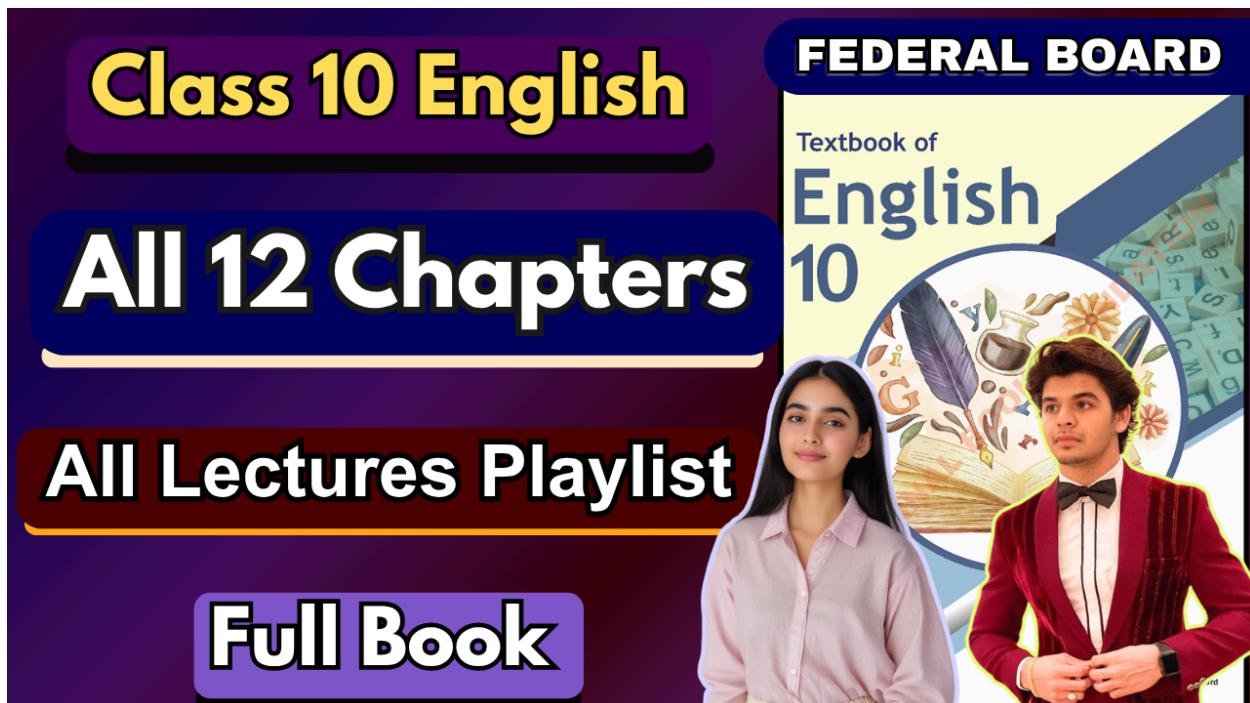


Chapter 2 - CULTURAL FESTIVALS OF PAKISTAN: UNITY IN DIVERSITY

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1. Glossary:

Given below are the difficult words from the unit. Look at their meanings and use these words in your own sentences.

Words	Meaning
vibrant	full of energy and enthusiasm
bountiful	plentiful; abundant
fervently	with intense passion or emotion

socio-economic	relating to both social and economic factors
prominently	widely recognized or well-known
handicrafts	goods made by hand, often with artistic or traditional significance
congregations	gatherings of people for a specific purpose, often religious or social
diaspora	the dispersion of people from their original homeland
indigenous	native to a particular region or environment
pavilion	a large tent or building used for entertainment or public events

The following are the sentences for the above mentioned words:

1. **Vibrant** – Lahore is known for its **vibrant** culture and lively streets.
2. **Bountiful** – The farmers were grateful for the **bountiful** harvest this year.
3. **Fervently** – She prayed **fervently** for her brother's success in the exams.
4. **Socio-economic** – The government is working to reduce the **socio-economic** gap between the rich and poor.
5. **Prominently** – The national flag was displayed **prominently** at the entrance of the school.
6. **Handicrafts** – Pakistani **handicrafts** are famous worldwide for their intricate designs.
7. **Congregations** – Special **congregations** were held in mosques on Eid day.
8. **Diaspora** – The Pakistani **diaspora** contributes significantly to the country's economy through remittances.
9. **Indigenous** – The Kalash people have preserved their **indigenous** traditions for centuries.
10. **Pavilion** – Each province set up a **pavilion** at the cultural exhibition to showcase its heritage.

