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9th Class English Solved Notes Unit 11

Unit-11: Noise in the Environment Solved Notes

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Unit 11

NOISE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Learning Outcomes: تعلیمی احصال

By the end of this unit students will:

- recognize the author's purpose and point of view
- analyze cause and effect relationship
- write a unified paragraph with its necessary elements
- share information and ideas about noise pollution
- negotiate solutions to the problem of noise pollution
- recognize transitional devices in sentences
- analyze and use adverb clauses
- write and revise application and formal letters in extended social and academic environment

Pre-reading: سین پڑھنے سے پہلے

- Which idea comes to your mind when you look at the title of the lesson and illustration?

جس آپ سبق اور وضاحت پر نظر رکھیں تو آپ کے ذہن میں یادیں آتی ہیں۔
مثلاً ہے کہ ہر طرف پر اشوار اور آلوگی ہے۔

- In what ways are you affected by noise pollution?

آپ کس طریقہ سے صوتی آلوگی سے متاثر ہیں؟
صوتی آلوگی ہماری سماں کو متاثر کرتی ہے اور ہمارے دماغ اور احساسات کو پریشان رکھتی ہے۔

- What do you do to protect yourself from noise pollution?

خود کو صوتی آلوگی سے بچانے کے لئے آپ کیا کرتے ہیں؟
صوتی آلوگی سے خود کو بچانے کے لئے ہم بازی ہیز استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

For the Teacher

Conduct pre-reading activity to arouse students' interest in the topic.

Make them predict from the title and the illustrations about the contents of the text.

TEXT

1. Noise pollution is defined as any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of life. If left unchecked, it can have serious effects on the mind and body of humans as well as animals.

What is normal functioning and how is it disrupted?
Ans. Normal functioning means to live in calm and peace.
It is disrupted by noise pollution.

صوتی آلوگی کی اس طرح تعریف کی جاتی ہے کہ آوازی اسکی فعل جزو زندگی کے معمول کے عمل۔ فعل دلتی ہے۔
اگر اس کو بے رکاوٹ چھوڑ دیا جائے تو انسانوں جہاں تک کوچانروں کے ذہنوں اور جسموں میں اثرات مرتب کر سکتی ہے۔

معمول کا عمل کیا ہے اور اس میں کس طرح فعل ہوتا ہے؟
معمولی زندگی سے مراد اس وکون نے رہتا ہے۔ یہ شرکی وجہ سے خراب ہوتی ہے۔

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms			
Noise (n)	/noɪz/ فوئز	uproar, sound, cry	شور	silence	غاموٹی
Pollution (n)	/pə'lju:ʃn/ پولوشن	contamination	آلوگی	cleanliness	ستائی
Define (v)	/dɪ'fain/ ذی فائن	describe, explain	تعریف کرنا	close	بند کرنا
Form (n)	/fɔ:m/ فارم	shape, kind	عمل	mishape	بد عمل
Disrupt (v)	/dɪ'srʌpt/ ڈس رپٹ	confuse, disorder	عمل	assist	مد کرنا

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Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

Normal	/'nɔ:ml/	نرمال	usual, routine	معمول	casual	اتفاقی
Function	/'fʌŋkʃn/	فکشن	practice, working	عمل	sluggish	ست
Unchecked (adj)	/ʌn'tʃekt/	انچکٹ	unlimited, uncontrolled	میرے رکاوٹ	controlled	قابو میں
Serious (adj)	/'siə.rɪ.əs/	سیریوس اس	crucial, severe	سمیری، عین	mild	سموی
Effects (n)	/'efekt/	ایفکٹس	impacts, results	اثرات	ineffect	بہاڑ

1. Simple English: We can define noise pollution as under, "When noise disturbs the normal routine of the activity of life, it is called noise pollution." If this practice is not controlled, it can leave serious impacts on the physical and mental health of people as well as animals.

2. Noise pollution is one of the biggest sources of discomfort, stress, and nuisance in Pakistan. In urban areas and big cities, noise pollution has reached dangerous levels. For instance, a survey by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency claims that the level of noise in Lahore has reached 91 decibels whereas a maximum of 75 decibels is acceptable. This means that the mental and physical health of so many people is already at risk.

پاکستان میں صوی آلوگی بے آرائی، اضطراب اور مکلف کے بڑے ذرائع میں سے ایکو ہے۔ ہمیں طاریوں اور بڑے شہروں میں صوی آلوگی خطرات کو سمجھ کر بچنا چاہئے۔ مثال کے طور پر بخاری ماحولیاتی خطرات ایسی کا سروے دوئی کرتا ہے کہ لاہور میں شور کی بیج 91 ڈیبلز (آواز کی شدت کا پونٹ) تک بچنے کی ہے جبکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ 75 ڈیبلز بڑی قابل قبول ہوئی ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے اتنے زیادہ لوگوں کی قوتی اور جسمانی صحت پر بھی خطرے میں ہے۔

Words

Synonyms

Antonyms

Source (n)	/sɔ:s/	سر	means, channel	ذریعہ	effect	اثر
Discomfort (n)	/dɪ'skʌmp.fət/	دیسکمفورٹ	uneasiness, hardship	بے آرائی	comfort	سکون
Stress (n)	/stres/	سٹریس	anxiety, strain	اضطراب	safety	حقد
Nuisance (n)	/'nu:ʒəns/	نیوزنس	irritation, trouble	تکلیف	peace	سکون
Instance (n)	/ɪn.'stəns/	اس نیس	example, precedence	مثال	precept	الاظا
Survey (n)	/'sɜ:vi/	سوسائٹی	overview, review	سرے	obscure	مشکورہ
Claim (v)	/kleɪm/	کلے	profess, stress	دھوکی کرنا	lose	خاندھ
Decibel (n)	/'des.ə.bəl/	ڈیسی بل	intensity of sound	آواز کی شدت		
Maximum (adj)	/'mæk.sɪ.məm/	میکسیم	supereme, topmost	زیادہ سے زیادہ	minimum	کم سے کم
Acceptable (adj)	/ək'sep.tə.bl/	اکسپلی	adequate, admissible	قابل قبول	unacceptable	غیرقابل قبول
Risk (n)	/rɪsk/	ریسک	danger, hazard	خطرہ	safety	حقد

2. Simple English: The author says that in Pakistan, noise pollution is the biggest source of uneasiness, distress and permanent trouble. Its level is alarmingly high in towns and cities. The author gives the example of research of the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency. Its research shows that noise level in Lahore has reached 91 decibels. On the other hand, the recommended level is 75 decibels. This high level shows that the mental and physical health of so many people is already at a very dangerous level.

3. The major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan are road traffic, construction sites, careless use of electronic appliances and loud speech patterns. Noise coming from different modes of transport i.e. vehicles, airplanes, trains, ships proves to be highly stressful for human communities. With the population growth and development in urban areas, the vehicular traffic has also multiplied. This has given rise to immense noise pollution largely in the form of unwarranted honking by drivers. Also, the mushroom growth of residential colonies near airports and railway stations has exposed residents to permanent and unavoidable sources of noise pollution.

