**X ENGLISH NOTES**

**CONTENTS**

1. **The Voice Of God (Poem)**
2. **The Wise Caliph**
3. **Professions (a) Teaching (b) Fishing**
4. **Little Things (Poem)**
5. **A Visit**
6. **King Faisal**
7. **From a Railway Carriage (Poem)**
8. **Dignity Of Work**
9. **A Nation’s Strength (Poem)**
10. **Beautiful Hands (Poem)**
11. **A Village Fair**
12. **Speak Gently (Poem)**
13. **Shopping**
14. **The Hand that Rock the Cradle (Poem)**
15. **An African Village**
16. **King Bruce and the Spider (Poem)**
17. **The Inheritors**
18. **Casabianca (Poem)**
19. **The Khyber Pass**
20. **The Minstrel Boy (Poem)**
21. **Hoe to do Things (a) Arranging a Party (b) Mending a Puncture**
22. **The Uses of Adversity (Poem)**
23. **Making a Summary**
24. **There’s a Good Time Coming (Poem)**
25. **The Customs of Various Regions of Pakistan**
26. **The Man Who Wins (Poem)**

**THE VOICE OF GOD**

**Q.1:** Why did the author climb the steeple?

**Ans.** The author through God dwells in the skies; and he wanted to hear the Voice of God so he mounted the topmost steeple of the church.

**Q.2:** Why did God tell him to go down again?

**Ans.** When the author climbed the steeple in order to close to God; to seek his divine blessings God told him to go down as Almighty God Lives among the people. So if anyone wants his blessing he has to serve his suffering humanity.

**Q.3:** What is the central idea of the poem?

**Ans.** The poem “The Voice Of God” is written by a famous American poet Louis I Newman. This lovely poem clearly reveals the religious bent of mind of the poet. He conveys the idea to his readers that God is Omni-present. If one wants to win divine blessing one need not climb steeple but should love and serve his creatures because God lives among the people.

“God loves those who love their fellowmen.”

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “The Voice Of God” is written by Louis I. Newman.
2. Louis I. Newman was an American poet.
3. I sought to hear the Voice of God, Here ‘I’ has been used for poet.
4. The word ‘topmost’ means tallest.
5. The poet climbed the topmost steeple.
6. The word ‘steeple’ means the tallest part.

**THE WISE CALIPH**

**Q.1:** What was caliph Haroon-ur-Rashid known and respected for?

**Ans.** Caliph Haroon-ur-Rashid was known and respected for his wisdom and justice. He was used to disguise himself to know the problems and difficulties of his people and treated them freely and equally.

**Q.2:** Why did he go through the streets of Baghdad at night?

**Ans.** Caliph Haroon was used to go through the streets of Baghdad at night to might with the common people in order to gain firsthand knowledge of their problems. He believed that by adopting common lifestyle he would experience the problems of his people in true sense.

**Q.3:** What did the Qazi sat to the caliph?

**Ans.** The Qazi approached to the Caliph and presented a puzzled case which the Qazi could not have solved. The mystery was disturbing him because the two men were claiming the ownership of the same horse. He believed that Caliph would pronounce a fair decision.

**Q.4:** What is the moral of the lesson “The Wise Caliph”?

**Ans.** The lesson “The Wise Caliph” teaches us that if someone is dishonest to you and treats you in a bad manner, so you should not treat him in the same manner in which he behaves.

“The best revenge for a bad deed is a good deed.”

**Q.5:** What was the dispute between the rich-man and the beggar?

**Ans.** The dispute between the rich man and the beggar was of a while beautiful horse. Both of them claimed to be the real owner of the horse and accusing each other of the robbery.

**Q.6:** What did the rich man tell the Caliph?

**Ans.** The rich man told the Caliph that he was riding towards the city gate, on his way he saw a beggar who asked him for a ride up to the city gate. When they reached the city gate the beggar refused to get down and claimed to be the owner of the rich man’s horse.

**Q.7:** What did the beggar tell the Caliph?

**Ans.** The beggar told the Caliph that he had spent all his money on the horse. That morning he was riding to the city gate he saw that rich man was walking along the road. The rich man requested him to lend him his horse because he was in a great hurry to reach the city, so instead of lending his horse to a complete stranger he let the rich man ride the horse and he sat behind the rich man, but when they reached the city gate the rich man refused to get down and claimed that the horse belonged to him.

**Q.8:** Why did the beggar refuse to get down the horse?

**Ans.** The beggar refused to get down the horse because he wanted to rob rich man’s horse for that he also presented a false story in front of Caliph Haroon.

**Q.9:** What did the horse do when the beggar touched it?

**Ans.** When the beggar touched the horse, it winced, as if it did not like the touch of his hand. The reaction of the animal showed his displeasure.

**Q.10:** What did the horse do when the rich man touched it?

**Ans.** When the rich man touched the horse, it neighed and snorted with pleasure. That reaction of the animal proved the rich man was the real owner of the horse.

**Q.11:** What did the Caliph say to the beggar?

**Ans.** The Caliph announced that the horse belonged to the rich man and the beggar was a liar and he had tried to rob a nobleman for that he deserved punishment. However, he would be merciful if the beggar begged pardon of the gentleman.

**Q.12:** How did the Caliph prove that the beggar was a liar? (OR) How did the Caliph find the real owner of the horse?

**Ans.** He Caliph ordered the beggar and the rich man to touch the horse one by one, when the beggar touched, the horse showed displeasure, but when the rich man touched the horse it happily neighed. Thus the caliph easily proved that the beggar was a liar.

**Q.13:** What did the rich man after proving the beggar a liar?

**Ans.** The rich man not only forgave him, but also gave him a bag of gold coins.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Caliph Haroon-ur-Rashid was a great ruler.
2. Caliph Haroon-ur-Rashid was known for his justice and wisdom.
3. Baghdad was the capital of his empire.
4. The Caliph went through the streets of Baghdad at night.
5. He would mingle with the common people in disguise.
6. The qazi brough a dispute which he couldn’t settle.
7. The two men were fighting over a white horse.
8. The beggar couldn’t walk properly because he was lame.
9. The beggar asked the rich man to give him a ride.
10. The beggar refused to get down the horse.
11. When the beggar touched the horse it winced.
12. When the rich man touched the horse it snorted and neighed with pleasure.
13. The rich man gave the beggar a handful of gold coins.

**PROFESSIONS**

**Q.1:** What does ‘Akhund’ mean?

**Ans.** ‘Akhund’ is a Sindhi word. It means ‘teacher’. It has derived out from a Persian word “Khandan” which means “toread”. Akund is the best word expresses a teacher’s status and dignity.

**Q.2:** How does a teacher fulfill God’s command?

**Ans.** The teacher fulfills God’s command by acting upon the first revelation (Wahi) i.e. Iqra (Read). He observes God’s law by reading whether written on the human heart, or in the Holy book, or in nature.

**Q.3:** What are the qualities of a teacher?

**Ans.** A teacher possesses several personal and professional qualities like.

1. The first and the most important quality of a teacher is that teacher loves and appreciate the profession of teaching.
2. A teacher must prefers the welfare and progress of the students and keeps their interest in the first place.
3. Another necessary quality of a teacher is thirst for knowledge. A teacher must increase the knowledge by every source. The best teachers are always those who remain students forever.
4. Before teaching others to read, a teacher must know how to read.
5. A teacher must practices what he teaches. The true, and good qualities which he cultivates in students first he must adopt all those things in his life.

**Q.4:** What do people in the East have great regards for teachers?

**Ans.** People in the east have always had a very high regard for teachers because they think teachers are those skilled readers who read the Divine words written on the human hearts, or the Holy Book, or in nature. He cultivates several personal and professional qualities in students. Thus he obeys God’s command and wins respect and honor from the people.

**Q.5:** What are the different modes of fishing?

**Ans.** **MODSE OF FISHING:**

There are two modes/ ways/ methods of fishing. They are as under:

1. Inland or Freshwater Fishing.
2. Sea or Marine Fishing.
3. **Inland or Freshwater Fishing:**

Inland or freshwater fishing is done in rivers, streams, canals, lakes and ponds. This is done with nets of various sizes and sometimes fisherman need no boats at all. The fish caught from freshwater are usually small but mor tasty.

1. **Sea or Marine Fishing:**

Marine fishing is done in the Arabian Sea along the coast.

**Q.6:** Why is fish important for us?

**Ans.** Importance of fish:

Fish is important for us because it is a major source of our food. It provides our body with proteins, vitamins and other vital nutrients severat and by products are obtained from fish like glue, manure (fertilizer) and liver oil. Fishing is one of the most ancient and common profession of the world. A large number of people are engaged with this profession. It is also a flourishing trade.

**Q.7:** Why do people like freshwater fish?

**Ans.** People like freshwater fish because of its delicious taste. They are usually small in size but tastier and easier to catch rather than marine fishing. It is usually caught from rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and canals.

**Q.8:** Where is marine fishing done in Pakistan?

**Ans.** The fishermen of Pakistan are engaged in both kinds of fishing. Marine fishing is done in the Arabian Sea along the coastal line of Sindh and Balochistan.

**Q.9:** What are the dangers of marine fishing?

**Ans.** Inland fishing is quite easy and safe while in marine fishing fishermen face various dangers. In fishing seasons, fishermen in boats of all sizes go out stay at sea for days and even weeks, and face the danger of rough weather. Sometimes the weather turns rough without any warning. Then they are helpless and, at the mercy of the storms.

**Q.10:** What steps are taken by the government to improve the fish industry?

**Ans.** The government has taken the following various steps to improve the fish industry:

1. Fishermen are given loans to buy bigger and better boats and trawlers, so that they can go farther from the shore and in deep water.
2. Fishing nets of good quality are made available at low prices.
3. Fish harbours and fish markets are being setup.
4. Weather-Stations have been built along the coast and on off-shore island to warn the fishing boats of storms.
5. Some boats are now also fitted with wireless receivers.
6. A fisheries training institute and a fisheries technological laboratories have also been established in Karachi.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Akhund is a Sindhi word which means teacher.
2. Khandan is a Persian word which mean to read.
3. The teacher is one who knows how to read God’s words.
4. Paxexcellence means the best.
5. The first word of revelation (Wahi) was Read (Iqra).
6. A teacher cultivates several personal and professional qualities.
7. A teacher loves and appreciates his profession.
8. A teacher must prefer the welfare and progress of his students.
9. About three-fourth of our earth is covered with water.
10. Marine fishing means oceans or sea fishing.
11. Inland or fresh water fishing and sea or marine fishing are the two modes of fishing.
12. In Pakistan, marine fishing is done in the Arabian Sea and along the coastal line of Sindh and Balochistan.
13. Rough weather and storm are the dangers of marine fishing.
14. Fishermen are given loans to buy bigger and better boats.
15. Weather-stations have been built to warn the fishing boats of storms.
16. Liver oil, manure (fertilizer) and glue are the by-products of fish.

