different cultures, language and religions.
2. The demand of the Indian Muslims for a separate homeland is just and reasonable.
3. The Muslim majority areas such as the Punjab, Sindh, balochistan and North West Frontiers Province may be united together inform of a single Muslim state.

**Q.12:** What effects did the poetry of Allama Iqbal produce on the Muslims?

**Ans.** Iqbal presented the universal message of Islam in his poems. He awoke the Muslims of the sub-continent from their political sleep. He gave the Muslims the lesson of activeness, motivation and mobilization. The Muslims had forgotten the golden principles of struggle persistency, and firm belief in Allah. Iqbal reminded them of their duties and the purpose of life. As a result the Indian Muslims got united, mobilized and conscious and were able to attain their target of a separate state.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Allama Iqbal was born on 9th November 1877.
2. In 1895 he went to Govt. collage Lahore.
3. He passed his M.A in 1899, from the University of the Punjab.
4. He was appointed Professor of Arabic at the Oriental Collage Lahore.
5. In London he received a law degree.
6. In 1908, he was awarded a degree of Ph.D by Munich University (Germany).
7. Iqbal devoted a great part of his life to the study of Islam.
8. He was elected a member of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1926.
9. Iqbal presided over the Allahabad meeting of All-India Muslim League in 1930.
10. The Muslims of India demanded Pakistan in 1940.
11. The Pakistan Resolution was passes on 23rd March 1940.
12. Iqbal died in 1938.

**THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT**

**Q.1:** Who was Bi-Aman? Why is she remembered till today?

**Ans.** Bi-Aman was the mother of two brave brothers Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali Jauhar. Her greatness lies in the face that she had taught her sons to be willing to scrific their lives in the cause of Muslim independence.

**Q.2:** What message did Bi-Aman send to her sons when they were put in jail by the government?

**Ans.** Bi-Aman was a selfless and courageous lady. When her sons were arrested and imprisoned by the British Govt. during their political struggle for liberty, she sent them a message of not giving up their cause and not to ask pardon that was the condition of their release.

**Q.3:** Why is Miss Fatima Jinnah called Madr-i-Millat? What is the meaning of this title?

**Ans.** Miss Fatima Jinnah was the younger sister of the Quaid-e-Azam. She devoted her whole life to serve and look after her brother. When the Indian Muslims succeeded in achieving Pakistan they acknowledged and appreciated the sacrifices made by Ms. Fatima Jinnah. She was great fully called “Madr-i-Millat” which means “Mother of the Nation”.

**Q.4:** Who was Begum Rana? What do you know about her?

**Ans.** Begum Rana was the wife of Liaquat Ali Khan. She worked as an honorary secretary and typist to Liaquat Ali Khan. She arranged parties where Muslim women could meet the wife and daughters of the viceroy. She also arranged the women’s voluntary service and later the women’s National Guard consisting of three Battalions with 24 hundred girls in which she was the Brigadier.

**Q.5:** What do you know about Lady Haroon?

**Ans.** Lady Haroon was the spirited woman and of upright character and was also a kind hostess. Her house in Karachi became the centre of women’s political activities, and it was the place of welcome to the Muslim League workers, when they came to Karachi to attend the meeting. Classes were also held at her house to educate the Muslim girls.

**Q.6:** What do you know about Jahan Ara Shahnawaz (**OR**) What role did play in the movement of Pakistan?

**Ans.** Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz from Punjab represented the Muslim women at three round table conferences in London. She was the first woman ever to make speech in London Guild Hall. She also travelled widely explained to other countries why the Muslims of India wanted a separate state.

**Q.7:** How did the Muslim women work for independence?

**Ans.** Muslim women were in strict ‘Purdah’, less educated and less politically aware but they played an active part in the independence movement. They formed the women branch of the All India Muslim League to organize women and informed then about the politics of the country. They organized public meetings and addressed a large gathering. These brave ladies encouraged their brothers, sons and husbands not to give up the struggle until or unless their goal is achieved.

**Q.8:** What was the Indian National Congress?

**Ans.** The Indian National Congress was the political party formed by the Hindus & the Muslims in order to drive out the British from India. But soon the Muslim realized that the Hindus were in majority and they would never ever treat the Muslims equally and allow them to share in government, so many Muslims leader left it.

**Q.9:** When did the first meeting of women take place in Sindh?

**Ans.** The first public meeting of women in Sindh was held at Karachi Zoological Garden.

**Q.10:** Write the names of those other women who took an active part in the independence movement?

**Ans.** Some of the women who took an active part in the independence movement are: Begum Iqbal Hussain, Begum Salma, Tassaduq Hussain, Geti Ara, Nawab Muhammad Ismail, Noor-us-Sabah Begum and Fatima Shaikh.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. At first, Indian national Congress was the party of both Hindus and Muslims.
2. The Muslims formed their own political party All India Muslim League.
3. In 1934, Quaid-e-Azam became its president.
4. Bi-Aman was the popular name of Abadi Begum.
5. Bi-Aman was the mother of Maular Muhammad Ali, Jauhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali Jauhar.
6. Begam Muhammad Ali was the first Muslim woman to address men.
7. Madr-i-Millat means Mother of the nation.
8. Begum Rana Liaquat worked as an honorary secretary & typist to Liaquat Ali Khan.
9. Lady Haroon was a spirited woman of upright character and a kind hostess.
10. The first Public meeting of women in Sindh was held at Karachi Zoological Garden.
11. Begum Jahan Ara Shhnawaz from the Punjab, represented the Muslim women at the Three Round Table Conference held in London.
12. The first Muslim Women to make a speech in London Guild Hall was Begum Jahan Ara.

**CHILDREN**

**Q.1:** What are the children doing? What is the question that is disturbing the poet?

**Ans.** The children are playing in their natural style. The poet sees them & feels happy, as he was worried with the question of how to tackle with the troubles of life. The relief and the pleasure he has just felt having seen the children at play is the answer to the question.

**Q.2:** How has this question been answered?

**Ans.** The question in the mind of the poet was how to deal with the problems of life and how can you face hardship of life. When the poet sees the children playing with innocence & happiness the burden of difficulties was removed from him and this question is answered.

**Q.3:** What does the poet mean by saying that the children open the windows that look at the east?

**Ans.** The sun rises in the east and it is considered a source of light and light is a symbol of hope, and hope gives us strength. So the poet says that the children are also a source of hope and inspiration for the grown-ups like the eastern windows brighten the dark room children make our lives sparking.

**Q.4:** With what does the poet compare the thoughts of the children and why he compare them so?

**Ans.** The poet compares the thoughts of the children with the singing birds and the flowing brook. Because singing swallows and flowing brooks of the objects of nature, so he says that children are as fresh and pure as the water of the str and they are happy as birds fly happily in the sky we out any care. In the same way the children untouched by the problems of life that’s why they are happy and carefree.

**Q.5:** How can the birds and the sunshine be in the heart of the children?

**Ans.** The poet says as the birds are a symbol of lightness, happiness and being carefree. The sunshine symbolized hope, strength and passion so the poet means that all these values are richly found in the children’s hearts.

**Q.6:** The poet says that the children are thinking of the brooks while he is thinking of autumn. What does this mean?

**Ans.** Autumn is the season of falling leaves and the poet is resembling his old age with autumn as in autumn leaves fall, so the poet says that very soon the cold hands of death will touch his soul. On the other hand he resembles the children with brooks, as a brook is a symbol of freshness, purity and smoothness, so same as the children are get to enjoy a long part of life. They are happy & free from the troubler of life.

**Q.7:** What would happen to us, if there were no children?

**Ans.** The life would be absolutely dull, dark and colourless, if there were no children. There would be no charm & attraction in the world, because children make this would worth living in through their innocence, love, freshness and activeness.

**Q.8:** Why does the poet ask the children to come to him?

**Ans.** As the poet is worried and grieved, so he asks the children to come to him so that he may enjoy their company and feel the touch of the pleasant atmosphere to get rid of worries.

**Q.9:** What song does the poet wish to be whispered in his ear?

**Ans.** The poet requests the children to whisper in his ear their laughter and chit-chat and what the birds and winds are singing in their company.

**Q.10:** The grown-up people have wisdom and books What do the children have?

**Ans.** The grown-up people have knowledge, experience and intelligence, while the children only have innocence, sweet & happy look and loving caresses.

**Q.11:** With what does the poet compare the children?

**Ans.** The poet compares the children with ballads. Their innocence and carefree smiles and gladness of them looks give us the peace and pleasure which are feel after listening a melodious song or reading a beautiful poem.

**Q.12:** How are the children important for elders?

**Ans.** The children are important for elders because they are the source of happiness. When we see them we forget our all worries and sorrows. Without children the world would become desert.

**Reference of the Poet:**

The poem “Children” is written by the American poet Henry Longfellow. He was born in 1807 and died in 1882. He was a professor at the Harvard University.

