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# 9th Class English Solved Notes Unit 7

## Unit-7: The Sultan Ahmad Mosque Solved Notes

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**Unit 7****SULTAN AHMAD MASJID****Learning Outcomes:** تعلیمی ماحصل**By the end of this unit students will:**

- know about the historical places around the world.
- know about the Blue Masjid (Istanbul-Turkey)
- appreciate Muslim architecture
- describe any monument in their own words
- utilize the dictionary skills/thesaurus skills
- recognize varying positions of adverbs in sentences

**Pre-reading**

- Name some of the historical places in Pakistan.

Ans. Khyber Pass, Lahore Fort, Minar-e-Pakistan, Mazar-e-Quaid, Hiran Minar, Lahore Museum etc.

- Tell the names of some important Masajid in Pakistan.

Ans. Badshahi Masjid, Faisal Masjid, Wazir Khan Masjid etc.

- What do you know about Turkey?

Ans. Turkey is an Islamic Republic. It is situated in western Asia. Its official language is Turkey.  
ترکی اسلامی جمہوریہ ہے۔ یہ مشرقی ایشیا میں واقع ہے۔ اس کی سرکاری زبان ترکی ہے۔

**For the Teacher**

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

**TEXT**

1. The Sultan Ahmad Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world. It is also known as Blue Masjid because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior. Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey and the capital of Ottoman Empire from 1453 to 1923, it has become the most popular tourist attraction.

Who started the construction of the Blue Masjid?

Ans. Sultan Ahmad 1 started its construction.

اس پونٹ کے اختتام پکھ طلباء  
پوری دنیا میں تاریخی مقامات کے بارے جان لکھنے کے  
لیلی مسجد (ایتنبول، ترکی) کے بارے میں جان لکھنے کے  
مسئلہ نہیں یہی سرہار ہے۔  
تاریخی یادگار کو اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کر لکھنے کے۔  
ڈیکشنری و خصاہر کی میارت استعمال میں لائیں گے۔  
جملوں میں متعلق فعل کا ترتیب مقام پہچان لیں گے۔

پاکستان میں چند تاریخی مقامات کے نام بتاں گے۔

پاکستان میں کچھ اہم مساجد کے نام بتاں گے۔

ترکی کے بارے میں آپ کیا جانتے ہیں؟

<p>سلطان احمد مسجد دنیا کی سب سے زیادہ مساجد کی یادگاروں میں سے ہے۔ یہ لیلی ٹالکوں جو اس کے اندر کو جاتی ہیں ان کی وجہ سے نیلی مسجد کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔ ایتنبول میں واقع جو کہ ترکی کا اب شہر ہے اور 1453 سے 1923 تک سلطنت عثمانیہ دارالخلافہ تھی رہا ہے یہ سماں کی کوشش کے سے زیادہ ہر دفعہ زیارت ہو جاتی ہے۔</p>	<p>سلیمانیہ مسجد کی شروع کی؟ اس مسجد کی تعمیر سلطان احمد اول نے شروع کی۔</p>
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**Words****معارفات**

Impressive(adj)	/ɪm'pres.ɪv/	اپنے پر
Monument(n)	/'mɒn.ju.mənt/	مانومنٹ
Known(adj)	/nəʊn/	نوں
Embellish(v)	/ɪm'bɛl.iʃ/	بکھاش
Interior(adj)	/ɪn'trɔ̄.ri.ər/	اندری ار
Situated(v)	/ɪn'tɪə.ri.ər/	جگہ لیند
Popular(adj)	/'pɒp.ju.lər/	پاپلر
Tourist(n)	/'tuə.rɪst/	تواریست
Attraction(n)	/ə'træk.ʃən/	افکشن

**Synonyms**

remarkable, exciting	جذبہ کرنے والا
memorial, testament	یادگار
famous, recognized	مشہور
beautify, decorate	چیخانا، خوبصورت بنانا
inner, inside	اندروں
locate, seat, station	واقع ہونا
well-known, well-liked	ہر دفعہ زیارت
tripper, voyager	زائر
appeal, charm	کشف

**Antonyms**

ordinary	معمولی
modern	جدید
unknown	غیر معروف
spoil	خراب کرنا
exterior	بیرونی
vanished	غائب
infamous	غیر معروف
local	متواہی
repulsion	نفرت

1. Simple English: Sultan Ahmad Masjid is one of the most famous and prominent historical buildings in the world. Blue tiles have been used to decorate its inner part. That is why; it is also called the Blue Masjid. It is situated in Istanbul which is the largest city in Turkey. It has also been the capital of the Ottoman Empire from 1453 - 1923. The Sultan Ahmad Masjid or the Blue Masjid has become very popular with the tourists for its beauty and charm.

2. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616, during the rule of Ahmad I. As was the custom, this Masjid like other Masajid of the time, comprises a tomb of the founder, a madrassah and a hospice.

(مسجد) احمد اول کے دور حکومت میں 1609 اور 1616 کے درمیان تعمیر ہوئی تھی۔ جس طرح کرواج تھا اس دور کی دوسری مساجد کی طرح مسجد بھی اپنے بنائی کے مقبرے، ایک مدرسے اور سارے پرستشل ہے۔

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Constructed(v)	/kən strakt/ کنستراکٹ built, erected	demolish کرنے
Rule (n)	/ru:l/ رول reign, period of government	powerless بے قدر
Custom (n)	/'kʌst.təm/ کشم tradition, practice	nonconvention اتفاق
Comprises (v)	/kəm'praɪz/ کمپرائز consist of, possesses	deform بُداخت
Tomb (n)	/tu:m/ تاب mausoleum, gravestone	آخر last
Founder (n)	/'faʊn.dər/ فاؤنڈر pioneer, establisher	رہائش residence
Hospice (n)	/'hɒspɪs/ ہوسپس inn, station	

2. Simple English: The author says that Sultan Ahmad Masjid was constructed between 1609 and 1616. Ahmad I constructed it during his reign. In that age, it was a practice to construct the tomb of its creator, a school for religious education and a resting place or inn for the travellers adjacent to the Masjid. This custom was observed and these three things were also built in Sultan Ahmad Masjid.

3. The construction of the Masjid started in 1609. The royal architect سیدھار Sedefhar Mehmet Agha was appointed by the Sultan as in-charge of the project. The opening ceremony was held in 1616. Unfortunately, the Sultan could not see the completion of the Masjid in his life. It was completed in the reign of his successor Mustafa I.

In whose reign the construction was completed?  
Ans. The construction was completed in the reign of Mustafa I.