**IDIOM WITH MEANINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANINGS** |
| To back out of something | to withdraw from an agreement |
| To beat about the bush | to go around the topic in order to avoid the point |
| To have a bone to pick with someone | to have a grievance about something |
| To break the ice | to overcome shyness and put people at ease with one another |

**LITTLE THINGS**

**Q.1:** Who wrote the poem “Little Things” and what does it explain? How can we make our world Eden?

**Ans.** An American poetess Julia Carney wrote this beautiful poem revealing the importance of little things. According to her this materialistic world can be modified to an Eden (Paradise) if we follow little deeds of kindness as well as small words of love and affection.

**Q.2:** What do little drops of water and little grain of sand make?

**Ans.** The little drops of water when united together make huge ocean, similarly the little grains of sand together form a pleasant land.

**Q.3:** What is the message of the poem “Little Things”?

**Ans.** **Message of the Poem:**

The poem “Little Things” gives us message that nothing in this world is unimportant, even a drop of water and small grains of sand. If each of them combined with themselves they form mighty ocean and pleasant land, similarly small acts of kindness can bring happiness in this world.

**REFERENCE OF THE POETESS**

This poem is written by Julia Carney. She was an American verse writer. She was born in Boston in 1823, and died in 1908.

**CENTRAL IDEA**

The poem “Little Things” is written by an American verse writer Julia Carney. She explains here that nothing in this materialistic world is unimportant even little things which fail to claim an importance and fail to invite our attention, have their own importance that can’t be ignored. Same as short, brief, and soft spoken words create an everlasting impression in the hearts of others.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “Little Things” has been written by “Julia Carney”.
2. Julia Carney was an American poetess.
3. Little deeds of kindness make our world an Eden.
4. Little drop of water make the mighty ocean.
5. Little grains of sand make the pleasant land.
6. The word “Eden” means Paradise.
7. Julia Carney was born in Boston in 1823 and died in 1908.

**IDIOM WITH MEANINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANINGS** |
| to make the most of | to take the fullest advantage of the circumstances |
| to make both ends meet | to be able to live within one’s income |
| to make one’s mouth water | to cause someone to desire something intensely, especially food |

**A VISIT**

**Q.1:** Why were Mr. Ahmed’s pupils excited?

**Ans.** Mr. Ahmed’s pupils were excited because they had been allowed to go to the model agricultural farm by the Headmaster.

**Q.2:** What surprised the boys when they reached the model farm?

**Ans.** It was the first time that the students of Mr. Ahmed got a chance to visit a model agricultural farm. When they reached the farm they were surprised to see such a vast area of farm and mechanized farming.

**Q.3:** Who received the boys at the gate and showed them around?

**Ans.** Mr. Hassan, the farm manager received Mr. Ahmed and his students heartily at the gate and showed then around.

**Q.4:** What is the name of the machine working in the wheat field?

**Ans.** When the students reached the farm, it was the wheat harvesting season. The process of harvesting was being done with a huge machine called the “Combine”. It was cutting and tying the crop into sheaves.

**Q.5:** What does a thresher do?

**Ans.** A thresher is a machine which separates the grain from the chaff. It works in a way that from one side of the machine fall the sweet smelling grains of wheat, while the chaff flows out at the other side.

**Q.6:** How are ploughing, seeding, and harvesting done on the model farm?

**Ans.** On the model farm the whole process of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and threshing is done with machines. Tractor is used for ploughing, the sowing machine is used for the purpose of seeding, harvesting is done by combine, and the thresher separates the grain from the chaff.

**Q.7:** How much works can one man do with a machine?

**Ans.** Machines have made the work easier for the farmer that’s why a man using a machine can do as much work as a hundred men will do manually.

**Q.8:** What is an average produce from an ordinary farm? What is the produce per hectare on the model farm?

**Ans.** The average produce from an ordinary farm is 15-20 quintals of wheat per hectare, whereas an average produce per hectare on the model farm is 60-70 quintals.

**Q.9:** Why is there a difference in the output of a model farm and that of an ordinary farm?

**Ans.** The main reason of the difference found in the output of a model farm and that of an ordinary farm is the use of modern machines and farming methods against old manual and animal drawn agricultural implements. Use of quality seeds, chemical fertilizer, spray of insecticides and plentiful supply of water.

**Q.10:** What crops do they grow on the model farm?

**Ans.** On the model farm they grow wheat, cotton, sugarcane, gram, maize and all sorts of vegetables, in and out of season. Besides, they have a large orchard where they grow mangoes and oranges.

**Q.11:** What do the farm authorities do to kill germs and insects?

**Ans.** The farm authorities take following measures/ steps to get rid of germs and insects.

1. They spray insecticides on the crops.
2. Tree trunk are washed with lime.
3. The ground about the trees is kept free from weeds or wild grass.

**Q.12:** Why were the boys surprised on the vegetables farm?

**Ans.** The boys were surprised on the vegetables farm to see the vegetables growing out of the season and they had no idea that this was possible a tall.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Mr. Hassan was the manager of the model agricultural farm.
2. They visited the farm in the month of April.
3. When they visited the farm, wheat was being harvested.
4. The model farm was very large & interesting.
5. Thresher separates grains from chaff.
6. One man working on the machine can do as much work as 100 men without it.
7. An average farm produces 15 to 20 quintals of wheat.
8. The model farm produces 60 to 70 quintals of wheat.
9. They spray medicines on the crop to kill germs & pests.
10. The use chemical fertilizer to enrich the soil.
11. They irrigate the field by their own Tube well.
12. The trunk of the trees are white washed with lime.

**KING FAISAL**

**Q.1:** When and where was King Faisal born?

**Ans.** The late King Faisal of Saudia Arabia was born in Saudia Arabia in 1907. He was the second son of King Abdul Aziz Ibn-e-Saud.

**Q.2:** From where did he receive his religious education and when did he complete his education?

**Ans.** King Faisal belonged to a noble and religious family so he received his religious education from his maternal grandfather Sheikh Abdullah bin Abdul Latif.

**Q.3:** When was Faisal made the King?

**Ans.** Faisal was made the King during seriously illness of his elder brother in 1964. The Council of Ministers chose him as a king because of his wisdom and intelligence.

**Q.4:** How did Faisal rule Saudia Arabia?

**Ans.** Being an able ruler and possessing great qualities of leadership. Faisal ruled Saudia Arabia wisely and justly. Saudia Arabia was polished under his rule because of his sincere leadership and love for his country. He did his best for the development of his country.

**Q.5:** How did he develop his country?

**Ans.** Keeping a vast governing experience Faisal took all necessary steps to develop his country. He spent a lot of money to promote his people and provided basic amenities (facilities) of life to his people at their footsteps. He set up new industries and mills, provided education with stipends (scholarship) compulsory and took every step to increase mineral oil production, which is the main source of income. Vast areas of deserts were irrigated and brought under cultivation.

**Q.6:** Why was King Faisal against the state of Israel?

**Ans.** Being a true Muslim, King Faisal had adverse feelings for the Jewish state of Israel. He was against the state of Israel because of its enmity towards Arabs. He was aware of the aggressive design of European block that’s why he condemned the illegal occupation of Israel. He demanded that the previous state of Jerusalem should be restored and to be given under the control of Muslims as a holy Islamic city.

**Q.7:** What did Faisal do for the Arabs in their war against Israel?

**Ans.** Faisal made every possible effort to get back the Arab territories and provided full financial support to Arabs. He never recognized. The state of Israel and didn’t establish any kind of relation with it at any level. He was the one who introduced Arabs as a community.

**Q.8:** What were the feelings of King Faisal about Pakistan?

**Ans.** King Faisal was a kind, sincere, loving, and true Muslim. His devotion to Islam was very profound and strong. He had love, sincerity, and affection for Pakistan. He always proved to be a sincere friend of Pakistani people and gave generous help to this country on several occasions. He was an equal partner with Pakistan in organizing the Islamic Summit Conference at Lahore in 1974. He was deeply shocked at the separation of the East Pakistan. His name will live forever in the hearts of People of Pakistan.

**Q.9:** How did the Muslims feel over his death?

**Ans.** King Faisal was known and respected all over the Muslim World for his great qualities of devotion to Islam, sincerity, love, and affection for the Muslims so the entire Muslim community was greatly shocked at his suddenly death. All the Muslims lamented his martyrdom but Pakistani people in particular mourned over his death. There was not a single house in Pakistan which did not mourn over his death, it seemed as if an elder of the family had passes away. The Muslims of the world will remember him as a noble and pious Muslim leader and his name will live forever in their hearts.

**Q.10:** When and how did King Faisal die?

**Ans.** King Faisal was the brightest star of the Muslim world. This great Muslim ruler died in an assault (attack) by his ill-natured and wicked nephew, on 23rd March 1975. He lived like a soldier and died as a martyr.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. King Faisal was born in 1907.
2. He was the second son of King Abdul Aziz.
3. He received his religious education from his maternal grandfather Sheikh Abdullah bin Abdul Latif.
4. Faisal was made the Crown Prince and Prime Minister in 1958.
5. He was made governor of Hijaz when he was only twenty.
6. Faisal used his wisdom to overcome these difficulties.
7. Faisal was made the King in 1964.
8. Faisal ruled his country wisely and justly.
9. He spread a network of hospitals all over his country.
10. The Islamic Summit Conference at Lahore was held in 1974.
11. King Faisal provided facilities to the pilgrims.
12. King Faisal strengthened the Arabs in their war against Israel.
13. King Faisal was a well-wisher of people of Pakistan.
14. He was against the state of Israel because of its enmity towards Arabs.
15. This great King was killed by his wiked and ill-natured nephew on 25th March 1975.
16. The word “Crown Prince” means next king.
17. The word “mourn” means cry.
18. The word “pious” means holy or clergy.
19. The word “stipend” means scholarship.
20. The word “summit” means chief or principal.
21. The word “devote” means dedicate.

**FROM A RAILWAY CARRIAGE**

**Q.1:** What pleasure does the railway journey give to the poet?

**Ans.** The poet has aesthetic (the philosophy of taste in beautiful things) sense and the beauty of natural sights touches his heart. When Robert Louis Stevenson travels through the country side, he feels deep peace and pleasure that is generated by the beauty. It is always a source of pleasure to travel through the country side in a fast moving train, where every scene is full of fascination.

“A things of beauty is a joy forever.”

**John Keats**

**Q.2:** What does the port see from a railway carriage?

**Ans.** The poet Robert Louis Stevenson describes the scenes from a railway carriage. He sees bridges, houses, ditches, meadows, hills, plains, horses, cattle. He sees a railway station, a child climbing up and collecting brambles; a homeless person standing and staring, a cart with heavy load, mill, rivers and mountains.

