

**SYLLABUS BREAK DOWN FOR CLASS 10TH
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE**

ENGLISH A

From unit 1 to 4 complete with Translation, Question Answers and Exercises.

ENGLISH B

ESSAYS... My last day at school, Sports and Games, My House, Courtesy

TRANSLATION PARAGRAPHS 1 to 8

PAIRS OF WORDS.....1 to 20

PREPOSITIONS.....1 to 30

VERBS.....Present Tense complete page no. 162

NARRATION..... Assertive sentences complete

UNIT 1 Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) an Embodiment of Justice

SUBJECTIVE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. How did the Rasool (SAW) resolve the issue?

Rasool (SAW) resolved the issue with equity, justice and wisdom. He (SAW) saved the tribes from a tribal conflict.

2. Why did the Quraish think that the Rasool (SAW) would favour them?

Rasool (SAW) himself belonged to family of Quraish so they thought that to save the honour of Quraish Rasool (SAW) would favour them.

3. Why did non-Muslims trust the Rasool (SAW)?

Non Muslims trusted the Rasool (SAW) because he decided their cases with justice in accordance with their own religious laws.

4. What advice did the Rasool (SAW) give to Hazrat Ali (RA)?

Rasool(SAW) said to Hazrat Ali (RA), When two men come to you for judgement never decide in favour of one without hearing the arguments of the other, it is then more likely that you will know the truth.

5. What does the word proclaimed mean?

The word proclaimed means announced.

6. How can people achieve perfection in moral, spiritual and social areas of life?

People can achieve perfection in moral, spiritual and social areas of their life by seeking light from the message of Rasool(SAW) and guidance from his life.

7. How did the Rasool(SAW) set high and noble ideals for all mankind?

Rasool(SAW) set high and noble ideals for all the mankind through his practical example to follow in every field of life.

8. How were the people of Makkah convinced of the Rasools(SAW) justice even before his Nabuwat?

Even before his Nabuwat Rasool(SAW) was well known for his justice. He (SAW) decided all the cases of even non Muslims with justice and equity and had fair dealings with all the people.

9. What standards of justice did the Holy Prophet SAW practice as head of state of Madina?

As head of state of Madina he practiced high standards of justice. He decided all cases on merit with justice and equity, irrespective of colour, creed or race.

10. What made non Muslims bring their suits to Holy Prophet SAW?

Rasool SAW was so well known for his justice that the non Muslims brought their suits to him and he decided them in accordance with their own religious laws.

11. How does the Quran describe the personality of the Rasool SAW?

Quran says, Indeed in the Rasool of Allah Muhammad SAW you have a good example to follow for him who hopes for meeting with Allah and remembers Allah much.

OBJECTIVE

EXERCISES

Glossary +vocabulary Ex. A+B+C

SYNONYMS

Ancestors	forefathers	destitute	penniless
Equitable	fair	firm	definite
Foe	enemy	intercede	advocate, plead
importance	owe	indebted	
Revenge	retaliate, avenge	seek	search for
Model	exemplary, standard	piety	piousness
Eternal	everlasting	earned	got, received
Sermon	speech	commandment	order
Upheld	maintained	proclaimed	announced
Transcends	surpasses, goes above		
Equitable	fair	ancestor	forefather
Foe	enemy	firm	persistent
Glorious	splendid	guilty of	culprit
Belong to	possession	exchange for	in return for
in accordance with	according to		

READING COMPREHENSION

Ex. A Choose the correct option

1. (a) general
2. (c) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was just and fair even before nabuwat.
3. (c) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was a just head of state.
4. (b) The justice of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was a source of peace and security for non Muslims.
5. (b) Hazrat Ali (RA).

GRAMMAR

Ex. A Identify whether each underlined word is a concrete or abstract noun.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Efforts and studies | Abstract nouns |
| 2. Justice and truthfulness | Abstract nouns |
| 3. Balls and basket | Concrete nouns |
| 4. Trader and customers | Concrete nouns |
| 5. Care | abstract noun |

Ex. B Choose whether each sentence needs an indefinite article, a definite article or no article.