مسجد تعمیر 1609 میں شروع ہے۔  
سلطان نے شاہی ہاتھ تعمیرات صورت میں آغاز کرنے کا انتخاب کیا۔ آغا کو منصوبے کا انتخاب مقرر کیا۔ اتفاقی رسم 1616 میں سعید ہوتی۔ پرستی سے سلطان اپنی زندگی میں مسجد کی تکمیل نہ دیکھ سکا۔ اس کے جانشین مصطفیٰ اول کے دور حکومت میں تکمیل ہوئی۔

مسجد کے دور حکومت میں تعمیر مکمل ہوئی۔  
مسجد تعمیر اول کے دور حکومت میں مکمل ہے۔

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Construction (n)	/kən'strʌkʃən/ کنستراکشن building, erection	dismantle انہدام
Royal (adj)	/'reɪəl/ رائل imperial, kingly	slavish غلامات
Appointed (v)	/ə'pɔɪnt/ اپناؤنڈ depoted, ordered	dismiss مطلع کرنا
Ceremony (n)	/ser.i'məʊ.ni/ سرمی function, ritual	informal غیر رسمی
Project (n)	/prədʒ.ekt/ پروجیکٹ plan, scheme	ضمنہ مصوبہ
Held (v)	/held/ ہیلڈ conducted, arranged	postpone خلافی کرنے سے
Unfortunately (adj)	/ʌn'fɔ:tʃən.ət.li/ انقاریہ بھی unlucky	fortunately خوش حیثی سے
Completion (n)	/kəm'pli:.ʃən/ کمپلیشن construction	beginning آغاز
Reign (n)	/reɪn/ رائیں rules, power	slavery غلامی

Successor (adj) /sək'ses.ər/ سپری

follower

پیشہ وار جانشین predecessor

3. Simple English: The author says that Ahmad I appointed the royal architect as the supervisor and in-charge of the plan of construction of the Masjid. Thus the work of construction was under the supervision of Sedefhar Mehmet Aga. The inauguration was held in 1616. Unluckily, the Masjid could not be completely constructed during the life of the Sultan. His heir Mustafa I completed the Masjid.

4. Blue Masjid reflects the architectural style of both Ottoman Masjid and Byzantine Church. Hagia Sophia, a Masjid, one of the wonders of Muslim architecture, was also kept in view as a model. Blue Masjid even today is considered unmatched in splendour کی خیال کیا جاتا ہے majesty، جاوہ جمال and size جامات.

بلو مسجد، ٹھنڈے مسجد اور یازیقی چیج دنوں کے لئے تعمیر کی گئی کرنی ہے۔ ایک مسجد آیا صوفیہ جو کہ مسلمان تعمیر کے عمارتیں میں سے تھی اسے بھی بطور نمونہ ساختے رکھا گیا۔ آج بھی خلیل مسجد عتلت، جاوہ جمال اور جامات میں لاہانی خیال کی جاتی ہے

Words	Synonyms	مترادفات	Antonyms	معنی
Reflect (v)	/ri'flekt/ ریفلکٹ	display, exhibit	conceal	سادگی
Architectural(adv)	/a:kɪ'tek.tʃər.eɪ/ آرکیٹیکچر	building and design	artlessness	گراڈنگ
Design (v)	/dɪ'zain/ ڈیزائن	form, pattern, shape	disfigure	گھوڑا
Attain (v)	/ə'teɪn/ اٹین	acquire, gain	lose	ترنی
Development(n)	/di'vel.əp.mənt/ ڈیولپمنٹ	progress, work	backwardness	عام
Wonder (v)	/wʌn.dər/ ونڈر	marvel, miracle	common	سرسر
Architecture(n)	/a:kɪ'tek.tʃər/ آرکیٹیکچر	art of construction	artless	حقیقی
Model (n)	/mɒd.el/ ماؤل	design, sample	factual	روجہ
Consider (v)	/kən'sɪd.ər/ کنیڈر	regard as, deem	reject	اسی ہیسا
Unmatched (adj)	/ʌn'mætʃt/ ان میچٹ	unique, matchless	similar	سادگی
Splendour (adj)	/splen.dər/ سپلینڈر	glory, pomp, majesty	simplicity	اکاری
Majesty (adj)	/mædʒ.ə.sti/ مجسٹری	nobility, splendour	modesty	اکاری

4. Simple English: In that period, the Ottoman Masjids and Byzantine Church were considered the best construction models. The Blue Masjid contains the qualities of both two buildings. The Masjid Hagia Sofia was also considered one of the miracles of construction. Thus the pattern of that Masjid was also kept in view while building the Sultan Ahmad Masjid. Even today, the Blue Masjid is considered unique and unparalleled in its beauty, grandeur, size and charm.

5. The Masjid has a spacious forecourt کشادہ surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade بارہ دری محرابی arcade. It has ablution facilities on both sides. In the centre there is a fountain which is rather small in contrast to the magnitude of the courtyard. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side. This side was meant for the Sultan alone. The chain was put there, so that the Sultan had to lower his head every time he entered the court. It was the symbolic gestures to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine الہایی کے سامنے.

مسجد کا سامنے کشادہ ہے جو حلال محرابی پارہ دری سے کم ابڑا ہے۔ اس کے دوں طرف دھوکی سوکیں ہیں۔ درمان میں ایک فوارہ ہے جو گن کی وسعت کے مقابلے قدرے چھوٹا ہے۔ مغربی جانب احاطہ میں داعلے کے اوپر کی جانب ایک بہت بڑی لوے کی زنجیرتی ہے۔ پہلو صرف سلطان کے لئے مخصوص تھا۔ وہاں زنجیر اس لئے تکائی تھی تاکہ جب بھی پادشاہ گن میں داخل ہو تو اپنا سر جھکانا پڑے۔ یہ ملائی اشاروں کی تھا جو کہ خدا کے سامنے حکمران کی اکاری تھی ہوتا تھا۔

For what purpose does a heavy iron chain hang there?  
Ans. See answer to question three in the exercise.

لوے کی بڑی زنجیر وہاں کیوں لگا ہوتی ہے؟  
مخفی میں سوال اپنے سامنے کا جواب دیجیں۔

## Words

Spacious (adj)	/'spei̯.ʃəs/	سے سس
Surrounded (adj)	/sə'raund/	سرادھڑا
Vaulted (v)	/'vɔ:l.tid/	والٹا
Arcade (n)	/ɑ:k'eɪd/	آرکید
Fountain (n)	/'faʊn.tin/	فاؤنٹن
Rather (adj)	/rə:.ðər/	راور
Contrast (adj)	/'kɒn.t्रæst/	کنٹراسٹ
Magnitude (adj)	/'ma:g.nɪ.tju:d/	میگنی چوڈ
Entrance (n)	/'en.træns/	انٹرنس
Meant (v)	/mi:n/	مینٹ
Symbolic (adj)	/sim'bɒlik/	سمبلیک
Gesture (v)	/'dʒes.tʃər/	جسچر
Ensure (v)	/ɪn'sɔ:r/	این شا
Humility (n)	/hju:mɪl.i.ti/	ہمیلٹی
Divine (adj)	/di'vein/	دی وائیں

## Synonyms

broad, capacious, huge	کشادہ، وسیع
encircled, enclosed	کمر ایسا
arched	محرابی
covered street	پارہ دری
spray, spring, well	فوارہ
a bit, a little, fairly	قدرے
comparison	مقابلہ
significance, grandeur	وسعت
avenue, doorway, gate	دروازہ، پورت
specified, fixed	مخصوص
token, typical	علائمی
action, motion, sign	اشارہ
certify, confirm	یقینی باتا
modesty, meekness	اکساری
heavenly, angelic	روحانی، الہامی

## Antonyms

narrow	عکس
open	کھلا
plain	ہمار
road	سرک
much	بہت
similar	ستادوف
simplicity	سادگی
exist	اخراج
general	عمومی
genuine	حقیقی
markless	بنیان
uncertain	بے یقین
pride	عکس
earthly	زمی

5. Simple English: There is a very vast outercourt of the Masjid. An arched walkway is surrounding the court. Sports for observing ablution are installed on its both sides. A small fountain plays in the center of the spacious courtyard. This fountain presents a fine contrast to the vastness of the courtyard. A heavy iron chain was hanging in the inner part of the western gate. That gate was specified for the Sultan only. The chain was hung there under a special purpose. Whenever the king entered the Masjid through that gate, he had to bend his head so that he might not get hit by the chain. It also served the purpose of showing Sultan's humility before Allah.