**Q.3:** What is a tramp?

**Ans.** Tramp is a person who wanders here and there aimlessly and not to stay at a place forever.

**Reference of the Poet:**

This poem is written by “Robert Louis Stevenson”. He was born in “Edinburgh” in 1850. He was a Swttish novelist, poet, and essayist. His famous novels are “Kidnapped” “Treasure Island” and “Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde”. He died in 1894.

**CENTRAL IDEA**

The poet “Robert Louis Stevenson” gives us a message through this poem that “A man on the path of life should travel like a train. The hurdles or the beautiful scenes can never slow him down. A hard worker never cares of anything but keeps moving to achieve progress.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “From a railway carriage” is written by Robert Louis Stevenson.
2. Robert Louis Stevenson was a Scottish poet.
3. “Witches” are wicked old woman.
4. The child was gathering brambles.
5. The tramp was standing and gazing.
6. The word “tramp” means homeless person.
7. The word “gazing” means to look continuously.
8. Each a glimpse and gone forever.
9. The word “glimpse” means a brief or short look.
10. A railway journey gives a lot of pleasure to the poet.
11. The word “lump” means to move awkwardly.

**DIGNITY OF WORK**

**Q.1:** Why did Akhtar not answer his mother?

**Ans.** Akhtar did not answer his mother as he was feeling cross because he was made to do the work of servants and gardeners.

**Q.2:** what did Mr. Inayat tell the children?

**Ans.** Mr. Inayat was the children’s favourit uncle. He had visited manys parts of the world. He used to tell them interesting stories of different parts of the world. But on that particular day he told the children about dignity of work.

**Q.3:** What reason did Akhtar give his uncle for being cross?

**Ans.** Akhtar came home from school untidy and in an angry mood, as they were having social service week at school and the students were made to do the work of servants and gardeners. The reason for his anger was that he had to dust the cupboard & the desks. He believed that by doing autrost work his greatness was decreased.

**Q.4:** What did the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) love?

**Ans.** Our Holy Prophet (S.A.W) loved doing any sort of work not only for himself but also for others with his hands. He never felt shy in repairing and mending his shoes, washing clothes and sweping room. He proudly joined his companions in digging the trench during the battle of Khandaq.

**Q.5:** Were the companions of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) like him?

**Ans.** Yes, the companions of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) were like him. They were the complete sketch of his personality and loved doing work with their hands, Hazrat Abu-Bakar not only did his own work but also fetched water for windows and neighbours who were very old and had no one to work for them. Hazrat Umer once carried on his shoulder a large sack of flour for a needy family. Hazrat Ali Laboured in the garden of a jew and gave away his wages in charity.

**Q.6:** What did Hazrat Abu Bakarr do?

**Ans.** Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (May Allah Bless Him) was the closest friend of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W). He not only did his own work but also fetched water for widows and old neighbours who had no one to look after and work for them.

**Q.7:** What did Hazrat Fatima do?

**Ans.** Hazrat Fatima the youngest and the dearest daughter of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W), was the wife of Hazrat Ali. She learnt the lesson of the dignity of work from her blessed father. She had no maid or servant and like her father she did her work with her hands. She fetched water, ground corn and swept her house herself.

**Q.8:** What did Hazrat Ali do?

**Ans.** Hazrat Ali labored in the garden of a jew and gave away his wages in charity.

**Q.9:** How did Sultan Nasir Uddin earn his living?

**Ans.** Sultan Nasir Uddin was one of the most precious jewels of the Muslim history in the sub-continent. He was a just, wise, and pious ruler. He did not accept any financial help from the treasury but he earned his living by making caps.

**Q.10:** What does everyone do in China?

**Ans.** In China everyone believes in hard work and labour, and supposed to spend some time each year working in the fields or in factories. Even the Prime Minister and his wife do this work happily under the firm belief that all ought to work for the progress and development of the nation, and no wonder they are making such quick progress.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Akhtar was feeling cross. Here “cross” means angry.
2. They were having social service week at school.
3. The teacher made Akhtar dust the cupboard and the desks.
4. The teacher swept the room.
5. The Headmaster cleaned the bathroom.
6. We should treat our servants as we treat ourselves.
7. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) loved doing work with his own hands.
8. Hazrat Abu Bakr fetched water for widows and neighbours.
9. Hazrat Umer once carried on his shoulder a large sack of flour for a needy family.
10. Hazrat Ali labored in the garden of a Jew.
11. Sultan Nasir Uddin earned his living by making caps.
12. We should treat the others as we treat ourselves.
13. In China everyone has to spend sometime each year working in the fields or in a factory.
14. Once Mr. Inayat washed dishes in a hotel.
15. During the Battle of Khandaq the trench was being dug outsider of Madinah.

**IDIOM WITH MEANINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANINGS** |
| by fits and starts | not steading or regularly |
| day in and day out | daily, day after day |

**A NATION’S STRENGTH**

**Q.1:** What is the main theme/ central idea of the poem “A Nation’s Strength”?

**Ans.** This short but superbly impressive poem is a reflection of the famous American philosopher, essayist, and poet Ralph Waldo Emerson’s mind. In this poem Emerson projects the idea that to make a nation great & strong we need brave men of high moral character and only these great souls can strengthen a nation and lift it to the heights. He further removes the misconception that wealth or gold or diamonds can make a nation strong and stable.

Emerson believes that the man who possess moral qualities of truth, bravery, selflessness, sacrifice, devotion and determination, only they can strengthen a nation through their sincere efforts.

**Q.2:** Write few lines about character?

**Ans.** Character means moral qualities which constitutes personal or national individuality. A nation’s strength rest upon character of the people. Men of character achieve greatness of their nation through sacrifice and honest deeds. They build their own nation on the foundation of lasting virtue. So, character is a parameter which can be used to measure the depth of man’s personality.

“When wealth is lost nothing is lost, when health is lost something is lost but when character is lost everything is lost.”

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “A Nation’s Strength” has been composed by Ralph Waldo Emerson.
2. Ralph Waldo Emerson was an American poet.
3. Not gold, but men can make, A people great and strong. The above lines have been taken from the poem A Nation’s Strength.
4. Here ‘A people’ means nation.
5. Here ‘gold’ means wealth.
6. A country or nation may be made great and strong by brave men.
7. ‘They build a nation’s pillars deep And lift them to the sky.’
8. In the above lines ‘They’ refer to men of high character.
9. In this poem, the poet tells the importance of men of high character.

**IDIOM WITH MEANING**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANING** |
| with heart and soul | all one’s energies and interest |

**BEAUTIFUL HANDS**

**Q.1:** Why does the poetess praise the hands?

**Ans.** The poetess praises the hands these hands carelessly worked hard inspite of exhaustion and utter fatigue, in order to provide comfort and happiness to her children.

**Q.2:** What words or phrase tell us that they are not pretty in the physical sense?

**Ans.** The words “aged” and “wrinkled” tell us that the hands are not beautiful in appearance.

**Q.3:** What does “these hands must folded be” means?

**Ans.** The poetess sorrowfully says that one day these dear hands must be folded. In fact, according to the Christian beliefs and funeral customs the arms of the deceased are folded and placed on the chest in the form of a cross. So, this line symbolizes death that is inevitable as man is mortal.

**Q.4:** Who does the poetess praise in this poem?

**Ans.** Ellen M.H. Gates presents the idea that mothers are the most precious gift of the heaven.

“Mother is the name of God in the lips and Hearts of little children.”

**(Thackery)**

Gates expresses her heartiest regard to her mother. She praises her mother for her untiring efforts, hard work, sincerity, love, and care for the poetess. She says that her mother always remained busy at various pieces of work so that the poetess might have been free for her child like pleasure and comfort. She says that by the passage of time and due to constantly house hold work her hands because aged, wrinkled, and clumsy; however these hands are the most beautiful hands in the world as these hands are the hands of a loving mother.

“All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.”

**(Abraham Lincoln)**

**Reference of the Poetess:**

The poem “Beautiful Hands” is written by Ellen M.H. Gates. She was born in Torrington, Connecticut (USA) in 1835. She wrote religious songs (Hymns) like “The Home of the soul” and “Eternity” for well-known magazines. She died in 1920.

**CENTRAL IDEA**

The poem “Beautiful Hands” is written by Ellen M.H. Gates. She says that mother’s hands are the symbol of love. A mother is a pivot (central point) around which the whole family revolves. She relieves the tedium (boredom) of life, sheds the divine light in the darkness, alleviate (make lighter) distress, does her duty for her children to make them happy, healthy and intelligent citizen of tomorrow.

“The progress of nation depends upon care and skills of mother.”

“Give me good mothers; I’ll give you good nation.”

**(Napoleon)**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “Beautiful Hands” is composed by Ellen M.H. Gates.
2. The poetess praises her mother’s hands for their spiritual beauty.
3. The word ‘You’ has been used for the readers.
4. Here ‘I’ refers to the poetess.
5. The word ‘scarcely’ means hardly.
6. Mother will be awarded by God for her love.
7. In the heaven, the old will be young again.
8. The word ‘clasp’ means hand.
9. The word ‘hue’ means colour.
10. The word ‘sculptor’ means an artist of curving.
11. The word ‘toiling’ means working.
12. The word ‘feeble’ means weak.
13. ‘Palm of victory’ mean sign of victory.

**IDIOM WITH MEANING**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANING** |
| with a high hand | disregarding the feelings of others |

**A VILLAGE FAIR**

**Q.1:** Why was the village decorated?

**Ans.** The village was beautifully decorated with colourful flags and bunting because the villages were having the annual fair.

**Q.2:** Why was it the best time to visit the village?

**Ans.** Village life is simple and free from pomp and show. Bilal visited the village in his summer vacation and it was the best time because the annual village fair was at full swing. There were shops for almost each and everything they need, there were acrobats, jugglers, monkey men, snake charmers to entertain the people.

**Q.3:** How did the juggler entertain the people?

**Ans.** The juggler entertained the people through his funny and amazing tricks. He juggled with seven balls at a time without dropping any of them. It was a great game of practice and skill.

**Q.4:** How did the conjurer perform his tricks?

**Ans.** The conjurer performed several unbelievable tricks through his clever skills. He took Bilal’s handkerchief and tore it into pieces. Later he made surprised the audience by returning handkerchief as the same.

**Q.5:** What was the special announcement in the fair?

**Ans.** the special announcement was about the horse race. It was the general feature of the fair that’s why most of the people reached to view their favourite segment in the fair.

**Q.6:** What kind of shops had been setup for the fair?

**Ans.** Temporary shops had been setup in the fair. All kinds of goods from handkerchief to framing tools were available there.

**Q.7:** What was the use of these shops for the villages?

**Ans.** The shops that were setup temporarily in the annual village fair were very useful to the villager’s as they had a chance to avail almost everything they need from these shops. All types of goods from handkerchiefs to farming tools were being sold there. Rings and bangles for girls; pottery and, milk churners for women, toys for children and, various tools and instruments were available there for men folk.

