

**HAND BOOK OF MASTER GUIDE**

**Mehran  
Series**

# ENGLISH

## *Primer*

***For Class Four***

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***SCIENCE PUBLICATION KARACHI***

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# SYLLABUS

**Syllabus for first term:** First term consists on 4 lessons and following points:

- ❖ Answer the questions.
- ❖ Fill in the blanks.
- ❖ Opposite words.
- ❖ Making sentences.
- ❖ True and False.
- ❖ Choosing correct option
- ❖ Rearrange sentences,
- ❖ Making plurals.
- ❖ Same meaning words.
- ❖ Grammar

**Syllabus for second term:** Second term consists on 6 lessons and following points:

- ❖ Answer the questions.
- ❖ Fill in the blanks.
- ❖ Opposite words.
- ❖ Making sentences.
- ❖ True and False.
- ❖ Choosing correct option
- ❖ Rearrange sentences,
- ❖ Making plurals.
- ❖ Same meaning words.
- ❖ Grammar

**Syllabus for third term:** Third term consists on 5 lessons and following points:

- ❖ Answer the questions.
- ❖ Fill in the blanks.
- ❖ Opposite words.
- ❖ Making sentences.
- ❖ True and False.
- ❖ Choosing correct option
- ❖ Rearrange sentences,
- ❖ Making plurals.
- ❖ Same meaning words.
- ❖ Grammar



## Unit: 1

## The Holy Prophet

پاک پیغمبر ﷺ      پاک پیغمبر ﷺ

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) was born on April 22, 571 A.D in the holy city of Makkah. His father, Abdullah died before Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) was born. The name of His mother was Amina (R.A). She died when he was only six years old. After the death of His mother, He was looked after by His grandfather, Abdul Mutallib and then His uncle, Abu Talib. The people of Makkah worshiped idols. They did not believe in one God. They had also many other bad habits.

پاک پیغمبر حضرت محمدؐ مڪے ڪے مقدس شهر میں 22 اپریل 571 عیسوی میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ کے والد حضرت عبداللہ آپ کے پیدا ہونے سے پہلے وفات پا گئے۔ آپ کی امی کا نام آمنہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا تھا۔ جب آپ چھ سال کے تھے تو امی بھی وفات پا گئی۔ آپ کی پرورش پہلے دادا حضرت عبدالمطلب نے کی پھر آپ کے چچا ابو طالب نے مڪے لوگ بتوں کو پوجتے تھے۔ وہ ایک خدا کو نہیں مانتے تھے۔ ان میں اور بھی کتنی ہی برائیاں تھیں۔

پاک پیغمبر حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وسلم جن مڪي جي پاڪ شهر ۾ 22 اپریل 571 عيسوي سن تي ڄاوا. هن جو پيءُ عبدالله حضرت محمد صلي الله عليه وسلم جن جي ڄمڻ کان اڳ ۾ وفات ڪري ويو. هن جي امڙ جو نالو آمنه رضي الله عنه هو. جڏهن پاڻ صه ڇهن سالن جا ٿيا ته امڙ وفات ڪري وئي. هن جي پرورش ڪئي وئي هن جي ڏاڏي عبدالمطلب کان ۽ بعد ۾ هن جي چاچي ابو طالب کان مڪي جا ماڻهو بتن جي پوڄا ڪندا هئا هو هڪ خدا کي نه مڃيندا هئا. انهن ۾ ٻيون به ڪيتريون ئي بريون عادتون هيون.

At the age of forty He was selected as the Prophet of Allah. The holly prophet (P.B.U.H) asked the people of

Makkah to worship only one God and leave idol worship. At this the people of Makkah became his enemies and planned to attack on Him. So he had to migrate to Madina, where he was given warm welcome.

چالیس سال کی عمر میں آپ کو اللہ کا نبی چنا گیا۔ آپ نے مکہ کے لوگوں سے کہا کہ صرف ایک اللہ کی عبادت کرو اور بتوں کی پوجا چھوڑ دو۔ یہ سنتے ہی مکہ کے لوگ آپ کے دشمن بن گئے اور آپ پہ حملہ کرنے کیلئے پلاننگ کرنے لگے۔ اس لیے آپ کو مدینہ ہجرت کرنی پڑی۔ مدینہ کے لوگوں نے آپ کا گرم جوشی سے استقبال کیا۔

چالیس سالن جي عمر ۾ هن کي الله جو نبی چونڊيو ويو. نبی پاک صلي الله عليه وسلم جن مکي جي ماڻهن کي فرمايو ته هڪ الله جي عبادت ڪريو ۽ بتن جي پوجا نه ڪريو. ان تي مکي جا ماڻهو هن جا دشمن ٿي پيا ۽ هن تي حملي ڪرڻ جو منصوبو جوڙيو. تنهن ڪري هن کي مديني ڏانهن هجرت ڪرڻي پئي. جتي هن جو عاليشان استقبال ڪيو ويو.

He started preaching Islam in Madina. Allah helped him. He completed his mission successfully. At last he entered into Makkah on the 8<sup>th</sup> year after his coming into Madina and conquered it.

آپ نے مدینہ میں اسلام کی تبلیغ شروع کی آپ اپنے مقصد میں کامیاب ہو گئے۔ آخر کار آپ مکہ میں داخل ہوئے آٹھ سال کے بعد مدینہ جانے کے بعد فاتح ہو کر۔

هن مديني ۾ تبليغ شروع ڪئي. الله پاڪ هن جي مدد ڪئي. هن پنهنجو مقصد ڪاميابيءَ سان پورو ڪيو. آخرڪار هي مکي ۾ انن سالن کان پوءِ داخل ٿيو مديني ويڃڻ کان پوءِ فاتح ٿي ڪري.

The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) lived for 63 years. He left the Holy Qur'an and his "Sunnah" for the Muslim. He proved himself the best teacher, the best leader, the best lawyer, the best soldier and the best judge. Moreover, He is

the last Prophet of Allah and no any Prophet will come after Him.

پاک پیغمبر 63 سال تک رہے۔ آپ مسلمانوں کیلئے قرآن اور سنت چھوڑ گئے۔ آپؐ نے اپنے آپ کو بہترین استاد بہترین لیڈر، بہترین وکیل، بہترین سپاہی اور سب سے بہترین جج ثابت کر دیا۔ آپؐ اللہ کے آخری نبی ہیں آپؐ کے بعد کوئی نبی نہیں آئے گا۔

نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم 63 سال رہا ہن قرآن شریف ۽ پنہنجی سنت مسلمانن لاء چڙی آھی۔ ہن پنہنجو پاڻ کی بہترین استاد، بہترین اڳواڻ، بہترین وکیل، بہترین سپاہی ۽ ڀلی ۾ ڀلو جج ثابت کیو۔ ان کان علاوہ ہی اللہ جو آخري نبی آھی ۽ ہن کان پوءِ کوہہ نبی نہ ایندو۔

## Exercise

### Fill in the blanks.

1. The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) was born on April 22 571 A.D.
2. His mother was died when he was only six years.
3. At the age of 40 years, He was selected as the Prophet of Allah.
4. He started preaching Islam in Madina.
5. He completed his mission successfully.
6. Allah helped him.

### Answer the following questions.

1. When and where our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) was born?

Ans: Our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) was born on 22 April 571 A.D at the holy city of Makkah.

2. What was the name of his father?

Ans: The name of his father was Abdullah.

3. When did His mother die?

Ans: His mother died when he was only six years old.

4. What did people of Makkah worship in those days?

Ans: The people of Makkah worshiped idols in those days.

5. What did the holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) preach?

Ans: The holy prophet (P.B.U.H) preached to worship only one and true God.

**Write (T) for true and (F) false statement.**

1. The name of our Holy Prophet is Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H). **T**
2. At the age of sixty years, He was selected as prophet of Allah. **F**
3. He started preaching Islam in Makkah. **T**
4. The people of Makkah worship idols. **T**
5. The Holy Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) lived for 63 years. **T**

**Choose the correct option.**

1. Our holy Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) was born on  
(a) March 22 (b) April 22 ✓ (c) June 22
2. His father's name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Abu Talib (b) Abdul Mutalib (c) Abdullah ✓
3. He was selected as the Prophet of Allah at the age of:  
(a) 40 years ✓ (b) 45 years (c) 50 years
4. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) lived for:  
(a) 61 years (b) 62 years (c) 63 years ✓

**Write the meaning of the following words:**

Born	پیدا ہونا	جمنٹ
Holy	پاک	پاک
Father	باپ	پیء
Uncle	چاچو	چاچو
People	آدمی	ماٹھو
Worship	عبادت کرنا	عبادت کرٹ

**Write the opposite words of the followings:**

City	Village	Before	After
Born	Die	Come	Go
Father	Mother	Last	Begin

## Unit: 2

# The Kindness Rewarded

## احسان جو بدلہ احسان کا بدلہ احسان

Once an ant was drinking water at a stream. The stream was flowing fast. The ant slipped and fell into the water. There was a tree nearby. A dove was sitting on the tree. She saw the ant in danger. She plucked a leaf and dropped it into the water. The ant climbed on to the leaf. Now she was safe.

ایک دفعہ ایک چیونٹی ندی میں پانی پی رہی تھی، ندی تیز بہہ رہی تھی۔ چیونٹی پھسل گئی اور پانی میں گر گئی۔ اس کے پاس میں ایک درخت تھا۔ ایک فاختہ اس درخت پر بیٹھا تھا۔ اس نے چیونٹی کو خطرے میں دیکھا۔ اس نے ایک پتہ توڑا اور پانی میں پھینک دیا۔ چیونٹی اس پتے پر چڑھ گئی اب وہ محفوظ تھی۔

هڪ دفعي هڪ ماکوڙي نديءَ مان پاڻي پي رهي هئي ندي تيز وهي رهي هئي. ماکوڙي ترڪي پئي ۽ پاڻيءَ ۾ ڪري پئي، ان جي ڀرسان هڪ وڻ هو هڪ ڳيروان وڻ تي ويٺو هيو. هن ماکوڙي کي خطري ۾ ڏٺو هن پن پٽيو ۽ پاڻيءَ ۾ ڦٽي ڪيو. ماکوڙي پن تي چڙهي وئي هاڻي هو محفوظ هئي.

After a few days, the dove was sleeping in a bush. The ant was crawling nearby. She saw a hunter moving slowly in the bushes. He was holding his gun in his hand. He took aim of the dove. He was going to fire. The ant bit him on his foot. The hunter missed his aim. The loud fire of the gun awoke the dove. She saw the danger and flew away. She was safe now.