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| 1. A | 2. The | 3. No article | 4. The |
| 5. A | 6. The | 7. No article | 8. The |
| 9. A | 10. No article | | |

Ex. C Underline the noun phrases in following sentences.

1. an old fashioned hat
2. Fahads plans
3. a rolling stone
4. the recent flood
5. an oral presentation

Ex. D Fill in each blank with past indefinite or past continuous tense.

1. What were you doing when I called you last night.
2. I was sitting in the café when you called me.
3. When you arrived at the bus stand who was there.
4. Shamsa was watching a film when she heard the noise.
5. We were playing tennis when Javed hurt his ankle.

Ex. E punctuate the following paragraph.

Please see the paragraph 4 on page 3

UNIT 2 Chinese New Year SUBJECTIVE

Answer the following questions

1. **Why is the Chinese New Year never on the same day each year?**
Chinese follow the lunar calendar and the moon has a shorter cycle than the sun. So, Chinese New Year is never on the same day each year.
2. **What is Chinese belief about cleaning houses before new year day?**
Chinese believe that cleaning houses before new year day clears out any bad luck from the new year and make the house ready to accept good luck for the coming year.

3. **Why does the dinner consist of eight or nine dishes?**

It consists of eight or nine dishes because in Chinese language the word EIGHT means prosperity and word NINE means long-lasting.

4. **Is Chinese belief about people having character traits of animals a fact or an opinion?**

It is just an opinion.

5. **When does Chinese New Year start?**

Chinese New Year starts somewhere between January 21st and February 20th.

6. **Why do Chinese families do thorough cleaning of their houses before New Years Day?**

Chinese families do thorough cleaning to clear out any bad luck from the previous year and make the house ready to accept the good luck for the coming year.

7. **Which colour is not allowed and which colour is encouraged on Chinese New Year? Why?**

Black colour is not allowed because of its association with death and red colour is encouraged because it is associated with warding off bad spirits.

8. **What do decorations on doors and windows symbolize?**

The decorations on doors and windows symbolize luck and happiness.

9. **What is the significance of New Years Eve Dinner?**

New Years Eve Dinner is significant as all family members gather at this dinner and enjoy themselves.

10. **What do little red envelopes filled with money symbolize?**

Little red envelopes symbolize wealth and prosperity for the coming year.

11. **What is importance of Chinese New Year for Chinese families?**

Chinese New Year is a time when all family members gather to give thanks for the year that has passed and reinvigorate themselves for the coming year.

OBJECTIVE

EXERCISES

Glossary + Vocabulary Ex. A

SYNONYMS

Association	connection, link	celebration	party
Customary	tradition	gatherings	get together
Lunar	related to moon	partake	participate
Recipient	receiver	reinvigorate	strengthen
Symbolize	represent	traits	characteristics
Thoroughly	completely	commonplace	usual

Ex. B Form a noun from the given word.

Gather	gathering	symbolic	symbol
Prosper	prosperity	decorate	decoration
Encourage	encouragement		

READING COMPREHENSION

Ex. A choose the correct option.

1. **(c)** between January 21st and February 20th.
2. **(b)** specific details of Chinese New Year.
3. **(a)** before the first day of the new year.
4. **(c)** luck and happiness
5. **(b)** the recipient has left the home of the giver.

GRAMMAR

Collective Nouns

Ex.A Fill in the blanks with the correct collective nouns.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------|---------|
| 1. Family | 2. Audience | 3. Class | 4. Gang |
| 5. Crowd | 6. Committee | 7. Crew | |

Ex. B Fill in the blanks with must or mustn't.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1. Must not | 2. Must | 3. Must not | 4. Must |
| 5. Must not | | | |

Present Indefinite and Present Continuous Tenses

Ex. C Make the present indefinite or present continuous sentences.