**Q.8:** What were the different entertainments in the fair for the children?

**Ans.** There were several sorts of entertainment and amusing activities for the children such as; monkey’s show in which a monkey mimicked as an hungry husband, conjurer’s performance in which he entertained the people with his amazing tricks, juggler’s performance who performed with seven balls skillfully and acrobat’s show who walked on a tight rope & climbed up a pole.

**Q.9:** What is tent-pegging?

**Ans.** Tent-pegging is a popular game. In this game wooden pegs are fixed in the ground and the participants have to pull out these wooden pegs with their lances as they ride by at a gallop. When a players hits and pulls out the peg, the spectators give him hearty applause and proud rider marches round the field holding his lance up.

**Q.10:** What made the dogs run in the dog race?

**Ans.** In the dog race, the participant dogs remain standing at the starting point and a rabbit was brought in the field and was let loose in front of the dogs which made the dogs run wildly.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Bilal lived in a city.
2. Zubair, Bilal’s cousin lived in a village.
3. Bilal visited the village during his summer holidays.
4. The village was decorated with colourful flags & bunting.
5. The village was decorated for the annual village fair.
6. “In full Swing” means the fair was at its height.
7. Most of the shops were temporary.
8. Girls were buying rings and bangles.
9. The men were buying farming tools.
10. A fight was going on between a bear and three fierce dogs.
11. The monkey was imitating as an angry husband.
12. The juggler juggled with seven balls at a time.
13. The dogs chased a rabbit in the dog race.
14. The conjure took Bilal’s handkerchief and tore it into pieces.

**SPEAK GENTLY**

**Q.1:** What is the result adopting harsh attitude?

**Ans.** To speak harshly is a kind of ethical and social sin which can destroy our goodness or good deeds. We should produce mildness in our character. This is the only way through which we can produce security to our good deeds.

**Q.2:** Why should we speak gently to the people?

**Ans.** We should speak gently to the people because kind words spoken in a gentle tone, with warmth of love create an atmosphere of affection, love, and care that creates an everlasting impression in the minds and hearts of others and turn our world into a paradise. On the other hand, harsh words give birth to hatred and enmity.

“Speech is the index of the mind.”

**Q.3:** Which stanza of the poem do you like the best and why?

**Ans.** The fourth stanza of the poem appeals me most because here the poet says that to speak gently is not a big task but it impress others hearts deeply and creates long lasting impression.

**Q.4:** What is the message of the poem “Speak Gently”? What is the central idea of the poem “Speak Gently”?

**Ans.** The poet is anonymous but the idea he has portrayed in this poem is well known that love and kindness are such qualities that are far better than fear and fright. A person who speaks to his fellows gently, wins their hearts and in fact rules over them. Kind and mild words are far more effective weapons than the harsh and hand ones. Our politeness and gentle manners would bring us reward in eternal life.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Speak gently, it is better far to rule by love than fear.
2. The word “gently” means kindly.
3. Speak gently let no harsh word mar the good we may do here.
4. The word “Harsh” means rough / angry.
5. The word “mar” means spoil.
6. We may win the love of children by speaking kindly.
7. We should speak kindly to the old people because they will leave the world shortly.
8. We shall have good results of speaking kindly in the eternity.

**SHOPPING**

**Q.1:** Why did mother ask Najma and Ajmal to go shopping with her?

**Ans.** Mother asked Najma and Ajmal to go with her for shopping because their father was out of the city for some official work, and it was the beginning of the month. The family had run out of groceries and provisions. So mother decided to go shopping.

**Q.2:** Where did mother and children go first for shopping?

**Ans.** Mother and children went to the mutton market first of all, as they reached the market. Najma and Ajmal were astonished to see the slaughtered animals in the market.

**Q.3:** What is the difference between beef and mutton?

**Ans.** The term beef is used for the meat of cows and calves while the word mutton is used for the meat of goats and sheep’s.

**Q.4:** What did mother buy at the butcher’s shop?

**Ans.** At the butcher’s shop mother bought one kilo of leg and one kilo of minced meat.

**Q.5:** Where did mother go after making purchases at the butcher’s shop?

**Ans.** Having made purchases at the butcher’s shop, mother and children went towards the vegetable and fruit market.

**Q.6:** How did mother buy bananas and apples?

Ans. First of all mother inquired about the price per kilo then she bought ten bananas and one kilo apples.

**Q.7:** What did mother buy last of all?

**Ans.** Mother went to the poultry shop last of all and there she bought two dozens of eggs and a kilo of dressed chicken.

**Q.8:** How far is the market from the house of Najma and Ajmal?

**Ans.** The market is hardly two kilometers from the house of Najma and Ajmal.

**Q.9:** What did mother ask the children to do when they had reached home?

**Ans.** When they had reached home mother asked Ajmal to polish his own and Najma’s shoes while Najma was asked to iron the clothes.

**Q.10:** When do we use metre, kilometer, kilogram, and litre?

**Ans.** Meter, kilometer, kilogram, and litre are different units for weight and measurement. We use them as following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Meter** | It is a unit of length, we use it when we buy cloth, or measure, some short distance. |
| **Kilometer** | It is a unit of measuring long distance. |
| **Kilogram** | It is a unit of measuring weight. We use it when we buy vegetables, fruits, meat and grocery item etc. |
| **Litre** | It is a unit of measuring volume of liquid such as milk, oil, juices etc. |

**Q.11:** How much fare did the taxi driver demand?

**Ans.** The driver demanded Rs. 25 as the metre was out of order.

**Q.12:** What did mother tell to the taxi driver?

**Ans.** Mother was shocked by the demand of the taxi driver because the fare was too much as the distance was hardly two kiolmetre. She further threatened that she would take him to the traffic police if he insisted on charging Rs. 25.

**Q.13:** Give the reason why polythene bags are not being used all over the world? (**OR**) What is the effect of polythene bags?

**Ans.** Polythene bags are not being used all over the world because they are major source of water pollution. They block the sewerage pipe and when the drains are chocked the dirty water spills over. There is no suitable way of disposing these bags.

**Q.14:** How can we call the mother a rigid customer? (**OR**) How did mother bargain for price at the butcher’s shop?

**Ans.** We can call the mother a rigid customer because buying anything she seemed to be very conscious about the price and the quality of goods. At the butcher’s shop she inquired of the price when she knew that the price was more than the given price list she insisted charging less rupees according to the price list. Finally the butcher agree at the law rate according to the price list.

**IDIOMS WITH MEANINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANING** |
| to have the lion’s share | to take the biggest share of something |
| to save something for the rainy day | to keep something for some future necessity which may arise. |
| to cry over spilt milk | to grieve over something uselessly |
| it’s high time | the moment has already come |

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The market was at the distance of two kilometer from their house.
2. Beef is the meat of cows and calves.
3. Mutton is the meat of goals and sheep.
4. The man who sells meat is called butcher.
5. We use meter when we buy cloth etc.
6. We use kilometer for distance.
7. We use kilogram for weight.

**THE HAND THAT ROCK THE CRADLE**

**Q.1:** Why does the poet compare mother’s hand to a rainbow?

**Ans.** “All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.” (Abraham Lincoln)

The rainbow is the symbol of peace and pleasure. Similarly a mother is a symbol of piety and pleasure who give peace and comfort to the children that’s why Wallace rightly finds resemblance between a mother’s hands and the rainbow.

**Q.2:** Explain how the poet gives credit for all great achievements of people to their mothers?

**Ans.** All great achievements of the people are in fact due to the sincere and loving efforts of made by their mothers. Who bring up and educate their children in such a way that earn good name and fame in the world.

**Q.3:** What is guided by the angels and how?

**Ans.** The grace of mother’s hand is guided by the angels. No one can destroy the spirit of the true mother because it is protected by the angles. They bring divine blessing to the mother which helps her to struggle with the tedium (tiredness) of life.

**Q.4:** Why does the poet compare infancy (childhood) with the tender fountain?

**Ans.** The poet compares infancy with the tender fountain because childhood is just like a delicate fountain which can be led to any stage of life i.e. good or bad. It is only a mother who can guide a very young soul to his destination.

**Q.5:** What does it mean by sun shine streamlet or evil hurled?

**Ans.** Sun shine is the symbol of goodness and virtue. This phrase means that the structure of man’s character depends mainly upon the mother’s guidance. If the training of mother is good it means that she will create a high moral character in her children. On the other hand if the guidance is not good so, the child’s character will prevail by evilness.

**Q.6:** How can the mother keep the young heart open and for what?

**Ans.** Mother has a divine task to complete which starts from the beginning of a child’s life till the end. She keeps the young heart open in such a way that the child can understand and accept the divine commands of Allah.

**Q.7:** Why does the poet say that the prayer for mothers on earth mingles with that said in heaven?

**Ans.** Fathers, sons and daughters pray for the welfare of mothers on earth and the angels also pray for them in heaven. It means the mission of mothers is so holy and divine that they receive compliment and prayers not only from human beings but also from angels. This is the reason that both the prayers mix-up in the skies.

**Q.8:** Write a brief introduction of William Ross Wallace? (**OR**) Describe the poetic diction of William Ross Wallace?

**Ans.** William Ross Wallace is a prominent American poet. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky in 1819.Wallace was a lawyer by profession however got more interested in literature. Edger Allen Poe was his close friend. Wallace had great similarity with Poe in both temperature and habits. William Ross Wallace skillfully used his marvelous imagination and poetic diction to create deeply touching verse. His patriotic songs gained popularity during the Civil War. He passed away in 1881.

**Q.9:** Describe the central idea of the poem “The Hand That Rocks the Cradle”?

**CENTRAL IDEA**

“Men are what their mothers made them”

**(Emerson)**

**(an American writer)**

Women all over the world, in all ages, have been performing a very noble and divine duty as mothers. These great souls foster (bring up) their children with a deep touch of love, affection, care, and vigilance (look after). It is no doubt their training and up-brining of their children that form or mar their future. In fact mother is one of the real builder of our nation.

“One could judge the degree of civilization of a country by the social and political possession of its mothers”

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “The Hand That Rocks The Cradle” has been composed by William Ross Wallace.
2. He was an American poet.
3. Angels guard its strength and grace.
4. Rainbow is the sign of peace and comfort.
5. Mother’s first to guide the streamlet. Here the word “streamlet” is used for children.
6. Here upon natal sod. Natal sod means land of one’s birth.
7. Fathers, sons and daughters cry. Here the word “cry” means pray.

**AN AFRICAN VILLAGE**

**Q.1:** How many independent countries are there in Africa? Where is Nigeria? And what sort of a country is it?

**Ans.** African is the second largest continent which consists of more than 35 independent countries.

Nigeria is situated in Africa. It is the largest country of West Africa. Nigeria is chiefly an agricultural country.