2. Reading and Critical Thinking Skills

A. Choose the correct answer:

i. What is the main activity during the Jashn e Baharaan festival?

- a) Traditional dance performances
- b) Flower exhibitions
- c) Flying kites

ii. Where does the Shandur Polo Festival take place?

- a) Punjab
- b) Chitral
- c) Islamabad

iii. Which ethnic group celebrates the Kalash Festival, and what does the festival symbolize?

- a) Baloch
- b) Kalash
- c) Sindhi

iv. What is the primary focus of Sibi Mela in Balochistan?

- a) Traditional dances
- b) Livestock and handicrafts
- c) Literary gatherings

v. How is Nowruz celebrated in Baltistan?

- a) Polo matches
- b) Distribution of coloured eggs
- c) Ploughing fields

vi. When is Sindhi Cultural Day celebrated?

- a) First Sunday of December
- b) First Sunday of January
- c) Last Sunday of November

vii. Who organizes the Lok Virsa Mela, and what does it celebrate?

a) National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage; Pakistan's diverse culture

b) Ministry of Tourism; Folk music

c) Local communities; Religious traditions

B. Read the unit carefully and answer the following questions.

i. Why is the Jashn-e-Baharaan celebration often referred to as the "Kite Festival" and what does it celebrate?

Ans.

- It is called the "Kite Festival" because **kite flying is the central activity** of the celebration.
- It celebrates the **arrival of spring** and is seen as a joyful expression of culture and festivity.



ii. What customary events take place at the Shandur Polo Festival, and where is it held?

Ans.

- The festival is held at Shandur Pass, Chitral.
- Events include polo matches, folk music, dances, and local cultural displays.

iii. Explain the importance of the Kalash Festival and how it relates to the identity of the Kalash people.

Ans.

- The Kalash Festival highlights the **unique culture, traditions, and religious practices** of the Kalash people.
- It strengthens their **sense of identity** and preserves their **distinct heritage** amidst Pakistan's diverse culture.



iv. What is the role of Sibi Mela in Balochistan's cultural and economic landscape?

Ans.

- It plays a vital role in showcasing **livestock, handicrafts, and local traditions**.
- The mela boosts the **economy** of the region through trade while promoting **Baloch culture and heritage**.

V. Describe the cultural significance of Nowruz in Baltistan, Hunza, Chitral, and Gilgit.

Ans.

- Nowruz marks the **Persian New Year** and is celebrated at the start of spring.
- Customs include **ploughing fields** for a good harvest, **distribution of colored eggs**, and various **festive gatherings**, reflecting joy and renewal of life.

vi. What events are usually scheduled on Sindhi Cultural Day, and why is it celebrated by Sindhis?

Ans.



- Events include **traditional dances, music, rallies, and wearing of Sindhi Ajrak and Topi**.
- It is celebrated to **honor and preserve Sindhi heritage and pride**, highlighting unity in their cultural identity.

vii. How does the Lok Virsa Mela add to the celebration of Pakistan's rich cultural diversity?

Ans.

- Organized by the **National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage**, it brings together **folk artists, musicians, craftsmen, and performers** from all provinces.
- It showcases Pakistan's **rich cultural mosaic**, fostering **unity in diversity** and preserving traditions for future generations.

3. Vocabulary and Grammar

Common Roots To Make New Words

Common roots are fundamental building blocks of words, often derived from **ancient Greek** or **Latin**. These roots carry specific meanings that, when combined with **prefixes** (added to the beginning) and **suffixes** (added to the end), create new words with related meanings. Understanding these roots can significantly expand your vocabulary and help you decipher the meanings of unfamiliar words.