## For the Teacher

While-reading activity may be conducted to interact with the text. More while-reading questions may be asked.  
غیکت سے تعالیٰ کے لئے دوران پر عالیٰ سرگرمیوں کا انعقاد ہے۔ جو دوران پر عالیٰ سوالات پر پتھے جائیں۔

Explain the contribution of the Muslim rulers to art and architecture.

فن اور فن تحریر میں مسلمان حکمران کے قابل قدر حصے کی وساحت کریں۔  
سلطنت عثمانی کے بارے میں مفقرہ تباہی میں۔

Briefly tell about Ottoman Empire.

Give an introduction of Ahmad I.

6. The interior of the Masjid at the lower level is lined with more than 20,000 hand made ceramic tiles in more than 50 different designs. At gallery level, the design becomes flamboyant with representation of flowers, fruit and cypresses.

مسجد کے اندر والی حصے کی پلیٹ ریس ٹرالے سے زائد ہاتھوں سے بنی ہوئی چینی کی تائوں سے برس لگائی گئی ہیں۔ جن پر کل الہ کے نام سے زائد مختلف نمونے بننے ہوئے ہیں۔ تیاری میں پھولوں، پھلوں اور سردی موجودگی ہے۔ نمونہ اور بھی زیادہ شوخ اور جاذب نظر ہے جاتا ہے۔

## Words

Interior (adj)	/ɪn'tɪə.rɪ.ər/	انٹری ار
Lined (v)	/laɪnd/	لائند
Design (n)	/dɪ'zain/	ڈیزائن
Flamboyant (adj)	/flæm'bɔ:l.ənt/	فلام بولے ایمن
Representation (n)	/rep.re.zen'teɪʃn/	ری پری زنیشن

## Synonyms

inner part	امدود
bordered, fringed	خط کشیدہ
pattern, style	نمونہ
elaborate, rich, showy	بھر کیلا
sketch, description	اعشار، موجودگی

## Antonyms

exterior	بیرونی
opened	کھلا
shapeless	بے چل
subtle	تذکر
conceal	پھپٹا

6. Simple English: The author says that the inner part and lower walls of the Masjid are lined with hand-made ceramic tiles. The number of these tiles is more than twenty

thousand. They are made in more than fifty tulip designs. The designs become very colourful and charming at the gallery level. Here the tiles show the design of flowers, fruit and cypresses.

7. The upper level of the interior is adorned جاءوا تبلیغ سے جایا ہوا ہے۔ ذو سو سے زیادہ شے کی رنگ دار کھڑکیاں جن پر سوچ کن ذیر آن نے ہوئے ہیں اس کے اندر وہن کو چکانے کے لئے قدرتی روشنی کو اور آنے والی ہے۔ اور فانوس اپنی دلک سے اس کو مرید منور کر دیتے ہیں۔ سجادوں میں قرآن مجید کی آیات شامل ہیں۔ فرش قابین سے ڈھکے ہوئے ہیں۔

The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint. More than 200 stained glass windows with intricate designs allow natural light to brighten up its interior and the chandeliers further illuminate it with their glow. The decorations include آیات from the Holy Quran. The floors are covered with carpets.

## Words

		Synonyms	مترادفات	Antonyms	معنادار
Adorned(adj) /ə'dɔ:n/	ازورٹ	decorated, bedecked	سجاہوا	spoiled	حرب
Stained (v) /steɪn/	شے	coloured, colourful	رنگ دار	colourless	بُردگ
Intricate(adj) /'in.tri.kət/	اشی کت	complex, difficult	چیخہ	simple	سادہ
Design (n) /dɪ'zaɪn/	ڈیزائن	pattern, style, model	نمونہ	shapeless	بُدل
Allow (v) /ə'lau/	الا	permit	اجازت دینا	forbid	منع کرنا
Brighten (v) /'braɪ.tən/	لعن	illuminate	چکانا	bedim	ڈم کرنا
Illuminate(v) /'lu:.mi.neɪt/	الیوئی نیت	brighten, enlighten	منور کرنا	darken	تاریک
Glow (n) /gləʊ/	گلو	light, brilliance	روشنی، چمک	greyness	سرخی ہیں
Include (v) /ɪn'klu:d/	اکٹوڈ	involve, encompass	شامل ہونا	exclude	خارج کرنا
Decoration(n) /dek.o'reɪʃn/	ڈکوریشن	adornment, trimming	سجادوں	gloomy	اواس

7. Simple English: Blue paint is decorating the inner side of the Masjid. There are more than two hundred glass windows. Various elaborate designs are printed on those windows. The designs are so superb that they let the natural light come in and brighten up its interior. Chandeliers also hang with the ceiling. They also brighten up the Masjid with their bright light. A'yat of the Holy Quran are written on the walls. They also enhance the beauty of the Masjid. All the floors are covered with beautiful carpets.

8. The most important element عنصر of اندر وہن میں سب سے زیادہ اہم عصر محراب ہے جو عمدی سے کندہ کئے ہوئے سکر مرمر سے بنایا ہے۔ محراب کے دائیں طرف شاندار طریقہ سے جایا ہے۔ محراب کے بارے میں طریقہ سے پول ہے کہ جب سریں جو تمہاری اورت بھی سمجھتے ہیں فصل امام کوں اور دیکھتا ہے۔

The most important element in the interior of the masjid is the mehrab, which is made of finely carved marble. To the right of the mehrab is a richly decorated pulpit. The masjid is so designed that even when it is most crowded, everyone in the Masjid can hear and see the *Imam*.

## Words

		Synonyms	مترادفات	Antonyms	معنادار
Element (n) /'el.i.mənt/	اٹی منٹ	component, feature, part		whole	مول
Finely (adj) /'fain.li/	فائن لی	elegantly, nicely	امی سے	poorly	بُحدے پن سے
Carved (adj) /ka:v/	قاروڑ	imprinted, engraved	کندہ کیا ہوا	efface	ٹھانے
Richly (adj) /'ritʃ.li/	رچ لی	elegantly, expensively	شاندار طریقے سے	awfully	بدنا
Decorated (v) /'dek.o'reɪt/	ڈکوریشن	beautified, embellished	سجاہوا	spoiled	خراب کیا ہوا

8. Simple English: The author says that the most important thing in the inner side of the masjid is the mehrab. It is made of marble covered with decoration. A beautiful pulpit (lecture stand) is built on the right side of the mehrab. The design of the masjid is very superb. The design is so wonderful that people sitting anywhere in the masjid can easily see and listen to the sermon of the Imam.

9. The royal room is situated at the south east corner. It has its own pulpit that used to be decorated with jade and roses.

Where is royal room situated?

Ans. Royal room is situated at the south east corner.

شایی مجرہ جنوبی شرقی کونے میں واقع ہے اس کا اپنا نمبر ہے جو کہ بزرگم اور گلاب سے آراستہ کیا جاتا تھا۔

شایی مجرہ جنوبی شرقی کونے میں واقع ہے۔

### Words

Royal (adj)

/'reɪ.əl/

رال

imperial, kingly

### معارفات

شایی

Situated (v)

/'sit.jeɪt/

کوئند

located, placed

Jade (n)

/dʒeɪd/

جے

a precious stone

### Synonyms

شایی

واقع

سیاہ پتھر

مشکار

### Antonyms

modest

بے احترام

blackstone

9. Simple English: That there is also a royal room in it which is situated at the south east corner. A separate pulpit is built in it. It was then embellished with jade and rose for the presence of the king.