ڪجهه دنون ڪه بعد فاخته جهاڙيون ۾ سو رها ٿا. چيونٽي بهي اس ڪه پاس ريڻگتي هوئي آئي. اس نه ديكها ڪه شڪاري آهسته آهسته جهاڙيون ڪه طرف جا رها ٿا اس ڪه پاس هاڻه ۾ بندوق هئي اس ڪا مقصد اس فاخته

ڪو پکڙنا تها۔ وه گولي چلانے والا هي تها كه چيونئي نے اس کے پاؤ کو کاٹا۔  
شڪاري كا مقصد پورا نه هوسڪا۔ گولي كي آواز سنٽے هي فاخٽه جاگ گيا اس نے  
خطره ديکھا اور اڙ گيا۔ اب وه محفوظ هوگيا۔

ڪجهه ڏينهن کان پوءِ ڳيرو ٻوڙن ۾ سمهي رهيو هيو ماکوڙي ان جي  
پرسان رينگندي پئي آئي هن ڏٺو ته شڪاري آهستي آهستي ٻوڙي ڏانهن وڃي  
رهيو هو۔ هن كي پنهنجي هٿ ۾ بندوق هئي هن جو مقصد ڳيري كي پڪڙڻ هو۔  
هي بندوق جو نڪاءُ ڪيڏن وارو هيو ته ماکوڙي هن جي پير ۾ چڪ هنيو  
شڪاري جو مقصد پورو نه ٿيو۔ بندوق جي نڪاءُ ڳيري كي جاڳائي وڌو۔ هن خطرو  
ڏٺو ۽ اڏري ويو۔ هاڻي هوءَ حفاظت سان هيو۔

The ant paid the dove for its kindness.

چيونئي نے فاخٽه کے حسان کا بدلہ چکا ديا۔  
ماکوڙي ڳيري كي احسان جو بدلو ڏنو۔

## Exercise:

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the ant doing?

Ans: The ant was drinking water.

2. How was the stream flowing?

Ans: The stream was flowing fast.

3. Where did the ant fall?

Ans: The ant fell in to the water.

4. Where was the dove sitting?

Ans: The dove was sitting on the tree.

5. What did the ant do?

Ans: the ant bit on the foot of hunter.

6. Where was the dove sleeping?

Ans: The dove was sleeping in a bush.

Choose the correct option.

1. Once an ant drinking water at a \_\_\_\_.

(a) River

(b) Pond

(c) Stream ✓

2. The ant slipped and fell into the \_\_\_\_.

(a) Mud

(b) Ice

(c) Water ✓

3. A dove was sitting on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Rock (b) Tree ✓ (c) Window
4. The ant climbed on to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Leaf ✓ (b) Paper (c) Boat
5. The ant bit him on his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Hand (b) Foot ✓ (c) Finger
6. He was holding his \_\_\_\_\_ in his hand.  
 (a) Hammer (b) Gun ✓ (c) Pistol

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Once an ant was drinking water at a stream.
2. The stream was flowing fast.
3. There was a tree nearby.
4. The dove was sleeping in a bush.
5. The ant paid the dove for its kindness.

**Use the following words in your own sentences.**

**Bit:** The ant bit on the foot of hunter.

**Nearby:** There was a tree nearby.

**Danger:** The dove saw the ant in danger.

**Leaf:** Dove plucked the leaf and dropped it.

**Fast:** The stream was flowing fast.

## Unit: 3

## First Aid

## فوری طبی امداد فوری طبی امداد

First Aid is the immediate Medical Treatment given to any kind of injured person in any kind of accident. It is medical treatment given to a wounded or injured person to save his life. He gets medical aid for the time being to stop bleeding or to keep him breathing. There can be many kinds of accidents. Besides Road accidents, there are cases of flood, earth quake, building collapse, bomb explosion, heavy rains, short circuit fire and other kinds of fire through negligence or explosion, land sliding drowning in the river, canal or sea, snake biting, dog-biting, act of suicide, burnt, sun stroke and fainting. All these conditions demand that the victim or the sufferer should immediately be given such medical treatment that could keep him alive till regular or concerned medical staff takes him into custody.

فوری طبی امداد ایک قسم کا جلدی کا علاج ہے جو ہر وقت کسی بھی قسم کے حادثے میں پیش آنے وقت کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ طبی علاج ایک زخمی بندے کی جان بچانے کیلئے دیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ طبی علاج تھوڑی وقت کیلئے جلدی خون کا بہنا اور انسان کو زندہ رکھنے کیلئے دیا جاتا ہے۔ حادثوں کے کتنے ہی قسم ہیں۔ جیسے کہ روڈ حادثہ، سیلاب زدگان، زلزلہ، عمارتوں کا گرنا، بم کا فٹھنا، زیادہ بارش، بجلی کی شعلے، اور دوسری کتنی ہی قسم کی لاپرواہی، برف کے اولے گرنا، دریا، یا سمندر میں ڈوبنا۔ سانپ کا ڈسنا، کتے کا کاٹنا، خودکشی کرنا، جلنا اور بیہوش ہونا، ہر صورتحال میں متاثر کو فوری طور پر طبی علاج مہیا کیا جائے۔ تاکہ وہ آسانی سے ڈاکٹروں کی نگرانی میں پہنچ سکے۔

فوری طبی امداد ہر قسم جو علاج آہی جیکو ہر وقت کنہن بہ قسم جی حادثی پیش اچٹ وقت کبو آہی۔ اہیو طبی علاج ہک زخمی ماٹھوہ



جي جان بچائڻ لاءِ ڏبو آهي. هي طبي علاج ٿورڙي وقت لاءِ، تترت رت وهڻ ۽ انسان کي زنده رکڻ لاءِ حادثن جا ڪيترائي قسم آهن جهڙوڪ روڊ حادثا، ٻوڏ جي صورتحال، زلزلو، عمارتن جو ڪرڻ، بم جو ڦاٽڻ، گهڻو مينهن، بجليءَ جي باهه، ۽ ٻين ڪيترن ئي قسمن جي لاپرواهي برف جي چپ ڪرڻ، دريا، واه يا سمنڊ ۾ ٻڏڻ نانگ جو ڪڪڻ، ڪتي جو چڪ پائڻ، خودڪشي ڪرڻ، سڙڻ ۽ بيهوش ٿيڻ، هر صورتحال ۾ متاثرن کي فوري طور طبي علاج مهيا ڪيو وڃي ته جيئن هو آسانيءَ سان پوريءَ طرح ڊاڪٽرن جي نگرانيءَ ۾ پهچي سگهي.

Every citizen should seek the knowledge of First Aid. By this we can save the person from falling into serious condition or even death due to bleeding.

هر شهريءَ کي فوري طبي امداد ڪرڻ جي ضرورت هوندي آهي. اس طرح هر انسان کي خطرناڪ صورتحال سان بچائڻ چاهي.

هر شهريءَ کي فوري طبي علاج جي باري ۾ ڄاڻ هجڻ گهرجي. ان طرح سان اسان ماڻهوءَ کي خطرناڪ صورتحال مان بچائي سگهون ٿا.

It is the duty of every man to save a human Life. Man should know the use of First Aid medicine, bandages, rescue of drowning man and those fainted and burnt. After First Aid most of patients are rescued. So box of First Aid medicines should always be ready in every building, school, college, shop and child must learn to give First Aid to anybody living near them.

يه هر ڪسيءَ کي فرض آهي ته هو انسان کي زندگي بچائڻ ۾ هر فرد کي فوري طبي امداد ڪرڻ جي ضرورت آهي. اسان کي سڄو سامان جهڙوڪ دوائ، پٽي ڪا سامان، ڏوٻتو هوا انسان کي بچائڻ، بيهوش ۽ آگ لڳڻ والي کي فوري طبي امداد ڪرڻ جي ضرورت آهي. اسان کي سڄو سامان هجڻ گهرجي، اسڪول، ڪاليج، دڪان ۾ هجڻ چاهي. اسان کي فوري طبي امداد ڪرڻ جي ضرورت آهي. اسان کي سڄو سامان هجڻ چاهي. اسان کي سڄو سامان هجڻ چاهي. اسان کي سڄو سامان هجڻ چاهي.

اهو هر فرد جو فرض آهي ته هوانسان جي زندگي بچائي هر فرد کي فوري طبي امداد جي باري ۾ علم هجڻ گهرجي ۽ ان جو سارو سامان جهڙوڪ دوائون، پتيءَ جو سامان، ٻڌندڙ انسان کي بچائڻ، بيهوش ۽ باهه لڳل کي فوري طبي امداد جي ڪري ڪيترائي مريض بچايا ويندا آهن. تنهن ڪري فوري طبي امداد جو سامان هميشه هر گهر، اسڪول، ڪاليج ۽ دوڪان ۾ هئڻ گهرجي ۽ ٻارڙن کي فوري طبي امداد جي باري ۾ معلومات پڻ هئڻ گهرجي ته جيئن هو ڀر وارن جي زندگي فوري طبي امداد ذريعي بچائي سگهن.

## Exercise:

**Answer the following question.**

1. What is the meaning of First Aid?

Ans: First Aid is the immediate Medical treatment given to any kind of injured person in any kind of accident.

2. What is the duty of every man?

Ans: The duty of every man is to save a human life.

3. What is the purpose of First Aid?

Ans: The purpose of first aid is to keep the patient alive till concerned medical staff takes him in to custody.

4. Do you keep First Aid Box in your house?

Ans: yes I keep it in my house to face any kind of critical condition.

5. What you should do after the First Aid?

Ans: We should go to hospital for taking full treatment.

## Fill in the blanks.

1. First Aid is the immediate Medical Treatment.

2. There can be many kinds of accidents.

3. Every citizen should seek the knowledge of First Aid.

4. It is the duty of every man to save a human life.

5. After First Aid most of the patients are rescued.

**Write (T) for true and (F) for false statement.**

1. Every citizen should not seek the knowledge First Aid. **F**
2. First Aid is not necessary for the injured and wounded. **F**
3. First Aid is the immediate Medical Treatment. **T**
4. Every wife, mother, daughter and child must learn to give First Aid. **T**

**Write the opposite words of the followings:**

First	Last	Stop	Start
Earth	Sky	Heavy	Light
Daughter	Son	All	Alone

**Choose the correct option.**

1. There can be \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of accidents.  
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Many ✓
2. Every citizen should seek the knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Operation (b) First Aid ✓ (c) treatment
3. After first aid most of patient \_\_\_\_\_ rescued.  
(a) are ✓ (b) were (c) is
4. It is the duty of every man to save a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) animal life (b) human life ✓ (c) birds life

## Unit: 4

## Cancer Through Smoking

## سگریٹ باعث کینسر سگریٹ باعث کینسر

The most dangerous disease is Cancer. It is called silent killer. It is created by smoking cigarettes. A cigarette is made of dried tobacco leaves blended together with number of chemicals. As it is burnt, its smoke spreads the harmful effect of different substances, such as nicotine, tar, carbon causing cancer and Tuber culoses. All these damage brain tissues, the cells in air passages and in lungs. Thus smoking grows cells of cancer in the body. The smoking has killed millions of people around the world.