Examples of Common Roots

Here are some common roots, along with examples of words they form and the meaning of those words.

1. -'bio'

This root comes from the Greek word '*bios*', meaning '**life**'.

- **Biology:** The study of **life**.
- **Biography:** A written account of a person's **life**.
- **Antibiotic:** A substance that destroys or inhibits the growth of microorganisms, thus fighting **life** (specifically, bacterial life).

2. -'auto'

This root is from the Greek word '*autos*', meaning '**self**'.

- **Autobiography:** The story of one's **own** life
- **Autograph:** A person's **own** signature
- **Automatic:** A device or process that works by **itself**.

3. -'phon'

This root originates from the Greek word '*phōnē*', which means '**sound**' or '**voice**'.

- **Telephone:** A device used to transmit **sound** over a distance.
- **Symphony:** A complex musical composition with different instruments creating a harmonious **sound** together.
- **Phonics:** A method of teaching reading by correlating **sounds** with letters or groups of letters.

4. -'graph'

This root comes from the Greek word '*graphein*', meaning '**to write**' or '**to draw**'.

- **Autograph:** A person's signature, **written** by themselves
- **Graphite:** A soft carbon mineral used as the **writing** part of a pencil.
- **Calligraphy:** The art of beautiful **writing**.

5. -'man'

This root is from the Latin word '*manus*', meaning '**hand**'

- **Manual:** Something done by **hand**, or a handbook that you hold in your **hand**.
- **Manufacture:** To make something, originally by **hand**.
- **Maneuver:** To move or guide something with your **hands**.

6. -'scope'

This root is from the Greek word '*skopein*', meaning '**to see**' or '**to look**'.

- **Microscope:** An instrument used to **see** very small objects.

- **Telescope:** An instrument used to **see** distant objects.
- **Periscope:** An optical instrument used to **see** things from a concealed position.

Q: Use the roots given below to make three different words. Also give meaning of the root and the words formed using that root.

Ans.

1. Bio- (life)

- Biology → study of life
- Biography → life story of a person
- Biodegradable → capable of being decomposed by living organisms

2. Graph- (writing/drawing)

- Autograph → a person's handwritten signature
- Paragraph → a section of writing
- Graphic → relating to visual art or written/drawn representation

3. Geo- (earth)

- Geography → study of the earth's surface
- Geology → study of the structure of the earth
- Geothermal → heat energy from the earth

4. Mega- (large/great)

- Megaphone → device to amplify sound
- Megabyte → unit of digital information (large amount of data)
- Megacity → very large city

5. Hydro- (water)

- Hydroelectric → producing electricity using water
- Hydrology → study of water
- Hydroplane → a vehicle that glides on water

B. Complete each sentence by turning the given verb into a noun using an appropriate suffix. Choose from the following suffixes: -tion, -ment, -ance, -ence, -ing.

annoy, educate, compile, maintain, announce, communicate, discuss, complete

- i. The act of teaching is called **education**.
- ii. Her constant complaining is becoming a real **annoyance**.
- iii. The manager's **announcement** of the new policy was well-received.
- iv. The **compilation** of the data took longer than expected.
- v. The team celebrated the **completion** of their project with a party.
- vi. The **maintenance** of the car is getting very expensive.
- vii. Effective **communication** is essential for a clear message.
- viii. The **discussion** on the issue has been postponed till the next meeting.

Collective Nouns

A **collective noun** is a word that refers to a **group of people, animals, or things** considered as a **single unit**.