**CENTRAL IDEA**

This lovely poem about children is written by the American poet Henry Longfellow. He describes the importance of children that they brought joy to the world, and the world would be absolutely dull, dark and colourless, if there were no children. There would be no charm and attraction in the world without children, because they make this world worth living in through their innocence, love freshness and activeness.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem Children has been composed by Henry Long fellow.
2. Henry Long fellow was an American poet.
3. The poet says, in your hearts are the birds and the sunshine.
4. But in my mind, is the wind of autumn.
5. The poet has used here autumn for old age.
6. The word ‘caresses’ means love and affection.
7. The poet hears the children at their play.
8. The poet was perplexed by the questions.
9. The word ‘Perplexed’ means complicated puzzled.
10. The word ‘Brooks’ means small streams.
11. The word ‘Tender’ means delicate.
12. The word ‘Contriving’ means inventions, devices.
13. The word ‘Ballads’ means poems containing old story.

**WHAT THE QUAID-E-AZAM SAID**

**Q.1:** When and where was the Quaid-e-Azam born?

**Ans.** The Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born at Karachi on 25th December 1876. He received his early education in Karachi. He passed his matriculation examination at the age of sixteen. His father sent him England for higher, studies. There he received a law degree from Lincoln’s Inn (London). He returned home in 1896 and started practicing law first in Karachi then in Bombay. Later he took an active part in politics & freed the Muslims from the double yoke of the Hindus and the British.

**Q.2:** What does Quaid-e-Azam mean? Why the Muslims of Sub-continent give him this name?

**Ans.** The Quaid-e-Azam means “Great Leader”. This name is given him by the nation in appreciation of his services for the Muslims of South Asia.

**Q.3:** Why is 14th August 1947 an important day for us?

**Ans.** On 14th August 1947 the Muslims got a separate Muslim state named “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”. The nation of Pakistan celebrate this day with great pomp and enthusiasm.

**Q.4:** What type of education did Quaid-e-Azam str in the Pakistan Educational Conference held in Karachi?

**Ans.** All Pakistan Educational Conference was organized in Karachi on 27th November 1947 in which he said:

“Education doesn’t merely mean academic and even that of a very poor type. What we have to do is to mobilize our people and build up the character of our future generation.”

**Q.5:** What did Quaid-e-Azam say at the fourth session of the Gujrat Educational conference in 1945?

**Ans.** The Gujrat Educational Conference was held on 14th January 1945 at its fourth session Quaid-e-Azam said about Education:

“Education is a matter of life and death to our nation. The world is moving so fast that if we do not educate ourselves we will not only be left behind but also will be no more.”

**Q.6:** What did the Quaid-e-Azam say at the lunch given by the vice chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed?

**Ans.** There the Quaid-e-Azam addressed the audience and said:

“You can get Pakistan not by asking, not by begging, not even by mere prayers but by working with trust in God. Insha Allah Pakistan will be yours. ”

**Q.7:** What did the Quaid-e-Azam say at the first Annual celebration of Independence of Pakistan?

**Ans.** On 14th August 1948 the nation of Pakistan celebrated its first Annual Celebration of Independence. The Quaid-e-Azam said:

“Establishment of Pakistan is a fact to which there is no parallel in the history of the world. It is destined to play a magnificent part year after year, as we go on provided we serve honestly, earnestly and selflessly.”

**Q.8:** What advice did the Quaid-e-Azam give to his people?

**Ans.** The Quaid-e-Azam advised his people that Pakistan can only prosper and grow stronger, if they educate themselves and serve the country with honesty, sincerity and devotion.

**Q.9:** What message did the Quaid-e-Azam given his people after becoming the Governor General?

**Ans.** The Quaid-e-Azam was the first Governor General of Pakistan. He said to the happy nation:

“You are free to go to your temples; you are free to go to your mosques, or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste ……. We are all citizens and equal citizens of the state.”

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December 1876.
2. Quaid-e-Azam means the great leader.
3. He will always be remembered as the founder of Pakistan.
4. First, he joined the Indian National Congress, but soon left it & joined the All India Muslim League.
5. For Quaid-e-Azam education and character building went hand in hand.
6. All Pakistan Educational Conference was held in Karachi on 27th November 1947.
7. Quaid-e-Azam died on 11th September 1948.
8. Quaid-e-Azam his matriculation examination at the age of sixteen.
9. His started his practice, as a lawyer first in Karachi, and then in Bombay.
10. Quaid-e-Azam worked day and night for the progress of Pakistan.
11. Quaid-e-Azam became the first Governor General of Pakistan.
12. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed was the vice-chancellor of Aligarh University.

**HEALTH IS WEALTH**

**Q.1:** Why did Kashif’s mother refuse to buy sweets from the first shop?

**Ans.** Kashif’s mother refused to buy sweets from the first shop because there were flies, sitting on those sweets and made them dirty.

**Q.2:** What do flies and dust carry?

**Ans.** Flies and dust carry hundreds of harmful germs. They spread those everywhere which cause various diseases. Germs are microscopic organisms that cannot be seen with the naked eye.

**Q.3:** Why was the second shop dirty?

**Ans.** The second shop was also not a clean one because a man sweeping the road just by the shop and there was a lot of dust everywhere.

**Q.4:** How are diseases caused?

**Ans.** Diseases are caused by microscope organisms which we call germs. These germs the enemy of our health. Dust and flies carry germs and make our food contaminated, if it is not properly covered. Through this polluted food a number of diseases are caused.

**Q.5:** How do flies carry germ to food?

**Ans.** Flies usually sit on filthy waste, rotton fruits and garbage that have harmful germs. These germs stick to the flies legs, when these flies sit & walk on food they leave germs on it. And when we eat that food the germs get into our body & make us ill.

**Q.6:** How do we get malaria?

**Ans.** We got malaria from a bite of a kind of female mosquito that lives in stagnant dirty water.

**Q.7:** How can we get rid of malaria?

**Ans.** We can get rid of malaria by not allowing any kind of stagnant water near the places because mosquitoes grow in stagnant dirty water so we caught to spray Kerosine and D.D.T (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) to kill mosquitoes.

**Q.8:** What are the germs? How can we see them?

**Ans.** Germs are the smallest living creatures which cannot be seen with the naked eye but through a microscope.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Malaria is caused by female mosquito.
2. Typhoid is caused by flies carrying germs.
3. Germs are the smallest living thing which cannot be seen with the naked eye.
4. Germs can be seen only through a microscope.
5. Mosquitoes live in stagnant water.
6. Kerosene oil and D.D.T are used to kill the mosquitoes.

**STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING**

**Q.1:** What does the poet describe in this poem?

**Ans.** The poet depicts (describe) the scene of a jungle being gradually filled up with downy flakes of snow.

**Q.2:** What season is it? Why does the poet stop there?

**Ans.** It is the peak of the winter season with snowflake. The poet is passing through the woods to reach his destination, but stops there to enjoy the beauty of the snowfall.

**Q.3:** On what is the poet riding?

**Ans.** The poet is riding on the horse.

**Q.4:** Why does the horse thinks it’s strange to stop them?

**Ans.** The horse thinks it’s strange to shop there because there was no any resting place or a farm house nearby.

**Q.5:** What are the harness bells?

**Ans.** Harness are the straps and chains put on a horse which draws a vehicle. The small bells that are attached to these straps are called “Harness bells”.

**Q.6:** Why does the horse shake his harness bells?

**Ans.** The poet stops in the way by the woods without having any farm house, so the horse being quick an intelligent creature is used to with his master’s routine, shakes his harness bell as to ask if there is something wrong.

**Q.7:** What other sound alone can be heard where the poet is standing?

**Ans.** The other sound which can be heard there was the rustling caused by a gentle breeze and the snowflakes.

**Q.8:** Why can’t the poet wait to enjoy the beauty of woods?

**Ans.** The poet can’t wait to enjoy the beauty of woods because he reminds himself of his certain commitments and responsibilities which he is bound to fulfill.

**Q.9:** Why does the poet repeat the third line?

**Ans.** The poet repeats the third line to show his regret for not to be able to enjoy the beauty of the woods filled with snow.

**Reference of the Poet:**

Robert Frost was an American poet. He was born in San Francisco on 26th march, 1874. He was educated at Dartmouth and Harvard Universities. Later, he became a professor of poetry at Harvard University. He died on 29th January, 1963 in Boston.

**CENTRAL IDEA**

The poem “Stopping by woods on a snowy evening” has been written by Robert Frost. The poem gives us the idea that nature is vast and beautiful but man cannot leave his responsibilities and spend his life in looking at the natural beauty.

One must concentrate on keeping his promises and accomplishing his duties without being distracted by the pleasures of life. Thus life is short and nature is everlasting.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “The Stopping by woods on a snowy evening” has been composed by Robert Frost.
2. Robert Frost was an American poet.
3. The word ‘sweep’ means quick move.
4. When the poet was riding by the woods, it was the winter.
5. The word ‘queer’ means strange.
6. In the above line ‘I’ has been used for horse.
7. The word ‘harness’ means straps fixed on horse.
8. The word ‘woods’ means forest.