**Q.2:** What is the bush area made up of? Where do most Nigerian farmers live?

**Ans.** The bush area of Nigeria is made up of scattered trees with heavy undergrowth in form of thick bushes and grass. Majority of the Nigerian farmers live in their simply constructed huts in this bush area.

**Q.3:** What is the roof of a farmer’s hut made up of?

**Ans.** The roof of a farmer’s hut is thatched with a thick layer of straw, grass, reeds, and palm-leaves.

**Q.4:** What is the centre of house hold activities in a farmer’s hut African village?

**Ans.** In every hut of a Nigerian farmer, these are a spacious court yard that is the centre of all sorts of household activities. Women work and cook food there and children use it as their play place.

**Q.5:** What are the food and cash crops of Nigeria? Who look after these crops?

**Ans.** Food crops are also called edible crops. The main food crops of Nigeria are: plantains (bananas) potatoes, yams, ground nuts and black pepper. Whereas Nigeria’s chief cash crops are oil palms and cocoa trees. Food crops are usually tended by the women, whereas the cash crops are tended by men.

**Q.6:** What is made from cocoa beans and palm trees?

**Ans.** Cocoa bean is one of Nigeria’s main cash crops. It is exported too and chocolate is prepared from the powder of these beans. From the palm trees palm oil is produced. The fruit of palm oil is boiled and pressed that gives palm oil in a pure form.

**Q.7:** How are the Nigerian villages different from Pakistan villages? (**OR**) How is the life of Nigerian farmer differ from Pakistan’s farmer?

**Ans.** There are various differences between a Pakistani and Nigerian village. Nigerian village comprises only one to three dozens of huts. These huts are not constructed close together; as a result, there are no streets and lanes. In addition to this there are no cattle found in an African village, on account of a kind fly whose sting kills the cattle and causes sleeping sickness among human being whereas a Pakistani village always has plenty of cattle. Their daily routine is so different from Pakistani farmers. Women look after the food crops, while men tend the cash crops.

**Q.8:** What sort of life does a Nigerian farmer lead without cattle?

**Ans.** The life of a Nigerian farmer is rather too difficult and a model of extreme labour on account of absence of cattle. A Nigerian farmer ploughs the fields with his hands and carries heavy load if his produce himself and goes about on foot long distances.

**Q.9:** Why can the Nigerian farmers not rear cattle?

**Ans.** The Nigerian villagers are not in a position to rear domestic animals. Such as cows, buffaloes, bulls, horses, camels etc. on account of a fly whose poisonous sting kills the cattle and may bring about sleeping sickness among human beings.

**Q.10:** Give a brief account of Nigeria?

**Ans.** Nigeria is situated in the West Africa and is one of the largest countries of Africa. Nigeria is basically an agricultural country. It is also a thickly populated country. Most of its in habitants are farmers. A great part of Nigeria is covered with dense forest.

**Q.11:** Describe the changes that are coming or likely to come soon in the life of bush dwellers in Nigeria?

**Ans.** Many favourable changes are coming in life of bush dwellers which include facilities of transport and communication, health and education, food and water etc. soon their life style will be more develop because many modern facilities are making their way in the village.

**Q.12:** Why was continent Africa called “Dark Continent”?

**Ans.** Continent Africa was called Dark Continent once because the region and the civilization of the people of this continent were not known to the world due to their backward living style and old fashioned traits and this continent seemed to be dull part of the world.

**IDIOMS WITH MEANINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANING** |
| to shed crocodile tears | A display of tears that is forced or false |
| to feel like a fish out of water | to feel out of place |
| to nip in the bud | to stop an evil in the early stages |
| to turn over a new leaf | to reform, or to behave better |

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Africa is the second largest continent of the world.
2. Africa was called the dark Continent once.
3. Africa consists of more than 35 independent countries.
4. Nigeria is an agricultural country.
5. Nigeria is situated in the west of Africa.
6. A great part of Nigeria is covered with a thick forests.
7. The courtyard of the house is the centre of all activities.
8. Rain water is stored in large ponds during rainy season.
9. Plantain, potatoes, yams, groundnuts, and pepper are food crops of Nigeria.
10. Oil palm and cocoa are cash crops of Nigeria.
11. The women tend the food crops, while cash crops are tended by men.
12. They cannot rear cattles on account of a kind of fly.

**KING BRUCE AND THE SPIDER**

**Q.1:** What lesson did King Bruce learn from the spider?

**Ans.** King Bruce learnt the lesson of persistent struggle, courage, and strong will. He got the lesson that one should not be hopeless against failures in life. Continuous struggle to the main aim always produces a good result. We should try hard without caring for resistance and circumstances of life.

**Q.2:** What do you know about King Bruce and the Spider?

**Ans.** King Bruce of Scotland was a very generous and patriotic emperor. Once he fought with the British army who wanted to make Scotland a British colony. In that fight King Bruce was defeated by the British army and he hid himself in a cave. There he learned a lesson of courage and constant struggle from a spider that tried ten attempts to reach its cobweb & in its last attempt it was successful. So the king came out from the cave and gathered his army and attacked his enemy and got the success.

**Q.3:** What resemblance does the poetess find between the king and the spider?

**Ans.** The point of similarity between the king and the spider was that the aim was quite far away from both of them. Both were having a slightest hope to achieve success i.e. the spider had a single thread to reach the cobweb and the king a tiny hope to win over his enemies. But at the last both were succeeded.

**Q.4:** Why did the King Bruce and the poetess called the spider a brave?

**Ans.** King Bruce and the poetess called the spider a brave because she was very persistence and tried hard to accomplish her task. Although she suffered from several failures but she was not disappointed and carried on her attempts and at last her persistent tries took her into cobweb.

**Q.5:** What do you know about Eliza Cook?

**Ans.** Eliza Cook has written the poem “The King Bruce and the Spider”. She was born in London in 1818. She started composing verses at an early age. Her first collection of poems was published when she was just seventeen years old. In 1849, she edited and published “Eliza Cook’s Journal”. Her work is simple and highly moral. In this poem she teaches the reader what she always practiced in her own life to keep on trying and never to be discouraged.

**Q.6:** In how many attempts did the spider reach its cobweb situated high in the ceiling dome?

Ans. The spider made ten brave consecutive attempts to reach its cobweb home situated high up in the ceiling dome. First nine attempts ended in smoke but the tenth one did not fail and the persistent and determined spider was again in its native cot.

**Q.7:** What story is narrated about the King Bruce?

**Ans.** Gossips narrate the story that when King Bruce saw the spider kept trying and finally succeeded in its attempts he resolved not to give in and work with all his might to achieve his target. The unfailing inspiration crowned King Bruce with memorable success.

**Q.8:** What is the central idea of the poem “The King Bruce and the Spider”?

**Ans. CENTRAL IDEA: -**

“Tis a lesson you should heed,

Try, try, try again

If at first you don’t succeed,

Try, try, try again”

**W.E. Hickson**

The central idea of the poem is that we should never lose heart against failures of life. Constant and patient efforts always crown a man with success and glory in life. Despair and dejection produces further frustration among the people. Our failures are just nothing but milestone in the way of success.

“The world is his who has patience and industry.”

**IDIOMS WITH MEANINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOMS** | MEANINGS |
| to put into practice | to carry out in deeds |
| a wild goose chase | an enterprise which will not succeed |
| to end in smoke | to have no result / to come to nothing |
| at a loss | puzzled / not knowing what to do |
| with flying colours | to emerge successfully from some difficult task |

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “King Bruce and the spider” is composed by Eliza Cook.
2. Eliza Cook was an English poetess.
3. Bruce was the king of Scotland.
4. King Bruce of Scotland, flung himself down. In a lovely mood to think.
5. The word “flung” means threw violently.
6. King Bruce was sad because he was defeated by British army.
7. Now just at the moment a spider dropped.
8. The spider dropped when King Bruce decided not to fight again.
9. The spider was hanging with its silky cobweb thread.
10. The spider made nine attempts to reach its cobweb, but failed.
11. The spider succeeded at its tenth attempt.
12. King Bruce learnt from the spider not to be discouraged.
13. Bravo! Bravo! The King cried out, all honor to those who try.
14. King Bruce tried once again and he was succeeded this time.
15. The word ‘monarch’ means king.
16. The word ‘pondered’ means thought.
17. The word ‘mount’ means climb.
18. The word ‘strive’ means struggle.
19. The word ‘toil’ means work hard.
20. The word ‘tumble’ means fall over.
21. “Native cot” means someone’s own home.
22. “Bravo” means well done.
23. “braced his mind” means determined.
24. “gossips tell the tale” means people talk about it.

**THE INHERITORS**

**Q.1:** What property did the two brothers inherit from their father?

**Ans.** Azam and Moazzam, the two brothers inherited a nominal property from their poor father that consisted of a cow, a date-palm tree and a blanket.

**Q.2:** What was the suggestion of Azam about the division of the property left to them by their father?

**Ans.** Azam was the elder of the two brothers. He was a cunning fellow. He made a plan to take advantage of the innocence of his younger brother. Moazzam who was simple, and trusting by nature. So, he suggested that the property of their late father should be divided equally between them.

**Q.3:** Why did Moazzam agree to the division?

**Ans.** Moazzam was a simple, innocence and trusting boy. He agree to the division because Azam had cunningly presented the useless parts of the property as better one. Further mare he believed that whatever his elder brother would divide would be beneficial for both of them.

**Q.4:** Who fed the cow and who got the milk?

**Ans.** According to the verbal division, Moazzam was given the front part of the cow, as a result it became his duty to feed the cow. On the other hand Azam got the rear part of the cow and thus he was getting all the milk.

**Q.5:** Why did Azam not give any dates to Moazzam?

**Ans.** According to the division Azam got the top part of the date-palm tree. So, Azam used to pick all dates that grew there. He didn’t offer any date to Moazzam since he had received the lower part of the tree.

**Q.6:** How did Moazzam teach the lesson to his elder brother?

**Ans.** After getting advice by an old man Moazzam wisely failed Azam’s tricks. When Azam was milking the cow he started hitting the cows head with a stick as a result cow moved so much and Azam was unable to milk the cow.

When Azam was picking dates from the tree he started cutting the trunk of tree with an axe and when Azam needed the blanket he found it wet which was done by Moazzam. In this way Moazzam taught a lesson to his elder brother.

**Q.7:** How did Azam cheat Moazzam in the share of the cow, the date-palm tree and the blanket?

**Ans.** Azam was the elder brother but very greedy, cunning, and selfish. His younger brother Moazzam was simple, innocent, and trusting boy. Azam cheated his brother by convincing him to accept the front part of the cow and he himself took the rear part. In the same way he gave the lower part of the date-palm tree to Moazzam & the upper part the tree for himself. Same as he gave the blanket to Moazzam for the day time & kept it for himself from the sun-set till morning.