1. You do not like chocolates.
2. She is not studying at the moment.
3. They do not eat rice every day.
4. We are not working now.
5. It rains a lot here.
6. I am going on holiday tomorrow.

Ex. D Punctuate the following paragraph.

Please see paragraph 4 on page 17.

UNIT 3 TRY AGAIN

SUBJECTIVE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. **What does the word persevere mean?**
Persevere means **persist, continue, carry on or be steadfast.**
2. **If we strive it is not a disgrace, explain this sentence.**
To strive is not a disgrace rather stop trying is a disgrace. Struggle makes life meaningful and brings success in the end.
3. **Why is the poet repeating the phrase try again?**
The poet is repeating the phrase again and again to emphasize its importance.
4. **What is the lesson taught in the first stanza?**
First stanza teaches us the lesson of courage and perseverance. If we keep on trying again and again without fear we will surely succeed.

5. **What can we learn from failure?**

Failure is the best teacher. It teaches us to try again and again till we succeed.

6. **How is failure not a disgrace?**

failure is not a disgrace as it urges us to try again and again till we succeed.

7. **How many times should we try and why?**

We should keep on trying till we succeed because trying again and again surely leads us to success.

8. **What should we do if we find our task hard?**

If we find our task hard we should keep on trying again and again with patience and time will bring us our reward.

SUMMARY

TRY AGAIN (W. E. HICKSON)

The poem **Try Again** is a poem written by a well known British poet **William Edward Hickson**. Though the poem is short and simple, its message is universal. It urges us to work hard with perseverance without the fear of failure.

In this poem the poet tells us the golden principle of success. He says that if we do not succeed in our first attempt we must not lose hope. We should keep on trying till success.

The poet points towards a misconception that failure is a disgrace. The poet says failure is not a disgrace, it is a credit. Stop trying is a disgrace. Continuous efforts take us close to our destination.

Every failure is just another step closer to a win.

So, never stop trying.

Poet says if we find our task hard we must not give up effort. The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking places but we must keep on trying again and again to cross this road and reach our destination. We should keep this in mind that if other people can do something, why not we.

The poet says,

**When the world says give up, hope whispers, try it
one more time.**

It is surely the whisper of success.

OBJECTIVE

Vocabulary exercises A+B

SYNONYMS

Heed	attention	persevere	persist
Strive	struggle	case	situation
Patience	tolerance	courage	bravery
Conquer	win	disgrace	insult
Hard	tough	reward	prize

READING COMPREHENSION

EX. B Select the best choice.

1. (b) I was cozy in my bed.
2. (a) The new teacher was nice.
3. (c) The teacher knew a lot of things.
4. (c) The shopping center was really busy.
5. (b) Dennis was acting childish.
6. (b) Mohsin was angry.

Ex. C Fill in the blanks to make similes.

1. As slow as turtle.
2. As quiet as a church mouse.
3. As black as coal.
4. As tall as Giraffe.
5. As sour as lemon.
6. As sweet as honey.
- 7.

GRAMMAR

EX. A Fill in the blanks with correct pronouns.

1. There is no need to shout .I can hear you.
2. You and I work well together. **We** are a good team.
3. We have got a bit of problem. Could **you** help **us** please.
4. This is a good photo, isn't **it**. Is Samina in **it**.
5. Who did this mowing? **I** did **it** this morning.
6. Is this Ahmads bag? No **he** didn't bring one. It cant belong to **him**.
7. I am looking for my shoes. Have **you** seen **them**.Yes, **they** are here.

Ex. B Select a personal pronoun that agrees with the subject of each sentence.

1. Anyone can get **their** name in the news.
2. None of the cheques were cashed, **they** finally expired.
3. My mother and her sister took **their** vacation together.
4. All are welcome. **They** just need to call for directions to the party.
5. Venus and Mars have **their** orbits nearer to earth than any other planets.
6. The band starts **its** performance tomorrow.