کینسر ایک خطرناک مرض ہے۔ اس کو خاموش قاتل بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ جو سگریٹ پینے کی وجہ سے ہوتی ہے۔ سگریٹ سوکھا تمباکو، لپیٹے ہوئے پتے اور کتنے ہی خطرناک کیمیکل سے ملا کر بنتا ہے۔ جیسے ہی اسے جلایا جاتا ہے تو جلدی اس کے نقصانات پورے جسم میں پھیل جاتے ہیں۔ جو کہ بعد میں ٹیوبر کلاسز یعنی (ٹی بی) کے باعث بنتے ہیں۔ وہ سب بری طرح سے دماغ کے پردوں جو گھڑوں اور جو ہوا کے ذریعے فھفھڑوں میں جاتے ہیں اور انہیں نقصان پہنچاتے ہیں۔ اس لیے سگریٹ کینسر کا سیل پیدا کرتا ہے۔ سگریٹ پینے کی وجہ سے لاکھوں لوگ پوری دنیا میں موت کی نیند سوتے ہیں۔

کینسر ہک خطرناک مرض آھی ان کی خاموش قاتل بہ چٹبو آھی جیکا سگریٹ چکڑ جی کری ٲیندو آھی۔ سگریٹ سکل تمباکو ویتھیل پن ۽ کیترن ٹی خطرناک کیمیکل سان گڈجی ٲھندو آھی جیئن ٹی ان کی دکایو ویندو آھی تہ جلدی ان جا نقصانات پوری جسم ۾ ٲھلجی وین ٲا۔ جیکی بعد ۾ کینسر ۽ ٹیوبر کلاسز یعنی (ٹی بی) جو باعث بٲجن ٲا۔ اھی سپ بری طرح سان دماغ جی ٲردن جیکی هوا جی ذریعی ٲٲٲزن ۾ وین ٲا انھن کی نقصان

پهچائين ٿا. تنهن ڪري سگريٽ ڪينسر جو جيو گهرڻو پيدا ڪندڙ آهي.  
سگريٽ چڪڻ جي ڪري لکين ماڻهو پوري دنيا ۾ موت جو شڪار ٿين ٿا.

A smoker destroys not only himself, but his family and nearers. It is waste of money and health. The smokers suffer from cancer and die earlier to his death.

سگريٽ پيڻ والا نه صرف اپڻه آپ کو نقصان پهچاتا هه بلڪه اپڻه پوره خاندان اور پڙوسيون کو بهي اثر انداز ڪرنا هه. يه پڻه اور صهت دونون کا ضيان هه. سگريٽ پيڻ والا ڪينسر ميں مبتلا هو ڪر وقت سه پهله مر جاته هيں.

سگريٽ چڪيندڙ نه صرف پاڻ ڪي نقصان پهچائي ٿو پر پنهنجي پوري خاندان ۽ پاڙي وارن ڪي به اثر انداز ڪري ٿو. اهيو پڻ پڻسي ۽ صحت جو زيان آهي. سگريٽ چڪيندڙ ڪينسر ۾ مبتلا ٿيڻ جي ڪري وقت کان اڳ پنهنجي زندگي وڃائين ٿا.

## Exercise:

Answer the following question.

1. Is the cancer dangerous disease?

Ans: Of course yes, it is the most dangerous disease.

2. Cigarette is made up what?

Ans: Cigarette is made of dried tobacco leaves blended together with number of chemicals.

3. What does cigarette damage?

Ans: Cigarette damages brain tissues, the cells in air passages and in lungs.

4. How many people have been affected?

Ans: The millions of people around the world have been affected.

5. Whom does smoke destroy?

Ans: A smoker destroys not only himself but his family and nearers.

**Choose the correct option.**

- The most dangerous disease is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) cough (b) faver (c) cancer ✓
- it is called silent \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) friend (b) killer ✓ (c) enemy
- A cigarette is made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) wet (b) waste (c) dried ✓
- Smoking grows cell of cancer in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) body (b) brain ✓ (c) legs
- The smoke has killed millions of \_\_\_\_ around the world.  
(a) people ✓ (b) animals (c) birds

**Rearrange the sentences.**

- Disease cancer is the most dangerous  
Cancer is the most dangerous disease.
- Killer called is it silent  
It is called silent killer.
- Cigarettes by created smoking is it  
It is created by smoking Cigarettes.
- Health waste is it of money and  
It is waste of money and health.

**Fill in the blanks.**

- The most dangerous disease is cancer.
- A cigarette is made of dried tobacco leaves.
- Smoking grows cell of cancer in the body.
- The smoking has killed millions of people around the world.
- A smoker destroys not only himself, but his family and nearers.

**Write (T) for true and (F) for false statement.**

- The most dangerous disease is cancer.
- Cancer is not created by smoking.
- The smoking has killed millions of people.
- The smoker suffers from cancer.

**T**  
**F**  
**T**  
**T**

**Write the opposite words of the followings:**

Dried	Wet	Destroy	Build
Together	Alone	Dangerous	Safe

Unit: 5

# Allah Worthy

## اللہ قابل تعریف اللہ قابل تعریف

The earth we live,  
The fruit we enjoy,  
The night we sleep  
The sunlight we work  
No one is the creator but Allah.  
He is worthy of praise, and worship.

زمین جنهن تي اسين رهون ٿا

ميوو جيڪو اسان کائون ٿا

رات جنهن ۾ اسين سمهون ٿا

ڏينهن جو جنهن ۾ اسين ڪم ڪيون ٿا

ڪوئي به خالق نه آهي سواءِ الله جي

هي قابل تعريف ۽ عبادت جي لائق آهي

Flying birds in the air,

Some big and some small,

Some sing sweet songs,

Their songs are the praise,

The praise is "be to Allah;"

He is the Greatest,

He is worthy of praise, and worship.

هوا ۾ پکين جو اڏڙڻ

ڪجهه وڏا ڪجهه ننڍا

ڪي ڳائڻ ٿا منٿا گيت

انهن گيتن ۾ تعريف آهي

اها تعريف الله کي سونهين ٿي

جيڪو عظيم تر آهي

زمین جس پر ہم رہتے ہیں

پھل جو ہم کھاتے ہیں

رات جس میں ہم سوتے ہیں

دن جس میں ہم ڪم ڪرتے ہیں

ڪوئی بھی خالق نہیں سوائے اللہ کے

یہ قابل تعریف اور عبادت کے لائق ہے

هوا میں پرندوں کا اڏڻا

ڪجهه بڙے ڪجهه چھوٽے

ڪوئی گا رهے ہیں میٺھے بول

ان بولوں میں تعریف ہے

وہ تعریف اللہ کو بہا رہی ہے

جو عظیم تر ہے

یہ قابل تعریف اور عبادت کے لائق ہے هي قابل تعريف ۽ عبادت جي لائق آهي

Water is to quench thirst.  
Food is to meet appetite.  
Fire is to cook and burn.  
All are the creations of Allah.  
All are serving us.  
We praise Allah.  
He is worthy of praise, and worship.

(Abdul Sattar)

پانی پیاس بجھاتا ہے	پاڻي اُڄ اُجھائيندو آهي
کھانا بھوک مٹاتا ہے	کاڌو بک هٽائيندو آهي
آگ پکاتی اور جلاتی ہے	باه پچائيندي ۽ ساڙيندي آهي
سب اللہ پاک نے پیدا کی ہیں	سڀ الله پاڪ پيدا ڪيون آهن
سب ہمارے لیئے ہیں	سڀ اسان لاءِ
ہم اللہ کی تعریف کرتے ہیں	اسين الله جي ساراهه ڪريون ٿا.

یہ قابل تعریف اور عبادت کے لائق ہے ہی قابل تعریف ۽ عبادت جي لائق آهي

## Exercise:

Answer the following question.

1. Whom do we worship?

Ans: We worship Allah who is worthy of praise.

2. What is light and sunlight for?

Ans: Sun light and light is for the day.

3. Who is creator of all the things?

Ans: Allah is the only creator of all the things.

4. Where do we live?

Ans: We live on earth.

5. Why do we take water and food?

Ans: We take water and food as we live alive.



### Fill in the blanks.

1. The earth we live.
2. The fruit we enjoy.
3. No one is the creator but Allah.
4. Flying birds in the air.
5. Some big and some small.

### Use the following words in your own sentences.

- Night: we sleep at night
- Creator: Allah is only creator of everything.
- Work: Speak truth and work hard.
- Water: Water is main source of living.
- Worship: I worship only God

### Write the meaning of the followings words:

Earth	زمین	زمین
Fruit	پھل	میوو
Night	رات	رات
Creator	خالق	خالق

### Write the opposite words of the following:

Earth	Sky	Day	Night
Sleep	Awake	Bird	Animal
Sit	Stand	Sunlight	Darkness

## Unit: 6

## Rules for Good Health

## سنڌي صحت جا اصول اچي صحت ڪه اصول

Your body is a very good machine. It is very nicely packed inside your skin. (Good health is normal and natural. But if you are sensible, you can help your body.

آپ ڪا جسم اڪ اچي مشين هي۔ جو اچي طرح سه آپ ڪه  
چمڙي ڪه اندر هي۔ اچي صحت عام رواجي اور فطرتي هوتي هي۔ اگر آپ  
عقل مند هيں تو اپنے جسم ڪي مدد ڪريں۔

اوهان جو جسم هڪ سنڌي مشين آهي جيڪا چڱي نموني اوهان جي  
ڪل ۾ اندر آهي۔ سنڌي صحت تمام رواجي ۽ فطرتي هوندي آهي۔ جيڪڏهن اوهين  
عقل مند آهيو ته پنهنجي جسم جي مدد ڪندو۔

The amount of sleep you need is different for different people. At the age of six, you need twelve hours sleep. At the age of ten, you need nine hours. After the age of seventeen, you need a sleep of eight hours.