**Q.8:** Why did Azam give up cheating Moazzam?

**Ans.** Azam gave up cheating his younger brother Moazzam as soon as he realized that Moazzam had understood his cunning tricks. He also felt that some experienced and wise person had advised his innocent younger brother, so he decided to stop cheating Moazzam anymore.

**Q.9:** Give the character sketch of Moazzam?

**Ans.** Moazzam was a simple and trusting boy. He never hesitated in doing hard work. Obedience and innocence were also the parts of his nature.

**Q.10:** Give the character Sketch of Azam?

**Ans.** Azam was a greedy and cunning person. Being an elder brother he had an ordering style. He was always in favour of cunning and falsehood. Laziness was also there in his character.

**Q.11:** What is the moral of this lesson?

Ans. The moral of this lesson is that false-hood has no ground to stand for. We should be wise and pragmatic (Practical) in our dealing. We must obey our elder advices because their advices are good as gold.

**Q.12:** What was the effect of the old man’s advice on Moazzam?

**Ans.** The old man’s advice revealed the facts on Moazzam that he was being cheated by cleverness of his elder brother. The old man him realized of inheritance. Being obedient Moazzam accepted the old man’s advice and answered the cleverness his brother wisely.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. A poor farmer had two sons.
2. Their father left property which consisted of a cow, a date palm tree and a blanket.
3. Azam was the elder brother.
4. Moazzam was simple and trusting.
5. Azam was clever and greedy.
6. Moazzam was delighted with the generosity of his elder brother.
7. Azam used the blanket from sunset to sunrise.
8. Moazzam was guided and advised by an old man of the village.
9. Azam cunningly took the beneficial parts of the property for himself.

**CASABIANCA**

**Q.1:** Who wrote the poem Casabianca? Write a few lines about the poetess?

**Ans.** Felicia Dorothea Hemans wrote this lovely poem “Casabianca”. She was a prominent British poetess. She was born at Liverpool in 1793. Her poetic skills and mastery were appreciated widely. Some literary critics even compared her to Longfellow. Her verses mainly contain features of heroism and artistic description of moral value. She passed away in 1835.

**Q.2:** What do you know about the battleship of this poem?

**Ans.** As this poem was written in 19th century and in those days ships were made from wood. There were different parts of a ship like mast, helm, and pennon fair.

**Q.3:** What does the poetess mean by saying that “lone post of death”?

**Ans.** The poetess is describing the death scene of Casabianca through this phrase. It means when the fire was near to swallow him and his death time had arrived. He was alone on the battleship. He had a desperation about his father but actually his spirit was not over powered and he remained as a brave and gallant soldier and valiant personality.

**Q.4:** How do we know that Casabianca was an obedient son? (**OR**) Why did Casabianca not escape from the burning ship to save his life?  
**Ans.** Casabianca stood on the burning deck. His father was the caption and he posted his son on the deck and ordered him not to leave the place until he received further order by him. But his father was killed and ship caught the fire but the brave son didn’t leave the position and finally sacrificed his life. His sacrifice tells us that he was an obedient son.

**Q.5:** What noblest thing was destroyed in this incident?

**Ans.** The unlucky ship was attacked and destroyed completely by the enemies and in this wreckage a good number of valuable things perished (destroyed), however out of all these that young brave soul was the most precious. This obedient son with rare qualities of bravery, courage and heroism was the dearest of all others, who were killed there.

**Q.6:** Why did Casabianca father not response to his repeated request, although the boy was facing an immediate and sure death?

**Ans.** Casabianca was standing still on the burning deck where crackling flames were rolling down everywhere. He was calling his father in order to know if he could avail the chance to save his life, but his father was lying down unconscious in the lower part of the ship. He was unaware with the grave situation of his son. So Casablanca’s constant requests were not responded by his father.

**Q.7:** What qualities did Casabianca have?

**Ans.** Casabianca was a little French boy. His father was the captain of a worship. He was not an ordinary young boy but he belonged to such rare creed (belief) of heroes who are blessed with unbelievable courage, bravery, dutifulness, sense of responsibility and most of all obedience.

**Q.8:** Write a short note on Casabianca?

**Ans.** Casabianca was a young and brave boy. He was born hero and had a very pleasant personality. His father was a chieftain in the British Navy. He had posted his son Casabianca on duty at the deck of the ship. He had ordered him not to leave till further order by him. Unfortunately his father was killed & ship caught fire. The boy in vain called many times his father and asked if he might leave his post, and save his life as he didn’t know what happened to his father. But, he didn’t disobey him and was blown away with the ship. Actually he was the pride for his country.

**Q.9:** Write down the central idea of the poem Casabianca?

**Ans. CENTRAL IDEA: -**

“Physical bravery is an animal instinct; moral bravery is much higher and true courage.”

Felicia Dorothea Hemans in this inspiring piece of poetry conveys to the readers the message of courage, obedience, sacrifice, and importance of discipline. Through the story of the brave young French boy, she elaborates the idea of dutifulness, patriotism and bravery. She highlights these rare traits (quality) of human character. Casabianca is presented to be a symbol and source of unflagging inspiration.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “Casabianca” has been written by F.D. Hemans (Felicia Dorothea Hemans).
2. F.D. Hemans was an English poetess.
3. The boy stood on the burning deck.
4. All the sailors left the ship because the ship had caught fire.
5. A creature of heroic blood.
6. He called a loud; say father! Say
7. And streamed above the gallant child.
8. The word ‘gallant’ means brave.
9. The word ‘banners’ means flags.
10. The word ‘deck’ means the floor of a ship.
11. The word ‘chieftain’ means a chief / a leader.
12. The word ‘strewed’ means covered with small pieces.
13. The word ‘helm’ means wheel for steering ship.
14. The word ‘pennon’ means a narrow flag flown from the top of the mast.
15. The word ‘mast’ means a thick tall pole of wood or metal to which a ships sails are tied.

**THE KHYBER PASS**

**Q.1:** What is the Khyber Pass? How long is it?

**Ans.** The Khyber Pass is a narrow mountain valley in the northern part of Pakistan. It has been famous in history for thousands of years. It is about fifty kilometers long. It starts at a distance of 14 kilometers from the provincial capital of the North West Frontier Province and ends at the border line between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**Q.2:** Where do we go through this pass? Which is the highest place along the Khyber Pass?

**Ans.** The Khyber Pass forms a link between Pakistan and Afghanistan. At its ends there is TorKham check post. We travel to Afghanistan and the countries beyond through the Khyber Pass. Landikotal is the highest place along the Khyber Pass.

**Q.3:** What is the historical importance of the Khyber Pass?

**Ans.** This pass has been known in history for thousands of years. Almost all great conquerors entered the South Asian region through this pass four thousand years ago the Aryans crossed it then came Mehmood Ghaznavi, Shahabuddin Ghori, the Mangols, and the Tartars, Tamerlane, Babar and Ahmed Shah Abdali. The Khyber Pass has for thousands of years been as a busy trade route.

**Q.4:** How many times did Mehmood Ghaznavi cross the Khyber Pass and why?

**Ans.** Sultan Mehamood Ghaznavi was a really prominent Muslim ruler. He crossed this pass seventeen times to subdue to put down forcely the rebellion of the Hindu raja Jai Pal and later his son Anand Pal and grandson Tarluchan Pal.

**Q.5:** What did the camel caravans carry? And by what the camel caravans have been replaced?

**Ans.** The camel caravans carried bales of cotton, silk and spices from India and China to Afghanistan and the countries beyond. The traders in return brought mirrors and fruits from there for India and the countries to the East. The camel caravans have been replaced by trains, trucks and Lorries.

**Q.6:** Who live in the mountains of the Khyber Pass?

**Ans.** The brave and sturdy tribesmen live in the mountainous area of the Khyber Pass who fought with the mighty British empire for a hundred years and defended their freedom. They are now the defenders of North Western frontier of Pakistan.

**Q.7:** What is the economical importance of the Khyber Pass?

**Ans.** The economical importance of the Khyber Pass is that it is used as a trade route and the best connection of the East Asian countries for trading purpose.

The important goods which are transferred from this part to different regions are mirrors, furs, skins, and fruits.

**Q.8:** Describe briefly the route from Peshawar to the Khyber Pass?

**Ans.** The route for reaching Khyber Pass starts from the central city Peshawar. About 14 kilometres from Peshawar is the Jamrod check post from where the permits are issued, it is surrounded by the mountains. The road runs in zigzag way to Landikotal. From Landikotal, the road goes down winding through beautiful scenery. After a journey of 10 kilometres there is “Torkham” the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**Q.9:** When and by whom was the railway line laid? What was the reaction of the tribesmen?

**Ans.** Once the mighty British empire always wanted to capture this part of the subcontinent but the brave tribesmen were not ready to accept their subjection. The government of British India laid the railway line in 1925 in order to supply arms and ammunition to those British soldiers who had setup posts there. The tribesmen whenever got the chance broke up this line.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The Khyber Pass is about 50 kilometers long.
2. The Khyber Pass is a narrow Mountain valley.
3. One side of the Khyber Pass is the famous city Peshawar.
4. At the other side of the Khyber Pass is the frontier of Tor Khan.
5. The Khyber Pass has been famous for thousands of years.
6. The Aryans crossed the Khyber Pass nearly four thousand years ago.
7. Sultan Mehmood Ghaznavi crossed the Khyber Pass seventeen times to attack South Asia.
8. The Khyber Pass had been a famous trade route.
9. The camel caravans carried cotton, silk and spices from India.
10. About 14 kilometers from Peshawar is the Jamrod check post.
11. The tribe’s men are the defenders of the North Western Frontier of Pakistan.
12. The camel caravans brought mirror, skin, and fruits from Afghanistan.
13. Landikotal is the highest place along the Pass.
14. The railway lines was laid in 1925 to carry arms and supplies for the British army.
15. Tor Kham is the border between Pakistan & Afghanistan.

**THE MINSTREL BOY**

**Q.1:** Who wrote the poem “The Minstrel Boy”? What do you know about him?

**Ans.** Thomas Moore wrote this lovely poem which elaborates (define in detail) the idea of patriotism, bravery, and courage. He was an Irish verse writer. He was born in 1779 in Dublin. Thomas Moore was himself an enthusiastic patriot. His poems are charged with the emotions of love for one’s country. He died on 1852.

**Q.2:** How has the minstrel boy gone to the war and what commitment does he make to his motherland?

**Ans.** The minstrel boy has gone to the war bravely with his father’s sword worn round his waist and his favourite harp hung on his back. This brave son of his country has made a promise to the soil that no matter, if others are away, at least his sword will always be ready to defend the honour and freedom of his homeland. His harp will always sing songs in her praise.