**THE GREAT WAR HERO**

**Q.1:** Why will the name of Major Aziz Bhatti be written in letters of gold?

**Ans.** Major Aziz Bhatti is one the most shining stars in the history of Pakistan. He displayed an exemplary courage during the 1965 war. He fought bravely on the Lahore front for six days and nights and sacrificed his life in the defense of his dear homeland on 11th September, 1965. That’s why his name will be written in letters of gold.

**Q.2:** When and where did he fight?

**Ans.** On the morning of 6th September, 1965 Major Aziz Bhatti received orders to proceed to the Lahore front. There he fought against Indian for six days and nights & laid down his life for his country.

**Q.3:** What was his reply to his Commanding Officer?

**Ans.** On the Lahore Front Major Aziz fought untiring for six days & night against Indians. When his commanding Officer had sent him words that another officer was being sent to replace him and he should take a little rest. Major Aziz Bhatti who was filled with the spirit of Jehad replied,

“Do not recall me, I don’t want to go back. I will shed the last drop of my blood in the defence of my dear homeland.”

**Q.4:** What lesson do we learn from the martyrdom of Major Bhatti?

**Ans.** The martyrdom of Major Bhatti gives us the lesson gallantry (bravely), patriotism, courage, and sacrifice. It inspires us to be willing to lay down our lives for our dear Pakistan.

**Q.5:** What do you know about the “Nishan-e-Haider”?

**Ans.** Nishan-e-Haider is the highest military award Pakistan. It is awarded to those great sons of Pakistan who display marvelous courage during a war and lay down their lives for Pakistan. It till now ten brave heroes of our Armed Forces have been honoured with this award.

**Q.6:** Write a few lines about Major Aziz Bhatti? **(OR)** What do you know about Major Bhatti? **(OR)** Write a short note on Major Aziz Bhatti?

**Ans.** Major Aziz Bhatti was born in 1928 in Hong Kong, where his father, Muhammad Abdullah Khan Bhatti was a teacher. He first joined the Air Force, but in 1948, he became a cadet of Pakistan Military Academy. After passing out the Academy he joined the 6th Punjab Regiment. He proved to be a very competent, daring, and patriotic officer. In the war of 1965 he fought untiringly for six days and nights and laid down his life for his beloved country.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Major Bhatti fought against the enemy six days and nights without rest.
2. The highest military award of Pakistan is Nishan-e-Haider.
3. Aziz Bhatti was born in Hong Kong in 1928.
4. Major Aziz came with his father to his home village Ladian in Gujrat.
5. His father Muhammad Abdullah khan Bhatti was a teacher.
6. Major Aziz first joined Air Force in 1948.
7. Later he became a cadet of Pakistan Military Academy at Kakul.
8. At the academy he was awarded the Sword of Honour, and the Norman Medal.
9. He joined the 6th Punjab Regiment as a Commissioned Officer.
10. He fought on the Lahore Front in 1965 war.
11. He died on 11th September 1965.

**NURSING**

**Q.1:** What does nursing mean?

**Ans.** Nursing means to take care of sick, the injured, younger or older and the helpless people with love and sympathy.

**Q.2:** Who was Florence Nightingale?

**Ans.** Florence Nightingale was a British lady. She was the founder of modern nursing and one of the greatest women in history. She was born in a town of Florence in Italy in 1820. She belonged to a noble and rich family. Her aim was to serve suffering humanity.

**Q.3:** What was her aim in life?

**Ans.** Florence Nightingale was a kind hearted lady with deep love and sympathy for the suffering humanity. She decided to be a nurse at that time when it was not considered a respectable profession, but in spite of being opposed by her family she became a nurse. She said: “Nothing is nobler than nursing.”

**Q.4:** Why was Florence Nightingale offered a sum of £ 45,000 (45,000 Pounds) by the British Government?

**Ans.** The British Government offered her a sum of 45000 pounds in appreciation of her service done as a nurse in Crimean war (Crimean) between England and Russia in 1854.

**Q.5:** What did she do with the money offer her by the British Government?

**Ans.** Florence Nightingale founded an institution of training nurses in London with the money offered her by the British Government/ nation.

**Q.6:** From where did she receive training of nursing?

**Ans.** After a long struggle, Florence Nightingale got permission from her parents to receive training of nursing, so she went to the Kaiserswerth Institution of Nursing in Germany.

**Q.7:** What did the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) do for the sick people?

**Ans.** The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) visited the sick regularly. He even inquired about his ailing (suffering) enemies.

**Q.8:** Where did the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) establish a hospital? To whom did he make the in charge of that hospital?

**Ans.** The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) established a hospital in Madinah. Hazrat Rufaida was made the in charge of that hospital who was a very competent nurse.

**Q.9:** Who was Hazrat Ghifaria? Why did the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) present her a necklace?

**Ans.** Hazrat Ghiffaria was a very good nurse. She accompanied the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in the battle of Khyber. She looked after the wounded and soldiers so well. When the battle was over & won, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) presented her a necklace for the wonderful services she did.

**Q.10:** How did the Muslim soldiers deal with the sick, old and injured enemies?

**Ans.** The Muslim soldiers were always very kind to the sick, old and the injured. They never killed their wounded enemies.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Islam regards nursing very important.
2. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) visited the sick regularly.
3. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) even inquired about his ailing enemies.
4. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) presented a necklace to Hazrat Ghiffaria for her services as a nurse.
5. Hazrat Rufaida was a competent nurse.
6. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) established a hospital in Madinah and placed it in the charge of Hazrat Rufaida.
7. Florence Nightingale was born in a town of Florence in Italy in 1820.
8. Florence Nightingale was the founder of modern nursing.
9. Her parents were wealthy, and cultured English people.
10. According to Florence Nightingale nothing is nobler than nursing.
11. She got training at the Kaiserswerth Institution of Nursing in Germany.
12. In 1853 she was given the management of a small hospital for sick in London.
13. In 1854 there was a war between England and Russia.
14. The British Government sent her to Crimean to manage the military hospital.
15. Florence founded an institution for training nurses in London.
16. The British nation offered her a purse of £ 45,000 for her services in the Crimean War.
17. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) urged the Muslims to help the sick and suffering people.
18. The Muslim soldiers never killed their wounded enemies.

**THE MILLER OF THE DEE**

**Q.1:** Who are the speakers in this poem?

**Ans.** There are two speakers in this poem. One is a miller who used to live and run a mill beside the river Dee, while the second is a monarch i.e. king Hal of England.

**Q.2:** Who is a miller?

**Ans.** A miller is a person who runs a mill that grinds the corn into flour.

**Q.3:** What was the miller singing about? (**OR**) What was the theme of miller’s song?

**Ans.** The theme of his song was that he was used to run a mill beside the river Dee and was leading a fully contended and carefree life. Neither he envied anyone nor anybody was envious of him.

**Q.4:** Why did the king say that he was wrong?

**Ans.** The king Hal said to him that he was wrong in saying that nobody envied him because the king envied him because, of his simple, happy, and carefree life. Although he was a king, but he was not happy and satisfied and had a wish to exchange his heart and life from miller’s heart and life, if he could do so.

**Q.5:** Who is happier of the two, the miller or the king?

**Ans.** Amazingly the poor miller is happier than the powerful king Hal, who has treasure, palaces, attendants and kingdom. As compare to him the miller is contented with whatever little resources he has. On the other hand the king has power and authority, but along with bundles of worries, lots of fears and a number of enemies.

**Q.6:** What did the king say to the miller in the last?

**Ans.** At first, the king asked the miller the secret of his happy and carefree life then he wished the miller a happy life and told that his mealy cap was as precious as the king’s crown and his small mill was equally valuable like the king’s vast kingdom. He further appreciated the miller that men like the miller were the pride of England.

**Q.7:** Why did the king envy the miller?

**Ans.** The king envied the miller because of his happiness and carefree life, but the monarch inspite of his crown and kingdom always had worried.

Reference of the poet:

This poem is written by the Scottish journalist, poet and song-writer Charles Mackay. He was born in 1814 and died in 1889.

**CENTRAL IDEA / MAIN THEME**

The central idea of the poem “The Miller of the Dee” is that the secret of a happy, contented and carefree life does not lie in money, lands, pa or authority, but one can lead an example life through controlling his ambitions and getting satisfied with whatever one can earn through one’s fair effects.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “The Miller of the Dee” has been written by Charles Mackay.
2. Charles Mackay was a Scottish poet.
3. King Hal was jealous of the miller.
4. The word ‘quote’ means said.
5. “England’s boast” mean England’s pride.
6. “Kingdom’s fee” mean price of the whole kingdom.
7. “Hale & bold” mean healthy and free from care.
8. The word “Blithe” means happy.
9. The word “Mealy” means covered with flour.

**RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GOOD CITIZEN**

**Q.1:** Where did men live in early days?

**Ans.** Thousands of years ago man was completely unaware with civilization, culture or civic sense. He lived like animals in caves. Everyone lived for himself. He hunted for his food and lived a tough life.