پاکستان میں صوی آلوگی کی بڑی بڑی وجوہات سڑک پر ٹیک، چیری مقامات، اکسٹریوں کی آلات کا لارپوڑا ہی سے استعمال اور پرانہ آواز والے اعلاء ہیں۔ مکلف ذرائع آمدورفت چیزیں کہ گازیوں، ہوائی جہازوں، بریلیں گازیوں اور بھری طاریوں کی ترقی کے ساتھ گازیوں والی ٹیک کی تعداد بھی بہت بڑھی ہے۔ اس چیز نے خاص طور پر ذرائع بھری طارف سے بلا جواز ہارن جانے کی کھل نے لئے اچھا صوی آلوگی کو جنم دیا ہے۔ ایک پورٹ اور ٹیک پر چین کے قریب چیزیں سے بڑی ہوئی رہائی کا لوگوں نے بھی وہاں کے مکانوں کو صوی آلوگی کے سفل اور گزیدہ مل کے سامنے پہنچا کر دیا ہے۔

Q. Analyze paragraph for topic sentences, upporting sentences and concluding sentences.

عنوانی جملوں، معادن جملوں اور نتیجے والے جملوں کے طور پر جو دروں کا تجزیہ کرس۔

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Cause (n)	/kɔ:z/ کار	effect اثر
Construction (n)	/kən'strʌk.sn/ کنسٹرکشن	demolish خربب
Site (n)	/saɪt/ سائٹ	disposition بذریعہ
Careless (adj)	/'keə.ləs/ کیئر لیس	careful حوصلہ
Appliances (n)	/ə'plaɪəns/ اپلائیانس	physical جسمانی
Pattern (n)	/'pa:tн/ پترن	modeless بے اعماز
Modes (n)	/mo:dз/ مود	kind امداد
Stressful (adj)	/'stres.fl/ سڑپیں فیل	burden-some، worrying بارگاہ
Community (n)	/ka'mju:nі.ti/ کیومنیٹی	locality، population محاشرہ
Growth (n)	/grəʊθ/ گروٹ	increase، excess اضافہ
Development(n)	/dɪ'vel.əp.mənt/ دی'veل'əپمنٹ	progress، advancement ترقی
Multiply (v)	/'mʌl.ti.plai/ ملچھی پانی	increase، grow اضافہ ہونا
Give rise to (v)	/gɪv/ /raɪz/ /tu:/ گریز	cause باعث ہونا
Immense (adj)	/'mens/ ایمس	Utter، severe، great شدید
Honking (v)	/hoŋk/ ہونک	sounding of horn صوتی آواز
Mushroom(adj)	/'mʌʃ.ru:m/ ٹھیک روم	rapid، quick، swift سے
Expose (v)	/ek'spəu.z/ اکسپوز	open، reveal پوشانہ
Permanent (n)	/'pɜ:.mə.nənt/ پرمننٹ	regular، constant مارپیشی
Unavoidable(adj)	/ʌn.e'veɪ.də.bł/ ان وائے بدل	essential، necessary غیر منع پذیر

3. Simple English: The author says that transport, under construction places, irresponsible use of electronic vehicles and loud noise speeches are the major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan. High-pitched voices that come out of various kinds of transportation cause a great distress to human beings. The various forms of transport include all kinds of vehicles, aeroplanes, trains and ships. The number of vehicles has dangerously increased due to growth in population and vast expansion of cities. This has created great noise pollution in the form of horns, specially the unwarranted horns. Moreover, the lives of people who live near the airports and railway stations are in constant trouble of noise pollution. Now, it has become impossible for those people to avoid this noise pollution.

4. Another source of noise pollution in urban areas is the work on construction sites. Construction work in urban areas is usually slow and time-consuming. The transport and equipment used at construction sites, its grilling and piercing sound is a big source of noise pollution. It not only disturbs the general public but also affects construction workers by causing mental fatigue.

شہری علاقوں میں صوتی آلودگی کا ایک اور اسب
عمرانی مقامات پر کام ہے۔ ہری علاقوں میں
عمرانی کام گھونٹاست اور وقت طلب ہے۔
عمرانی مقامات پر استعمال ہونے والے سارے یا ان
آلات اور سو ماخ کرنے اور چھیننے کی
آوازیں صوتی آلودگی کا بہت بڑا سبب ہے۔ یہ
صرف عام ٹوکرے کو پریشان کرنی ہے بلکہ قومی تکالوف
کا باعث بن کر عمرانی کام کرنے والوں پر بھی اثر
انداز ہوتی ہے۔

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Usually (adv)	/ju:.ʒu.ə.li/ یو یوال	generally عموماً
Time-consuming(n)	/taɪmkən.sju:min/ ٹائم کن سیمینگ	time-taking وقت طلب
Transport (n)	/træn'spo:t/ ٹرانسپورٹ	vehicle، carriage سواری، گاڑی

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Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

Equipment (n)	/'kwi:p.mənt/	اگوچمہت	tools	اوڑا / آلات	جسامی physical
Piercing (n)	/'pi:sɪŋ/	پائی ار سک	penetrating	چمیدن silent	پسکون
Drilling (n)	/drɪl/	ڈرلک	piercing, pricking	سوراخ کرنا replenish	بھرنا
Disturb (v)	/dɪ'stɜ:b/	ڈسٹر ب	hamper, hinder	پریشان کرنا	خوبی کرنا
Effect (v)	/'efekt/	لے گھٹ	bring about, cause	پاٹھ ہونا	ہے
Cause (v)	/ko:z/	کاز	bring about	وجہنا	ہائٹ
Mental (n)	/men.təl/	منیشنل	intellectual	وہی effect	جسامی
Fatigue (n)	/fə'ti:g/	ٹیک	exhaustion, tiredom	تکاداٹ physical	کون

4. Simple English: In cities, construction is another cause of pollution. It is often observed that this sort of work continues for a long period due to slow speed of construction. Usually, **huge** vehicles are used to carry construction material. Moreover, construction machinery is **used**, grills are made and drills are used to make holes at such places. All these things produce ear splitting noise. This noise troubles the people in general as well as leaves a tiring effect on the labourers who work there.

5. Use of technology is another cause of noise pollution. For example, **unmonitored** use of mobile phones, electricity generators, music **system** and TV, all become **irritants** from time to time. People usually do not switch off their mobiles or put them on silent **modes** when they enter offices, hospitals, schools and colleges. They also use electricity generators **excessively** in **residential** areas and put other residents **ill at ease**. Moreover, listening to loud music or TV on a **loud** volume is another source of noise pollution. For this, people **need** to **develop** some **civic** **responsibility** so that others may not be in **trouble** because of these **careless** actions.

How does technology increase noise pollution? What are technology-based irritants?

Ans. Technology-based things produce horrible sounds which increase noise pollution. Mobile phones, electricity generators, music systems, radio, TV and loudspeakers are such irritants.

چیخنا لوگی کا استعمال صوتی آلوڈی کا ایک اور سبب ہے
مثال کے طور پر موبائل فون، بیکل کے جزیر، موسیقی کے نظام اور اپنی وی کا بغیر جائیج کے استعمال وغیرہ فوتا تمام استعمال انگیز بن جاتے ہیں۔ دفاتر، ہسپتالوں، سکولوں اور کام بجوان میں داخل ہوتے وقت لوگ عام طور پر اپنے موبائل فون بندھنیں کرتے یا ان کو خاموشی کے انداز میں نہیں کر لیتے ہیں۔ وہ رہائی علاقہ جات میں بیکل کے جزیر بھی بکثرت استعمال کرتے ہیں اور دوسرے کینوں کو پریشان کرتے ہیں۔ ہر یہ مرد اس بلند آواز میں موسیقی یا انی وی سنتا صوتی آلوڈی کا ایک اور سبب ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لئے لوگوں میں شہری قسمداریاں پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے تاکہ ان لاپرواہ اہانت اعمال کی وجہ سے دوسرے تو پریشان نہ ہوں
چیخنا لوگی کس طرح ہوتی ہے؟ چیخنا لوگی کی بنیاد پر اشتغال انگیز کون سے ہے؟
چیخنا لوگی والی چیز خوفناک آواز پیدا کرتی ہے جو آلوڈی میں اضافہ کرنی ہے۔ موبائل فون، بیکل کے جزیر، موسیقی، ریڈیو، ٹی وی اور لاؤڈ پیکر اس کم کی برہم رہے والی چیز ہے۔