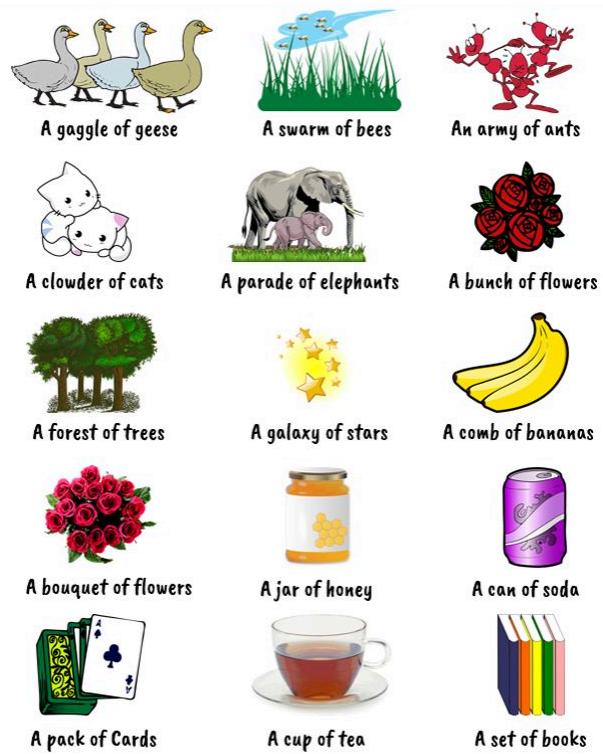
Even though the group may consist of many individuals, it is treated as **one entity** when spoken about collectively.

For example:

- *class* = a group of students
- *herd* = a group of cattle
- *team* = a group of players

D. Practice Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate collective noun.



- i. The class is planning a surprise party for our teacher.
- ii. A flock of sheep was peacefully grazing in the field.
- iii. Our team won the championship last year.
- iv. A flock of geese flew overhead, heading south for the winter.
- v. The school committee is organizing a charity event.
- vi. We encountered a school of fish while snorkeling in the coral reef.
- vii. The troupe of actors rehearsed tirelessly for the upcoming play.
- viii. A colony of ants was busy carrying food to their nest.

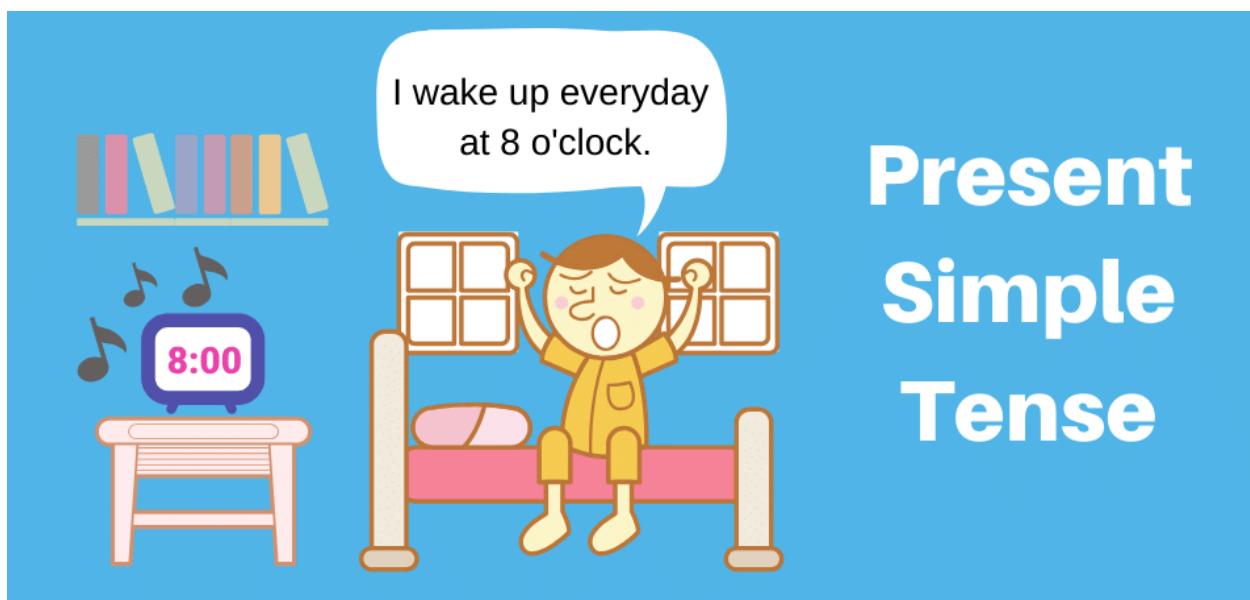
E. Present Indefinite Tense

(Also called Simple Present Tense)

The Present Indefinite Tense expresses actions that are:

- habitual or regular
- general truths or facts
- universal statements
- feelings, thoughts, and permanent situations

It is the most commonly used tense in English for describing daily routines, habits, and facts.