**Q.3:** What does Thomas Moore mean when he say “Though all the world betray thee”?

**Ans.** Thomas Moore has tried to convey a message by these words to his nation that no matter the whole world turns against, you are not to be afraid of it, if have got loyal & faithful companions, a beloved motherland, and power to protect your rights. He further says that world is full of evil, and these things are the keys of survive.

**Q.4:** For whom were the songs of his harp meant?

**Ans.** The minstrel boy believed that the songs of his harp were only for pure and free people. He also believed that these songs could not have been played in the state of slavery.

**Q.5:** For whom has the poet used the words “warrior bard” & “proud soul”?

**Ans.** Thomas Moore has paid a homage (respect) to the minstrel boy by allotting him the words “warrior bard” & “proud soul”. By using these words the poet has exhibited the spirit of patriotism in the minstrel boy. Because he proved himself a great & brave fighter for his homeland.

**Q.6:** Give the central idea of the poem?

**CENTRAL IDEA**

“I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.”

**(Nathan Hale)**

The main idea of this poem expressly reflects from its every line that one must love one’s homeland. One must be ready to defend the soil from where one has sprung and if the circumstances call for any sacrifice one should without any pretensions come a head to fight bravely for every inch of his soul and lay down one’s life. It is far better to die bravely than to live in slavery.

**Q.7:** Why did the Minstrel boy destroy his harp before his death?

**Ans.** The minstrel boy destroyed his harp when he was going to succumb to the injuries which he had received during the battlefield as he did not want his harp to be touched by impure hands of the enemy. He regarded his harp o holy symbol of freedom and honour of his country.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “The Minstrel Boy” is composed by Thomas Moore.
2. Thomas Moore was an Irish poet.
3. The word “minstrel” means singer.
4. He has girded on his father’s sword.
5. The word “girded” means wore around waist.
6. He slung his wild harp behind him.
7. The minstrel boy promised not to betray.
8. The minstrel boy said that one faithful sword would guard the right of mother land.
9. “One faithful harp shall praise thee”.
10. Here the word “Thee” refers to motherland.
11. The minstrel boy fell because he was wounded.
12. He destroyed his harp before his death.
13. He wanted his harp should not be used by the enemy.
14. This poem gives the lesson of patriotism.
15. The word “foeman” means enemy.
16. The word “chords” mean the strings of harp.
17. “a sunder” mean into separate pieces.
18. The word “sully” means touched by impure hands.

**HOW TO DO THINGS**

**Arranging a Party**

**Q.1:** Why was the party arranged?

**Ans.** It was Shahnaz’s birthday and her parents had decided to arrange a party.

**Q.2:** What was the menu of the party?

**Ans.** The menu included samosas, sandwiches, fruit chat, sweets, and cake. The tea was to be served last of all the party.

**Q.3:** What was written on the cake?

**Ans.** Father of Shahnaz had brought her birthday cake on which the name of Shahnaz with a wish of happy birthday was written.

**Q.4:** How was the parcel prepared for the Parcel game?

**Ans.** The parcel for the parcel game was prepared by putting a piece of toffee in a small carton wrapped with many layers of coloured paper. Each layer concealed a slip of paper on which funny commands were written such as “sing a song”, “crow like a cock”, “bleat like a goat”, “bray like a donkey”. In the course of the play whoever got the parcel was to unwrap one layer and follow the command that fell to her lot.

**Q.5:** What games were arranged for the guests & why?

**Ans.** Shahnaz and close friend Qaisara had planned several games for the amusement of their friends at the party among them, “passing the parcel”, “Treasure hund”, and “musical chair” were very interesting, and all of them really enjoyed there.

**Q.6:** Why was Shahnaz happy at the end of the party?

**Ans.** Shahnaz had arranged a very amuzing party and she was happy at the end of the party because everything went well and every visitor had enjoyed every bit of it.

**Q.7:** How was the game treasure hunt played?

**Ans.** The game treasure hunt was very interesting, in it packets of sweets wrapped in paper were hidden at different places in the room. The participants had to search them everywhere till all the treasure were discovered.

**Mending a puncture**

**Q.1:** When is a bicycle-ride a joy?

**Ans.** Riding a bicycle is a joy for youngster. It gives them thrill and excitement. Cycling is the most popular hobby among the young children.

**Q.2:** When does the joy vanish?

**Ans.** Cycling gives fun and excitement to the youngsters but the joy of cycling vanishes when one listens a whizzing sound from the wheels of bicycle. It indicates that the tyre is punctured, and the delight of cycling turns into irritation.

**Q.3:** What does the kit for mending the puncture contain?

**Ans.** The kit for mending the puncture contains a wrench, a piece of old cycle tube, a pair of small scissors, sand paper, a colour pencil and sticking solution.

**Q.4:** Describe the process of mending a puncture?

**Ans.** In order to make a puncture first of all the bicycle is laid down on the ground and some water is taken in a shallow pot. Then on edge of the tyre is taken off the rim with the help of wrench. The tube is then inflated and is dipped in the pot bit by bit due to which all the punctured spots are detected and marked by the colour pencil. Then the tube is deflated and dried. The punctured spot is made rough rubbing it with sandpaper. A piece from the old rubber tube is cut with a pair of scissors and is made rough. Now, the sticking solution is applied on both the punctured part and the piece of rubber. After sometimes, the piece of rubber is placed on the puncture and is pressed tight until both become in separable.

**Q.5:** What is the process of mending a puncture at a bicycle repair shop?

**Ans.** The process of mending a puncture at a bicycle repair shop is quiet different. There a kind of half solid rubber solution is applied to the punctured part of the tube. It is heated at a certain temperature for some time in a press (machine), the solution melts and sticks tightly to the tube and the puncture is mended more durably.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. In Shahnaz birthday party passing the parcel, treasure hunt, and musical chair were arranged for providing the guests fun and laughter.
2. The bicycle-ride is a joy when one is young.
3. The joy vanishes when the bicycle one is riding gets punctured.
4. The word ‘vanish’ means disappear.
5. The word ‘hind’ means back.
6. Sandpaper is used to make the surface rough.

**IDIOM WITH MEANINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANINGS** |
| odds and ends | a collection of objects not belonging to any group or order |
| under ones nose | immediately within reach |
| to poke ones nose into | to interfere |
| to kick up a row | to make o noise, or disturbance |
| to wind up | to bring to an end |

**USES OF ADVERSITY**

**Q.1:** What happens when the reed is clipped & there is a trimming of the pen?

**Ans.** The manuscript is fairer & quite legible when the reed is clipped, similarly the message becomes clearer when there is a trimming of the pen.

**Q.2:** Give other examples of uses of adversity which you observe in daily life?

**Ans.** There are numerous examples of the uses of adversity in daily life. Two examples are as under:

1. A student wakes up late hours at night and studies and passes his examination with flying colours.
2. A patient has to take bitter pills and medicines to become a healthy person.

**Q.3:** What is the message of this poem?

**Ans.** This short poem carries an excellent message that adversity is not a good thing but its effects are powerful. It teaches and trains a person how to behave in difficulties. After experiencing misfortune, the person becomes more confident and courageous. The hard-ships and bad luck enable a person to achieve his goal facing any danger.

**Q.4:** what is the main idea of the poem “The uses of Adversity”?

**CENTRAL IDEA**

The idea conveyed through this poem is that we should not be down-hearted and exhausted by the difficulties, trouble and adversity of life because it will bring reward after a long time. We should not hesitate to strive because it will bring fruit ultimately. We should be patient and wait for success. We should never lose hope and keep on toiling until the adverse circumstances turn into favorable situation.

“But soon or late the man who wins is the man WHO THINKS HE CAN.”

**(anonymous)**

“We will win our battle wait a little longer.”

**(Charles Mackay)**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem ‘The uses of Adversity’ has been written by anonymous (unknown) poet.
2. The word ‘adversity’ means misfortune/ trouble.
3. Fairer is the manuscript, when the reed is clipped.
4. The word ‘reed’ means a wooden pen.
5. The word ‘manuscript’ means document written by hand.
6. When it wick is cut. Prefect with its luster be, the word ‘its’ refer to lantern.
7. The word ‘luster’ means shining light.
8. The word ‘wick’ means bit of cotton.

**IDIOM WITH MEANING**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOM** | **MEANING** |
| in black and white | in writing |

**MAKING A SUMMARY**

**Q.1:** What are the steps involved in precis writing?

**Ans.** Precis writing is used to express prolong material in short steps. A perfect precis can be provided by the combination of five steps among which use of indirect narration and compression of long material are important. The other steps are selection of related ideas, generalizing of ideas, and reference of the author.

**Q.2:** What is the significance of precis writing?

**Ans.** The significance of precis writing is cleared from the fact that in this fast moving world one cannot pace up with the advancement of the world, so the man of this country depends mostly upon precis. It is the easiest way to get information in shortest possible time by average reading.

**Q.3:** Write the summary of the lesson?

**Ans.** We make summary to express lengthy material in short steps. A good summary is generally one third of the length. Precis must not look like a collection of disjointed sentences nor should any important or beautiful ideas of the original be left. For making a precis one should keep five steps in mind among which generalizing of ideas is an initial step, selection of related ideas, comprehension of length in sentence, use of indirect narration and reference of author counts very much in a good precis writing.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. A good summary is generally one-third of the length of the original passage.
2. Only by brief reading can a person keep up with the latest development.
3. There are five skills which are needed to make a precis.
4. ‘That which can’t be read’ can be compressed into illegible.
5. ‘That which can be done’ can be compressed into possible.
6. ‘That which can’t be avoided’ can be compressed into inevitable.
7. ‘That which can’t be seen’ can be compressed into invisible.
8. ‘That which can’t be done’ can be compressed into impossible.
9. ‘That which can’t be eaten’ can be compressed into inedible.
10. ‘That which can’t be described’ can be compressed into indescribable.
11. ‘That which can’t be conquered’ can be compressed into invincible.
12. A general word for lions, bears, tigers is beasts.
13. A general word for football, cricket, hockey, volleyball is games.
14. A general word for tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards is furniture.
15. A general word for snakes, crocodiles, lizards is reptile.
16. A general word for sheep, goats, horses, camels, and donkey is cattle.

**THERE’S A GOOD TIME COMING**

**Q.1:** Write a few lines about the poet of “There’s a good time coming”?

**Ans.** The poem “There a good time coming” is written by Charles Mackay. He was born in Perth in 1814. He was a Scottish song-writer and a good journalist. He wrote verses in both English and French and died in 1889.

**Q.2:** What future does the poet promise for us?

**Ans.** Charles Mackay predicts a bright future for us. The future world would be like a heaven. It would be devoid of all the evils of war, and cruelties. There would be peace everywhere, and truthfulness, justice and merit will prevail.

**Q.3:** Do you agree with the poet that a good time is coming?

**Ans.** Yes, we agree with the poet about a bright future. In the future the truth will dominate over falsehood. There will be followed the rules of goodness and justice. So we should extend our sincere contributions to bring this heaven like place closer to us.