7. Any of the candidates could win. **They** are very much alike.
8. Everybody has **their** own dreams and goals.

Ex. C complete the sentences by supplying the correct degrees of adjectives.

1. The best
2. Faster and faster
3. More tired
4. Expensive, cheaper
5. Luckiest

Ex. D Arrange the adjectives following the correct order.

1. A huge, grey whale
2. Medium blue rubber ball
3. **A few, triangular, dark chocolate bars**
4. Enormous, rectangular, rock boulders
5. Five, thin crust, square pizza slices

Ex. E Pick out the adjective phrases in each sentence.

1. With a strange device
2. Principal of this school
3. Decision of judges
4. Tops of mountains
5. The runner in the rear

Ex. F Put in will or be going to in these sentences.

1. I will get
2. I am going to get
3. I am going to visit
4. I am going to turn
5. I will give
6. I will go
7. I am going to

UNIT 4 FIRST AID SUBJECTIVE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. **What is the importance of knowledge of First Aid in crisis management?**
The knowledge of First Aid is important in crisis management as it may prepare people to tackle with unexpected emergencies with great confidence.
2. **You should not keep checking if bleeding has stopped? Why?**
We should not keep on checking if the bleeding has stopped because it may damage or dislodge the clot that is forming and cause bleeding to resume.
3. **Why is it necessary to keep away soap from the wound?**
It is necessary to keep away soap from the wound because soap can irritate the wound.

4. How is an antibiotic cream or ointment good in healing the wound?

They are good in healing the wound as they can help body's natural healing process work fast.

5. What should you do if you are allergic to adhesive material used in most bandages?

In this situation we must switch to adhesive free dressing or sterilized gauze, gauze roll or loosely applied elastic bandage.

6. When do you need to see a doctor?

We need to see a doctor if the wound is not healing and we notice any pain, redness, drainage, warmth or swelling.

7. What should your first aid kit consist of?

Our first aid kit should consist of:

First aid book, band aids, elastic bandages, gauze and adhesive tape, antiseptic wipes, cotton wool, safety pins, tweezers, latex gloves, calamine lotion, clinical thermometer and analgesic tablets.

OBJECTIVE

Glossary + vocabulary Ex. A

SYNONYMS

Accessible	reachable	adhesive	sticky, gluey
Antibiotic	germ killer	infection	contamination
Ingredients	combined substances	minor	small
Ointment	cream	rinse	wash quickly
Tweezers	pincers	scrapes	scratches
Bandage	dressing	stitches	sew

Ex. B complete the missing letters.

1. Dislocate 2. Dissatisfied 3. Distract 4. Disqualify
5. disbelieve 6. Disapprove

READING COMPREHENSION

Ex. A Choose the correct answer

1. (c) seek medical assistance
2. (a) infection and tetanus
3. (b) rash
4. (c) daily
5. (a) wounds

GRAMMAR

Ex. A Place adverbs at appropriate place

1. I am **always** happy when it is my birthday.
2. My brother **often** get up at six o'clock.....
3. He went to the market **last night**.
4. Have you **ever** been to Hunzavally.
5. The birds were chirping **beautifully**.

6. I am **still** waiting for Khalid to arrive.
7. He saw a blind beggar **in the market**.

Ex. B Find a suitable adverb to replace the adverb phrases.

1. immediately 2. Doubtlessly 3. Annually 4. Instantly
5. accidentally

Ex. C complete the following sentences with infinitive or gerund.

1. shaking 2. Smoking 3. To speak 4. Visiting
5. To get up 6. To come 7. To know

Ex. D Identify gerund and infinitive in the following sentences.

1. bleeding gerund
2. to clean..... Infinitive
3. checking..... gerund, to see..... Infinitive
4. to keep..... infinitive
5. using..... gerund
6. washing.....gerund, to remove..... infinitive

Ex. E change the following into passive voice.

1. All smoking material must be put out by you.
2. The seat belt must be fastened by you.
3. Safety precautions will be demonstrated by them.
4. safety instructions should be read by you.
5. small packages can be stored in the overhead compartment by you.