**Q.2:** Why did men start living together?

**Ans.** After varied experiences men began to live together Through their failures in leading an individual and tough live and the comforts and ease of living together compelled then to live together.

**Q.3:** What happened when societies grew longer?

**Ans.** When the earliest societies were formed, these were rather simple in their formation and structure, however by the passage of time man became more civilized many professions and occupations were developed. Laws were introduced to make this social life safer and happier.

**Q.4:** What should a trader do?

**Ans.** A trader should work honestly, fairly and not to give short measure. He must be fair in all his dealing.

**Q.5:** What should a milkman not do?

**Ans.** A milkman ought not to mix water in the milk. He must keep in his mind that if he is involved in dishonesty, so he must be ready to receive the same kind of treatment based on dishonesty and injustice from others.

**Q.6:** If someone is dishonest what does he teach others?

**Ans.** If someone is involved in dishonesty and injustice, he in fact motivates others to do dishonesty, so a dishonest man promotes this evil and brings about destruction of good moral values.

**Q.7:** How does a bad citizen deserve to be treated?

**Ans.** A bad citizen deserves punish and the same kind of treatment as he treats others.

**Q.8:** What is our duty to our country?

**Ans.** The first and foremost duty towards our country is tube loyal and patriotic to it. We should try to understand the problems facing our country, and should help the government to solve them. We should follow the rules and regulations an laws. We should perform our duties fully. Pay our taxes properly, honestly and on time. So we may continue all the social benefits.

**Q.9:** How important are our neighbors to us according to the Holy Prophet (S.A.W)?

**Ans.** The Holy Prophet (S.A.W)made us realize the important of the rights of neighbors in his following words:

“God lays so much stress on the rights of our neighbors that I almost thought that they would get the right of inheritance”.

**Q.10:** What must we do to be good Muslims?

**Ans.** Islam is the complete code of life that covers every aspect of life. To be a good Muslim we must pratise the Islamic teaching and must fulfill our duties that our society imposes on us. And must be ready to sacrifice our individual interest for the betterment of society.

**Q.11:** What are the problems that Pakistan is facing? What has our government done to solve these problems?

**Ans.** Pakistan is facing poverty, illiteracy, high growth of population and terrorism. To solve these problems the government has started many programmers like rural development, adult education, health, sanitation and social welfare as well as population planning centres have been set up throughout the country.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Thousands years ago the man lived in caves like animals and called savage.
2. A patristic is a person who loves his country.
3. A cobbler is a person who mends shoes.
4. One of the responsibilities of a citizen is to pay taxes.
5. The government of Pakistan has started many programs to solve the problems.
6. Islam lays great stress on our duties as citizen.
7. God lays so much stress on the right of our neighbors.
8. We cannot be goods Muslims without being good & dutiful citizen.

**THE VILLAGE LIFE IN PAKISTAN**

**Q.1:** Where do the villages gather in the evening and why? (OR) What is Otaq?

**Ans.** The villagers set a place for common sitting for men in the evening, or in their leisure hours this is called “Otaq”. After getting off their routine work they sit there to discuss about their crops, weather, disputes and other affairs of common interests. They also entertain themselves there by singing & listening folk songs on their traditional musical instruments.

**Q.2:** What is the meeting place for women in a village?

**Ans.** In villages women also share responsibilities. They not only do households work but also do work outside the houses. In the morning they usually go to bring fresh water from village well. They talk there & discuss their domestic matter. So as Otaq is a meeting place for man in the same way village well is a meeting place for women.

**Q.3:** Who are two important persons in a village?

**Ans.** The primary school teacher and the Imam of the mosque play a very important role in village and have great influence on the villagers.

**Q.4:** What does the Imam do?

**Ans.** The Imam of the mosque has a great influence on the villagers. He not only provides them moral and religious guidance but also give treatment to the villagers children of their minor ailments and common diseases.

**Q.5:** Who runs a Maktab?

**Ans.** The Imam of the mosque also manages a Maktab (school), where he teaches the young children the Holy Quran. For this he does not charge any fee but accept small present such as milk, butter, ghee, eggs etc. from their parents.

**Q.6:** What are the two workmen needed most in a village?

**Ans.** The carpenter and the blacksmith are the two workmen who are needed more than any other in a village because these two prepare & repair the farming tools, and other instruments.

**Q.7:** How are the villagers by nature?

**Ans.** The village’s people are simple, straight forward and trusting. The strongly believe in co-operating with each other. They wake up very early in the morning and work hard from morning till evening in their fields.

**Q.8:** Describe a farmer’s life in few sentences? (**OR**) write few lines on the life of villagers?

**Ans.** The life of villagers is simple, happy and contended. They are straight forward. They generally awake in dawn (morning), go for prayers to mosque, and while women offer prayers at home. After prayers the farmers becomes busy in their farms and work hard from dawn to dusk (morning to evening), reaping the crop under the scorching heat of sun.

**Q.9:** What are the attractions of the village life?

**Ans.** The village has its own attraction and charm. It is free from hustle & bustle having fresh and pure air and environment is surrounded by the natural beauty.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Villagers in Pakistan lead a simple, happy and contented life.
2. The carpenter and the blacksmith are the two important workmen in village.
3. Two more important persons in the village are the primary school teacher and Imam of the mosque.
4. The Imam of the mosque gives religious guidance and treatment of minor ailments and common diseases of the children & villagers.
5. Otaq is a meeting place for men.
6. Village well is a meeting place for women.
7. The village people generally awake at dawn.
8. Lassi is the main drink of the villagers.
9. Sickle is used for reaping the crops.
10. Nomi lived in Toronto.
11. In village the shops are few and scattered.
12. Most of the village houses are mud plastered.

**ABOU BEN ADHEM**

**Q.1:** Where was Abou Ben Adhem? What was he doing?

**Ans.** Abou Ben Adhem was in his room and enjoying a sound and peaceful sleep.

**Q.2:** What did Abou see in his room?

**Ans.** Abou was in his room and having a sound and peaceful sleep. All of sudden he woke up and found an angel in his room.

**Q.3:** What was the angel doing?

**Ans.** The angle was busy at writing something in a golden book.

**Q.4:** What did Abou ask the angel?

**Ans.** When Abou woke up from his sleep he found an angel in his room busy at writing something in a golden book. Abou was not nervous to see this. The angel’s presence spread there peace and silence which produced courage in Abou so he asked the angel what he was writing in that golden book.

**Q.5:** What did Abou ask the angel the sewnd time?

**Ans.** At first Abou asked the angel what he was writing. He asked the angel the second time if his name was included in that list.

**Q.6:** Was Abou sorry to hear the reply of the angel?

**Ans.** When Abou asked the angel, if his name was there in the list of those who love the Lord. The angel replied in the negative, Abou was not sad to hear this shocky answer as he was quite certain of his being on the right path.

**Q.7:** What did Abou say to the angel the third time?

**Ans.** Abou was not disappointed by the answer of Angel. He requested the angel to write his name in the list of those who love their fellow beings.

**Q.8:** When the angle came again what did he show to Abou?

**Ans.** When the angle came again he showed Abou the name of those fortunate people who had been blessed with the divine love. Abou’s joy knew no bounds to find his name on top of the list.

**Q.9:** Why was Abou’s name on top of the list?

**Ans.** Abou Ben Adhem was a God-fearing and pious man. He did not have the claims of loving the Almighty God, but he had immense (large) love and sympathy for human beings. His name was written as one o who loved his fellow beings, as a result he was showered with the divine love and blessings. This clearly show if anyone wants to be blessed one ought to serve the suffering humanity.

**Q.10:** What is the main theme/ central idea of the poem?

**Ans.** **Central Idea:**

This deeply-touching and poem is the reflection of James Henry Leigh Hunt’s genius. He wants to convey us the universal message of love and sympathy. He through this story elaborates the idea that the right way to win the divine favour is to serve the human beings. No doubt to worship God is also obligatory, but we should also fulfill our obligations and duties towards our fellowman.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem Abou Ben Ahmed is written by Henry Leigh Hunt.
2. Henry Leigh Hunt was an **English** poet.
3. Exceeding peace had made Abou bold.
4. Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom.
5. The angel came again with a great wakening light.
6. The word vision means angel.
7. “Sweet accord” mean sweet and smiling face.
8. “Pray thee” means request you.
9. “Led all the rest” means was on top of the list.

**THE SECRET OF SUCCESS**

**Q.1:** What is the moral of the lesson “The Secret of Success”?

**Ans.** The moral of the lesson “The Secret of Success” is that we must take care of our time and utilize our present time in the best possible way of we seek success in our life. We are supposed to appreciate the time and when we initiate any work we must concentrate on it fully and the person who is with us doing that time is the most important figure for us.

**Q.2:** Who wanted to kill the king and why?

**Ans.** The king had killed a man because of some reason the brother of this man got famous out of grief and decided to avenge his brother’s killer. The bearded man was the same man and hid self and was waiting for the king’s return front the jungle.

**Q.3:** What were the three questions that the king wished to answer?

**Ans.** The king wished to answer the following questions.

1. What is the most important time to do a work?
2. What is the most important work to do?
3. What is the most important person?