**Q.4:** Does the poet expect us to make some effect for achieving it?

**Ans.** The poet expects every human being to come forward and work together to make that dream come true. Because it can be brought only by sincere collaboration of the masses, until and unless we all join hands together for this noble cause, it will remain a desire only.

**Q.5:** What is stronger than cannon-balls and sword?

**Ans.** Cannon-ball is a weaker weapon than good thoughts to express truth. Similarly the pen is a stronger weapon than the sword to dominate right of mankind. When the good time comes, there will be no wars, brutalities and hatred.

**Q.6:** How will man’s life be safer in the good time coming?

**Ans.** The man’s life would be safer in the future visualized by Charles Mackay. Because all the evil of hatred, injustice and discrimination would be finished. These disgusting features will be replaced

By good thoughts and pen and the truth will dominate in the sphere of the life.

**Q.7:** What is the central idea of the poem “There’s a good time coming”?

**CENTRAL IDEA**

The poem forecasts a bright and a healthy future for us. Being optimistic, he says that though we may not live to see it but the good time will surely come. There will be no evils of war, injustice and sufferings. The World will turn into a UTOPIA (ideal state). To make our world a place worth living we should contribute our share.

“Go forth to meet the bright future.”

**(Long fellow)**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem ‘There’s a good time coming’ has been written by Charles Mackay.
2. Charles Mackay was a Scottish poet.
3. Cannon balls may aid the truth. But thought’s a weapon stronger.
4. The word ‘aid’ means help.
5. The pen shall supersede sword.
6. The word ‘supersede’ means take place of.
7. Worth not birth shall rule mankind.
8. The word ‘worth’ means ability.
9. And right not might, shall be the Lord.
10. Nations shall not quarrel then.
11. Let us aid it all we can, every woman, every man.
12. Smallest helps, if rightly given; Make the impulse stronger;
13. The word ‘impulse’ means push.

**THE CUSTOMS OF VARIOUS REGIONS OF PAKISTAN**

**Q.1:** What sort of people are the Pathans?

**Ans.** The Pathan’s are the tribal men of the north. They are sturdy, brave and warlike. They have always defended their land and fought against the invaders. On the other hand, they are kind hearted generous and hospitable by virtue. Roasted mutton and spicy chapli kabab are their favourite dishes.

**Q.2:** How does a tribeman announces the birth of a son?

**Ans.** A tribeman proudly announces the birth of a son by rifle shot. Because he considers the birth of a son blessing or as an asset for the family.

**Q.3:** Why the Punjab is called ‘the seat of learning’?

**Ans.** The Punjab is called the seat of learning because of its centuries long educational perspective. The University of Taxila flourished nearly two thousand five hundred years ago. At present, a large number of schools, collages, and universities are flourishing in the Punjab.

**Q.4:** Which is the university that existed in the land of the Punjab about two thousand five hundred years ago?

**Ans.** The university which existed in the Punjab about two thousand five hundred years ago was the University of Taxila, which was established by the Buddhist scholars.

**Q.5:** Where do the Punjabi farmers sit in the evening?

**Ans.** The Punjabi farmers sit in chopal in the evening. They discuss about the weather, crops, their daily problems and seek advice to settle down some of their disputes. They also entertain themselves by singing and listening their traditional songs “Mahya” and popular “Heer”.

**Q.6:** What is the result of extreme weather on the lives of the Balochis?

**Ans.** The extreme weather makes unable the Balochis to live in just one place. They wander from place to place in order to escape from the calamities of season. Their daily life is badly affected by the weather. So they spend a nomadic life.

**Q.7:** Describe the Balochi wedding?

**Ans.** The Balochi wedding ceremony is full of joy. Men and women dance to the lively beats of drum. The bridegroom feast his own and bride’s guest.

**Q.8:** How old is the civilization of the valley of Mehran?

**Ans.** The civilization of the valley of Mehran is one of the oldest in the world. It is about five thousand years old. Thousands of years ago, there were highly developed civilization such as of Moen-jo-Daro.

**Q.9:** Who are the famous saints of Sindh?

**Ans.** The two famous saints of Sindh are Lal Shahbaz Qalandar and Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. These mystic poets and saints preached the message of Allah in a very convincing way. Their poetry is an important aspect of our culture.

**Q.10:** What are the famous crafts of Sindh?

**Ans.** The famous crafts of Sindh are embroidery and mirror-work. The embroidery is done in clothes of both men and women. The mirror-work is also done in clothes, purses, bags and cushions, and this beautiful work is admired all over the world.

**Q.11:** How are the marriages arranged and the wedding ceremonies performed among the Punjabis?

**Ans.** In the Punjab marriages are arranged by parents, their wedding ceremonies are very colourful and every villager participates in it. The girls amuse themselves by dancing the ‘Luddi’ in the house, and the men express their joy by dancing the ‘Bhangra’.

**Q.12:** Why is the Punjab called the ‘Heart of Pakistan’?

**Ans.** The Punjab was attributed the name ‘Heart of Pakistan’ by Quaid-e-Azam. It has always been a centre of culture and a seat of leaving. The various famous crafts are found in the Punjab. It is a land of five rivers (Panjnat) and the largest province of Pakistan. The religious glimps in the region is cleared from the fact that at the shrines of saints the devotee’s gather there and sing traditional & devotional songs.

**Q.13:** What is an Urs and how is it celebrated?

**Ans.** Urs is an annual gathering of people for paying their homage to a saint. It is held at the shrines of famous saints.

The people celebrate the Urs with devotion on death anniversary of famous saints. They sing the ‘Qawalis’ in the memory of these blessed souls. The people assumble there and enjoy the other festivities at the Urs.

**Q.14:** How do Balochis keep themselves warm in cold weather? (OR) What is sandly? Where is it used?

**Ans.** In cold weather, the Balochis place a ‘Sandly’ (a local coal store) with a little burning coal in the middle of the room. It is kept under a table and a large quilt or a blanket is spread over the table. All the members of the family get under the quilt or the blanket to keep themselves warm.

**Q.15:** How do the Balochis have their meals?

**Ans.** Usually, they spread a blanket on the floor and place the food in a big plate in the moddle. Then, they sit around it to eat their meal.

**Q.16:** Name some famous saints of the Punjab?

**Ans.** Madho Lal Hussain, Hazrat baba Farid Shakar Gunj of PakPattan and Data Gunj Baksh of Lahore are the famous saints of the Punjab. Their Urs are held annually at their shrines.

**Q.17:** What do you know about the folk music of Sindh?

**Ans.** The folk music of Sindh is very sweet and harmonious. The EK TARA is a popular one-stringed instrument which has been in use in Sindh since ancient time. The Alghoza is another special instrument of this region.

**Q.18:** What do you know about Pakistani culture?

**Ans.** Pakistani culture comprises of different colourful customs which includes religious festivals, marriage celebration, art and handicraft. Pakistani culture is also embroided with the thread of simplicity and hospitability. This collective manifestation of customs & tradition is the basic identity of Pakistan.

**Q.19:** What is the importance of culture?

**Ans.** This lesson emphasis on the importance of culture for any nation and civilization. Heritage of customs is called culture that is an important thing.

**Q.20:** Why the different districts of Punjab are famous?

**Ans.** Nearly every district is famous for its craft like the inlaid furniture of Chiniot, the sports goods of Sialkot, the cutlery of Wazirabad, the pottery of Gujrat and Bahawalpur, and the embroidery of Multan.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Pakistan is full of beautiful natural scenery.
2. In the north are the snow-capped mountains.
3. The central part of Pakistan consists of fertile plains of the Punjab and Sindhi.
4. There are also the rocky regions of Balochistan.
5. There are beautiful shores of the Arabian Sea.
6. The Pathans of north are sturdy and brave.
7. The Punjab is the land of five rivers.
8. The University of Taxila flounished nearly 2500 years ago.
9. The sports goods of Sialkot is famous.
10. The Punjabis are religious by nature.
11. Roasted mutton and spicy chapli kabab are popular dishes of Pathans .
12. The pathans are very hospitable by nature.
13. Punjab has always been a centre of culture and a seat of learning.
14. Chiniot is famous for the inlaid furniture.
15. Wazirabad is famous for the cutlery.
16. Gujrat and Bahawalpur are famous for the pottery.
17. Multan is famous for the embroidery.
18. The famous Mela Chiraghan is held in Lahore every year in the urs of Saint Madho Lal Hussain.
19. Hazrat Bab Fareed Shakar Gunj’s shrine is at Pakpattan.
20. Data Gunj Baksh shrine is in Lahore.
21. Chopal is a sitting palce for men in the Punjab.
22. Sandly is a local coal stove used in Balochistan.
23. Lal Shahbaz Qalandar and Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai are two great saints of Sindh.
24. The Sindhi embroidery is admired all over Pakistan as well as in foreign countries.
25. In Sindh mirror work is also done on purses and cushions.

**IDIOMS WITH MEANINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDIOMS** | **MEANINGS** |
| to see eye to eye with someone | to have the same opinion or to agree with |
| to turn a deaf ear to | to pay no attention |
| a black sheep | a bad character |
| to take to task | to account, to blame/ to rebuke |
| far and wide | over a large area |
| at large | liberty or free |

**THE MAN WHO WINS**

**Q.1:** What according to the poet qualities needed by a person success in life?

**Ans.** The poet has given a good description of a perfect personality. According to him power to overcome any kind of complexes, widening of thoughts and complete faith and self-confidence are the basic pillars of success. By these qualities one can struggle with the resistance of life and always successful in it.

**Q.2:** What are the result according to the poet brought by high thoughts?

**Ans.** The poet has explained the advantages of high thoughts in a convincing way that widening of thoughts provides spiritual power to us strength of mind and integrity of thoughts are the real rewards of high thoughts. If a person thinks high he can win over the battle of life.

**Q.3:** Explain the 3 and 4 of the first stanza in your own words.

**Ans.** The poet has conveyed a powerful message through these lines about our positive and negative thoughts. He says that if you have positive thinking to do something you will be succeeded, but with your negative thoughts you will be failed. We get the result in the same way in which we think.

**Q.4:** What is the central idea of this poem?

**CENTRAL IDEA**

An anonymous poet has conveyed an excellent message about our thoughts. He says that there is nothing good or bad, it is thinking which makes it so. One should have a high thinking in order to achieve success.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The poem “The Man Who Wins” is written by anonymous (unknown) poet.
2. If you think you are beaten, you are, here “beaten” means defecated.
3. If you think you will lose, you’re lost.
4. Success begins with a fellow’s will.
5. The phase “out in the world” means in our experience.
6. Here “will” means determination.
7. It’s all in the state of mind.
8. Life’s battles do not always go. To the stronger or faster man.