ESSAY 1

MY LAST DAY AT SCHOOL

Last day at is very important in the life of students. School is the place where students spend a long period of time and develop an emotional association with it. It imparts them education and grooms them to carry the heavy responsibilities of life.

**“School is a place where pebbles
are polished to diamonds”**

Students love and own their school and in the end it becomes difficult for them to leave their school.

**“No Matter how much you hate
Your school, you will surely miss
it when you leave it”**

I also remember my last day at school. I was leaving my beloved school in which I have spent twelve memorable years of my life. It was a fine day of march but I was feeling upset. There was a mixed feeling of joy and gloom. The feeling of stepping into a new world of college, studying subjects of my own choice, meeting new people, making new friends and freedom from heavy satchel was making me happy but at the same time the thought of leaving my own school, my teachers, my friends and a familiar environment was making me sad but then I remembered the saying,

“Don’t cry because its over

Smile because it happened”

My last day at school was a busy day for me. In the morning I went to library, returned all the books I would borrowed and got clearance slip. I paid all the dues of canteen and book shop. Then I got my roll number slip and went to my class room. I sat on my chair and remembered the days I had spent their. The innocent mischiefs, noisy laughter’s and slight punishments from teachers invaded my mind. A tear rolled on my cheek and I left the class room.

In the evening I got ready and reached the school as our juniors had arranged a farewell party for us. They were ready to welcome us with rose petals and led us to the hall where they entertained us with funny skits, poetry, songs, luddi and other refreshing items. In the end our principal addressed us and gave us good pieces of advice he said,

**Nobody gets to live life backward
Look ahead,that is where your future lies”**

A photographer captured a memorable group photo. Whenever I have spare time I see that photo and it reminds me of my teachers, my school, my friends ana my last day at school.

ESSAY 2 SPORTS & GAMES

Sports and games are essential for health. They are important for the development of human personality. They help to channelize the energies of youth in constructive channels. They inculcate the spirit of discipline, cooperation, tolerance, patience, cheerfulness, fellowship, honesty, confidence and many other valuable qualities.

It is said that,

**“Sports and games promote physical
Fitness, provide recreation and
Develop highly desirable and
Valuable qualities in individuals”**

Sports and games create a sense of healthy competitions. It is good that our education institutions are encouraging sports and games by organizing matches and awarding prizes and trophies. They have realized the fact that,

**“The ideal of a good and perfect life
is to have sound mind in a sound body.**

Ports and games are very important for students. They help them to keep their bodies active, flexible and vigorous. They enable them to use their energies in a right way. The student who do not take part in sports and games become and lazy. A well known proverb says,

**“All work and no play
makes Jack a dull boy”**

Sports and Games reduce tensions and worries. They help in breaking the monotonous routine of life. They add a thrill to life. They provide recreation and enjoyment. It is rightly said,

**“Sports and Games help us to forget work and worries,
they refresh us and give us zest for life”**

Our players play both at national and international level. They bring good name to the country and also earn foreign exchange. It is therefore necessary that our government should plan a long term sports policy. Players should be given honour and incentives to encourage them. The facilities are not adequate at present but the situation is expected to improve in near future, and we hope for the best.

ESSAY 3 COURTESY

**“Virtue is to the soul what
health is to the body”**

Courtesy is a great virtue. Courtesy means excellence of manners and polite behavior. A courteous person is pleasant and polite to every one. He always observes good manners on occasions and always respects the feelings of others. He knows that,

**“A man without sense of courtesy
is an animal with human form” (Francis Bacon)**

All religions of the world teach the lesson of courtesy. William Penn says

**“I know no religion that is against
courtesy, civility and kindness”**

Our religion Islam lays the greatest stress on courtesy. All the prophets of Allah taught courtesy by their manners, sermons and deeds. Their manners were so good that people were attracted to them. They changed the uncivilized brutes to civilized people. They proved that,

**“courtesy is a silver lining around the dark
clouds of civilization”**

Our Holy Prophet (SAW) also practiced and preached courtesy. He said that

**“The best amongst ye is the
One whose manners are the best”**

When people meet they wish one another “Good Morning” or “Good Evening” according to the time of the day but when the Muslims meet they greet one another by saying “AssalamAlaikum”. It is a kind of wish and prayer for happiness, peace and security. The Holy Quran lays stress on this kind of greeting in Surah Al-Noor verse 61.