10. The Blue Masjid has six minarets. Four minarets stand one each at four the corner of the masjid. Each of these pencil shaped minarets has three balconies, while the other two at the end of the forecourt have only two balconies.

10. Simple English: That there are six minarets of the Blue Masjid. Four minarets have been constructed at four corners of the Masjid and two at the front end of the forecourt. Each of these minarets are pencil shaped. Each of the forecourt minaret has two balconies whereas each of the rest four minarets has three balconies.

11. In the evening, a large number of tourists and Turks gather in the park facing the masjid to hear the call to the evening Namaz. The masjid is flooded with lights and so are the hearts of the believers with divine love. Though much has been lost of the Blue Masjid over the years yet it has not lost the love of its visitors. The masjid is still one of the most frequently visited monuments of the world.

Words		معارفات	Synonyms	معارفات	Antonyms
Tourists (n)	/tuə.rist/	ٹواریش	vistiors, travellers	زائرین/یاری	local
Facing(adj)	/feɪs/	فیس	in front of	خانے	پشت
Flooded(adj)	/flʌd/	فلڈ	filled, in abundance	بکشہت ہوتا	empty
Believers(n)	/bɪ'lɪ:.vər/	بیلی ور	who believe in Allah	مؤمنین	کافر
Divine (adj)	/dɪ'veɪn/	ڈی وین	Celestial, heavenly	الہائی	زمین
Visitors(n)	/'vɪz.i.tər/	ویزی ٹر	tourists, travellers	زائرین	شایی
Remain(v)	/ri'mein/	ری مین	stand, exist	موجود ہوتا	غائب ہوتا
Frequently(adv)	/fri'kwent/	فری کوئلی	haunted, resorted	اکثر ہتھوڑ	شاذ و نادر
Monument(n)	/'mon.ju.mənt/	ماونمنٹ	record, token	یادگار	بے

11. Simple English: A number of visitors and Turks assemble in the park in front of the masjid in the evening. They listen to the call for Maghrib Namaz attentively. Then the masjid is filled with lights. The hearts of the believers who gather there are also filled with divine light and heavenly love. The changes in time have spoilt the beauty of the

masjid very much. A lot of its valuable assets have been lost yet its love in the people has not been lost. So, it still enjoys the position of being one of the loveliest places of the world. The visitors visit it again and again.

### Theme: موضوع/لئن مضمون

The theme of the unit is to highlight the significance of Islamic architecture. The world of Islam has a splendid heritage of art and architecture in which they excelled throughout the history. Masjids have always been the prominent feature of Islamic architecture. The essay not only highlights the glory of Sultan Masjid but also throws light on the skill and ability of the architects of the time.

ایوٹ کا موضوع اسلامی فن تعمیر  
کی اہمیت اجاگر کرتا ہے۔ اسلامی دنیا کے فن اور فن تعمیر کا شاندار ورثہ ہے جن میں وہ پوری تاریخ میں بستے لے گئے ہیں۔ سعادت بخش سے ہی اسلامی فن تعمیر کا نامایاں خداوند رہی ہیں۔ مضمون نہ صرف سلطان مسجد کی شان و وحش اجاگر کرتا ہے بلکہ اس دور کے ہمراور ماہرین تعمیر کی قابلیت پر بھی روشنی دلاتا ہے۔

### Glossary:

Impressive خاص، ممتاز  
Embellish سجاوٹ  
Interior اندر وون  
Carved کنہہ کیا ہوا  
Hospice سرائے، مسافر خانہ  
Frequented زیارت کرنا

remarkable  
decorate  
inside  
imprinted

Flamboyant رنگاگ  
Dekha جانا، زیارت کرنا  
Frequented دیکھا جانا، زیارت کرنا  
Adorned سجاوٹ  
Appointed منتخب کیا، منتخب کیا  
an inn, a short living place for travellers  
visited

colourful, bright  
visited  
decorated  
selected

### Oral Activity:

Form groups and discuss the following.

■ What makes the Blue Masjid famous in the world?

Ans. The design, structure, carving, decoration and spaciousness make the Blue Masjid famous in the world.

■ Which feature of the masjid does appeal to you the most and why?

Ans. Carving and design of the masjid appeal to me the most. It is because they are unique.

Prepare a class presentation on "Role of Masjid" in Islamic culture.

### Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Sultan Ahmad Masjid also known as Blue Masjid?

سلطان احمد مسجد کا نام سے متعلق کیا ہے؟  
Ans. It is also known as Blue Masjid. It is because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior.

2. Who was appointed as the architect of the masjid?

کس شخص کو مسجد کا ماہر تعمیرات منتخب کیا گیا؟  
Ans. The royal architect Sedefhar Mehmet Aga was appointed the architect of the Masjid.

3. Why was a heavy iron chain hung at the entrance of the court?

درپار کے داخلی راستے کی طرف بماری آنے والی رنج کوں اٹکائی گئی تھی؟  
Ans. The heavy chain made Sultan lower his head every time he entered the court. It indicated humility of the ruler in the face of the divine.

بھاری زنجیر کی وجہ سے جب بھی سلطان دربار میں داخل ہوتا وہ اپناءں جھکایتا۔ یہ خدا کی موجودگی میں اس کی احکامی ظاہر کرتی تھی۔

#### 4. How does the interior of the masjid look?

Ans. The interior at the lower level is lined with more than 20,000 hand made ceramic tiles in more than 50 different tulip designs. At gallery, there are designs of flowers, fruit and cypresses. The upper level is adorned with blue paint. Two hundred glass windows and chandeliers illuminate it. Most important is the mehrab finely carved with marble.

اندرون کی چالی سو گل لالہ کے پیچا س مختلف نمونوں میں میں ہزار سے زائد سویں کوزہ گردی ہائی سے خدا کشیدہ ہے گلری میں پھولوں، پھولوں اور سرو کے نمونے ہیں۔ بالائی حصے میں رنگ سے جا ہوا ہے۔ دوسروے زیادہ شمسی کی کھڑکیاں اور فانوس اس کو چکاتے ہیں۔ سب سے اہم محراب ہے جو رنگ مرے سے عمدی سے کندہ کیا گیا ہے۔

#### 5. Why do you think madrassa and hospice was a part of the masjid?

آپ کے خیال میں مدرسہ اور سراۓ مجہد کا حصہ کیوں ہیں؟

Ans. It was custom at that time to build Masjid which comprised a tomb of the founder, a madrassa and a hospice. So, they were considered the parts of the masjid.

اس وقت رواج تھا کہ مسجد کی تعمیر اس کے بانی کے مقبرے، مدرسہ اور سراۓ پر مشتمل ہوتی تھی۔ اس لئے ان کو مسجد کا حصہ خالی کیا جاتا تھا۔

#### 7. Who constructed Masjid Sophia?

Ans. In the beginning, this building was constructed as a church between 323-537 by the Byzantine Emperor. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks under Sultan Mehmet II conquered Constantinople. He converted the building into a Masjid. He added mehrab and four minarets to it. It was closed for public for four years in 1931 and was re-opened in 1935 as a museum.