**Q.4:** What did the king do to find the answer of his questions?

**Ans.** The king did following to find the answer of his questions.

1. He asked his ministers to announce that whoever answered his three questions would be awarded 5000 gold coins.
2. He called wise and learned men of his country to his court to discuss the questions.

**Q.5:** Why were the wise and learned men not able to satisfy the king?

**Ans.** The wise and learned men were unable to satisfy the king because they could not see eye to eye with each other so every answer was disapproved by the king.

**Q.6:** Where did the saint live and why did the king wish to see him?

**Ans.** The saint lived in the jungle. The king wanted to know the answer of his three questions, so he went to the saint.

**Q.7:** Why did the king not approach the saint being a king? What did he do to overcome his difficulty?

**Ans.** The king could not approach the saint directly because the saint did not like the rich people therefore, to get rid of his difficulty he won torn clothes and went to see the saint for the answer of his three questions.

**Q.8:** Why did the bearded man become a faithful servant of the king?

**Ans.** After seriously wounded from the king’s men the bearded man was looked and cired by the king. The king bandaged his wounds and carefully looked after him. For the act of king’s kindness the bearded men changed his decision to take seveng and become the king’s faithful servant.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The King announced that whoever answered of his questions would get a reward of 5000 gold coins.
2. An old and wise lived in jungle and known as a saint.
3. The saint didn’t like the rich people.
4. The king dressed himself in rags to see the saint.
5. The saint was digging the ground in front of his hut.
6. The most important person is the one whom we are with at the moment.
7. The most important time for doing anything is the present.
8. The most important work is what we are doing now.
9. The king decided to see the saint as a poor man.
10. The saint was an old and a very weak man.
11. The bearded man wanted to kill the king.
12. The bearded man was gripping a dagger.
13. The king had killed the brother of the bearded man.
14. Later the bearded man because one of the most failkful servants.
15. The king asked the saint to answer three questions.

**THE GUDDU BARRAGE**

**Q.1:** In how many ways rivers served man?

**Ans.** Rivers served man in the following ways:

1. They serve as a trade route and people carry on their trade by boats and ships.
2. Since river has water in abundance so man obtains water from the river for irrigate through digging canals.

**Q.2:** What is barrage? What is the purpose of it?

**Ans.** A barrage is a kind of walls which blocks the flow of water. It has gates through which the water is allowed to pass in limited quantity according to need and requirement.

The main purpose of barrage is to control the flow of fury water in flood and store it in a such a manner that the canals get water throughout the year and safe lives and property in flood season.

**Q.3:** Why were most of the towns in ancient times built near river?

**Ans.** Most of the towns were built near rivers because rivers play an important role in the life of men. The rivers served as trade routes from the earliest times and have abundance of water from irrigation.

**Q.4:** What are the benefits of Guddu Barrage?

**Ans.** The benefits of Guddu barrage are as under:

1. To control the flow of water in flood season and to protect lives and properties from flood.
2. To store water in such a way that the farmer can get water for irrigation throughout the year.
3. Seven metre wide road over the barrage has reduced road distance between Lahore and Quetta and between Rahim Yar Khan and Kashmore.

**Q.5:** Name the main canals built on Guddu barrage?

**Ans.** Name of the main canals built on Guddu barrage are as under:

1. Begari Sindh Feeder.
2. The Desert Pat Feeder on the right bank of the barrage.
3. The Ghotki Feeder on the left bank.

**Q.6:** What are the two problems posed by the rivers?

**Ans.** The two problems posed by the rivers are:

1. How to get water from river throughout the year?
2. How to escape from the fury of floods?

**Q.7:** What do you know about the construction of the Guddu barrage?

**Ans.** The Guddu barrage is one of the biggest barrages of Pakistan. It has also been the most difficult to complete. More than 5,000 engineers, technicians and labourers worked day and night to complete it. It was put into operation on 4th February, 1962. The barrage has tamed the river and put an end to the damage caused by floods in the area.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Rivers have played a very important role in the life of man.
2. Rivers have served as trade routes from the earliest times.
3. Because of the important of rivers most towns in ancient timer were built near rivers.
4. Man though of digging canals to get water from rivers for irrigation.
5. Two problems posed by rivers.
6. A barrage is a kind of wall, which blocks the flow of water.
7. The Guddu barrage is built on the river Indus.
8. The Guddu barrage is built at a place where the river is 14 kilometres in width.
9. The barrage is 1355 metres in length.
10. The 7 metres wide road bridge over the barrage has reduced the road distance between Lahore and Quetta.
11. The distance between Rahim Yar khan and Kashmore has almost halved.
12. The barrage has a system of three main canals two on the right bank and one on the left.
13. The barrage is meant to irrigate an area of 2.7 Million acres.
14. The Guddu barrage is one of the biggest barrages of Pakistan.
15. More than 5000 engineers, technicians and labourers worked day and night to complete it.
16. The barrage was put into operation on 4th February 1962.
17. The barrage has tamed the river and put on end to the damage caused by floods.

**A CRICKET MATCH / AN INTERESTING CRICKET MATCH / AN INTERESTING ONE DAY CRICKET MATCH**

Cricket is a very interesting outdoor game. I am very fond of playing cricket, and I am a member of our school eleven. I am equally fond of watching a really good match. One day I went to see an exciting match between the Karachi University and the college eleven.

It was a fine day. A large number of students had gathered to witness the match in the National Stadium. The captain of the College Eleven won the toss and elected to bat, and K.U team took the field.

The two batsmen who went first were quite good players. One was a good hitter and punished the ball all over the field whenever he got it. The other was very careful, and most of the time simply blocked. The bowling was strong, and the boy who played a steady game was not able to score a single run for the first fifteen minutes, but the other was securing them rapidly. But he soon paid for it; he was caught out smartly at mid-off.

The next four men were dismissed very quickly-two bowled, one caught out and one out leg-before wickets. All of us thought that the College Eleven would soon be all out. The score stood at fifty. However, the captain made a stand and, with the help of the stead boy pulled up the score to a hundred. He made some more run then wan run out. The whole Eleven were out for 120 runs.

The University team made rather a poor starts. Their first wicket fell in about ten minutes when the score was only ten. However their captain cheered them up & made a great stand when he was caught out at 70. Then their wickets began to fall quickly. The game seemed to point to a defeat for the University team. But when they ninth & tent players came to bat, their hopes revived, they hit & drove till the score reached a hundred. At last one fine catch sent one of the fast scorers off the field. But the last man a daring batsman whose two hits won applause from the crowd. They had now only thirteen runs to make a win the match. They struggled for runs, and great was the joy of the University team when the score stood at 115. But as ill luck would have it, one slow ball tempted the player to hit a six but he was clean bowled. It was really a sad thing for the University team to lose the match by five runs only.

**Pakistan Day Celebration**

23rd March is being held with patriotic zeal in Pakistan as Pakistan Resolutions Day because on 23rd March 1940 the resolution for Pakistan was approved.

This resolution was a milestone in the history of making Pakistan since all of Muslims of sub-continent became agreed on making a homeland for themselves where they can live with comfort.

Pakistan Day is observed not only by the people of Pakistan but nationally too which is what it deserve. Pakistan Day parade is one of the examples of celebrating it on national level. On 23rd March Pakistan parade is observed. All the armed forces including Army, Navy & Air force used to show their expertise during parade. The professional expertise by them makes this day more prideful that we are being protected by words most powerful army. The President, Prime Minister and heads of armed forces inspect the Pakistan day parade in which singers both folk and national ones performs on beats of patriotism. The colourful Pakistan day celebrations are all about the provinces while marching at Pakistan day parade.

After President & Prime Minister attained the Pakistan day parade another ceremony is waiting for them which are also essential in making Pakistan day celebrations more meaningful it’s the acknowledgement ceremony is usually being observed in presidency at Pakistan day evening. The talented people who contributed in prosperity of Pakistan or performed any task of bravery are being awarded medals by president. The Pakistan day celebrations go on all over the Pakistan. Media celebrates Pakistan day by organizing shows which have patriotic songs & poetries. Some channels also organize fruitful discussion programs regarding Pakistan Day. People and organizations, schools, colleges and universities also make this day special and meaningful by celebrating programs by students.

The Pakistan day is very important which reminds us of those people who spent their lives, prosperity & time to make Pakistan.

**MY NEIGHBOUR / MY NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR**

I live in Karachi which is a very big city. The area where I live is inhabited by people belonging to different trade & professions. Some of them are government servants. The others are teachers, doctors, engineers and businessmen. Happy is the man who has good neighbours. Fortunately a one of them. I have the best of relations with my neighbours. They are frank and sociable. They whole-heartedly co-operate with one another. They share one another joys and sorrows. There has never, been any trouble between us. My neighbours are like my relatives. In fact, we behave as if we are members of a family.

I have many neighbours, but the best among them is the one who lives on my left. He is a doctor by profession. He is gentle, sober, polite & courteous. He is the father of a happy family of four children. His wife is highly cultured and civilized lady. One of his sons is of my age and all our programmes of study and recreation go jointly inspite of their wealth and status, they are not at all proud.