سونه ڪا مقدار اور ضرورت هر بنده ڪه ليهه اگ اگ هوتي  
هي۔ جيسه چهر سال واله ڪو 12 گهڻه دس سال واله ڪو 9 گهڻه، 17  
سال سه اوڀر والو ڪو 8 گهڻه نيند ڪي ضرورت هوتي هي۔

سمهڙ جو مقدار هر ماڻهوءَ لاءِ جدا جدا هوندي آهي جيئن  
چهن سالن واري ڪي 12 ڪلاڪ ڏهن سالن واري ڪي 9 ڪلاڪ۔ 17 سالن کان  
مٿي وارن ڪي 8 ڪلاڪ ننيدي جي ضرورت هوندي آهي۔

No machine can run without fuel. Food is fuel to your body. Fresh fruit, fresh vegetables and milk are good for your health. If you feel hungry between meals, eat fruit.

ڪوئي بهي مشين ايندهن ڪه بغير نهين چل سکتي۔ ڪهانہ آپ ڪه  
جسم ڪه ليهه ايندهن هي تازه پهل، تازي سبزياں اور دوده آپ ڪي  
صحت ڪيله مفيد هيں۔ اگر آپ ڪو بوڪه لگه تو روڻي ڪه پچ ميں پهل ڪهاؤ۔

ڪا به مشين تيل کان سواءِ نه ٿي هلي سگهي. ڪاڌو اوهان جي جسم لاءِ تيل آهي. تازا ميوا، تازيون پاڻيون ۽ ڪير اوهان جي صحت لاءِ سٺا آهن. جيڪڏهن اوهان کي بک لکي ته مانيءَ جي وچ ۾ ميوو کائو.

If you want to maintain good health, follow these rules. Clean your teeth, nails and hair. Work hard and play hard, but do not overwork. Never smoke. If you follow these rules, you will get the greatest blessings of all-good health.

اگر آپ اچي صحت برقرار رکھنا چاهي ته هو تو مندرجہ ذیل اصولوں پر عمل کریں اپنے دانت، ناخن اور بالوں کو صاف رکھو محنت کریں اور جی لگا کر کھیلیں زیادہ کام نہ کریں۔ سگریٹ کبھی بھی نہ پیو۔ اگر آپ نے ان اصول پر عمل کیا تو آپ اچي صحت جیسی نعمت حاصل کریں گے۔

جيڪڏهن هن اوهان سني صحت برقرار رکڻ چاهيو ٿا ته هيٺين اصولن تي عمل ڪريو. پنهنجا ڏند، نهنن ۽ وارن کي صاف رکو. محنت ڪريو ۽ لڳن سان ڪيڏو پر گهڻو ڪم نه ڪريو. سگريٽ ڪڏهن به نه چڪيو. جيڪڏهن اوهان هنن اصولن تي عمل ڪيو ته اوهان سني صحت جهڙي نعمت حاصل ڪندا.

## Exercise:

**Answer the following question.**

1. What is fuel to your body?

Ans: Food is fuel to our body.

2. What should we eat between meals?

Ans: He should eat fruits between meals.

3. Is the amount of sleep is different for different people?

Ans: Yes there is the amount of sleep is different for different people.

4. What is good for our health?

Ans: Fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and milk are good for our health.

### Fill in the blanks.

1. Your body is a very good machine.
2. It is nicely packed inside your body.
3. No machine can run without fuel.
4. At the age of six, you need twelve hours sleep.
5. After the age of 17, you need a sleep of eight hours.

### Use the following words in your own sentence.

**Machine:** Your body is a very good machine.

**Natural:** Good health is natural gift.

**People:** Different people have different schedule of sleep.

**Sleep:** Sleep early awake early.

**Health:** Health is wealth.

### Write (T) for true and (F) for false statement.

1. The body is not a good machine. **F**
2. We can not help our body. **F**
3. Machine can not run without fuel. **T**
4. Fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and milk are good for health. **T**
5. Between meals, we must eat ice-cream. **F**

### Write the opposite words of the followings:

Good	Bad	Different	Same
Inside	Outside	After	Before
Clean	Dirty	Hard	Soft

### Rearrange the sentences.

1. Is your body food fuel.  
Food is fuel to your body.
2. Run can fuel without machine no  
No machine can run without fuel.
3. And normal is natural good health  
Good health is normal and natural.
4. Very machine good a is your body.  
Your body is a very good machine.

## Unit: 7

## Colours Speak

## رنگ ڳالهائين ٿا رنگ بولتے ھیں

Do you know children that every colour has a different meaning? Do you like white? You are charming, calm and peaceful. Do you like red? You get angry. Do you like purple? It is the colour of kings and queens. Do you like blue? You like serious and educated people. And do you like yellow? You want people to notice you. Everyone likes black. People who like black are quiet.

ٻچو ڪيا آپ ڄانتے ھیں ڪہ ھر رنگ کي مختلف معنيٰ ھوتی ھے۔ ڪيا آپ ڪو سفيد رنگ پسند ھے؟ پھر آپ دلڪش، خاموش اور امن پسند ھو۔ ڪيا آپ ڪو لال رنگ پسند ھے؟ تو آپ ڪو غصہ آتا ھے۔ ڪيا آپ ڪو جامني رنگ پسند ھے۔ تو ٻہ بادشاہ اور راني (بيگم) ڪا رنگ ھے۔ ڪيا آپ ڪو نيلا پسند ھے؟ تو پھر آپ ڪو تعليم يافتہ اور سنجيدہ لوگ پسند ھے۔ ڪيا آپ ٻيلا رنگ پسند ڪرتے ھیں تو آپ چاھتے ھیں ڪہ لوگ آپ کي طرف توجہ ديں۔ ھر ڪسي ڪو کالا رنگ اچھا لگتا ھے۔ جن ڪو کالا رنگ پسند ھے وہ خاموش رھتے ھیں۔

ٻارڙڙ چا توهان ڪي خبر آھي تہ ھر رنگ جي مختلف معنيٰ ھوندي آھي. چا توهان ڪي اچورنگ وٺندو آھي؟ تہ پوءِ توهان دلڪش، خاموش ۽ امن پسند آھيو. چا توهان ڪي ڳاڙھورنگ وٺندو آھي؟ تہ پوءِ توهان ڪي ڪاوڙ لڳندي آھي چا توهان ڪي واڱڻائي رنگ پسند آھي؟ تہ پوءِ اھيو بادشاھن ۽ راڻين جو رنگ آھي. چا توهان ڪي نيرو وٺندو آھي؟ تہ پوءِ واھان ڪي تعليم يافتہ ۽ سنجيدہ ماڻھو پسند آھن. ۽ چا توهان ڪو رنگ پسند ڪندا آھيو؟ تہ پوءِ اوھان چاھيو ٿا تہ ماڻھو اوھان ڏانھن توجہ ڪن ھر ڪنھن ڪي ڪارو رنگ وٺندو آھي، جن ماڻھن ڪي ڪارورنگ وٺندو آھي سي خاموش رھندا آھن.

Orange makes you hungry. Pink is calm and quiet. Do you like all the colours? You are the best person in the world.

نارنگی رنگ سے آپ کو بھوک لگتی ہے۔ گلابی خاموش کیا آپ کو  
سارے رنگ پسند نہیں؟ تو آپ دنیا کے سب سے بہترین انسان ہیں۔  
نارنگی اوهان کي بک لڳائڻ ايندي آهي. گلابي چپ ۽ خاموش. ڇا  
توهان کي سڀ رنگ پسند آهن؟ اوهان دنيا جي ڀلي ۾ ڀلا ماڻهو آهيو.

## Exercise:

Answer the following question.

1. Do the colours have meanings?  
Ans: Yes every colour has a different meaning.
2. What is the colour of kings and queens?  
Ans: The purple colour is the colour of kings and queens.
3. Is blue the colour of serious persons?  
Ans: Yes blue colour is of serious and educated persons.
4. What colour makes you hungry?  
Ans: Orange colour makes us hungry.
5. Which colour is the symbol of calm and quite?  
Ans: Pink colour is the symbol of calm and quiet.

## Fill in the blanks.

1. You are charming, calm and peaceful.
2. Do you like red? You get angry.
3. Purple is the colour of kings and queens.
4. Orange makes you hungry.
5. Pink is calm and quiet.

## Choose the correct option.

1. Do you like white? You are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Angry (b) charming ✓ (c) king
2. Do you like red? You are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Kind (b) calm (c) angry ✓
3. The colour of kings and queens is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Blue (b) Purple ✓ (c) Yellow
4. Orange makes you \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Hungry ✓ (b) angry (c) thirsty

**Use the following words in your own sentences.**

- Children:** Do you know children that river Indus is the largest river of Pakistan
- Colour:** Every colour has a different meaning.
- Peaceful:** you re charming, calm and peaceful.
- Blue:** Do you like blue?
- Hungry:** Orange makes you hungry.

**Write (T) for true and (F) for false statement.**

- Colours have different meanings.
- If you like red, you are calm.
- If you like white, you get angry easily.
- People who like black are quiet.
- Purple is the colour of kings and queens.

T  
F  
F  
T  
T

**Rearrange the sentences.**

- angry you get

Ans: You get angry.

- likes black every one

Ans: Every one likes black.

- quiet black are people like who

Ans: People who like balck are quiet.

- hungry orange you makes

Ans: Orange makes you hungry.

## Unit: 8

## A Library

## هڪ ڪتب خانو (لائبریری) ايڪ ڪتب خانو (لائبریری)

A house full of books, is called a library. A library has many parts. One part of books is for children. It is called the children's section. A person who works in a library is called librarian. Some schools have a library.

ايڪ گھر جو ڪتابون سڄا هئا ته اهو اسان لائبريري ڪها ڄاتا هئس۔ ايڪ لائبريري ڪي بهت حصي هوندي هئس۔ ايڪ ڪتابون ڪا حصو بچون ڪيلئس هئس۔ انهيون بچون ڪا سيڪشن ڪها ڄاتا هئس۔ ايڪ ننڍو جو لائبريري ميون ڪام ڪرتا هئس اسان ڪو لائبررين ڪها ڄاتا هئس۔ ڪجهي سکولون ميون لائبريري هوندي هئس۔

هڪ گھر جيڪو ڪتابن سان ڀريل هجي ان ڪي لائبريري چئبو آهي۔ هڪ لائبريريءَ جا ڪيترائي حصا ٿيندا آهن۔ هڪ ڪتابن جو حصو ٻارڙن لاءِ هوندو آهي جنهن ڪي ٻارن جو سيڪشن (حصو) چيو ويندو آهي۔ هڪ ماڻهوءَ جيڪو لائبريريءَ ۾ ڪم ڪندو آهي تنهن ڪي لائبررين چئبو آهي اسڪول ۾ لائبريري هوندي آهي۔

There are different kinds of books in a library. Some books have stories in them. They are called story books. Other books tell us about places and things. There are also books on religion. Books are written in many languages of the world.