Structures of Present Indefinite Tense

1. Affirmative Sentences

Structure:

- Subject + Base Verb (1st form) + Object
- If subject = *he, she, it* → add **s/es** to the verb.

Examples:

- I play cricket every weekend.
- She reads books daily.
- The sun rises in the east.
- They go to school by bus.

2. Negative Sentences

Structure:

- Subject + Do/Does + Not + Base Verb + Object
- Use **do not (don't)** with *I, we, you, they*.
- Use **does not (doesn't)** with *he, she, it*.

Examples:

- I do not like coffee.
- He does not play football.
- They do not watch TV at night.
- She doesn't go to the market every day.

3. Interrogative Sentences

Structure:

- Do/Does + Subject + Base Verb + Object + ?



Examples:

- Do you speak English?
- Does she know the answer?
- Do they go to school on Fridays?
- Does Ali live in Lahore?

When Do We Use the Present Indefinite Tense?

1. Habitual/Repeated Actions

- She brushes her teeth twice a day.
- I go to school daily.

2. Universal Truths/Scientific Facts

- The earth revolves around the sun.
- Water boils at 100°C.

3. Fixed Arrangements (timetables, schedules)

- The train leaves at 6 p.m.
- My class starts at 8 a.m.

4. Feelings, Emotions, or States

- I love my parents.
- He believes in honesty.

Practice Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the present indefinite tense:

Once a week, Suniya goes to the gym. She likes to stay fit. She usually exercises for about an hour. After the workout, she eats a healthy snack. Sarah believes that regular exercise improves both physical and mental well-being.

F. Present Continuous Tense

The **Present Continuous Tense** (also called Present Progressive) expresses actions that are:

- happening **right now** at the moment of speaking
- temporary actions
- near future plans or arrangements

Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense



The birds **are flying** high.



The kids **are playing** in the park.

Structure

Affirmative:

Subject + is/are/am + Verb(ing) + Object

Examples:

- **I am studying** for my exam.
- **She is reading** a novel.
- **They are playing** football.

Negative:

Subject + is/are/am + not + Verb(ing) + Object

Examples:

- **I am not eating** dinner right now.

- He **is not working** on the project.
- We **are not going** to the park today.

Interrogative:

Is/Are/Am + Subject + Verb(ing) + Object + ?

Examples:

- **Am I speaking** too fast?
- **Is she watching** TV?
- **Are they coming** to the party

Q: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the present continuous tense.

Shahzeb and his brother **are studying** for their exams. The clock **is ticking** loudly, and the rain **is falling** gently outside. Shahzeb's cat **is sleeping** on the sofa, and the smell of dinner **is filling** the air. Shahzeb's phone **is ringing**, and he **is answering** it quickly. It's his friend inviting him to a party.

G. Modal verbs: (Must/Must not)

Modal verbs are special auxiliary verbs that express ability, possibility, permission, necessity, or obligation.

They are always followed by the **base form of the verb** (without *to*).

Structures

Affirmative:

Subject + Modal + Base Verb + Object

Examples:

- She **can speak** English.
- You **must finish** your homework.
- They **will play** cricket tomorrow.