Words

			Synonyms	مترادفات	معنیادار
Irritant (n)	/'ɪr.ɪ.tənt/	ایری ٹینٹ	aggravating	اشتعال انگیز	پسکون کرنا
Unmonitored (adj)	/ʌn-'mɒn.ɪ.tərd/	ان ماٹرڈ	unchecked	بغیر جائیج کے	چکریں
Excessively (adj)	/ek'ses.ɪv.li/	ایک سیمول	enormously	بکثرت	بکھار
Ill at ease. (v)	/ɪl/ /ət/ /i:z/	ال اہٹ اچ	distrub	پریشان کرنا	پسکون
Need (n)	/ni:d/	نیڈ	necessity	ضرورت	پڑھا
Develop (v)	/di'vel.əp/	ڈیولپ	create, increase	بڑھا	کم کرنا
Civic (adv)	'sɪv.ɪk/	سیک	municipal	شہریت، مدینیت	دیہاں
Responsibility	/ri'sponsi'bili.ti/	ریپسنسی بیلی تی	answerability	ذمہ داری	اعتماد
Trouble (v)	/'trʌbl/	ٹربلڈ	upset, worried	پریشان ہونا	خوش
Careless	/'keə.ləs/	کیرسس	hasty, negligent	لاپرواہ۔ تیز	تفاط

5. Simple English: Another cause of noise pollution is the use of modern machines. Use of mobile phones, electricity generators, loud music and use of TV are the sources of irritation. In this way, they cause great noise pollution. It is generally observed that people do not keep their mobile phones on silent mode or switched off when they are at work in offices, clinics, schools and colleges. Excessive use of electric generators in the residential areas causes discomfort to the people. Another source of noise pollution is listening to loud music on TV on a loud volume. To solve this problem, we should develop civic sense among the people. If this is done, others will be at ease when they do not do any irresponsible deed.

6. Noise pollution causes not only environmental damage but it also has a negative impact on human health. It can cause aggression, hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, restlessness, depression and insomnia. Insomnia can further lead to anxiety, bad temper and emotional stress. In addition, noise pollution can seriously affect learners. This gives them unnecessary mental and physical tensions.

صوتی آلوگی نہ صرف احوالی نقصان کا باعث ہوئی ہے بلکہ اس کے انسانی صحت پر بھی منفی اثرات ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ جاریت، جلد قشارخون، شدید وحشی دباؤ، سماعت کا نقصان، بے چیزی، مایوسی اور بے خوابی کا باعث بن سکتی ہے۔ بے خوابی مزید اضطراب، بدراہی اور جدید پائی دباؤ کی طرف لے جاتی ہے۔ مزید براہ صوتی آلوگی طلباء پر اڑاؤں سکتی ہے۔ یہ ان کو محض ضروری وحشی اور جسمانی تباہی میں ڈال دیتی ہے۔

- ۴ -

Words

معنادفات

معناہ

Synonyms

Antonyms

Environmental(adv)	/ɪnvɪərənmentəl/ این ورنمنٹل	of the environment	احوال کے حلقہ	foreground
Damage (n)	/'dæm.ɪdʒ/ ذائقہ	loss, harm	تصان	benefit
Impact (n)	/'ɪm.pækɪt/ ایمپکٹ	effect, impression	اڑ	cause
Aggression (n)	/ə'gres.ʃən/ اگریشن	offense, irritation	جاریت	peace
Hypertension (n)	/haɪ.pə'ten.tʃən/ ہائپرینشن	high blood pressure	شارخون	normal
Stress (n)	/stres/ ستریس	pressure	دباؤ	relaxing
Restlessness (n)	/'rest.lə.snəs/ ریست لسنس	agitation, anxiety	بے چیزی	آرامدہ
Depression (n)	/dɪ'preʃ.ən/ ڈپریشن	dejection, despair	بے چیزی	satisfaction
Insomnia (n)	/ɪn'som.ni.ə/ ان سومنا	sleeplessness	پرخوابی	sleep
Further (adj)	/'fɜːðə/ فور	more, in addition	جدے	less
Anxiety (n)	/æn'zai.ə.ti/ این زائیٹی	disquiet, restlessness	سکون	serenity
Bad-tempered (n)	/bæd'temp.əd/ بیکری	ill-tempered	بدراہی	good-temper
Emotional (adv)	/ɪ'məʊ.jən.əl/ ایموجنل	of the emotions	بے چیزی	cold
Seriously (adv)	/'siə.rɪ.ə.sli/ سری اس لی	severely, utterly	بھیکی سے	پسکون
Unnecessary (adj)	/ʌn'nec.əs.ə.ser.i/ ان لی سری	unwanted	بے چیزی	slightly
Tension (n)	/'tent.ʃən/ ٹینشن	pressure, stress	دباؤ	ضروری

6. Simple English: The author says that noise pollution is very greatly harmful for environment. It also causes negative effects on human health. It is a great cause of strain for human beings. It brings about violence, high blood pressure, deep anxiety, impaired hearing, discomfort, disappointment and sleeping sickness. This sleeplessness causes uneasiness, anger and emotional strain. Besides this, it is very harmful for the students. They cannot study attentively in this troubling noise. In this way, it interrupts their learning progress. As a result, they cannot prepare for their examination properly and hence become tense and worried.

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7. In Pakistan, there is a dire need to bring down the noise levels, coming from different sources. The government must gear up and utilize various means to control unwarranted noise levels. For example, the Punjab Environment Protection Agency recommends around 55 decibels of noise level in residential colonies and 75 decibels in commercial areas. These figures must be strictly enforced by the government. Furthermore, the government should ensure smooth traffic flow, block noise emitting vehicles from roads, use noise barriers where necessary, and expedite construction work to minimize noise pollution. Also, the residential societies should come forward, frame and enforce rules in their areas to check unnecessary noise producing agents. Offices, hospitals and academic institutions should strictly prohibit the use of mobile phones on campuses for better noise management. Moreover, people should be discouraged to speak loudly in these areas.

پاکستان میں غلظت زریح سے آنے والے شوری فیض کو کم کرنے کی شدید ضرورت ہے۔ حکومت کو چاہیے کہ پلا جواز شور کی سطح کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے غلظت وسائل کو بڑھانے اور بروائے کار لائے۔ مثالی کے طور پر مجاہب ماحولیاتی تحریک اور اے رہائی کالونیوں میں 55 پونٹ (ڈسی بل) اور کاروباری علاقوں میں 75 ڈسی بل شور کی شدت کی سفارش کرتی ہے۔ حکومت کو چاہیے کہ ان اعداد کا سخت سفارش کرے تاکہ مزید یہ کام حکومت کو چاہیے کہ ٹرینیک کارروائیں بہاؤ لیتی ہائے۔ سڑکوں کے شور پیدا کرنے والی گاڑیاں روکے جہاں ضروری ہو شور کی رکاوٹیں استعمال کرے، اور صوبی آلووی کرنے کے لئے تینی اتنی کام کو تجزی کرے۔ رہائی سوسائٹیاں بھی آگے آگے میں اور اپنے علاقوں میں غیر ضروری آواز پیدا کرنے والے وسائل کو روکنے کے لئے اصول بنا کر نافذ کریں۔ شور پیدا کرنے کے بہتر انتظام کے لئے دفاتر، اسٹائل اور ٹکنیکی ادارے اپنے بیکھوں پر موبائل فون کا استعمال بخوبی سے منع کریں۔ مزید برائی ان علاقوں میں آواز بلند بولنے پر لوگوں کی حوصلہ لٹکنی کی جائی گے۔

What harmful effects is noise pollution causing on human health?

Ans. Noise pollution is causing aggression, hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, restlessness, depression and insomnia.