لائبريري ميون مختلف قسم ڪي ڪتابون هوندي هئس۔ ڪجهي ڪتابون ميون ڪهاڻيون هوندي هئس۔ انهيون ڪهاڻيون ڪي ڪتاب ڪها ڄاتا هئس۔ دوسري ڪتاب همين جڳهون اور چيزون ڪي بارو ميون بتاتي هئس۔ مذھب ڪي ڪتاب بهي هوندي هئس۔ ڪتاب دنيا ڪي مختلف زبانون ميون لکهي گئي هئس۔

لائبريريءَ ۾ مختلف قسمن جا ڪتاب هوندا آهن۔ ڪجهي ڪتابن ۾ ڪهاڻيون هونديون آهن۔ انهن ڪي ڪهاڻين جا ڪتاب چئبو آهي۔ ٻيا ڪتاب



اسان کي شين ۽ جڳهن جي باري ۾ ٻڌائين ٿا ڪجهه مذهبي ڪتاب آهن. ڪتاب ڪيترين ئي دنيا جي ٻولين ۾ لکيا ويندا آهن.

Whenever you have free time, you should read books. All the great people of the world read books. Books are our good friends. They will never deceive you. They will give you company and save your time and money.

جب ڪبھی بهی آپ کو فارغ ٿایم ملے آپ کو ڪتاب پڙھڻے چاہئے۔  
دنيا ڪے بڙے عظیم لوگ ڪتاب پڙھتے ہیں۔ ڪتاب ہمارے اچھے دوست ہوتے  
ہیں۔ یہ ڪبھی بهی آپ کو دوکھا نہیں دیتے۔ یہ آپ کو ڪمپنی دیتے ہیں اور  
آپکا پئسہ اور ٽایم بچاتے ہیں۔

جڏهن ڪڏهن به اوهان کي فارغ وقت هجي اوهان کي ڪتاب پڙهڻ  
گهرجن. دنيا جا جيڪي به عظيم ماڻهو آهن اهي ڪتاب پڙهندا آهن. ڪتاب  
اسان جا سٺا دوست آهن. اهي اوهان کي ڪڏهن به دوکو نه ڏيندا. اهي اوهان کي  
سنگت ڏيندا ۽ اوهان جو ٽائيم ۽ پئسو بچائيندا.

## Exercise

**Answer the following question.**

1. What is a library?

Ans: A house full of books is called library.

2. How many parts does a library have?

Ans: Library have many parts and sections.

3. Who is librarian?

Ans: A person who works in a library is called librarian.

4. Are books written in many languages?

Ans: Yes, books are written in many languages of the world.

5. Are books our good friends?

Ans: Yes, books are our good friends.

**Choose the correct option.**

1. A house full of books is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Library ✓ (b) Palace (c) School
2. A person who \_\_\_\_\_ in a library is called librarian.  
(a) goes (b) works ✓ (c) sits
3. There are different kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ in a library.  
(a) books ✓ (b) copies (c) registers
4. Books are our \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) enemies (b) friends ✓ (c) relatives

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. One part of books is for Children.
2. There are different kinds of books in library.
3. All the great people of the world read books.
4. They will give you company and save your time and money.

**Use the following words in your own sentences.**

**Person:** A person who works in library is called librarian.

**Parts:** There are many parts in library.

**Great:** All the great people of the world read books.

**Never:** They will never deceive you.

## Unit: 9

## The Little Red Hen

## ننڈیڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ چھوڻي سي لال مرغی

One day, the little red hen found some corn in a field. She met to a cock and asked him, "will you help me to plant my corn?" The cock said, "No."

ایک دن چھوڻي لال مرغی نے زمین سے اناج ڏھونڊا۔ وہ مرغی سے ملی اور پوچھا کہ کیا تم اناج کو اگانے میں میری مدد کرو گے۔ مرغی بولا نہیں۔  
ھڪ ڏينھن ننڍيڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ زمين مان ڪجھ ان لڌو. ھوءَ ڪڪڙ سان ملي ۽ ھن کان پڇيو ڇا توھان ان پوکڻ ۾ منھنجي مدد ڪندين؟ ڪڪڙ چيو نہ.

The little red hen met to a duck and said to her "Will you help me to plant the corn?" The duck said, "No."  
چھوڻي لال مرغی ایک بدخ سے ملی اور اسے کہا کیا تم میری اناج اگانے میں مدد کرو گی۔ بدخ بولی نہیں۔

ننڍيڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ ھڪ بدڪ سان ملي ۽ ھن کي چيائين ڇا تون منھنجي ان پوکڻ ۾ مدد ڪندين؟ بدڪ چيو نہ.

Then the little red hen met to a peacock and a peahen. She asked them, "Will you help me to plant the corn?" They also said, "No." The little red hen told them, "Then I will plant it myself. My chicks and I will eat the corn. I will not share it with you because you did not help me."

پھر چھوڻي لال مرغی مور اور مورنی سے ملی اور اس نے ان سے کہا کیا آپ میری اناج اگانے میں مدد کرو گے۔ انھوں نے بھی صاف انکار کیا۔ چھوڻي لال مرغی نے کہا ٺھيڪ ھے میں خود ہی اگاتی ھوں میرے چوزے اور میں اناج کھائیں گے۔ میں تمھیں ذرا بھی نہیں دوں گی کیونکہ آپ نے میری مدد نہیں کی۔

پوءِ ڳاڙهي ننڍڙي ڪڪڙ مور پڪي ۽ ڊيل سان ملي. هن انهن کي چيو ڇا توهان منهنجي مدد ڪندا اناج پوکڻ ۾؟ انهن به پڻ نه ڪئي. ننڍڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ انهن کي چيو ته پوءِ مان پاڻ ئي ان کي پوکيان ٿي. منهنجا چوڙا ۽ مان اناج کائينداسين. مان توهان کي ذرڙي به نه ڏيندس ڇا ڪاڻ ته اوهان منهنجي مدد نه ڪئي.

The little red hen planted the corn herself. After a few months, she got a big crop and a plenty of food to eat. She stored the corn for the winter season.

چھوڻي لال مرغی نے اپنے آپ ہی بیج اڳايا۔ کچھ ماہ کے بعد اس نے بہت اناج اور بڙے مقدار میں کھانا کھانے کی۔ ڪے حاصل ڪيا۔ اس نے سردیوں کی موسم کی لیے اناج اکٹھا کر رکھا۔

ننڍڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ پنهنجو پاڻ بچ پوکيو ڪجهه مهينن کان پوءِ هن گهڻو اناج ۽ گهڻو مقدار ۾ کاڌو کائڻ لاءِ حاصل ڪيو. هن سياري جي موسم لاءِ اناج گڏ ڪري رکيو.

When winter season came, it was very cold. It rained for most of the time and there was a lot of water everywhere. It was not easy to go out and find the food. The cock, the duck and peahen did not have anything to eat.

جب سردی کا موسم آیا۔ اس دن بہت سردی تھی، بہت دیر تک بارش ہوئی اور ہر جگہ پانی جمع تھا۔ باہر جا ڪے کھانا ڏھونڌنا بہت مشڪل تھا۔ مرغے، بدخ اور مورنی ڪے پاس کھانے کیلئے کچھ بھی نہیں تھا۔

جڏهن سياري جي موسم آئي. ان ڏينهن ڏاڍي ٿڌ هئي. گهڻي وقت تائين مينهن وسيو ۽ جتي ڪتي تمام گهڻو پاڻي بيٺو هيو. باهر وڃي کاڌو ڳولھڻ ڏاڍو ڏکيو هيو. ڪڪڙ بدڪ ۽ ڊيل وٽ کائڻ لاءِ ڪجهه به نه هيو.

The duck, the cock, the peacock and the peahen went to the little red hen's house. They were surprised to see that the little red hen had stored a lot of food to eat for winter season. They said to little red hen "Will you please

give us something to eat?" The little red hen said, "No, I will not share my corn with you because you did not help me."

بدخ، مرغ، مور اور مورنی چھوٹی لال مرغی کے پاس گئے یہ دیکھ کر حیران ہو گئے کہ چھوٹی لال مرغی کے پاس سردیوں کے موسم کے لیے تمام زیادہ کھانے کیلئے کھانا جمع تھا۔ انہوں نے لال مرغی سے کہا کیا تم مہربانی کر کے ہمیں کچھ کھانے کی لئے دو گی؟ چھوٹی لا مرغی بولی نہیں۔ میں تمہیں اپنا اناج نہیں دوں گی کیونکہ آپ لوگوں نے میری مدد نہیں کی تھی۔

بدڪ، ڪڪڙ، مور ۽ ڊيل ننڍي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ جي گهر ويا. اهي اهيو ڏسي حيران ٿي ويا ته ننڍڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ سياري جي موسم لاءِ تمام گهڻو ڪاڌو ڪاٺ لاءِ گڏ ڪيو هيو. انهن چيو ننڍڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ کي ته ڇا تون ڪجهه اسان کي ڪاٺ لاءِ ڏينديءَ ننڍڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ چيو نه مان توهان کي پنهنجو اناج نه ڏيندس ڇا ڪاٺ ته توهان منهنجي مدد نه ڪئي هئي.

As they turned back, the little red hen felt sorry for them. She asked them to stop. "Here is some corn for you. But remember, we must always help one another" She told them.

جيئن هي وه واپس لوٽي چھوٽي لال مرغی کو ان پہ رحم آيا۔ اس نے انہیں رکنے کیلئے کہا، یہ لو کچھ اناج اور یاد رکھو ہمیں ضرور ایک دوسرے کی مدد کرنی چاہئے اس نے انہیں کہا۔

جيئن اهي واپس موٽيا. ننڍڙي ڳاڙهي ڪڪڙ کي انهن تي رحم آيو. هن انهن کي بيھڻ لاءِ چيو هي وٺو ڪجهه اناج پر ياد رکو ته اسان کي ضرور هڪ ٻئي جي مدد ڪرڻ گهرجي.

## Exercise:

Answer the following questions.

1. What did little red hen find in the field?

Ans: The little red hen found some corn in the field.

2. When winter season came, what did it happen?

Ans: When winter season came it was very cold and it rain for most of the time.