My neighbour joys and sorrows of their neighbours. He is full of sympathy for everyone. He has always been helpful to me. Wherever I have had any trouble he helped me without asking for it. He has never charged any fee for attending any patient in the locality. He is always full of cheerfulness and good humour.

My neighbours is honest & sincere. He has a kind words and sweet smile for his patient who visits him. He is courteous to everyone. He makes no distinction between one patient and other. If there is an urgent case he does not hesitate to get up in the middle of night. He is a true servant of suffering humanity. Everyone in the locality is full of praise for him.

**THE WONDERS OF COMPUTER / IMPORTANT OF COMPUTER / THE ROLE OF COMPUTER IN EVERYDAY LIFE / COMPUTER EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN / ROLE OF COMPUTER IN MODERN LIFE / THE MOST AMAZING INVENTION OF MANKIND**

An electronic machine that can store organize and find information, do calculations and control other machines is called as Computer. Computer is an invertion that is rightly called as the most amazing invention of mankind. It is an electronic device which can solve complicated problems by following given instructions.

Computers normally are being used for various purpose. They are providing help in the organization of business and trade. In modern banking all the work are done on computers. The record of the account holders are saved in computers. Similarly in different kinds of industries all the records of sale and purchase are saved in computers. The production, calculations, quality, standard and distribution are analyzed through computers. In big institutions & industries all the management work is done with the help of computers. Web designing & graphics with the help of computer has become common. Computers are playing great role in graphic works related to advertisement. They help in video editing & sound editing in movies. They help in making animated graphics, cartoons & pictures. A shopkeeper also uses a computer for keeping the record of his sale & purchase. In education they help in preparation of examination papers, for maintaining the records of the candidates, in the assessment of the answer sheets, in preparation of the result, degrees, certificates & diplomas. Computers are used in detective department for making the plans & for analyzing the rate of crimes and for searching the criminals & their activities.

Due to increasing use and application of computers in every field, the value of computer education has been increased in Pakistan. The students are provided computer knowledge through computer studies. The government has also started computer literacy programs.

**PATRIOTISM**

Patriotism is a feeling of love for one’s own country. It is a desire to serve it in all conditions. This love is so deep-rooted that a man can easily sacrifice his life for his country.

Patriotism is a great force. It brings the people of a country closer. It makes them have common aims. It makes them feel that they have to live and die together. Patriotism is a quality of high virtue. A man who has no love for his country, who has no patriotism, is a man without soul. Patriotism does not mean that one should be loyal to one’s country and do whatever he please for his selfish ends. A Patriot sacrifices all his personal interest for the welfare of his country.

A narrow concept of patriotism is dangerous. It leads to war. We should not think that our country is superior to other & has a right to dominate them. A number of wars have been the result of such an attitude. The man who has no love and regard for his country is as ignoble as an ungrateful son. Such men are called traitors. The Muslims ruled for several hundred years in this sub-continent. They would not have lost their empire and supremacy had it not been for the traitor Mir Jafar.

Our forefathers sacrificed their lives & gave us a separate country in which we are free but we should not forget that there are greedy eyes all around. We should, therefore, love our hard-earned Pakistan.

**A SUNSET AT SEA VIEW / AN OVERNIGHT PICNIC BY THE SEASIDE / AN EVENING AT SEA SIDE**

A picnic at sea-side in the evening gives pleasure. He beautiful scene of the sun set gives great happiness and heart’s joy. It looks the sun is sinking slowly behind the sea. The sun rays & the heat of sun become low and a strong light of the sinking sun appear all around the atmosphere of the sea side.

After a hard day’s work, nothing is more refreshing than quiet walk along the coast of the sea. I usually go for walk along the coast of the sea at sea-view Karachi. Last Friday I invited my friends to go with at sea-view for enjoying an overnight picnic by the sea.

We reached the sea-side after the sun set but there was the scene of the day because sun was throwing its rays in every direction and the sea-shore was shining beautifully. We carried enough food, fruits and cold drinks. First of all we had some refreshment. We then decided to tell jokes. We laughed so much that we forget all our troubles and problems.

The moon was shining in the sky and throwing its lights on the waves of the sea. There was a huge crowd inspite of night. We wandered on the sea-shore and collected stones, pebbles and shells. We also enjoyed rowing in boat during night. It was a pleasant experience. We played various types of games. The noise of the sea was feeling us strong because of night. We had brought a rubber canoe along with us. We filled it with air and started rowing, swiftly time was passing and we felt hungry.

It was now dinner time so we enjoyed all dishes which we had brought with us. After the dinner we entertained each other with songs, funny stories & jokes. Then we decided to play cards. We enjoyed every moment of the overnight picnic by sea-side.

**IMPORTANCE OF GAMES / THE VALUE OF GAMES & SPORTS / GAMES AND SPORTS IN THE LIFE OF A STUDENT**

The idea of a good & perfect life is to have a sound mind in a sound body. Body & mind should work at their best, and they cannot do so unless both are in good order. The best way to keep fit is to take part in sports & games.

This indeed is the importance of games, and there is no society which has not its own special kinds of games. The proper end of games is bodily health & physical fitness. The famous Olympic Games held every fourth year, are the proof of importance giver to sports and games. These have been revived from 1896, and are now held once in four years at various centres.

Sports & games have now come to stay in our civilization as an essential feature of human activity, and their object is not merely fun, but creat the spirit of discipline and team work. Games like cricket, hockey and football are popular because of the spirit of team work which they inspire.

Our youth should take active part in sports and games. It is good that our educational institution encourage sports and games by organizing matches & awarding prizes and trophies. The habit of taking part in games and sports is good in several ways. It makes us strong, fit and healthy, it teaches us how to use our energy in the right way. But all good things sometimes become bad. This is strange but true fact about human activities sports and games should be organized that they will not interfere the studies of our youth. Life is not all sports. They are only a part, though a very important part.

**CELEBRATION OF EID MILAD-UN-NABI AT YOUR SCHOOL**

Eid Milad-un-Nabi (S.A.W) is celebrated every year with great devotion. The Muslims celebrate this as the day of the birth of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) on Rabi-al-Awal 12.

A function to celebrate Eid Milad-un-Nabi at our school arranged this year. The administration of our school arranges this function with great devotion. The preparation of the function starts before a month. In every class the principal of the school announces the date of celebration & gives instructions for the preparation of the function. Teachers select students from every class & divide them into groups according to their responsibilities for the arrangements of the function. Students are selected for the participation in the competition of Naat and Speeches.

The school is decorated gorgeously with flags and buntings. A beautiful stage is also made & good seating arrangement is done for the guests, and for the students and teachers. The principal invites a famous religious scholar as a chief guest, who is received at the main gate by the principal & the teachers. The chief guest takes a round & pleases to see the arrangements of the function. The programme beings with the recitation of the Holy Quran & Naat. After this the participants show their performances in the competition of Naat & Speeches on the life & character of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W). The Principal of the school & some teachers also deliver their speeches. The chief guest is then requested to give away the prizes among the students who take part in the competition of Naat & Speeches. After the distribution of the prizes, the chief guest also deliver his short speech. The function comes to end after the speech of the chief guest.

**INTERNET / USES AND ABUSES OF INTERNET / MERITS AND DEMERITS OF INTERNET / ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF INTERNET / INTERNET IS A BLESSING OR CURSE / THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNET IN MODERN AGE**

An international system of communication through connecting computers and web sites is called as Internet. Internet has produced a great impact on the socialites of the world. The communication has become more powerful with the help of internet. It not provides entertainment but provides every sort of knowledge. Business information are available on internet. Most of the business organizations sell their products through internet. Internet also provides communication for industrial units. Bank transactions now can be done through internet. Internet provides chat services by which people exchange their ideas and thoughts. Every kind of information can be worked out through internet, thus it is helpful for those who are making research, and they can communicate with the universities of the world and with the people all around the world for discovering their required information, Famous encyclopedias & dictionaries are available on internet, therefore the information about science, Economics, Sociology, Philosophy, Religion, Geography, Geology, Cosmology, Famous personalities etc can be received through internet. Job opportunities and the procedure of acquiring a specific job in a particular field can be searched by using internet. Thus internet provides a source of communication with many advantages, if it is used with constructive thinking.

As there are many uses and advantages of internet, it also has some abuses and disadvantages. The miscues of internet can be proved harmful. Internet provides chat and most of the students, young boys & girls use chat services for useless talking thus they waste their precious time by using it. Many criminals & wrong people launch their web sites on internet, thus they organize their activities & do their business successfully. Cheap literature is also available on internet which is destroying ethics & moral values of our youth. Some people spend most of their time on sitting with the internet which effect their health as well as eyesight. So it is necessary to cultivate the awareness, so if the internet is used with awareness it has many advantages as compared to its disadvantages.