ابتداء میں بازنطینی شہزادے نے 537-532 عیسوی کے درمیان بطور چیج یہ عمارت تعمیر کرائی 1453 میں سلطان سومگی سر بر ای میں خانوی ترکوں نے تختیل کوچ کیا۔ اس نے اس عمارت کو مسجد میں بدل دیا۔ اس پر محراب اور میناروں کا اضافہ کر دیا۔ 1931 میں اسے بطور میزبانی دوبارہ کھولا گیا۔

### Vocabulary:

#### A. Consult a thesaurus and find out the synonyms of the following words.

حصیسار و کچکہ کر درج ذیل مترادفات تلاش کریں۔

embellish, integrate, splendour, majesty, illuminate

1. Embellish: تاج decorate
2. Intergrate: ملائی harmonise, unite
3. Splendour: شان و شوکت glory
4. Majesty: جا و جلال grandeur, sublimity
5. Illuminate: چکڑ brighten, light up

#### B. Circle the correct antonyms from the given choices of the underlined words.

خط کشیدہ الفاظ میں ویے گئے مترادفات میں سے انتہا کریں۔

1. The Sultan Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world.
  - a. ugly
  - b. unimpressive
  - c. remarkable
2. Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey.
  - a. smallest
  - b. greatest
  - c. populated
3. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side.
  - a. big
  - b. bold
  - c. light
4. The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint.
  - a. lower
  - b. outer
  - c. higher
5. The floors are covered with carpets. a. spread      b. exposed      c. decorated

#### C. Use the following words in sentences.

1. Impressive: Remarkable: His manners were very impressive.  
اس کے اعماز جو سے حاشر کن تھے۔
2. Dexterously: actively: He acted dexterously and succeeded.  
بھارت سے ایک ایسا انسان تھا جو جلوں میں استعمال کریں۔

3. Spacious: کشادہ commodious: Our school is very spacious.
4. Humility: اگار modesty: His humility wins others' hearts.
5. Flamboyant: شوخ، بیرون کیا elaborate: The design becomes flamboyant with representation of flowers, fruit and cypresses.

اس نے مہارت سے کام کیا اور کام میا ب ہوا۔  
ہمارا سکول بڑا اکشادہ ہے۔

اس کی اگاری دوسروں کے دل جیت لگتی ہے۔

elaborate: The design becomes flamboyant with representation of flowers, fruit and cypresses.

پھولوں، پھلوں اور سردی موجودگی سے نمود اور بھی شوخ ہن جاتا ہے۔  
درج ذیل اختفات کس کی تما انندگی کرتے ہیں؟

#### D. What do the following abbreviations stand for?

USA: یو اے اے

United States of America.

UK : یو کے

United Kingdom

UAE: یو اے اے

United Arab Emirates

ICU: آئی سی یو

Intensive Care Unit

MBBS: یونی یونی ایس

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

Ph.D: پی ایچ ڈی

Doctor of Philosophy

M. Phil: یونی فل

Master of Philosophy

PAF: پی اے ایف

Pakistan Air Force.

NADRA: نارا

National Advanced Database and Registration Authority

UN: یونائین

United Nations

ISSB: آئی ایس ایس بی

Inter Services Selection Board

WAPDA: وی پی اے اے

Water and Power Development Authority

PTB: پی ٹی بی

Punjab Textbook Board

MNA: ایم این اے

Member of National Assembly

MPA: ایم پی اے

Member of Provincial Assembly

IMF: آئی ایم ایف

International Monetary Fund

WHO: ہی ہی وی او (ب)و)

World Health Organization

WTO: ہی ہی وی او آ

World Trade Organization

UNESCO: یونیسکو

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNICEF: یونی سیف

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

## Grammar

### Read me first

### POSITION OF ADVERBS.

پہلے مجھے پڑھئے

i. Adverbs of Manner, Place and Time are placed after the intransitive verb or after the object of a transitive verb:

انداز، مقام اور وقت نظائر کرنے والے Adverbs فعل لازم کے بعد یا صل تحدی کے مفعول کے بعد استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

1. It is snowing regularly. (Adverb of manner)

2. I shall go there. (Adverb of place).

3. He went to Lahore yesterday. (Adverb of time)

ii. Adverbs of Frequency are normally placed before the verb or between the helping verb and the Main verb. These Adverbs answer the question "How often?"

کثرت یا تعداد ظاہر کرنے والے Adverbs اور Main Verb کے درمیان استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ How Often? سوال کا جواب دیتے ہیں۔

always, often, never, seldom, rarely, usually, generally, sometimes, frequently etc.

1. I never tell a lie.

2. She always speaks the truth.

3. I have never seen a tiger.

4. You have often guided him in studies.

5. We usually go to China in June.

**iii. An adverb is usually placed between a Helping Verb and the Main Verb.**

اکٹو امادی فعل کے بھداروں سے متعلق فعل کے تین درجے میں سے پہلے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

1. He will certainly learn the lesson.
2. She is still waiting for you.

**iv. When an Adverb modifies an Adjective or another Adverb, it is usually placed before it.**

جب کوئی Adverb کسی Adjective کا وصف ہے اور اس کے بعد اس سے تعلق فعل ہوتا ہے۔

1. This is a very interesting book.
2. He is quite happy.
3. She is a rather lazy girl.
4. I solved only two sums.
5. Do not run so fast.

**v. The Adverb "ENOUGH" is always placed after the word it modifies.**

متعلق فعل Enough: بیش اس لفظ کے بعد استعمال ہوتا ہے جس کا یہ وصف ہے۔

1. He was kind enough to help me.
2. He is bold enough to accept the challenge.
3. We are young enough to work hard.

**vi. When an Adverb emphasises the whole sentence or asks question, it is used in the beginning of the sentence.**

جب کوئی Adverb پرے جملے پر زور دے یا سوال پر جھوٹے یہ جملے کے شروع میں استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

1. Fortunately, he passed.
2. Unfortunately, she failed.
3. Down came a brick.
4. Where are you going?

**vii. When there are two or more Adverbs after a verb, the normal order is:**

1. Manner 2. Place 3. Time (MPT)

جب فعل کے بعد دو یا دو سے زیادہ Adverbs اور تو عام ارتیب یاری ہے۔ 1. اعماز 2. مقام 3. وقت

1. Ahmad sang sweetly    in the class    yesterday

M              P              T

2. He studied hard    at school    last year

M              P              T

3. I shall go there early.

P              T

**Position of Adverbs:** متعلق فعل کا مقام**A. Place the adverbs at appropriate positions.**

- |  |   |                                    |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. She comes here. (often)                       | Ans. She <u>often</u> comes here.                       | متناسب مقامات پر متعلق فعل کا میں۔ |
| 2. He goes to Lahore. (sometimes)                | Ans. <u>Sometimes</u> , he goes to Lahore.              |                                    |
| 3. The teacher was late. (hardly ever)           | Ans. The teacher was <u>hardly ever</u> late.           |                                    |
| 4. We are tired by the end of the day. (usually) | Ans. We are <u>usually</u> tired by the end of the day. |                                    |
| 5. I have posted a letter to them. (just)        | Ans. I have <u>just</u> posted a letter to them.        |                                    |
| 6. He did his work. (carefully)                  | Ans. He did his work <u>carefully</u> .                 |                                    |

**Read me first:**

**DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADVERBS**

کتاب کے تین درجے میں۔

Some Adverbs have three degrees – Positive, Comparative & Superlative.

بعض ادverbs کے تین درجے ہوئے ہیں۔

1. Some Adverbs of one syllable take [-er] for comparative [-est] for superlative degree:

## Read me first

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	faster	fastest	Soon	sooner	soonest
Hard	harder	hardest	Loud	louder	loudest
Late	later	latest, last	Quick	quicker	quickest
Long	longer	longest	Near	nearer	nearest

2. Some Adverbs ending in [-ly] form the comparatives by adding [more] and superlatives by adding [most]:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully	Easily	more easily	most easily
Clearly	more clearly	most clearly	Swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
Loudly	more loudly	most loudly	Skilfully	more skilfully	most skilfully
Quickly	more quickly	most quickly	Wisely	more wisely	most wisely
Rapidly	more rapidly	most rapidly	Exception	early, earlier	earliest

3. Some Adverbs form their Comparative and Superlative degrees irregularly.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Ill/Badly	worse	worst	Much	more	most
Far	farther, further	farthest, furthest	Well	better	best
Little	less	least			

## Degrees of Comparison:

Some adverbs, like adjectives also have three degrees of comparison.