3. What did the little red hen tell to peacock and peahen?

Ans: The little red hen told to peacock and peahen "will you help me to plant the corn?"

4. For what the little red hen stored corn?

Ans: She stored the corn for the winter season.

5. What did the little red hen say to the duck?

Ans: The little hen said to the duck "will you help me to plant the corn?"

### Change the gender

Peacock	Peahen	Lion	Lioness
Prince	Princess	Horse	Mare
Ox	Cow	Cock	Hen

### Fill in the blanks.

- The little red hen found some corn in the field.
- I will not share it with you because you did not help me.
- She stored corn for the winter season.
- It was not easy to go out and find the food.

### Choose the correct option.

- The little red hen stored the corn for:
  - summer season
  - winter season ✓
  - autumn season
- The little red hen asked them:
  - to go
  - to stop
  - to run away ✓
- The little red hen found some corn in a:
  - forest
  - field ✓
  - street
- When winter season come, it was very:
  - cold ✓
  - hot
  - dray
- The little red hen planted the \_\_\_\_\_ herself.
  - wheat
  - corn ✓
  - maze

### Make the plurals.

Baby	Babies	Toy	Toys
Cow	Cows	Egg	Eggs`
Chick	Chicken	Plant	Plants

## Unit: 10 It is Difficult to Please Everyone

ہر ایک کو خوش کرنا بہت مشکل ہے ہر ہک کی خوش رکڻ ڏاڍو ڏکيو آهي

Once a farmer started for the town to sell his donkey. His son accompanied him. The farmer led the donkey. His son walked beside him. The farmer and his son passed some girls on the road. The girls laughed and said to the farmer, "You are selfish. Let your little boy ride the donkey."

ايڪ دفعه ايڪ ڪسان اپنے ہی شهر میں گدھا بیچنا چاہتا تھا۔ اس کا بیٹا بھی اس کے ساتھ تھا۔ ڪسان گدھے پہ میٹبا تھا جبکہ اس کا بیٹا پیادل اس کے ساتھ جا رہا تھا۔ جب ڪسان اور اس کے بیٹے نے روڈ پر لڑکیوں کو کراس کیا تو لڑکیاں ڪسان پر ہسنے لگی اور اسے کہا "تم خود غرض ہو" اپنے بیٹے کو گدھے پر بیٹھاؤ۔

هڪ دفعي هڪ هاري پنهنجي شهر ۾ ئي گڏھ وڪڻڻ پئي چاهيو هن جو پٽ به هن سان گڏ هيو. ڪڙمي گڏھ تي چڙهيل هيو جڏهن ته هن جو پٽ هن جي ڀرسان پنڌ هليو پئي. ڪڙمي ۽ هن جو پٽ جڏهن روڊ تان چوڪرين کي ڪراس ڪيو ته چوڪريوڻ ڪڙميءَ تي ڪليون ۽ ان کي چيائون "تون خود غرض آهين" پنهنجي ننڍڙي ٻار کي گڏھ تي سواري ڪراءِ.

The farmer wanted to please the girls. He lifted his son on the donkey, and walked on.

ڪسان نے لڑکیوں کو خوش کرنا چاہا تو اس نے اپنے بیٹے کو گدھے پر چڙھایا۔ اور خود پیادل چل پڙا۔

ڪڙميءَ چوڪرين کي خوش ڪرڻ پئي چاهيو هن پنهنجي پٽ کي گڏھ تي چاڙھيو ۽ پاڻ پنڌ هليو.

A little farther along, the farmer met an old man. The old man said to the boy, "What a selfish boy you are!"

You are riding the donkey, while your poor father is walking!" The son came down and requested his father to ride.

تھوڑا ہی آگے کسان کو ایک بوڑھا آدمی ملا۔ بھوڑے آدمی نے لڑکے کو کہا کہ تم کتنا خود غرض ہو تم گدھے پر سواری کر رہے ہو اور تمہارا باپ پیادل آ رہا ہے۔ بیٹا نیچے اترا اور باپ کو سواری کیلئے عرض کیا۔

ٲورٲو اٲٲي ڪٲميءَ سان هڪ ٻوڙهو ماڻهو مليو. ڪراٽي همراه چوڪري کي چيو ته ڪيڏونہ تنون خود غرض آهين ”تون گڏھ تي سواري ڪري رهيو آهين ۽ تنهنجو ٻيءَ پنڌ ٿو اچي“. ٻٲ هين لٽو ۽ ٻيءَ کي سواري ڪرڻ لاءِ عرض ڪيائين.

A little farther along, the farmer and his son met some women and children. One of the women said, "Look at the lazy man. He rides the donkey and makes his poor little boy walk."

تھوڑا آگے یہ دونوں کچھ عورتوں اور ان کہ بچوں سے ملے۔ ان میں سے ایک عورت نے کہا اس سست اور کاہل بندے کو دیکھو یہ خود تو گدھے پر چڑھ کر آ رہا ہے اور اس کا معصوم بیٹا پیادل آ رہا ہے۔

ٲورٲو اٲٲيان هي بهي ڪجهه عورتن ۽ انهن جي ٻارن سان مليا. انهن مان هڪ عورت چيو. ”هن سست ۽ ڪاهل ماڻهو ڏانهن ڏسو هي ٻاڙ گڏھ تي چڙهيو ٿو اچي جڏهن ته هن جونڍ ٻار پنڌ ٿو اچي“.

To please the women, the farmer got his son up behind him.

عورتوں کو خوش کرنے کیلئے اس نے اپنے بیٹے کو اپنے پیچھے بٹھایا۔ عورتن کي خوش ڪرڻ لاءِ هن پنهنجي ٻٲ کي پنهنجي پٺيان ويهاريو.

The farmer and his son rode along together the donkey. They met some men on the road. One of the men said, “You will kill the donkey if you both ride him. Why don't you both carry the poor donkey?”



کسان اور اس کا بیٹا اکٹھا گدھے پر بیٹھ کر سواری کر رہے تھے۔ ان کے ساتھ سڑک پر کچھ لوگ ملے۔ ان میں سے ایک نے کہا۔ گدھا تم لوگ مار دو گے اگر تم دونوں اس پر سواری کرو گے۔ ایسا کیوں نہیں کر رہے ہو کہ گدھا ہی اٹھالو۔

ڪٽمي ۽ هن جو پٽ گڏجي گڏھ تي سواري ڪن پيا. انهن سان روڊ تي ڪجهه ماڻهو مليا انهن مان هڪڙي چيو ”گڏھ توھان ماري ڇڏيندؤ جيڪڏھن ٻھي ان تي سواري ڪندؤ ته ائين چونڌا ڪيو جو ان گڏھ کي ڪٽو“.

The farmer wanted to please the men. He and his son got off the donkey. They tied his legs together and slung him on a long stick pole.

کسان ان لوگوں کو خوش کرنے کیلئے اپنے بیٹے کے ساتھ مل کر گدھے کو اٹھالیا۔ انہوں نے گدھے کی ٹانگیں باندھ کر ایک لمبی لکڑی کے ساتھ گدھے کو باندھ کر اٹھایا۔

ڪٽمي انهن ماڻهن کي خوش ڪرڻ لاءِ پنهنجي پٽ سان گڏ گڏھ کي ڪٽيو. انهن گڏھ جون چنگهان ٻڌي هڪ ڊگهي ڪاٺيءَ ۾ گڏھ کي ٻڌي ڪنيو.

The farmer and his son put the ends of the pole on their shoulder. They walked to the town carrying the donkey.

کسان اور اس کا بیٹا لکڑی کے دونوں شيرے اپنے کاندھے پر رکھ کر شہر سے گذرے۔

ڪٽمي ۽ ان جي پٽ لٽ جا ٻئي پاسا ڪلھن تي رکي شھر مان گذريا.

The people in the town laughed to see a man and a boy carrying a donkey. They ran after the donkey laughing and shouting.

شہر میں لوگ ان پر ہنسے یہ دیکھ کر کہ ایک مرد اور ایک لڑکا گدھے کو اٹھا کر لا رہے ہیں۔ وہ ہنستے اور چیخیں مارتے ہوئے ان کے پیچھے بھاگے۔

شهر ۾ ماڻهو انهن تي ڪليا اهو ڏسي ته هڪ مرد ۽ چوڪرو گڏهه کي

ڪنيون ٿا اچن اهي رڙيون ڪري ۽ ڪلندي انهن جي ڪيڊ ڊڪندا هليا.

The poor donkey was frightened. He kicked himself free and ran away. He fell into a river and was drowned.

غريب گدھا ڏر ڏيڻ لڳا. اس نے لات مار کر اپنے آپ کو آزاد

ڪر ديا۔ اور بھاگ کر ندي ۾ گر کر ڏوب ڏيڻ لڳا۔

غريب گڏهه ڊڄي ويو هيو هن ات هڻي پاڻ کي آزاد ڪرايو ۽ ڀڄي ويو.

هي نديءَ ۾ ڪري پيو ۽ ٻڏي ويو.

## Exercise:

### Answer the following:

1. Why did the farmer want to go to the town?

Ans: The farmer wanted to sell his donkey in the town.

2. Who accompanied him?

Ans: His son accompanied with him.

3. Why did the girls laugh?

Ans: The girls laughed at the farmer because he was ridding, his son was walking beside him.

4. What did the old man say to the boy?

Ans: The old man said to the boy that “what a selfish boy you are”. You are riding the donkey while your poor father is walking.

5. What is the moral of the lesson?

Ans: The moral of the lesson is that don't try to please every one do what ever you want. Think before doing every thing.

### Fill in the blanks.

1. Once a farmer started for the town to sell his donkey.

2. His son accompanied him.

3. The farmer wanted to please the girls.

4. A little farther along, the farmer met an old man.

5. The son came down and requested his father to ride.

**Write the True (T) for true and (F) for false.**

1. The farmer wanted to punish the girls.
2. The girls laughed at farmer and his son.
3. They walked to the town carrying the donkey.
4. They ran after the donkey laughing and shouting.
5. The farmer had a horse.

**F  
T  
T  
T  
F**

**Choose the correct option.**

1. Once a farmer started for the town to sell his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) horse (b) buffalo (c) donkey ✓
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ accompanied him.  
(a) friend (b) son ✓ (c) brother
3. One of the women said look at the lazy \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) man ✓ (b) boy (c) girl

**Write the opposite words of the followings:**

Boy	Girl	Old	Young
Man	Woman	Lazy	Active
Tied	Untied	Son	Daughter

**Rearrange the sentences.**

1. The men please to wanted the farmer.  
Ans: The farmer wanted to please the men.
2. Off got donkey the he son his and  
Ans: He and his son got off the donkey.
3. Away and ran himself free kicked he  
Ans: He kicked himself free and ran away.
4. Him beside so he walked  
Ans: So he walked beside him.
5. Accompanied him his son  
Ans: His son accompanied him.

