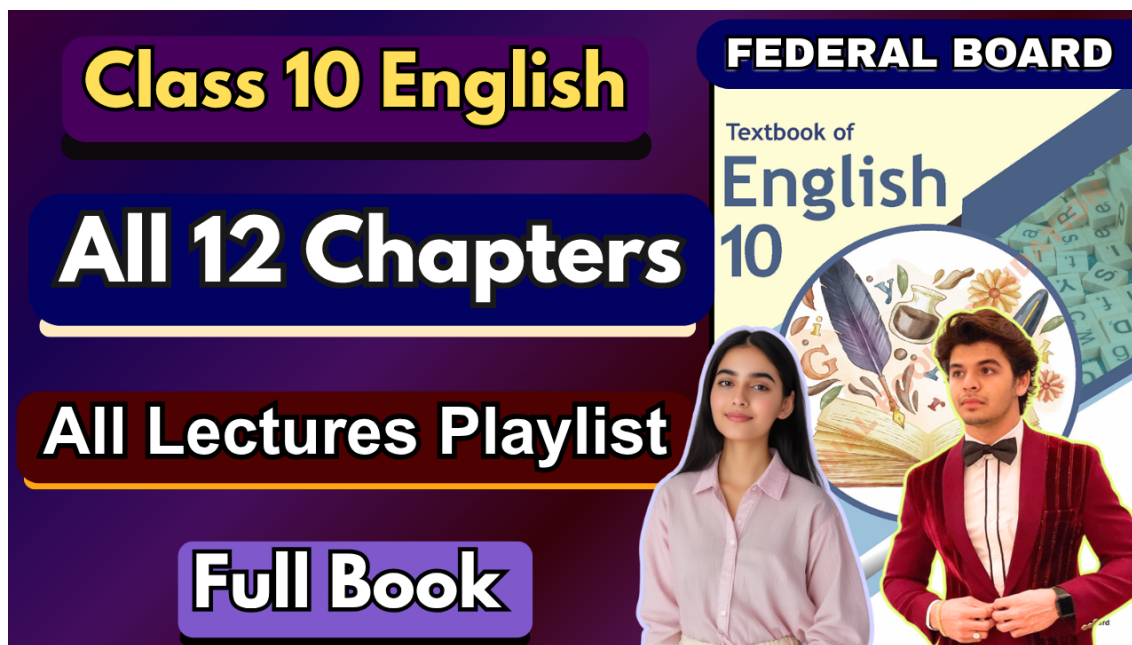


Chapter 2 - CULTURAL FESTIVALS OF PAKISTAN: UNITY IN DIVERSITY

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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.

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.

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.

Given verbs: 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?

Habitual/Repeated Actions

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

Universal Truths/Scientific Facts

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

Fixed Arrangements (timetables, schedules)

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

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

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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