Adverbs کی درج کے میں اور اس کے مقابلے میں بھی اسی طبقہ میں جائیں۔

## Example:

The masjid is so designed that even when it is most crowded, everyone in the masjid can hear and see the Imam.

That's why; the masjid still remains to be one of the most frequented monuments of the world.

B. Complete this table with appropriate adverbs of degree.

مثال میں مل کر لیں۔

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative Degree
kept much	kept more	kept most
sang beautifully	sang more beautifully	sang most beautifully
slept little	slept less	slept least
looked good	looked better	looked best
arrived early	arrived earlier	arrived earliest

For detail consult the portion on Grammar

تفصیل کے لئے حصہ گرامر دیکھیں۔

C. Use above degrees of comparison in sentences as given in example.

مثال میں دیے گئے جملوں کی طرح درج بالا درجات کو جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔ مثلاً

They came early this morning. 2. I came earlier. 3. He came earliest of all.

- A. She kept much milk. 2. She kept much more milk 3. She kept most secrecy.  
 B. She sang beautifully today. 2. She sang more beautifully.  
 3. She sang most beautifully yesterday.  
 C. I slept little this night. 2. I slept less last night. 3. I slept least the previous night.  
 D. He looked good yesterday. 2. He looked better yesterday. 3. He looked best last year.  
 E. They arrived early this morning. 2. She arrived earlier. 3. He came earliest of all.

(For detail, see the part on Grammar)

(تفصیلات کے لئے ملاحظہ فرمائیں جس کا مرکز

**For the Teacher**

Help students recognize **varying positions of adverbs in sentences** according to their kinds and importance. جملے میں مختلف قابل کی اقسام اور اہمیت کے لحاظ سے ان کی پوزیشن پہچاننے میں طلباء کی مدد کریں۔

Help them identify and use of degrees of comparison of adverbs. Adverbs کے تقابلی درجہ کی شناخت اور استعمال میں ان کی مدد کریں۔

**Present Perfect Continuous Tense:** فعل حال مکمل جاری

The structure of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense is:

Subject + auxiliary verb + auxiliary verb + main verb  
 has / have      been      base + ing

There are basically two uses for the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

بیوادی طور پر فعل حال مکمل جاری کے دو استعمال ہیں۔  
 کوئی کام جو بس ابھی حال ہی میں رکا ہو۔

1. An action that has just stopped or recently stopped

We use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to talk about an **action that started in the past and stopped recently**. There is usually a result now. ایسے عمل کے بارے میں ہات کرتے ہوئے ہم فعل حال مکمل جاری استعمال کرتے ہیں جو اپنی شروع ہوا اور حال ہی میں رکا ہو۔ اس کا عام طور پر کوئی نتیجہ نہ ہے۔

**Examples**

- I'm tired [now] because I've been running.
- Why is the grass wet [now]? Has it been raining?
- You don't understand [now] because you haven't been listening.

ایسا عمل جو اب تک جاری ہو۔

We use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to talk about an **action that started in the past and is continuing now**. This is often used with **for** or **since**. ایسے عمل کے لئے جو اپنی شروع ہوا اور اب تک جاری ہو۔ یہ عام طور پر for کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

We often use **for** and **since** with Present Perfect Tense. (recent perfect tense)

ہم اکتوبر فعل حال مکمل جاری کے ساتھ for اور since کے ساتھ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

We use 'for' to talk about a period of time - 5 minutes, 2 weeks, 6 years.

مدت کے لیے ہم For استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ خلاپاٹی منٹ، دو کمٹے، چھ ماں

We use 'since' to talk about a point in past time - 9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday.

ماں میں مقررہ وقت پر آغاز کام کے لیے ہم since استعمال کرتے ہیں خلاف فہمی، کم جوڑی، سو ماں

**Examples**

- I have been reading for 2 hours. [I am still reading now.] میں دو گھنٹوں سے پڑھ رہا ہوں۔
- We've been studying since 9 o'clock. [We're still studying now.] ہم تو بجے سے پڑھ رہے ہیں۔
- How long have you been learning English? [You are still learning now.] تم کب سے انگلش پڑھ رہے ہو؟

تفصیلات کے لئے مکمل کاروبار کے حصہ کا مطالعہ کریں

D. Put for or since in the blanks.

1. I have been studying \_\_\_\_\_ 3 hours. (For)
2. I have been watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ 7 pm. (Since)
3. Tara hasn't been feeling well \_\_\_\_\_ 2 weeks. (For)
4. Tara hasn't been visiting us \_\_\_\_\_ March. (Since)
5. He has been playing football \_\_\_\_\_ a long time. (For)
6. He has been living in Bangkok \_\_\_\_\_ he left school. (Since)

E. Make five sentences using Present Perfect Continuous Tense and convert these sentences into negative and interrogative.  
عمل حال مکمل جاری کے پانچ جملے بنائیں اور ان کو منفی اور سوالیہ میں تبدیل کریں۔

Affirmative: شت

1. Ali has been living in this house since 1970.
2. We have been studying books for two days.
3. The boys have been playing hockey since morning.
4. She has been knitting a sweater for one month.
5. They have been learning their lesson since noon.

Negative: منفی

1. Ali has not been living in this house since 1970.
2. We have not been studying books for two days.
3. The boys have not been playing hockey since morning.
4. She has not been knitting a sweater for one month.
5. They have not been learning their lesson since noon.

Interrogative: سوال

1. Has Ali been living in this house since 1970?
2. Have we been studying books for two days?
3. Have the boys been playing hockey since morning?
4. Has she been knitting a sweater for one month?
5. Have they been learning their lesson since noon?

(For detail, please see the part on Grammar

(تفصیل کے لئے، بحث حصر گرامر

### Writing Skills: لکھنے کی مہارتیں

A. Write down the summary of the lesson. Focus on the following points.

history of Masjid      architecture      importance

Sultan Ahmad Masjid is situated in Turkey. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616 during the reign of Ahmad I. Its construction was started in 1609. Its opening ceremony was held in 1616. It has a spacious forecourt surrounded by vaulted arcade. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court. It is to help the Sultan to lower his head while entering the Masjid to show humility. The lower level of the interior is lined with more than 20,000 tiles in more than 50 tulip designs. The verses from the Holy Qur'an are also written on the walls. It is called Blue Masjid due to blue tiles on the ceiling. It has six minarets. All have balconies in them. It is very important in the Muslim world due to its wonderful design and architecture. It is also one of the wonders of the world. So people go there daily to visit it.

B. Describe in your own words the architecture of any historical place in Pakistan.

پاکستان میں کسی تاریخی مقام کا فیصلہ نظر پر الفاظ میں بیان کریں۔

Ans. The tomb of Jahangir is one of the wonders of the world with regard to architecture. It is constructed with very small bricks. It has four magnificent minarets with balconies. There are coloured designs on the walls. A short life history of the great Mughal emperor is carved on the walls. Verses from the Holy Quran are also carved on the walls. It has magnificent boundary wall. One is impressed to see its construction and design and cannot help praising it.