**Write the meaning of the following words.**

Donkey	گدھا	گڈھ	Town	شہر	شہر
Boy	لڑکا	چوکرو	Laughed	ہنسے	کلیا
Farmer	کسان	کڑمی	Girls	لڑکیاں	چوکریوں

# How to Cross a Road

## روڊ ڪيئن ٺهجي روڊ کيسه پارڪرڻ

Nasim reads in class three. He came to school late. His class teacher asked him "Why he is coming late?" Nasim replied "Sir, I was coming school in time but when I reached at bus stop I saw a crowd near the bus stop and road was closed due to that crowd." Nasim's class teacher asked him "What did happen on the road?" Nasim replied, "Sir I saw an accident on the road.

نسیم تیسری کلاس میں پڑھتا ہے یہ اسکول دیر سے آیا تھا۔ اس کے کلاس ماسٹر نے اس سے پوچھا کہ تم دیر سے کیوں آئے ہو نسیم نے جواب دیا کہ سر میں اسکول ٹائیم سے آ رہا تھا کہ جب میں بس اسٹاپ پہ پہنچا تو میں نے بس اسٹاپ پر لوگوں کا ہجوم دیکھا اور اس ہجوم کی وجہ سے روڈ بند ہو گیا تھا۔ نسیم کے کلاس ماسٹر نے اس سے پوچھا کہ روڈ پر کیا ہوا تھا؟ نسیم نے جواب دیا کہ سر میں نے روڈ پر ایک حادثہ دیکھا۔

نسیم ٽین ڪلاس ۾ پڙهندو آهي هي اسڪول دير سان آيو. هن جي ڪلاس ٽيچر هن کان پڇيو ته ”تون دير سان ڇو آيو آهين؟“ نسیم جواب ڏنو سائين مان اسڪول تائين اچي رهيو هوس پر جڏهن مان بس اسٽاپ تي پهتو ته مان بس اسٽاپ جي ڀرسان ماڻهن جو هجڻ ڏٺو ۽ ان هجڻ جي ڪري روڊ بند ٿي ويو هيو. نسیم جي ڪلاس ٽيچر هن کان پڇيو ته ”روڊ تي ڇا ٿيو هو“. نسیم جواب ڏنو ته ”سائين مان روڊ تي ايڪسپڊنٽ ڏٺو“.

A boy was running to cross the road. Suddenly, a car came from the signal and it hit the boy very hard. The boy fell down and injured badly. Meanwhile many people gathered around him. That's why, road was closed." His class teacher felt sorry for the boy. He said "today I will tell you how to cross a road?"

ایک لڑکا روڈ پار کرنے کیلئے دوڑ رہا تھا کہ اچانک ایک کار سگنل کی طرف سے آئی اور اس لڑکے کو بُرے طریقے سے آکر لگی۔ لڑکا گر گیا اور بری طرح سے زخمی ہو گیا۔ جس کی وجہ سے کتنے ہیں لوگ اس کے ارد گرد جمع ہو گئے اس لیے روڈ بند ہو گیا تھا۔ اس کے کلاس ماسٹر کو لڑکے کا بہت افسوس ہوا۔ اس نے کہا کہ آج میں تمہیں بتاؤں گا کہ روڈ کیسے پار کرتے ہیں۔

هڪ چوڪرو روڊ ٽپڻ لاءِ ڊڪ پري رهيو هيو اچانڪ هڪ ڪار سگنل جي طرف کان آئي ۽ ان چوڪري کي سخت ڌڪ هنيو. چوڪرو ڪري پيو ۽ بريءَ طرح زخمي ٿي پيو. تنهن ڪري ڪيترائي ماڻهو ان جي چوڌاري گڏ ٿي ويا. ان ڪري روڊ بند ٿي ويو. هن جي ڪلاس ٽيچر کي چوڪري جو ڌڪ ٿيو. هن چيو اڄ مان توهان کي ٻڌائيندس ته روڊ ڪيئن ٽپجي.

In the world, Every year many people lose their lives while crossing the roads. It happens because of violation of traffic rules. They do not follow the safety code. Here are the some basic rules to cross a road safely.

دنیا میں ہر سال کتنے ہی لوگ روڈ پار کرنے کے لیے اپنی زندگیاں کھو بیٹھتے ہیں وہ حفاظتی اقدام نہ اٹھانے کی وجہ سے۔ یہ ہیں کچھ بنیادی اصول روڈ پار کرنے کے۔

دنیا ۾ هر سال ڪيترا ئي ماڻهو روڊ ٽپڻ ڪري پنهنجون حياتيون وڃائيندا آهن. اهي حفاظتي تدبيرن جي پوئواري نه ڪرڻ جي ڪري. هي آهن ڪجهه بنيادي اصول حفاظت سان روڊ ٽپڻ جا.

Always look for the safest place to cross a road. Traffic lights or zebra crossings are the safest places to cross the roads.

هميشه محفوظ جگه سے سڑک پار کریں۔ ٹریفک سگنل اور زیر ا کراسنگ سڑک پار کرنے کے محفوظ ذرائع ہیں۔

هميشه محفوظ جاء تان روڊ ٽپو. ٿرئفڪ لائيتون ۽ زيبرا ڪراسنگ روڊ

ٽپڻ لاءِ محفوظ جايون آهن.

Whenever it is possible try to cross the road in a group with some friends. A group is more visible than a single person.

جب بهي سڙڪ پار ڪرو اگر ممڪن هو سڪه تو چنڊ دوست مل ڪر

سڙڪ پار ڪرو. ايڪ بنڊي سئ هجوم زياده نظر آتا هئ.

جڏهن به روڊ ٽپو جيڪڏهن ممڪن ٿي سگهي ته چنڊ دوست گڏ ٿي ٽپو.

ميٽروڊيڪ نظر ايندو آهي هڪ ماڻهو ڪان.

Always stop, look and listen to any approaching vehicles. Wait until there is no sign of traffic before you. Do not walk and run straight across the road. Never try to cross the road from between parked cars. Because the drivers of parked cars cannot see you and you cannot see the drivers.

هميشه رڪو ڊيڪه اور سنو ڪسي بهي آتي گاڏي ڪو تب تڪ رڪو جب

تڪ تمهين ڪوئي اشارو نه ملي. سيدها روڊ ڪراسڪرني ڪيلئي نه جاؤ نه دوڙو.

ڪبهي بهي رڪي هوني گاڏيون سئ روڊ پار نه ڪرو. ڪيونڪه ٿهري هوني گاڏيون

ڪئ ڏرائيور آپ ڪو نهين ڊيڪه سڪته اور نه هي آپ ان ڪو ڊيڪا سڪته هو.

هميشه بيهو ڏسو ۽ ٻڌو ڪنهن به ايندڙ گاڏي ڏانهن تيستائين بيهو

جيستائين اوهان ڪي ڪو سگنل (اشارو) نه ملي. نه ڊڪويا وچو سڌو روڊ ٽپڻ لاءِ

ڪڏهن به بينل گاڏين مان روڊ نه ٽپو. چاڪاڻ ته بينل گاڏين جا ڊرائيور اوهان ڪي

نه ٿا ڏسي سگهن ۽ نه ئي اوهان انهن ڪي ڏسي سگهو ٿا.

Whenever go on road, always walk on footpath. Footpaths are made only for this purpose. If there is not any footpath on a road, always walk on the extreme right hand side of the roads.

جب بهي روڊ پر چلو تو پيدل ڪيلئ فوٽ پاڻھ ڪا استعمال ڪرو۔ فوٽ پاڻھ اس لئئ ھي بنائئ ڪئ ھن اگر ڪسي روڊ ڪو فوٽ پاڻھ (پيدل چلئ ڪي جگه) نھن ھئ تو ھميشه سيدھ ھاتھ چلو۔

جڏھن به روڊ تي ھلي ھميشه پنڌ لاءِ فوٽ پاڻ تي ھلو۔ فوٽ پاڻ ان لاءِ ئي ٺاھيا ويا آھن۔ جيڪڏھن ڪنھن روڊ ڪي فوٽ پاڻ (پنڌ ھلڻ جي جاءِ) نه آھي ته ھميشه روڊ جي پاسي کان سڄي ھٿ تي ھلو۔

### Safety of School bus:

اسڪول ڪے بس کی حفاظت:

اسڪول جي بس جي حفاظت:

Always stand on footpath and away from the road while you are waiting for the bus to arrive. At the bus stand, we should always stand in the queue and board the bus only after it has come to a halt.

ھميشه فوٽ پاڻھ پر ڪھڙے رھو اور روڊ سے دور رھو۔ جب تڪ آڀ اپني بس ڪا انتظار ڪريں۔ بس اسٽاپ پر ھمیں قطار میں ڪھڙے ھونا چاهئ۔ اور اس میں چڙھنا چاهئ جب وہ اپني جگه پہ آڪے رڪے۔

ھميشه فوٽ پاڻ تي بيھو ۽ روڊ کان پري ھجو۔ جيستائين اوهان پنھنجي بس جي پھچڻ جو انتظار ڪيو۔ بس اسٽاپ تي، اسان ڪي ھميشه قطار ڪري بيھڻ گھرجي ۽ ان ۾ چڙھجي جيستائين اها ان جاءِ تي اچي۔

1. We should sit quietly in the bus as noise can disturb the driver and others.

1۔ ھمیں خاموشي سے بس میں بيٺھنا چاهئ۔ شور ڏرائيور اور دوسروں ڪو پریشان ڪر سکتا ھے۔

(1) اسان ڪي خاموشيءَ سان بس ۾ ويھڻ گھرجي، گوڙ ڊرائيور ۽ ٻين ڪي پریشان ڪري سگھي ٿو۔

2. Do not put any part of your body outside a moving or stopped bus.

2۔ چلتی ہوئی یا کھڑی ہوئی گاڑی میں سے اپنے جسم کے کسی عضوے کو باہر نہ نکالو۔

(2) هلندڙيا بينل بس مان پنهنجي جسم جو ڪوبه عضوو ٻاهر نه ڪڍو.

3. Do not rush while getting down from the bus.

3۔ اترتے وقت رش نہ کریں۔

(3) لهڻ ۾ ڀيڙ (رش) نه ڪريو.