سوئی آلووی انسانی صحت پر کون سے تقصیان درد اثرات ڈال رہی ہے؟
سوئی آلووی چارجت، بلند فشار خون، بہاؤ کا بلند لیوں، سامت کا تقصیان، بے چینی، تباہ اور بے خوابی کا باعث بن رہی ہے۔

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Dire (adj)	/daɪər/ ذاں	عام
Bring down(v)	/brɪŋ/ /daʊn/ برک ڈاؤن	بڑھاتا increase
Gear up (v)	/gɪər/ /ʌp/ کی اراب	کم کرنا bring down
Utilize (v)	/ju:.tɪ.laɪz/ یونٹی لائز	غیر استعمال استعمال میں لاٹا
Various (adv)	/veə.rɪ.əs/ دسکری اس	اکی جیسا
Means (n)	/mi:nz/ کی بڑی	نتیجہ result
Recommend(v)	/rek.ə'mend/ رکمنڈ	خلافت کرنا oppose
Commercial(n)	/kə'mɜ:.ʃəl/ کمرشل	گھر بارہ household
Strictly (adv)	/'strɪkt.li/ سڑکتی	زی سے
Enforce (v)	/ɪn'fɔ:s/ این فورس	وہیں لینا withdraw
Furthermore	/fɜ:.ðə'mɔ:r/ فرور مور	کچھیں no more
Ensure (v)	/ɪn'ʃɔ:r/ این ٹور	خدا
Smooth (adj)	/smu:ð/ سووچ	بے قاعدہ irregular
Flow (n)	/fləʊ/ ٹو	رکاوٹ stoppage
Emit (v)	/ɪ'mɪt/ ایمیٹ	چند کرنا absorb
Barriers (n)	/'bær.i.ər/ سہری ارڈ	اجازت دینا permit
Expedite (v)	/'ek.spe.dait/ ایکس پلی ڈیپٹ	چھڑ کرنا finish
Minimise (v)	/'min.i.maɪz/ می مائز	زیادہ کرنا maximise
Frame (v)	/freɪm/ فریم	وزرا break

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Producing (adj)	/prə'dju:s/	پڑھنے والا	creating, generaing	کھو جانا
Academic (n)	/æk.dem.ɪk/	اکیڈمیک	of education	غیر تعلیمی
Strictly (adv)	/strikt.li/	سڑکتی	sternly, firmly	زی سے
Prohibit (v)	/pru:hɪbit/	کوہورٹ	forbid, stop	مildly
Management(v)	/mæn.idʒ.mənt/	کمیونٹی	handling, supervision	ایجاد کرنا
Discourage (v)	/dɪ'skʌrɪdʒ/	ڈسکرجن	disfavour, dissuade	الگانی۔ انتقام

7. Simple English: In Pakistan, daring steps are required to cope with the problem of noise pollution caused by various means. The government should produce various means and bring them to use in order to check unnecessary noise. Only 55 decibels in residential areas and 75 decibels in commercial areas are allowed by the PEPA. The government should utilize all possible means to bring the level of noise pollution to the recommended level. Moreover, in order to cut down the noise to a minimum level, the government should show strictness to regulate traffic flow, ban the noise producing vehicles, promulgate noise restrictions and complete the construction work speedily. The residential societies should also play their part in this field. They should frame rules and implement them to reduce needless noise from their colonies. The use of mobile phones in hospitals, offices and educational institutions should be very strictly banned. Furthermore, the people who are in the habit of speaking in high-pitched tone should be discouraged.

8. Noise pollution is a serious issue and needs more attention at local and state level. People must develop more awareness about the dangerous impact of noise on human health. It is therefore, a need to acquire more civic sense and responsible attitude to avoid the unnecessary use of this irritant in the environment. Only then our country would be a much quieter and much more peaceful place to live in.

سوق آلوگی عین مکان ہے اور مقامی اور ریاستی سعی کے زیادہ تجارتی کی ضرورت ہے۔ لوگوں کو چاہیے کہ انسانی سخت پر شر کے خطرناک اثرات کے بارے میں زیادہ آگاہی پیدا کریں۔ اس لئے ماحل میں اشتغال انگیز کے غیر ضروری استعمال سے بچنے کے بارے میں زیادہ احساس شروع ماحل کرنے اور قوم داروں نے اسکے میں ضرورت ہے۔ صرف تب ہی ہمارا ملک زیادہ پہنچون اور رہنے کے لئے زیادہ پہنچانے کا حکم ہوگا۔

How can we cope with this serious issue?

Ans. We should create civic sense among the people. We should tell them to avoid unnecessary use of technology-based irritants. Strict punishments should be awarded to the defaulters.

اس مصیر مکان سے تم کس طرح جد کیجیے؟
ہمیں ہمارا میں احساس دستیت پیدا کرنا چاہیے۔ ان کو تباہی کر جانا لوگی واملے اشتغال انگیز کے غیر ضروری استعمال سے بچنے کریں۔ قصورداروں کو خفتہ زمانی میں چاہیے۔

Words		Synonyms	Antonyms
Issue (n)	/'ɪʃ.u:/	مشکل	solution حل
Attention (n)	/ə'ten.tʃən/	ہمنش	inattention سمجھی
Local (adj)	'ləʊ.kəl/	لکل	foreign غیر ملکی
State (adv)	/steɪt/	شہنش	personal ذاتی
Awareness (n)	/ə'weə.nəs/	اوسرنگ	ignorance جہالت
Dangerous (adj)	/'deɪn.dʒər.əs/	ڈنجرس	safe ایمن
Impact (n)	/'ɪm.pækt/	یسکٹ	cause وجہ
Acquire (v)	/ə'kwɔɪər/	اکھار	lose کھو جانا
Civic (adj)	/'sɪv.i:k/	سکر	منہج
Responsibility(n)	/ri'sponsi'biliti/	ریپسونسیبلیٹی	irresponsibility غلط رفتار
Attitude (n)	/'æt.tɪ.tju:d/	اوراڑ	reaction واک
Avoid (v)	/ə'veɪd/	اوڑنے والا	face مانکرنا

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Unnecessary(adj)	/ʌn'nes.ə.səri/	ان فی سری	not needed	غیر ضروری	necessary
Irritant (adj)	/ɪr.tɪ.tənt/	اری نیت	annoying, upsetting	اشتعال اگیز	pleasing
Quieter (adj)	/kwaɪət/	کو اخیر	peaceful, calm	پاکون	disturbing
Peaceful (adj)	/pi:s.fl/		quiet, calm	پاکون	

8. Simple English: The problem of noise pollution is a very serious one. The people as well as government should pay special attention to it. People should understand the harmful effects of noise pollution on human health. Hence, we should create civic sense and responsible attitude in people. If we do so, we will be able to avoid the use of unnecessary distresses in our society. As a result of all this, our country will become a very peaceful and charming place. It will then really be a place worth living.

Theme: موضوع / الفہم مضمون

The lesson gives awareness about the negative impact of noise pollution on human and animal health. It describes the major contributors of noise pollution and how they affect mental and physical health. It also outlines various solutions to combat the problem of noise pollution.

سچ انہی اور جسمانی صحت پر صوتی آلوگی کے سچی اثرات کے بارے میں آگاہی دیتا ہے۔ یہ صوتی آلوگی میں بڑے حصے اُنکے دلے عناصر یا ان کرتا ہے۔ اور یہ کہ وہ اس مرض ہوتی اور جسمانی صحت پر اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ صوتی آلوگی کے مسئلے سے نئے کے لئے مختلف حل پیش کیے ہے۔

Glossary: فرنگی

Distracts	منتشر کرنا	disturbs	Patrolling	Guarding
Immense	بہت بڑا	huge	Insomnia	Sleeplessness
Mushrooming	برختا ہوا	growing	Irritant	Annoying
Excessively	بہت زیادہ شدید	extremely		

Oral Activity: جملہ بنانے**Group Discussion:** اجتماعی بحث

From groups of four and make a plan to control the effects of noise pollution in your school. First, list the sources that produce noise around your school. For every source, find a practical solution to overcome the problem of noise pollution. Share your findings in a class presentation.

چار کا گروپ بنائیں۔ پارک اسکول میں صوتی آلوگی کے اثرات کنٹرول کرنے کا بحث پر بیان کیں۔ سب سے پہلے ان جگہوں کی فہرست بنائیں جو آپ کے سکول کے اور گردشہر پر بیان کرے جائیں۔ اپنے بیان کا کلاس کے اختصار میں جادوں کریں۔

Comprehension:**A. Cause and effect and solutions.** وجہ، اثر اور حل

Do you worry about pollution? Complete the table below with your partner(s). List the causes of noise pollution. What are their effects? Can you think of some solutions to these problems?