### Oral Communication Skills:

**Litter Bug!** کثیلی مکمل

Ahmad: Hey! Did you see what that boy did?

Naeem: Yeah! He threw a plastic bag into the street. He doesn't care about our environment. He's a litter bug.

Ahmad: Do you care about our environment?

Naeem: Yes, I do. There's too much pollution. Everybody should care about environment.

Ahmad: I agree. "Hey. Litter bug! Pick up that trash!"

Naeem: Look! He's picking it up! "Thanks for caring about environment!"

اسد کھاں لڑ کے نے کیا ہے؟

ہاں۔ اس نے پلاسٹک جیلاں میں پینک دیا۔ وہاں سے داخل کا خیال نہیں کرتا ہے۔ کمبل ہے۔

کیا آپ ماحدل کا خیال کرتے ہیں؟

ہاں۔ بہت زیادہ آسودگی ہے۔ ہر شخص کو ماحدل کا خیال رکھنا چاہئے۔

میں اتفاق کرتا ہوں۔ اے کمبل اس کوڑے کو اخواز۔

دیکھو وہ اسے اخوار ہے۔ ماحدل کا خیال کرنے کا طریقہ۔

#### For the Teacher

Help students make a mind map for summary writing to develop focus of their writing.

جو کے مرکزی نقطہ کو جو حافظہ ہو گئے ساری لفظیں میں طلباء کی وجہ تھے کے ذریعے مدد کریں۔

Make pairs and give students good practice in presenting the dialogue with proper stress and intonation patterns.



### ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Q.1. Choose the word with correct spellings.

1. impressive	empressive	emprissive	impressive
2. monumint	monumant	monument	monoment
3. embillish	embellesh	imbellish	embellish
4. intarior	interior	enterior	interear
5. tourest	tourist	toorist	tourest
6. attraction	attrction	atraction	etraction
7. constrected	constructed	constracted	cansructed
8. comprisis	comprises	comprices	camprises
9. hospice	haspice	huspice	hospece
10. archetect	archatect	architect	orchitect
11. ceremony	ceremany	ceremony	ciremony
12. unfortunately	unfartunately	ufortunataly	unfortunatly
13. complation	complition	completion	completion
14. rejan	raign	roign	reign
15. reflect	reflect	rifect	raflect
16. considered	considared	consedired	cansidered
17. splandour	splenduor	splindour	splendour
18. mejesty	majesty	mijesty	majisty
19. spacious	specious	spocious	spaciuaas
20. surounded	surronded	surroundid	sarrounded
21. vaulted	valuted	veulted	vaultad
22. archad	arcade	arcede	arcide
23. ablotion	oblution	ablution	eblution
24. facilties	facilitis	focilities	facileties
25. fountian	fuontain	fountein	fountain

26.	magnitude	magenitude	megintude	maganitude
27.	court yard	courtyard	courtyerd	courtyard
28.	entrence	entrince	intrance	entrance
29.	symbolic	simbolic	symbolic	symbolec
30.	gasture	gestare	gesture	gestore
31.	humilety	humelity	hamility	humidity
32.	desines	disigns	designs	dosigns
33.	flamboyt	flamboyant	flembaynt	flomboyt
34.	adorned	adarned	adornad	edorned
35.	intrecate	intricate	entricate	intricete
36.	illuminate	illumenate	eluminate	illuminite
37.	elament	element	elemont	eliment
38.	situatad	situated	setuated	satuated
39.	balconeys	balcones	balconies	balconys
40.	visitors	vesitors	visetors	visitars
41.	frquently	frequently	frequently	frequentley

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

1. Monument means: a. nation b. world c.. clan d. memorable
  2. Blue tiles embellish its interior. a.look b.carve c.. appeal d.decorate
  3. Comprise means: a. consist of b. family c. memorable, d. work
  4. Unfortunately means: a. as good luck b. as a bad luck c. luckily d. goodly
  5. It was completed in the reign of Mustafa 1.
- |   |                |              |               |                |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 6. <u>Reflect</u> means:                  | a.victory      | b. conquest  | c.rule        | d. duration    |
| 7. <u>Magnitude</u> means:                | a. call        | b. show      | b.invite      | d. persuade    |
| 8. This side was <u>meant</u> for Sultan. | a.separate     | b.local      | c.fixed       | d. beauty      |
| 9. It was a <u>symbolic</u> gesture:      | a.call         | b. token     | c.bury        | d. constructed |
| 10. <u>humility</u> means:                | a. modesty     | b. pride     | c. vain       | d. worry       |
| 11. <u>interior</u> means:                | a. outer       | b. upper     | c. lower      | d. splendour   |
| 12. <u>flamboyant</u> means:              | a. foreign     | b. native    | c. brilliant  | d. inner part  |
| 13. <u>adorned</u> means:                 | a. liked       | b. decorated | c. looked     | d. diffident   |
| 14. <u>intricate</u> means:               | a. complicated | b. carved    | c. made       | d. killed      |
| 15. pulpit is <u>richly</u> decorated.    | a. bravely     | b. boldly    | c. splendidly | d. good        |
| 16. <u>frequently</u> means:              | a. repeatedly  | b. finely    | c. calmly     | d. miserly     |
- Answers: 1.d 2.d 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.c 9.b 10.b 11.a 12.d 13.c 14.a 15.c 16.a

### Q.3. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Sultan Ahmad Masjid constructed?
- Ans. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616.
2. When did the construction of the Masjid start?
- Ans. Construction of the Masjid started in 1609
3. When was its opening ceremony held?
- Ans. Its opening ceremony was held in 1616.
4. In whose reign was it completed?
- Ans. It was completed in the reign of Mustafa 1.
5. Which styles does it reflect?
- Ans. It reflects the architectural style of both Ottoman Masjid and Byzantine church.

سلطان احمد مسجد کب تعمیر ہوئی؟  
1609 سے 1616 کے درمیان تعمیر ہوئی۔  
سہر کی تعمیر کب شروع ہوئی تھی؟  
مسجد کی تعمیر 1609 میں شروع ہوئی۔  
اس کی اقتداری ترقیات کب منعقد ہوئی؟  
اس کی اقتداری ترقیات 1616 میں ہوئی۔  
حکومت کی اذل کے دور میں مکمل ہوئی؟  
یون سے ٹوٹنے میکس کر لی ہے؟

6. What is Blue Masjid considered even today?

Ans. Blue Masjid is considered unique in splendour, majesty and size even today.  
اس کا سامنے کا چون کس جزے سے گھن کی جاتی ہے؟  
اس کا سامنے کا چون کی جائیں جو ابادی پارہ دری سے گھرا ہوئے۔  
اس کا سامنے کا چون دشمن و شوکت، رعب اور جامت میں لاثانی خیال کی جاتی ہے۔

7. With which is its forecourt surrounded?

Ans. Its forecourt is surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade.

8. Where does a heavy iron chain hang?

Ans. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side.  
مشرقی جانب درباری دروازے کے بالائی حصہ میں ایک بھاری آٹھی زنجیر تھی ہے۔

9. How many ceramic tiles in how many designs are used for decoration?

Ans. More than 20,000 hand-made ceramic tiles in more than 50 different tulip designs are at the lower level.  
نچے حصہ میں دیتی ہوئی 20000 سے زیادہ سر اکٹھیں پیاس سے زیادہ نیلپ نمونوں میں ہیں۔

10. With which is the pulpit of the royal room decorated?

Ans. The pulpit of the royal room is decorated with jade and roses.

11. What type of its minarets are?

Ans. Its minarets are pencil shaped.