**EARTHQUAKES / EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR HARMFUL EFFECTS / A RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN PAKISTAN / EARTHQUAKE 8TH OCTOBER, 2005 IN PAKISTAN**

Sudden violent movement of the earth surface is called Earthquake. It has been a significant geographical phenomenon which is caused by the inner chemical changes of the earth. Earthquake where provide help in the production of geographical changes, they also become responsible for making a destruction on large scale. Earthquake of high intensity bring a loss of life and property.

The earthquake appeared on October 8, 2005 killed nearly 1,00,000 people. The 7.6 magnitude quake which hit at 8.55 on October 8. 2005 destroyed homes, offices, shops, educational institutions, mosques and prisons. It virtually put mountains in labour, setting off landslides that bared mountains sides of vegetative over and cut off and cracked roads and blocked rivers and streams.

The worst striken districts were Muzaffarabad, Bagh Rawala Kot in Azad Kashmir and Mansehra and Kohistan in N.W.F.P. this earthquake had caused widespread damage in Shangla, Kaghan, Bala Kot and so many villages were quite wiped out.

The aftershocks of the earthquake of 8th October were also felt in Balochistan & Punjab. Twelve shocks were also felt in Faisalabad, Multan, Khushab, Pakpatten, Jhang, Gujaranwala Sahiwal, Toba Tek Singh, Sialkot, Kasoor, Sargodha, Okara, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur etc. It was said that in Islamabad many residents of Margala Tower were still asleep after taking Sehri when the quake jolted them out of their beds. Those already up and were about to go for their work places, rushed out of their houses into the open and started praying “Allah-O-Akbar”, “Allah-O-Akbar” when the earth shook violently.

After the incident of 8th October, all the political, social and religious organizations worked together in doing relief activities for the victims. The worked without any difference. Those who were able to go towards the affected areas provided food and goods, and those who were not able to go there they helped the victims by providing money and other things.

 Therefore, it can say that earthquake was not much responsible for human causalities as building and homes for such massive destruction.

**CONSEQUENCES OF FREQUENT POWER FAILURE IN THE CITY / LOAD-SHEDDING OF ELECTRICITY IN KARACHI**

Inventions and discovery of science has made our life easy and comfortable specially the discovery of electricity has changed the face of the life and the modern world. Modern life and all its comforts and conveniences depend much upon the electricity. It has given us electric lights, fans and heaters. In summer it can keep us cool by giving cool breeze through air conditioner and air cooler. It helps us in driving electric motor vehicles. Telegraphic messages can be sent from place to place in an amazing short time. It has therefore helped us to connect one place with another. It is much used in Industries. The present age is an age of electric city. We cannot do our work without it. It has left us better lighted, better furnished, better provided with food and in better sanitary conditions.

Every common man knows the importance of need of electric city, so the government of Pakistan is also fully aware about the production and supply in Pakistan. But the crises of electricity have occurred, all over in Pakistan from the last three years. The government did not pay attention to solve this problem. The present government also seems to be quite helpless in solving this problem. The problem of frequent power failure in Karachi has become more severe. The businessmen and common people both are very anxious about the load shedding in Karachi which is beyond limit and has become unbearable now. The whole economy of the city is directly related to electricity. Due to power failure, proper business and work can’t be done in factories. Women and children bear great troubles with this frequent power failure at homes. There is no proper time of power breakdown. Karachi Electricity Supply Corporation (K.E.S.C) presents lame excuse about it but no proper arrangements could be made to overcome this problem. The utility bills of electricity are send, as usual and the charges are same but the use of electricity has decreased as half due to excess load shedding in Karachi.

There is no denying the fact that how important is the electricity in our day to day life. The students have to bear a great loss of study. Industries, hospitals and work places are affected badly due to this frequent power failure. It is the duty of authorities associated to K.E.S.C to pay urgent attention to the solution of this problem and thereby save the life of the residents of the city which has become most miserable.

**THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM / WAR AGAINST TERRORISM / TERRORISM ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTS / TERRORISM CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SOLUTION**

The process of systematic violence for political aims by small guerilla groups is called as terrorism. The clash of civilizations was appeared during the World War I and World War II. In World War I (1914-1918) almost 10 million lives were lost and twice that number was wounded. In World War II (1935-1945) 55 million lives were lost and 60 million people in Europe were displaced because of bombing raids. After the World War II the U.S.A started its nuclear program & tested the nuclear explosions. It used nuclear energy for making its defense powerful and started to interfere in the internal politics of other states of the World. When the other states of the World also started to use nuclear energy for their defense, then the U.N.O & America both applied restrictions for making nuclear tests and for the manufacturing of nuclear weapons.

On viewing the diplomatic policies of America for its own interest, various groups in different states of the World started their struggle for breaking the hold of super power on World politics, economy & trade. These groups used terrorism as a source of obtaining power, thus different incidents of terrorism began to appear at various places in the world. Bomb blasts at public places, missile attacks, hijacking and suicide bomb blasts are different methods of terrorism. All the non-Muslim nations blamed out the Muslim states that they are the terrorist and they want to capture of the world by using their terrorist attacks.

When three hijacked civilian planes belonging to America Air Line Company plunged in the World Trade Centre New York and Pentagon on September 11, 2001. Thousands of innocent people were killed in this terrorist attack. America blamed all the responsibilities of it to Osama Bin Laden and his organization. The U.S.A declared that it would take action against those countries harboring the terrorists. All non-Muslims states and the progressing countries of the World joined America for its struggle, thus war against terrorism started. The Americans blamed that Taliban were responsible for protecting Osama Bin Laden and providing bases to his terrorist network Al-Qaida to operate against America and other countries. The America formed a coalition of forty nations to page the war against terrorism. The America attacked Afghanistan on October 7, 2001 and captured Kabul on November 3, 2001.

After the worst incident of terrorism in America the America government dramatically refashioned its relationship with Pakistan and within the eradication of terrorism about 500 Al-Qayeda & Taliban activists had been either killed or arrested from Pakistan. The worst view of American policies against the Muslims of the World was appeared in the form of America-Iraq war in 2003. America attacked Iraq on March 20, 2003 & captured hold on Iraqi government. The war against terrorism turned the war against the Muslims and underdeveloped countries of the world for capturing their resources. Since many incidents of terrorism have been appeared in Pakistan & now the American policies are seemed to be successful as the Muslims are fighting against the Muslims.

**LOAD-SHEDDING OF C.N.G IN PAKISTAN / C.N.G CRISES IN PAKISTAN**

Most vehicles in Pakistan run on CNG now a day. Pakistan has the greatest number of CNG refill stations and CNG vehicles. But today Pakistan is facing CNG crisis. In Pakistan the greatest amount of CNG is used in the Punjab province, which is the country's largest province with respect to population.

CNG has been is used to Pakistan since 1992. In the beginning Pakistani government persuaded the public, time to time, through media to use CNG kits in their vehicles. Also, investors were offered discounts if they invested in CNG refill stations. Lack of petrol and diesel and oil crisis while the easy availability of CNG and its properties like it pollutes the air much lesser than oil, became the factors which influenced the public with a CNG revolution.

The public started using CNG in a few years; especially the public transport is now running on CNG. According to the Pakistan Government the reason behind CNG crisis in winter is the excessive use of gas. The gas starts freezing in the pipes and its pressure becomes very low. There is a sharp increase in the use of CNG vehicles as well, but the production of gas is not seeing any increments with that proportion. That is how, Pakistani Government continued CNG load shedding in the summers.

The Pakistani public is extremely offended at the Government due to the on-going CNG load shedding. Majority of public transporters in Pakistan don’t do their transport business during the days CNG isn’t available, that’s about three days in a week, this cause not only a great loss to the transporters themselves, but the life of the commoners is also affected adversely. The students face difficulty in going to their educational institutions due to the in availability of transport. School and office staff that uses the public transport arrives their offices late, and this happens more often. Patients suffering from fatal disease die, due the in availability of transport to the hospitals during the days CNG isn’t available.

Now this is the right time to solve this problem and Government should take the reason serious steps to solve this problem otherwise this problem will out of the boundary.

**A HOUSE ON FIRE**

It was on the 7th of November that a fire broke out in a big house. The house was situated in one of the most crowded lanes of the city. It had three storey and many rooms. The fire started on the second floor, and soon spread to all parts, of the building. Many causes were given for the outbreak of the fire. One gentleman said that the fire had been left burning in the fire-phase, near which was lying a piece of cloth. The piece of cloth caught fire, and burnt for a while. After ward a pile of wood, which was also lying near caught fire. The fire which had at first been a tiny flame developed into a big blaze. It touched the rafters of the roof, and gradually spread over the windows and other parts of the house.

At that time cries of lamentation went up from the house. Babies screamed, women wailed, and men shouted for help. Some neighbours tried to bring the fire under control at once. The fire brigade soon arrived and was able to get the flames down in about an hour and a half.

Much damage was done to the building. Most of it was nothing but a heap of ashes, but some parts of it escaped utter destruction. The inhabitants of the house also lost much. Their clothes, furniture and much valuable property were burnt to ashes.