کیا آپ آلوگی کے بارے میں پوچھتا ہیں؟ اپنے سامنے کیا آپ آلوگی کی وجہات بیان کریں؟ کیا آپ ان سائل کا کوئی حل موجود کر سکتے ہیں؟

Causes of noise pollution	Effects of noise pollution	Solution
honking	irritability	strict rules to check honking
Construction Sites	mental fatigue	strict rules to accelerate building
Music System	Hearing problems	Ban on loud music

B. Answer the following questions.

درج ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دو۔

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Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)**1. How do you define noise pollution?****Ans.** Noise pollution is any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of life.

صوتی آلووی کوئی بھی صمیمی ہے جو سماں کی زندگی کے مل میں غلط ڈالتی ہے۔

2. How is transport a source of noise pollution?**Ans.** Noise coming from transport like vehicles, airplanes, trains and ships is stressful for humans. Unwarranted honking by drivers causes pollution.

ٹرانسپورٹ یعنی گاڑیوں، ہوائی جہاز، بڑی اور بھری جہازوں سے لئے والا دھان انسانوں کے لئے بڑا بھل ہے۔ ڈرائیوروں کا لفخ و لفخ بارن بجا ہے مگر آلووی کا ذریعہ ہے۔

3. How is construction work a cause of noise pollution?**Ans.** Grilling and piercing sound of the equipments used at construction sites is a big source of noise pollution.

تعمیراتی مقامات پر استعمال ہونے والے آلات کی سوراخ کرنے اور چیند نے کی آواز صوتی آلووی کا ذریعہ ہے۔

4. How is the use of technology causing noise pollution?بیکنالووی کا استعمال کس طرح صوتی آلووی کا باعث بن رہا ہے؟
Ans. Mobile phones, electricity generators, loud music on TV or loud volume are causing noise pollution.

موباں فون، بیکل کے جزیر، بلند آواز موسیقی اور لی وی پر شور صوتی آلووی کا باعث بن رہے ہیں۔

5. Why is noise dangerous for human health?**Ans.** Noise causes aggression, hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, restlessness, depression, sleeping sickness, anxiety, bad temper and emotional stress.

شور جاہیت، بلند قفار خون، اعلیٰ حکایت کا تھام، بات کا تھام، بے چینی، مایوسی، بے خوبی، افسوس، بد رحمتی اور جذباتی عادی کے مسائل پر اکھڑتا ہے۔

6. What kind of precautions may reduce noise coming from electronic devices?کس جم کی احتیاطی تدارک ایکٹر ایک آلات سے لئے والے شرکم کر سکتی ہیں؟
Ans. Mobile phones should be kept on silent mode. Noise producing vehicles and electricity generators should be banned. Radio and TV should be kept on low voice.

موباں فون سائیکلت پر رکھے جائیں۔ شور پیدا کرنے والی گاڑیاں، بیکل پیدا کرنے والے جزیر پر پابندی لگائی جائے۔ ریڈیو اور لی وی مدم آواز پر سُن جائیں۔

C. In paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 the writer is describing the cause, effect and solution to noise pollution. Identify and summarize these.**Ans. CAUSES:** Transportation, construction sites, careless use of electronic appliances and loud speech patterns cause noise pollution. These are highly stressful for human communities. Grilling and piercing sound of construction equipment at construction sites disturbs the general public and causes mental fatigue to workers. Mobile phones, electricity generators, loud music and TV are irritant and cause environmental damage which has negative impact on human health.**EFFECTS:** Noise pollution causes aggression, hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, restlessness, depression, sleeping sickness, anxiety, bad temper and emotional stress. The students are distracted and lose concentration due to mental tension.**SOLUTION:** In order to check this nuisance, the government should use all means to curb this tendency. It should strictly enforce the rules framed by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency. It should ensure smooth flow of traffic, block noise emitting vehicles, use noise barriers and accelerate construction work. It should prohibit the use of mobile phones in the offices and institutions and discourage the people who speak with loud voice. It should also create civic sense among the people.**Vocabulary****A. Write the synonyms of the following words.**

disrupts (Para 1)

disturb

nuisance (Para 2)

درج ذیل الفاظ کے مترادفات لکھیں۔

affliction

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rapid (Para 3)	quick	piercing (Para 4)	ear-splitting
unmonitored (Para 5)	unsupervised	ان اس الفاظ سے آپ کتنے الفاظ بناتے ہیں۔	

- B. How may words can you form from these root words?
- Ans. 1. Pollute: Pollute, polluting, pollution, pollutants, polluter, **pollutedness**.
 2. Construct: Constructed, constructing, constructor, construction, constructible, constructability, constructional, constructionally, constructionism, constructionist.
 3. Develop: Developed, developing, development, developable, developability, developer, developmental, developmentalist, developmentally, developmentalist.

C. Choose five words you have made from the root words and use them in sentences.

- Ans. 1. Contaminate: **The contaminated water causes diseases.**
 2. Defile: **We should not defile water for human use.**
 3. Build: **We have built a new house.**
 4. Promote: **We must promote literacy.**
 5. Broaden: **Education broadens man's vision.**

Grammar**Transitional Devices:**

تہمہ پر تراکب (ربط قائم کرنے یا تبدیلی بیان کرنے والی موربی جو رکن تراکب)
Transitional Devices are words and phrases that connect parts of your writing. They link sentences and paragraphs together to maintain continuity of ideas.

تہمہ پر تراکب کماتھاں جو اپ کئے چھوٹے کھروں کو لگاتے ہیں۔ خلاف، مقابل، عتمد کرنے کے لئے پہلوں اور پھر انہوں کو لگاتے ہیں۔
 The following is a list of some commonly used transitional words or phrases.

Types اقسام	Transitional device	معنی جزوی تراکب
Addition اضافہ	and, again, besides, finally, further, furthermore, too, next, lastly, moreover, in addition, first (second, etc.)	
Comparison مقابل	but, yet, on the other hand, however, nevertheless, on the contrary, by comparison, where, compared to, although, meanwhile, after all, in contrast	
Emphasis نزد	definitely, extremely, obviously, in fact, indeed, absolutely, positively, naturally, always, forever, never, certainly	
Sequencing تسلیل/ترتیب کا	first, second, third, next; then, following this, at this time, now at this point, after, afterward, subsequently, finally, consequently, previously, thus, therefore, hence, next	
Exemplification مثال کے ذریعے توضیح	for example, for instance, in this case, on this occasion, to demonstrate, to illustrate, as an illustration	
Summarization خلاصہ، اختصار	in brief, on the whole, summing up, to conclude, in conclusion, therefore, accordingly, thus, as a result, consequently	

A. Identify transitional devices in paragraphs 7 & 8.

Ans. Para No. 7: And, for example, furthermore, also,
 Para No. 8: more, about, therefore, only then

5 اور 8 اور 9 میں تہمہ پر تراکب تلاش کریں۔

Noise In The Environment For the Teacher

Demonstrate the use of transitional devices.

Illustrate the use of transitional devices.
Explain to students that transitional devices link / connect sentences within and beyond paragraphs.

علماء پر واضح کریں کہ تسلیم پڑھنے کے لئے اگر اکیپ ہو تو اگراف کے اندر اور باہر جملوں کو ملا جائیں۔

and insert appropriate transitional devices in the blanks given

B. Read the sentences and insert appropriate transitional devices in the blanks given below.

The government announced that doctors' salaries would be increased. _____ doctors ended

- B. Read below.

 - It was announced that doctors' salaries would be increased, _____ doctors ended their strike.
a. as a result b. certainly c. and
 - Amjad is an excellent teacher. _____ he explains the subject matter very well and makes sure that all students understand the concepts.
a. consequently b. meanwhile c. for example
 - Amina speaks English very well. _____ she does not assist her friends in learning to speak English.
a. however b. further c. thus
 - The government has levied more taxes. _____ the salary structure has not been improved.
a. in fact b. but c. hence
 - Salma is a good speaker. _____ she also writes very well.
a. in addition b. consequently c. next

Adverb Clause:

Adverb Clause: An Adverb Clause is a group of words which does the work of an Adverb. It usually begins with a subordinating conjunction such as, after, because, until, where, while, as if, though, wherever.