12. Why do tourists and Turks gather in the park in the evening?

Ans. Tourists and Turks gather in the park in the evening to hear call to the evening prayers.  
شام کو زائرین اور ترک پارک میں کوئی حق ہو جاتے ہیں؟  
شام کو زائرین اور ترک مغرب کی نماز کی آذان سننے کے لئے پارک میں حق ہو جاتے ہیں۔

13. What has the Masjid not yet lost though much has been lost.

Ans. It has not yet lost the love of its visitors.

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

1 Known as

Sultan Ahmad Masjid is known as Blue Masjid.

2 Construction

The construction of Masjid was started in 1609.

3 Was held

The opening ceremony of Blue Masjid was held in 1616.  
نئی مسجد کی افتتاحی تقریباً 1616 میں منعقد ہوئی۔

4 Surrounded by

The Masjid is surrounded by a continuous arcade.

5 Both sides

The Masjid has ablution facilities on both sides.

6 Impressive

He made an impressive speech.

7 Monument

Lahore Fort is a historical monument.

8 Embellish

Blue tiles embellish the Masjid.

9 Comprise

The house comprises three bedrooms.

10 Ceremony

I went to his wedding ceremony.

11 Successor

His successor wasted all wealth.

12 Reflect

Badshahi Masjid reflects the Muslim architecture.

13 Wonder

China Wall is a wonder of the world.

**Sultan Ahmad Masjid****14 Architecture**

فن تعمیر

**15 Keep in view**

نظر میں رکھنا

**16 Consider**

غور و خوب نگز کرنا

**17 Unmatched**

بے مثل

**18 Splendour**

شان و شوکت

**19 Majesty**

شان و شوکت

**20 Spacious**

واسع

**21 Fountian**

فوارہ

**22 Upper part**

اوپر والا حصہ

**23 To ensure**

تینی بنا

**24 Lower level**

چھلا حصہ

**25 Adorned with**

جایا گیا

**26 Contrast**

تفاوت

**27 Magnitude**

میکنی

**28 Entrance**

داخلی دروازہ

**29 Symbolic**

علامتی

**30 Gesture**

علامت، اشارہ

**31 Covered with**

ڈھکا ہوا

**32 Finely carved**

حمدگی سے کنندہ کیا ہوا

**33 Humility**

عاجزی

**34 Divine**

قدیر

**Q.5. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubble.**(1) I asked him to come early. The underlined word is:

- a. adverb      b. infinitive      c. gerund      d. participle

(2) She was accused of stealing money. The underlined word is:

- a. adjective      b. infinitive      c. gerund      d. participle

(3) Smoking is injurious to health. The underlined word is:

- a. pronoun      b. infinitive      c. gerund      d. participle

(4) Had he gone to school, he would have learnt the lesson. The sentence is

- a. conditional i      b. conditional ii      c. conditional iii      d. none

**Badshahi Masjid reflects the Muslim architecture.**

بادشاہی مسجد مسلم فن تعمیر کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

**While driving, we should keep in view traffic rules.**

ماڑی چلاتے ہوئے ہمیں ڈرائیور مگ کے اصولوں کا خیال رکھنا چاہئے۔

**He will consider your offer.**

وہ آپ کی پیش کش کا جائزہ لے گا۔

**The beauty of Taj Mahal is unmatched.**

تاج محل کی خوبصورتی بے مثل ہے۔

**Taj Mahal is matchless.**

تاج محل کی شان و شوکت لا تاثی ہے۔

**The majesty of Taj Mahal is wonderful.**

بادشاہی مسجد کا حکم و سبق ہے۔

**Badshahi Masjid has a spacious forecourt.**

پارک میں فوارہ چل رہا ہے۔

**A fountain plays in the Park.****A chain hangs in the upper part of the Masjid.**

مسجد کے اوپر والے حصے میں ایک رُنجھٹی ہے۔

**Lowering of head ensures humility.****The lower level is lined with ceramic tiles.**

پھلے حصہ کو آرائش نامکوں سے جیلایا گیا ہے۔

**The upper part is adorned with blue paint.**

اوپر والا حصہ نیلے روفن سے جیلایا گیا ہے۔

**This contrast is very good.****I could not know the magnitude of the problem.**

میں مسئلہ کی عظیمی کو نہ سمجھ سکا۔

**The entrance of my school is very beautiful.**

میرے سکول کا داخلی دروازہ بہت خوبصورت ہے۔

**This is a symbolic picture.**

یہ علامتی تصویر ہے۔

**It would be nice gesture to invite him.**

اس کو بیٹھا آنکھ اپنی علامت ہے۔

**The floors of the Masjid are covered with carpets.**

مسجد کے فرش پر قالین بیچھے ہوئے ہیں۔

**The Mehrab of the Masjid is made of finely carved marble.**

مسجد کے گھراب کو بڑی محمدگی سے کندہ کیے گئے ہوئے ہیں۔

**A good leader shows humility.**

اک اچھا قائد عاجزی کا انکھار کرتا ہے۔

**We must follow Divine will.**

نہیں اللہ کی مرضی پر عمل کرنا چاہئے۔

(5) She is good at learning English. The underlined word is:

- a. participle      b. gerund      c. infinitive      d. conditional

(6) The Sultan Ahmad Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world.  
Underlined word is example of

- (a) adjective      (b) noun      (c) verb      (d) pronoun

(7) It is also known as the Blue Masjid because of the blue tiles. The underlined word is

- (a) interjection      (b) adjective      (c) conjunction      (d) preposition

(8) It was constructed between 1609 and 1616, during the rule of Ahmad I. Underlined word is example of

- (a) interjection      (b) conjunction      (c) pronoun      (d) preposition

(9) Mehmet Aga was appointed in-charge of construction. Underlined word is

- (a) adverb      (b) verb      (c) noun      (d) pronoun

(10) The Sultan could not see the completion of the masjid in his life. Underlined word is example of

- (a) countable noun      (b) uncountable noun      (c) collective noun      (d) abstract noun

(11) The last accounts were signed by his successor Mustafa I. Underlined word is:

- (a) noun      (b) pronoun      (c) verb      (d) adverb

(12) The design of the Blue Masjid attained the best of the two centuries of both Ottoman Masjid and Byzantine church development. The underlined word is

- (a) simple degree      (b) positive degree

- (c) superlative degree      (d) comparative degree

(13) Hagia Sophia, a masjid, was also kept in view as a model. Underlined word is

- (a) common noun      (b) proper noun      (c) material noun      (d) abstract noun

(14) Blue Masjid even today is considered unmatched in splendour, majesty and size.  
Underlined word is example of

- (a) noun      (b) pronoun      (c) verb      (d) adverb

(15) The masjid has a spacious forecourt surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade.  
Underlined word is example of

- (a) noun      (b) pronoun      (c) adjective      (d) verb

(16) "The rustling of leaves" is an example of

- (a) simile      (b) metaphor      (c) personification      (d) imagery

(17) You \_\_\_\_\_ be punctual

- (a) Ought to      (b) should      (c) must      (d) would

(18) He gets up early in the morning. Here in is a

- (a) preposition of time      (b) preposition of place      (c) Preposition of manner      (d) preposition of state

(19) Beside the ungathered rice he lay. The underlined phrase is a/an

- (a) adjective phrase      (b) noun phrase      (c) preposition phrase      (d) adverb phrase

Ans: 1.b 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.a 6.a 7.c 8.d 9.c 10.a 11.b 12.c 13.b 14.d 15.c 16.d  
17.b 18.a 19.c