Negative:

Subject + Modal + Not + Base Verb + Object

Examples:

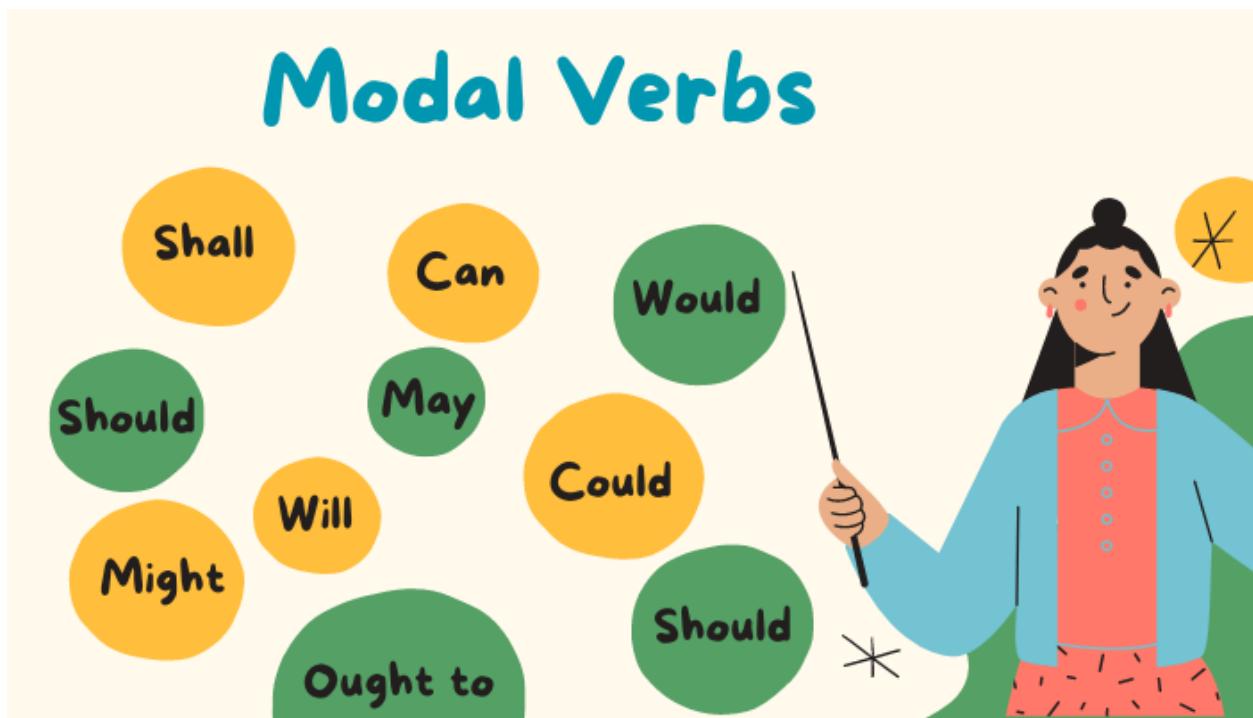
- He **cannot drive** a car.
- We **should not waste** water.
- You **must not tell** lies.

Interrogative:

Modal + Subject + Base Verb + Object + ?

Examples:

- **Can you help** me?
- **Should I call** him now?
- **Will they attend** the meeting?



H. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "must" or "must not" based on the context.

Students, you must bring your textbooks to class every day. You must not forget to do so. Also, you must not talk during the lecture. It must not disturb others. Remember, you must submit your assignments by Friday. You must get it signed by your teacher before the 20th of this month.

I. Punctuation Marks:

Punctuation Marks

Punctuation Mark	Symbol	Sentence Example
Full stop / Period	.	I am a student.
Comma	,	Ashlin, my sister's daughter, came home today.
Colon	:	You have two options: Take a bus or hire a cab.
Semicolon	;	I did not like the dish; however, I ate it since I did not want to waste it.
Apostrophe	,	Ritu's brother is moving to Sydney.
Quotation marks	" "	My mom said, "Make sure you get home before 7 p.m."
Hyphen	-	We have a black-eyed white bunny.
Dash	—	My mom's friends — Sheela, Immaculate and Agnes — visited her today.
Parentheses	()	Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu (popularly known as 'Mother Teresa') was born on August 26, 1910.
Slash	/	You can use a noun/pronoun to start a sentence.
Exclamation mark	!	Wow! That is great news.
Question mark	?	What would you like to have for dinner?
Ellipsis	...	We wrote in the comments section, "We were here. This is the ... again."



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