، when, since, if, though, wherever. Adverb Classue اقتدار کار و بکار فرمی کا مطلب ہے۔ Adverb Clasue

Read me first

THE ADVERB CLAUSE

The part of speech that modifies an Adjective, verb or another adverb is called the Adverb. When that same function is performed by a clause, it is called an Adverb Clause. This clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

Clause. This clause begins with a subordinating conjunction. Adverb Clause کا مطلب یا Adverb کا مطلب کہا جائے گا۔ اس کا مطلب کہ اس کا کام کرنے والے کو کہا جائے گا۔

It usually denotes (i) time (ii) place (iii) cause or reason. (iv) effect or result
 (v) extent (vi) manner (vii) comparison (viii) contrast (ix) condition (x) purpose.

Function of an adverb clause	Linking words	Examples
Time	when	He came <u>when</u> I went out.
Place	where	He may go <u>where</u> he likes
Cause or reason	because as	Ali will not go <u>because</u> he is ill Or Ali will not go <u>as</u> he is ill.
Effect or Result	that	He ran so fast <u>that</u> he got tired.
Extent	as far as	<u>As far as</u> I know, he is a noble fellow.
Manner	as as if	You play <u>as</u> you usually do. He yelled <u>as if</u> he were mad.

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Condition	if	اگر	I shall support him if he likes.
Comparison	as - as	اس ملحوظ	Ahmad is as honest as his father(is).
Contrast	than	نسبت	He is wiser than you (are).
Purpose	that,	کہ	Though he is rich, he is miser Although he is weak, yet he can run fast.
	in order that		We read that we learn. We ran in order that we catch the train.

C. Underline Adverb Clauses in the following sentences. Also encircle the subordinating conjunctions. نحو کشیدہ کریں پڑھنے والے لفاظ میں۔ درج ذیل جملوں میں۔ Subordinating Conjunctions Adverb clause

1. You may sit wherever you like.
2. He will pass if he works hard.
3. We shall wait here until you come.
4. I did not buy it because it was very expensive.
5. Do it before you forget.

ان جملوں میں زیرِ تذکرہ کے لفاظ before, because, until, if, wherever

For the Teacher

Help students identify and use adverb clauses. ادبیات کرنے اور استعمال کرنے میں طلباء کی مدد کریں۔ Adverb Clause

D. Supply suitable Adverb Clauses. مناسب ایڈورب کا راستہ میں۔

1. Nobody likes him because he is a liar.
2. She sings exactly as we wish.
3. I will not go out until you come back.
4. It shall remain unless you leave.
5. He was not at home so, I spoke to his brother.

E. Use the following Subordinating Conjunctions in sentences.

Since, unless, though, while, as, when, after

Since: چونکہ I did not hear him since he went away.

Unless: جب تک کرنے You cannot go unless Ali comes.

Though: اگرچہ He failed though he worked hard.

While: جبکہ Make hay while the sun shines.

As: جیسا کہ We cannot trust in him as he is a liar.

When: جب His father came when they were gambling.

After: بعد میں I began to study after Nadeem went away.

F. Identify and write these clauses in the relevant columns of the table.

1. Asif plays hockey as he enjoys it.
2. Shazia could not catch the bus because she was late.
3. Ali could not finish the Mathematics test on time although he knew all the sums.
4. Arifa quickly ate her lunch as she was very hungry.
5. Harris is back from work so he must take rest.
6. You must work hard if you want to succeed in life.

ان کا راز کی شناخت کر کے ان کو متعلقہ کلمہ میں لکھیں۔

No	Independent Clause	Dependent Clause
1	Asif plays hockey	as he enjoys it.
2	Shazia could not catch the bus late	because she was late.
3	Ali could not finish the mathematics test on time	although he knew all the sums.

4	Arifa quickly ate her lunch	as she was very hungry
5	Harris is back from work	so he must take rest
6	You must work hard	if you want to succeed in life.

For the Teacher

Explain to students that adjective clauses and adverb clauses are always dependent clauses.

طیار کریں کہ Adverb Clauses اور Adjective Clauses میں دوسرے گئے متعاقب کا اکثر کار پڑھانے کا میں۔

G. Read the following sentences and tick the right adverbial clause given in brackets.

درج ذیل جملے پر کریکٹوں میں دوسرے گئے متعاقب کا اکثر کار پڑھانے کا میں۔

1. The train left the station as Asad arrived. (Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of time) (Adverbial clause of time)
2. You can put it wherever you like. (Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of reason) (Adverbial clause of place)
3. After the thief had stolen money he left home quickly. (Adverbial clause of time, adverbial clause of manner) (Adverbial clause of time)
4. He was very pleased that you have passed (Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of reason) (Adverbial clause of reason)
5. He failed because he did not work hard (Adverbial clause of reason, adverbial clause of place) (Adverbial clause of reason)

(For detail, please consult the part on Grammar)

(نوٹ: تفصیلی مطالعہ کے لئے دیکھیے حصہ گرام)

Use of comma to separate a dependent clause from the main clause.

ماتحت کا اکثر کو جسے کا ان سے جدا کرنے کے لئے comma کا استعمال

- a. In a sentence which has an independent and a dependent clause, a comma is used to separate the two if the sentence starts with the dependent clause.
جس جملے میں آزاد اور ماتحت کا اکثر کو جسے کا ان سے جدا کرنے کے لئے comma کا استعمال ہے۔
- b. The dependent clause usually starts with any of these subordinating conjunctions: while, as, although, because, since, if, after, before, until.
ماتحت کا اکثر عام طور پر درج ذیل کی کسی ماتحت حرف مضاف سے شروع ہے۔
- c. If the same sentence starts with an independent clause, no comma is required.
اگر کسی جملے کا اکثر سے شروع ہو تو comma کا استعمال نہیں ہے۔

Examples:

- a. While I was eating, the doorbell rang.
The doorbell rang while I was eating.
- b. Because her alarm clock was broken, she was late for class.
She was late for class because her alarm clock was broken.
- c. If you are sick, you must see a doctor.
You must see a doctor if you are sick.
- d. When the rain stops, we will clean the driveway.
We will clean the driveway when the rain stops.

H. Mark the sentences as correct or incorrect. Put a comma to make the sentence correct.

1. Because Aliya missed her school bus, she was late for her school (correct)
2. After Kalim comes home he will take you to the book shop (correct)
3. The class will have the swimming lesson if the instructor comes tomorrow (correct)

4. When it rains I'll bring an umbrella to school. (correct)
 5. Although Mr. Asif was sick, he went to work. (Incorrect)

Writing Skills

A. Write a paragraph on "Effects of Land Pollution on Human Health."

LAND POLLUTION

Ans. Human garbage, animal waste, mining and agriculture cause land pollution. Chemicals and pesticides also cause soil contamination. This land pollution exerts harmful effects on human health. It causes hearing loss, eye infection, damage of nervous system and enema. Land is going waste. People's living is ruined. Growth of animals is decreasing which is causing shortage of meat. Humans catch diseases due to eating articles affected by insecticides. Plant life is also under a great threat.

B. Write an application to the Principal of your school for arranging separate bins for dry waste (plastic, glass, paper).

The Principal,
 Govt. Secondary School,
 Gujarat.

Dear Sir/Madam,

We are the students of 9th class. We want to bring an important point to your notice. Waste papers and other waste material lie scattered here and there. It causes pollution in the environment which causes the spread of diseases. You are requested to arrange separate bins for dry waste at different points in school. It will be a great favour to the whole school.

Thanking you in anticipation

Yours obediently,
 Students of 9th Class.

C. Write a letter to the Executive Officer Environmental Protection Agency in your city, informing him about the irregular collection of solid waste in your area.