“So, it is courtesy to greet others”

Courtesy tells us not to jump a queue, not to push others in public transport, to give up your seat to an elderly person, to treat rich and poor equally, to ignore the follies of others, to say “Thank You” to the one who does us a favour and “Sorry” to one who is hurt by us. These small words cost nothing but help life running sweetly.

**“Little courtesies sweeter life,
Greater ennoble it”**

A courteous person is liked and loved by all. He is popular among friends and relatives. He wins the hearts of people,

“Courtesy cost nothing but

Buys everything” (Hazrat Ali (RA)

Courtesy is not and cannot be imposed through laws. It is our moral obligation to be courteous. Someone has rightly said

**“One can live with bad manners also
But good manners make life
Sweet and worth living”**

**ESSAY 4
MY HOUSE**

House is a place where we live. It is the sweetest place in the world. It is the basic need of life. It provides safety and security. Every living being needs a shelter, even birds, animals and insects make their nests and holes to live in. Everyone, after spending whole day outside, returns home to take rest, to him, home is his paradise. It is rightly said,

**“To Adam Paradise was home
To the good among his descendants home is paradise”**

Same is true for me. The ease, peace of mind and comfort I feel in my house, I do not feel anywhere else, no matter how beautiful, charming and elegant the other places are. I believe that,

**“Happiness radiates like the fragrance
From a flower and draws all good things towards you
When you are at your home “**

My house is like lap of mother for me. It has all the facilities and comforts that must be in good house.

**“I am glad that I have a little house
Not too tall, not too wide.....
I am glad that tiny butterflies
Feel free to come inside.....
I have decorated it so nicely
It is the place that is my pride.....”**

My house is situated near the bank of a canal. The scenery around it is splendid. Huge shady trees surround the white, double-storey building of my house. It is away from noise of the city. It is most peaceful place in the world for me where I feel happy and secure.

**“He is the happiest, be the king or
Peasant who finds peace in his home”**

We built our house five year ago. My father took special care of the material used in its construction. It is the house of our dreams.

**“ A house is built with bricks and beams
A home is made with love and dreams”**

My house has a big grey gate. A path leads from gate to porch. Then there is small garden at the right side with lot of flowering bushes and a few trees. Two stairs lead to living room with television. This room also used as a reception room for guests. A drawing room with a

large window faces the front lawn. Then there is a dining room and kitchen. There are two bed rooms at the ground floor. One is master bed room and other is guest room. There are two bed room and a study upstairs. I and my sister share one room and the other is for our brother. We all study together peacefully in the study room. My house is decorated simply but beautifully. It is sunny and airy. The saying,

“East or West, home is the best”

It is true for my home. I love my home too much and whenever I am away from my house. I remember it badly and miss it. It is rightly said,

**“Home is the place that our feet may leave,
But not our heart”**

TRANSLATION PARAGRAPHS

1

There is a garden in front of my house. There are many plants and trees in it. Flowers of many colours bloom in spring season. Their fragrance spreads all around. In the evening the garden gets filled with men, women and children. People walk about and enjoy themselves. Children run in the garden. Now they are here and the next moment they are in the other corner of the garden. I also go to the garden for a walk every evening. Many gardeners look after the garden.

2

In the ups and downs of life such moments also come when a man loses hope completely. He becomes a pessimist and his power of competition ends. It is against the dignity of man. All the progress made in the world is the result of that determination and perseverance that Allah has blessed man with. Man should never lose heart rather he should face the failure manfully. Allah Almighty will surely bless him with success one day.