It is true that all the inmates were able to escape with much difficulty. But one boy was reported to be missing. He was about thirteen years old, and was studying in a school. A gentleman made up his mind to save him from the flames. He bravely avoided the fire and remarkably reached the second storey of the building. He found that cries were coming from one of the rooms. He went inside that room and found the boy in much distress. The slight of this gentleman filled the boy with hope. The man carried him on his back and wonderfully climbed down the wall. As he came down in the street everybody felt very happy, and the parents thanked him again and again.

**IMPORTANCE OF LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY**

Some people think that it is important to use leisure time for activities that improve the mind, such as reading and doing word puzzles.

Leisure time is much important for all humans, because everyone need to release their stress of work and everyday life. We cannot keep on working continuously without leisure. Leisure is necessary and we must have it. It keeps us going. A change in usual routine work creates extra energy in us. Leisure makes our live less monotonous.

Like other I get some leisure every week. But I do not misuse it. There are many people who think that leisure means plain idleness. This is wrong idea of leisure. Whenever I am free I do some kinds of household work. I clean my room, and rearrange my books and notes books. I do some gardening. I write letter to my relatives and friends. I read some interesting books and magazines. When I get tired of reading I go for outing to sea view. The sight of the sea seems to have a peculiarly peaceful effect upon my mind. Every sight and sound inspires a spirit of rest and peacefulness.

Working place also may effect our leisure time. People, who work in indoors, they like to have leisure time in outdoors also reverse same for the outdoors workers.

Person condition also depend on their free time activities. Patients like to have rest during the free times. Elder people like to read books, listening radio & music, watch television etc.

In short, life without leisure is dull and boring, Human nature looks for change and leisure provides that change. It satisfies the natural urge for creativity and brings profit as well. We should be very cautious in our choice of leisure activity. It should suit our resources, time and temperament. Only then leisure is going to be enjoyed able to profitable.

**GENERAL ELECTION OF 2008 IN PAKISTAN**

General elections were held in Pakistan on 18 February 2008, after being postponed from 8 January 2008. The original date was intended to elect members of the National Assembly, the lower house of the Parliament of Pakistan.

On 3rd November 2007, President and chief of army staff General Pervez Musharraf enacted a state of emergency; elections wear initially postponed indefinitely. However, it was later stated they would be held as planned. On 8th November 2007, Musharraf announced that the election would be held by 15th Feb 2008, but the election date was changed to occur on or before 9th January 2008. Musharraf also suggested 8th January 2008 as the election date. Following the assassination on Benazir Bhutto of PPP, the Election Commission conducted a meeting and announced that election on 8th January wear no longer possible and instead, the elections would take place on 18th February 2008.

President General Pervez Musharraf, supported by PML-Q conceded the defeat of his party and pledged to work with the new Parliament. Around 35.2 million people cast their vote and the voter turnout was 44.01%. By elections for 28 seats (23 provincial and 5 national) had been delayed numerious times, will most of them held on 26 June 2008. Result indicated that the Pakistan People’s Party (PPP) and the Pakistan Muslim League-N (PML-N) secured the largest votes in the elections. Due to common mistrust on Pervez Musharraf, the two parties initially formed the coalition government with Yousuf Raza Gillani as Prime Minister of Pakistan. Within week, the (PML-N) left the coalition to lead the impeachment movement and to restore judiciary; the PPP instead formed a leftist alliance, containing MQM, ANP, and JUI (F).

**THE VALUE OF DISCIPLINE / THE IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE**

But the term discipline is meant according to rules. A rule is a standard or principle laid down for guiding action, behaviour etc. The term discipline, therefore, means that all our actions should be done in perfect according with certain principles or rules laid down for guiding us in the right path.

Discipline is the key-note of the wordly order. In other words, the universe rest on the discipline. The plants do not collide with one another but move along their orbits according to rules; bodies left unsupported full to the ground according to rules; the air blows, the river flours, the flower blooms, the fruits ripen and fall all according to rules. If there were no observance of rules, the world would have been a veritable hell.

Discipline should be maintained in every walk of life. At home we are to observe discipline. We cannot rear up good children, if there is no discipline. A house, where there is no discipline is just like a hell. So to feel that discipline is a blessing and indiscipline is a curse, that the one leads to happiness and prosperity whereas the other leads to unhappiness and disgrace. The home, in fact is the first place to teach the value of discipline.

The discipline instilled into the character of the child at home is further improved in the educational institution. Here everything takes place according to rules. The classes meet according to schedule, the students pass or fail according to rules; everything here rests on discipline. And punishment is given to those who go astray are indiscipline. No life is worth living and is of any value which is not orderly and disciplined.

Discipline works everywhere. It controls our physical movements and activities; it controls our moral and even our religion. There is no sphere is heaven and earth where discipline does not dominate.

**THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN EDUCATING PEOPLE**

The very basic role of media should be to educate the people by inculcating the awareness and the knowledge because the media occupies such high number of audience. The influence of media is such credible that the audience listen what the media says and without any check and authentication they consider it the truth.

Still media is highly working for the purpose of education the people in which they are providing them the valid knowledge from all over the world which could not have been transfered to the people without the medium of media. On very productive and very charming aspect of the media is to be appreciated which is for the purpose of educating people academically, this is the lectures and the creation of channels on the television which provides the lectures of various topics and from various educational universities.

This is the electronic media which plays these lectures on the television and at the same the internet media has made it accessible for the people to educate themselves on all the various topics of the world.

Media is one source which is in the access of the people of the world no matter to what age or sex they belong and at the same time it is also not bounded to any financial sectors because the sources of media are so much accommodating as it is in the access of the majority of the people of the country, so they should make the most of it as they should use their credibility and their access in the productive manner so that they can educate the people. If we make an analysis of the social, print and electronic media we can make this analysis that they are working for the purpose of educating people and enhancing the knowledge of their audience.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSLIM UNITY**

The Muslims of the world believe in Islamic ideology. Islamic ideology helps the Muslims to pass their lives according to the teachings of Islam based on the Quran and Sunnah. Islamic ideology provides a complete picture of Islamic ways of life and tradition. Islamic ideology helps in establishing the basic principles like human respect, tolerance, justice, equality, fraternity and mutual co-operation. The Holy Quran is the permanent basis of Islam. It is the book of guidance which reveled on the last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H). The second important source of Islamic ideology is the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). Our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) elaborated the injunctions of the Islam by his words and deeds. Traditions and cultural values is the way of passing life in which such a balanced life which is adopted by the Muslims for making their individual life comfortable and peaceful. It is also established in the collective life of the society.

The personal world has particularly shrank into a global village. Modern scientific developments, technologies and communications have reduced the distance. The unity of nation is based upon its ideas and ideology. Islam binds all the Muslims in universal brotherhood; therefore all the Muslims of the world are brothers, so all the Muslims nations of the world should become united,

All the non-Muslim nations of the world have their common adjectives, they have fear if the economic and social progress and this will lead the Muslims to become dominated all around the world. On considering all these views, the non-Muslims always make policies to weaken the Muslims in all walks of life. A unity is strength and no nation continue as a free and independent one if its citizen are not united. Our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) said in his last sermon that all the Muslims are brothers to one another. It is the time when all the Muslims countries should co-operate each other for solving their problems, they should be united, they should have their own banking system, and they should help each other for the progress of industry, trade, and commerce. They should make their economic policies and implement the system of government based on pure, Islamic ways. By doing this the Muslim unity become develop among all the Muslims stakes and the non-Muslim will be able to constitute their strength in the World.

**THE ANNUAL FUNCTION OF YOUR SCHOOL / PRIZE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION IN OUR SCHOOL / A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY AT YOUR SCHOOL**

There are so many functions held in our school. But the prize distribution function of our school is unique. The whole machinery of our school is put to its fullest power.

This year the prize distribution function took place on the 5th of April. The Principal of school had very kindly consented to preside over the function.

The whole school was swept clean and white wash. All the rooms of the school were well decorated with pink and yellow flowers. A large number of flowers-pot were well arranged in every corner of the school. The school garden had an attractive look.

A big shamiana was set up in the school compound. A special dais was made for the day. Carpets were spread over it. It was also decorated with paper buntings and flowers. Mats were spread over the whole ground for students. All the students were in their school uniform. Every teacher was alert to his duty given to him.

Exactly at 10:00 a.m. the chief guest arrived in a car. He was received at the main gate by the principal and the teachers. The chief guest had a round of the school and was pleased to see the decoration and paintings of the young children. As he came to the dais, he was cheered by the students and the guests.

The programme began. The mass drill of the boys of class VI was splendid. The scouts gave a show of drill which everybody liked. The fancy dress made people laughs again and again. Songs, tabloues, Speeches and other performance of the students had a great effect on the on lookers.

The Principal then read out his report. The school had marched ahead with great success. The secondary results were brilliant. The school had won a name in games also.

The chief guest then requested to give away the prizes which he did in a nice way. The chief guest, in his short speech, congratulated the principal, the staff and the students on the wonderful success their school had made. The function came to a close with the singing of National Anthem.