اپنے شہر کے ماحولیاتی تحفظ ادارے کے ایگزیکٹو فائیس اور اسے اپنے علاقے سے محسوس گندگی کی بے قابو صفائی کے بارے میں آگاہ رہیں۔

Examination Hall,
 City A.B.C.,
 March 3, 2017.

The Executive Officer Environmental Protection Agency,
 City A.B.C.

Dear Sir,

Through this letter, I want to draw your attention to the serious problem of today. Heaps of solid waste lie scattered here and there in our city. There is no system of their regular removal. These heaps cause environmental pollution. They give out ill-smell. Epidemic may break out any moment. You are requested to take personal notice and make arrangements for their regular removal and save us from this nuisance.

Your Sincerely,

Tell the students that dry waste i.e. used papers, juice boxes and bottles can be recycled.

Such material should be disposed of in the respective bins.

Arrange students' visit to a Recycling Plant.

Sample Letter

The Chairman,
Punjab Textbook Board
Lahore.

Subject: Shortage of Textbooks.
Dear/Sir/Madam,

We are students of 9th class. We are confronted with the problem of the paucity of textbooks in the area. This state of affairs is causing a great loss to our studies. We want to draw your attention to this grave issue and hope for an instant favour. Kindly ensure availability of the textbooks in the area at the earliest.
Hope for a favourable response.

Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.,
March 20, 2017.

Sincerely,

Students of all the sections of 9th class

Oral Communication Skills (زبانی انتہائی مہارتیں)

Expressions of advice

I think you should - - -

You ought to - - -

If I were you - - -

If I were in your position - - -

I don't think you should - - -

You ought not to - - -

If I were in your place - - -

I suggest that you - - -

For the Teacher

Guide students to write a formal letter following the given flow chart and sample.

دیئے گئے چار سادہ موصنیکی مدد سے ملکے نام لایا کی مدد کریں۔

Help them write and revise formal letters and applications in extended social and academic environment.

وچار معاشرتی اور علمی ماحول میں رکھ لاطو اور خاص لکھا دو، جو اپنے ملکے ان کی مدد کریں۔

Guide them to write the address on the envelope clearly and in proper format.

لائے، پوسٹ اور ملک اس اعلان کی مدد میں ان کی رہنمائی کریں۔

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Q.1 Choose the word with correct spelling.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. polution | pollution | pollutin | pollutian |
| 2. defaine | define | dafine | defien |
| 3. desrupt | disrupt | disrept | disript |
| 4. functioning | fancitioning | fonctioning | functianing |
| 5. serious | sirous | sarious | sireous |

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Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

6.	source	source	soarce	soarce
7.	descomfort	discamfort	discomfirt	discomfort
8.	nuesance	nuisance	nuisance	nuisance
9.	dangaros	dangeros	dengerous	dangerous
10.	instance	enstance	instence	instanse
11.	protaction	pratection	protection	prutection
12.	decibels	decibles	dicebels	decebels
13.	acceptable	acetabel	eceeptable	aceptable
14.	traffic	trafic	treffic	traffec
15.	constriction	constraction	construction	constructian
16.	electronic	elctronic	electronec	electranic
17.	apliances	appliances	applianses	eppliances
18.	tronspart	transport	transport	transport
19.	vehecles	vehclis	vehicles	vehicals
20.	stresful	strassful	stressfil	stressful
21.	communities	communitiess	communitiess	communitis
22.	population	popolation	populeton	papulation
23.	development	devolvement	developmnt	developmant
24.	multiplied	maltiplieed	multpled	moltiplied
25.	imense	immense	immence	emmanse
26.	honkeng	honking	henking	hunking
27.	resedential	residintial	residential	residential
28.	axposed	exposed	exposad	ixposed
29.	unavoideble	unaviodable	enavoidable	anavoidable
30.	usuelly	usaully	usuolly	usaally
31.	transpart	tranport	transport	transpert
32.	equepmant	equapment	equipment	equipmant.
33.	grilling	grelling	griling	grilleng
34.	pierceng	peircing	piering	piercing
35.	desturb	disterb	distarb	disturb
36.	fatigue	fetigue	fateegue	fateague
37.	technology	technology	tachnology	tichnology
38.	unmonitored	unmonitared	ammonitored	enmonitored
39.	elecricity	electricity	ilectricity	lectricity
40.	iretant	irretant	erritant	irritant
41.	excessively	excessevely	excissively	excessivaly
42.	responsability	rasponsibility	responsibility	responsiblity
43.	trouble	traoble	troable	troable
44.	damege	demage	damige	damage
45.	agression	aggresion	aggression	agressian
46.	depression	dipression	depression	depresssion
47.	enxiety	anxiaty	anxiety	inxietiy
48.	tansion	tensean	tancion	tension
49.	utilize	utelize	utileze	utilaze
50.	verious	vareous	varios	various
51.	comercial	commercial	commersial	commertial



52. figures	figures	fagure	figares
53. ensare	unsure	ansure	ensure
54. expedite	expadite	expedate	expidite
55. menimize	minemize	minimeze	minimize
56. anforce	enforce	unforce	inforce
57. prohebit	prohibit	probibit	prohabit
58. discourage	discourage	discorege	discouregae
59. awareness	awereness	awaraness	aweranass
60. acquire	acquire	acquere	acquaire

Q.2: Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

1. Pollution means: a. impurity b. purity c. openness d. closeness
 2. Disrupt means: a. join b. please c. disturb d. jocund
 3. It is a big source of discomfort. a. pill b. pain c. time d. means
 4. Nuisance means: a. joy b. delight c. trouble d. harrassment
 5. Traffic has multiplied. a. thinned b. increased c. abated d. vanished
 6. This has given rise to pollution. a. given anger b. given birth c. given away d. given cold
 7. Immense means: a. huge b. mild c. minor d. light
 8. Mushroom means: a. increasing b. decreasing c. slow d. dead
 9. Unmonitored means: a. checked b. unchecked c. pecked d. backed
 10. Irritant means: a. troubling b. pleasing c. lovely d. truly
 11. Damage means: a. profit b. benefit c. stress d. loss
 12. In addition means: a. additional b. moreover c. more d. but
 13. Bring down means: a. lessen b. increase c. avoid d. add to
 14. Gear up means: a. note b. denote c. adopt d. avoid
 15. Enforce means: a. bring b. damage c. violate d. promulgate
 16. Expedite construction work. a. quicken b. flicker c. get d. lose
 17. Minimize pollution: a. increase b. accelerate c. lessen d. note
 18. Prohibit means: a. ask b. forbid c. enthrall d. allow
 19. Avoid means: a. escape b. introduce c. lick d. cut
- Ans: 1. a, 2. c, 3. d, 4. c, 5. b, 6. b, 7. a, 8. a, 9. b, 10. a, 11. d, 12. b, 13. a, 14. c, 15. d, 16. a, 17. c, 18. b, 19. a

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

1. What source is noise pollution?

Ans. Noise pollution is a source of discomfort, stress and nuisance.

MU

2. Which maximum level of decibels is acceptable?

Ans. Maximum 75 decibels is acceptable.

3. Which level has reached in Lahore?

Ans. It has reached 91 decibels in Lahore.

4. What are the major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan?

Ans. Road traffic, construction sites, careless use of electronic appliances and loud speech modes are major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan.