3

Once upon a time a jackal lived on the bank of a river. There were many fields of melons on the other bank of the river. The river was deep and wide. He wanted to eat his fill. He could not cross the river. One day he said to his friend camel, if you take me to the other bank of the river I will be very thankful to you. The camel agreed. Jackal jumped up the back of the camel. Wading through the river the camel reached the other bank of the river. The jackal entered the meion field and started to relish melons.

4

it is feared that world will run out of oil after a few years. Every country is trying to discover more oil reserves. It is not known how far this effort will succeed. It is the need of the hour to cut short our oil requirements. In industry and agriculture the consumption of oil cannot be reduced but the private needs can be lessened. We should import buses in place of cars so that the facility of buses can be improved for students.

5

I read in class 10th. The school in which I study is the famous school of the city. Four teachers teach my class. They all are very competent. But I like Mr. Zaid the most. He teaches us English and Mathematics. His method of teaching is so good that whatever he teaches is learnt by us instantly. That's why the results of his class are always 100%.

6

There was a miser. Once he lost his purse. There were one hundred rupees in the purse. He announced, I shall award him ten rupees whoever finds and brings my purse to me. one day a farmer came with his purse. The miser looked into the purse. There were all hundred rupees in it. When the farmer demanded his reward the miser said, there were a hundred and ten rupees in my purse. You had already taken ten rupees.

7

Anarkali is the busiest market of Lahore. It is always crowded with people. The shops remain open till late night. You can buy almost all kinds of things from here. Some people come here for shopping but many people come here for recreation. There are also many hawkers in Anarkali. They sell buttons, laces, pins, clips and other things of this kind. Some pick pockets also come to Anarkali. If you go to Anarkali beware of these pick pockets.

8

It is our moral obligation to respect our parents. They take good care of us. They feed us. They give us clothes. They provide us all things that we need. They send us to school so that we may serve them after getting education. it will comfort us.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION **ASSERTIVE SENTENCES**(solved) pg. no.173 and 177

1. She said that she liked clouds in the sky.
2. He said that he was unwell.
3. He told her that he lived in that building.
4. They said that their teacher was on leave.
5. Arif and Ayesha told their mother that they liked mangoes.
6. She said that she was helping her mother in the kitchen.
7. He said that he was watering the plants in the garden.
8. Afshan said that she was sewing mothers shirt.
9. He said that they were not doing their duty well.
10. He told me that I was not running very fast.
11. They said that they had done their duty.
12. The teacher told us that we had not completed our drawing.
13. She said that they had not eaten their meals.
14. The teacher said she had often told them not to play with fire.

15. My brother told me that I had missed the point completely.
16. He said that he had completed his drawing half an hour before.
17. She said that she had not gone to school the day before.
18. He said that she had sung a beautiful ghazal at the concert the night before.
19. She said that he had rung her up at 12 midnight.
20. He said that the boys had not put up a good show last night.
21. She said that she would never do such a thing.
22. Afshan said that they would wait for us for an hour only.
23. They said that they would never make a promise, they could not fulfill.
24. He said that he would explain that to you only if you listen to him with patience.
25. He said that he hoped that you would not repeat that mistake.

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1. They say that they have done their duty.
2. She says that they have shifted to another house.
3. The teacher will say that you have done your work very well.
4. He says that she has written him a very encouraging letter.
5. She says that they love and respect their neighbours very much.
6. She has said that she is ready to accompany us to Karachi.
7. He says that he has not heard the latest news about her.
8. The doctor says that the patient is still in the state of coma.
9. The teacher says that she has always been a good student.
10. She will say that he did not come up to her expectations.

PREPOSITIONS.....page 158 (1 to 30)

PAIRS OF WORDS.....page 175(1 to 20)

CORRECT FORM OF VERB.....page 162 (present tense complete)