ویک، تجارتی مکانات، آلات بکل کافیر، طاسٹھاں اور بائیکس اور ادارے پاکستان میں صوتی آلوگی کی جویں و جوہات ہیں۔

5. What should people develop to save others from their careless actions?

- Ans. They should develop civic responsibility to save others from their careless actions.
- Ans. The government should strictly enforce the decibels recommended by PEPA. It should ensure smooth traffic flow, block noise emitting vehicles, use noise barriers and expedite construction work.
- Government کو چاہئے کہ PEPA کے سفارش کردہ دلیلیں مل جنی سے ہند کریں۔ اس کو چاہئے کہ ٹرینک کارروائی، شور خارج کرنے والی کاٹیاں روکنا، آواز رکاوٹیں استعمال کرے اور تھیراتی کام تجز کرے۔

Q.4. Use the following words/phrases/idioms in your sentences

1 Disrupt	دھونڈنے کا پاسے جلوں میں استعمال کریں۔
2 Discomfort	شور زندگی کے معمولات میں خلل ڈالتا ہے۔
3 Nuisance	شور بے چینی کا باعث بنتا ہے۔
4 For instance	شور پریشانی کا باعث بنتا ہے۔
5 Acceptable	بہت سے ممالک مثل میکسلو اور جاپان میں بہت زیادہ زلزلے آتے ہیں۔
6 At risk	آپ کی پیش کش قابل قول نہیں ہے۔
7 Source of	ایس کی پالیسی نے اس کی زندگی کو خطرے میں ڈال دیا۔
8 Dangerous level	شور صوفی بے چینی کا ذریعہ ہے۔
9 Claim	آلوگی خوفناک حد کو چھوڑتی ہے۔
10 Transportation	وہ زیمن ہونے کا دھوکہ کرتا ہے۔
11 Appliances	نقل و حمل بہت زیادہ شور کا باعث بنتی ہے۔
12 Growth	لوگ گرم بیوی آلات بر بہت زیادہ قم صرف کرتے ہیں۔
13 Give rise to	اس درخت کی افزائش تجز ہے۔
14 Immense	اس کا تھرہ بحث کا سبب ہے۔
15 Unwarranted	دوستگار بر بہت سی رقم خرچ کرتی ہے۔
16 Honking	بے جا شور کو روکا جانا چاہیے۔
17 Residential	ہارن بجانا بڑا شور پیدا کرتا ہے۔
18 Expose	بہاؤ کی طرح شور سے پاک ہونا چاہیے۔
19 Resident	وہ جو کے باز کے طور پر سامنے آیا۔
20 Unavoidable	میں واپس آناؤں کا رہا ہی ہوں۔
21 Equipment	کشمیر میں جگ تاگزیر ہے۔
22 Pierce	ہسپتال میں بھی آلات کی کمی ہے۔
23 Highly stressful	گولی نے اس کے ہازوں میں سوراخ کر دیا۔
24 Another source	Noise proves highly stressful۔
	Technology is another source of noise pollution۔
	نیکنا لوگی صوفی آلوگی کا ایک اور ذریعہ ہے۔

Noise In The Environment

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Textbook-9 (Complete S.

25	Time-consuming	وقت طلب
26	Un monitored	غیر ضروري
	use	استعمال
27	Usually	عموماً
28	Excessively	بے تحاشاً
29	Ill at ease	بے چین
30	Troubled	پریشان
31	Damage	ضرر
32	Impact	اثر
33	Aggression	اعتداء
34	Hypertension	لند فشار خون
35	Restlessness	بے چینی
36	Depression	وحشی تناول
37	Anxiety	توسلیں
38	Emotional	جنبدانی
39	In addition	کے علاوہ
40	Tension	تہذیب

Construction work is time - consuming.

ت طلب ہوتا ہے۔

Unmonitored use of technology causes pollution.

ما جلدی سوچا ہوں۔

I usually sleep early.

اس نے بے تحاشا پانی صائم کرتے ہیں۔

You waste water excessively.

طالب علم بے چین کرتے ہیں۔

The student was ill at ease.

لوگ فریق سے پریشان ہوتے ہیں۔

People are troubled by traffic.

سیالاب بہت زیادہ نقصان کا باعث بنتا ہے۔

Flood caused a lot of damage.

شور اعصاب پر اثر ڈالتا ہے۔

Noise leaves bad impact on nerves.

اشتعال مسائل پیدا کرتا ہے۔

Aggression causes problems.

شور بلند قشar خون کا سبب بنتا ہے۔

Noise causes hypertension.

شور بے چینی کا باعث بنتا ہے۔

Noise causes restlessness.

شور وحشی تناول کا باعث بنتا ہے۔

Noise causes depression.

شور توسلیں کا باعث بن سکتا ہے۔

Noise can cause anxiety.

تقریب کے دوران وہ جذبائی ہو گیا۔

He got emotional during the speech.

ایسے گھر کے علاوہ مری میں اس کا ایک قیمتی بھی ہے۔

In addition to a villa, he has a flat in Murree.

وہ جذبائی تاؤ میں تھا۔

He was in great tension.

Q.5. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubble.

گرامر کے لفاظ سے درست کا جواب کر کے bubble پر کریں۔

- (1) Furthermore the government should frame laws to control traffic. The underlined word is a/an a. transitional device b. interjection c. adjective d. noun
- (2) Do it before you forget. The underlined clause is
a. adjective clause b. noun clause c. adverb clause d. none.
- (3) Make hay while the sun shines. The underlined word is a/an
a. transitional device b. subordinating conjunction c. adjective d. pronoun
- (4) Asif plays hockey as he enjoys it. The underlined clause is
a. dependent clause b. independent clause c. adverb clause d. noun clause
- (5) She sings exactly as we wish. The underlined clause is
a. noun clause b. adjective clause c. none d. adverb clause
- (6) Beside the ungathered rice he lay. The underlined phrase is a / an
a. preposition phrase b. adverb phrase c. noun phrase d. adjective phrase
- (7) The moment which is lost, is lost forever. The underlined word is a/an
a. possessive pronoun b. indefinite pronoun c. relative pronoun d. reflexive pronoun
- (8) I shall wait here until you come. The underlined words are
a. noun clause b. adjective clause c. noun phrase d. adverb clause
- (9) He failed because he did not work hard. The underlined words are adverbial clause of
a. place b. reason c. time d. manner
- (10) She will pass if she works hard. The underlined words are
a. noun clause b. dependent clause c. adjective clause d. adverb clause
- (11) Noise pollution is defined as any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of life. The underlined word is example of
(a) adjective of number (b) adjective of quality
(c) demonstrative adjective (d) adjective of quantity
- (12) If left unchecked, it can have serious effects. The underlined word is example of
(a) conjunction (b) interjection (c) adjective (d) adverb
- (13) Noise pollution is one of the biggest sources of discomfort, stress and nuisance in

- Ans. The underlined word is example of
 (a) non noun (b) proper noun (c) abstract noun (d) proper adjective
 urban areas and big cities, noise pollution has reached dangerous level. The
 underlined word is example of
 (a) adjective (b) proverb (c) conjunction (d) interjection
 Ans. This means that the mental and physical health of so many people is at risk. The
 underlined word is example of
 (a) relative adverb (b) adverb of quality (c) interrogative adverb (d) simple adverb
 (16) Noise coming from different modes of transport causes noise pollution. The
 underlined word is example of
 (a) gerund (b) article (c) infinitive (d) participle
 (17) Another source of noise pollution in urban areas is the work on construction sites.
 The underlined word is example of
 (a) verb (b) preposition (c) article (d) infinite
 (18) Construction work in urban areas is usually slow and time-consuming. The
 underlined word is example of
 (a) noun (b) pronoun (c) adverb (d) adjective
 (19) It not only affects workers by causing mental fatigue. The underlined word is a/an
 (a) adjective (b) adverb (c) noun (d) participle
 (20) Use of technology is another source of noise pollution. The underlined word is
 example of
 (a) verb (b) helping verb (c) gerund (d) proverb
 (21) Tree branches were covered with blanket of snow. In this sentence we find an
 example of
 (a) alliteration (b) personification (c) simile (d) metaphor
 (22) He is fond of cooking. The underlined word is a/an
 (a) past participle (b) gerund (c) present participle (d) infinitive
 (23) "Many" is a/an
 (a) adjective of quality (b) adjective of quantity
 (c) adjective of number (d) adjective of origin
 (24) He came after the night had fallen. The underlined clause is an adverb clause of _____.
 (a) condition (b) place (c) time (d) reason
- Ans.: 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.a 5.d 6.b 7.c 8.d 9.b 10.d 11.c 12.a 13.b 14.c 15.d 16.a
 17.b 18.d 19.d 20.a 21.b 22.b 23.c 24.c