4. Always wait until the bus has left then cross the road carefully.

4۔ هميشه انتظار ڪرو جب بس نه جائے پھر خيال سے روڊ پار ڪريں۔

(4) هميشه انتظار ڪريو جيستائين بس نڪري وڃي پوءِ خيال سان روڊ ٽپو.

Nasim and his classmates thanked the teacher for telling them very important instructions about road safety and crossing the road.

نسیم اور اس کے کلاس والوں نے استاد کا شکریہ ادا کیا جو اس نے بہت مفید ہدایات دیں با حفاظت سڑک چار کرنے کی۔

نسیم ۽ هن جا ڪلاس وارن استاد جو ٿورو مڃيو جو ان انهن کي اهم هدايتون ڏنيون با حفاظت روڊ ٽپڻ جون.

## Exercise

**Answer the following question.**

1. Why do people lose their lives while crossing the roads?

Ans: The people lose their liver while crossing the road because of violation of traffic rules.

2. What are the safest places to cross road?

Ans: Traffic lights or Zebra crossings are the safest places to cross the roads.

3. Why should we cross a road in a group?

Ans: Because a group is more visible than a single person.

4. Why should we not cross a road from between parked cars?



Ans: We should not cross the road between parked cars because neither drivers nor you can see each other.

5. Why should we not make a noise in the bus?

Ans: We should not make noise in the bus because it disturbs driver and others.

### Fill in the blanks.

1. It saw a crowd near the bus stop.
2. It happens because of violation of traffic rules.
3. Do not walk and run across the road.
4. Whenever go on roads, always walk on footpath.
5. We should always stand in the queue.

### Use the following words in your own sentences.

**Cross:** Be careful to cross the road.

**Traffic:** We must not violate the traffic rules.

**Violation:** Accidents happen due to violation of traffic rules.

**Single:** A group is more visible than single man.

**Footpath:** Footpaths are made only for walking purpose.

### Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

1. Many people lose their lives while crossing the roads. **T**
2. We should cross the road from between parked cars. **F**
3. At the bus stand, we should always stand in a queue. **T**
4. We should not sit quietly in the bus. **F**
5. We should not rush while getting down from bus. **T**

### Write the meaning of the following words:

Crossing	پار کرنا	تپٹ
Between	چچ میں	وچ یر
Always	ہمیشہ، اکثر	ہمیشہ، اکثر
Queue	قطار	قطار
Accident	حادثہ	حادثو
Safety	حفاظت	حفاظت

**Choose the correct option.**

1. Nasim reads in class \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) two (b) three ✓ (c) four
2. He came to \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
 (a) home (b) Shop (c) school ✓
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ was running to cross the road.  
 (a) boy ✓ (b) girl (c) man
4. His \_\_\_\_\_ felt sorry for the boy.  
 (a) Principal (b) Subject teacher (c) class teacher ✓

**Rearrange the sentence**

1. Late school to came he

Ans: He came to school late.

2. Road the on saw I an accident

Ans: I saw an accident on the road.

3. Follow code do not they the safety

Ans: They do not following the safety code.

4. Road the across straight run and walk not do

Ans: Do not walk and run straight across the road.

5. Bus the from down getting while rush do not.

Ans: Do not rush while getting down from the bus.

## Unit: 12 Brave Boy بهادر لڑڪا

Asif was a brave boy. He saved the life of a little girl, Huma.

آصف هڪ بهادر چوڪرو هيو. هن ننڍڙي چوڪري هُما جي جان بچائي هئي.

آصف ايڪ بهادر لڙڪا هئا. اس نے ايڪ چھوڻي لڙڪي هُما کي جان بچائي تھی۔

Asif lived in a small village. He lived with his parents. He studied in fourth class.

آصف ايڪ چھوڻي سڌوڻن ۾ گاون ۾ رهتا هئا۔ يہ اپنے والدین کے ساتھ رهتا هئا۔ يہ چوتھی کلاس ۾ پڙهتا هئا۔

آصف ننڍڙي ڳوٺ ۾ رهندو هيو. هي پنهنجي والدين سان رهندو هيو. هي چوٿون درجو پڙهندو هيو.

One day he was coming home from school. On the way there was a garden. A small boy was standing there. He tugged at his shirt. He pointed his finger at a well.

ايڪ دن يہ اسڪول سڌو گهر آ رها هئا۔ راسته ۾ ايڪ باغ هئا۔ ايڪ چھوڻي لڙڪا وهاڻ کھڙا هئا۔ يہ اپنی قميص لھرا رها هئا۔ وہ انگلی سے کنوین کي طرف اشارہ کر رها هئا۔

هڪ ڏينهن هي اسڪول کان گهر اچي رهيو هيو رستي تي هڪ باغ هيو. هڪ ننڍرو چوڪرو اتي بيٺو هيو هي پنهنجي قميص هلائي رهيو هيو. هو ڪوھ ڏانهن آڱر سان اشارو ڪري پيو.

Asif, at once, ran towards it. He looked into the well. Then he jumped into it. He pulled the little girl out and saved her life.

آصف اڪ دم اس طرح دوڙي، اس نئ ڪنوين ميں ديڪبا۔ پھر اس نئ اس ميں چھلانگ ماري۔ اس نئ اڪ چھوڻي سي لڙڪي ڪو باهر نڪالا اور اس ڪي زندگي بچائي۔

آصف هڪ دم اوڏانهن پڳو. هن ڏٺو ڪوھ ۾ پوءِ هن ڪوھ ۾ ٿپو ڏنو. هن ننڍڙي چوڪريءَ ڪي باهر ڪڍيو ۽ ان جي حياتي بچائي.

Wasn't Asif a brave boy?

ڪيا آصف اڪ بهادر لڙڪا نھیں تھ؟

ڇا آصف هڪ بهادر چوڪرونه هيو؟

Yes, he was! He got an award from the President of Pakistan. He got it on Republic Day. He was very happy. His parents were also happy. They were proud of their brave son.

جي هاں يه اڪ بهادر لڙڪا تھ۔ اس نئ پاڪستان ڪي صدر سي اڪ انعام ليا تھ۔ اس نئ جمھوري دن ۾ ليا تھ۔ يه بهت خوش تھ۔ اس ڪي والدين بهي بهت خوش تھ۔ انھين اپني بيٽي ۾ فخر تھ۔

جي ها، هي هڪ بهادر چوڪرو هيو. هن پاڪستان جي صدر کان انعام ورتو هيو جيڪو هن ڪي جمھوري ڏينھن تي مليو. هي تمام خوش هيو. هن جا والدين به پڻ خوشا هئا. انھن ڪي پنھنجي بهادر پٽ تي فخر هيو.

## Exercise:

Answer the following question.

1. Who was a brave boy?

Ans: Asif was a brave boy.

2. Where did Asif live?

Ans: Asif lived in a small village.

3. What did Asif do?

Ans: Asif saved life of little girl.

4. When did he get the award?

Ans: On the Republic day he got the award.

5. Who gave him award?

Ans: The President of Pakistan gave him award.

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. He saved the life of a little girl.
2. Asif lived in a small u village.
3. He studied in fourth class.
4. On the way there was a garden.
5. He looked into the well.

**Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.**

1. Asif fell into a well.
2. Asif's mother pulled him out.
3. Asif's parents were also happy.
4. Asif got award on republic day.
5. Asif got award from the President of Pakistan.

F  
F  
T  
T  
T

**Use the following words in your own sentences.**

**Finger:** The boy pointer his finger at a well.

**Award:** he got an award from president of Pakistan.

**Proud:** The parents have proud to their son.

**Village:** Asif lived in a small village.

**Small:** A small boy was standing there.

**Happy:** He was very happy.

## Unit: 13

## Allama Muhammad Iqbal

علامہ محمد اقبال علامہ محمد اقبال

Our national poet Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born at Sialkot in 1877. Here he got his early education. He passed his M.A from the Government College Lahore. Then he went to Europe for higher education. On his return, he started practice. He also worked as a professor in Lahore, but he spent most of his time in writing poetry.

ہمارا قومی شاعر علامہ محمد اقبال 1877ء میں سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ وہاں اس نے بنیادی تعلیم حاصل کی۔ اس نے گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور سے ایم اے پاس کیا۔ پھر یہ یورپ اعلیٰ تعلیم حاصل کرنے کیلئے گئے۔ اس کی واپسی پر انہوں نے کام کرنا شروع کر دیا۔ یہ لاہور میں بطور پروفیسر کام کر رہے تھے۔ چنانچہ یہ اپنا بہت سا وقت شاعری لکھنے میں گزارتا تھا۔

اسان جو قومی شاعر علامہ محمد اقبال 1877ء ۾ سیالکوٹ ۾ ڄائو. هتي هن بنيادي تعليم حاصل ڪئي هن گورنمينٽ ڪاليج لاھور مان ايم اي پاس ڪئي. پوءِ ھو یورپ ويو اعلیٰ تعلیم حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ هن جي واپسيءَ تي هن ڪم شروع ڪيو. هن لاھور ۾ پروفیسر جي حیثیت سان ڪم شروع ڪيو. پر هي پنهنجو گهڻو وقت شاعري لکڻ ۾ گذاريندو هو.

He is very famous as a poet. He wrote many poems for the Muslims. These poems have a special message for us. These are full of hope and courage. Some of the poems are for children. These give them good advice. Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave us the idea of Pakistan. He also took part in politics. He was a great thinker. He was a true Muslim. His poems show his love for Islam and the Muslims. He is our national hero. He died in 1938, and was buried beside the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore.

یہ بطور شاعر تمام مشہور ہیں۔ اس نے کتنے ہی مسلمانوں کی لئے نظم لکھے۔ ان نظموں میں ہمارے لیے خاص پیغام ہے۔ یہ امید اور ہمت سے بھرے پڑے ہیں۔ کچھ نظم بچوں کے لیے بھی لکھے۔ ان میں انہیں اچھے مشورے دیئے گئے ہیں۔ علامہ اقبال نے ہمیں پاکستان کا تصور دیا ہے۔ اس نے سیاست میں حصہ لیا۔ یہ عظیم مفکر تھے ایک سچا مسلمان تھا۔ اس کے نظم اسلام اور مسلمانوں سے محبت سے بھرے پڑے ہیں۔ یہ ہمارا قومی ہیرو ہے۔ یہ 1938ء میں وفات پا گئے۔ اور یہ بادشاہی مسجد لاہور کے نزدیک دفن ہے۔

هي هڪ شاعر جي حيثيت ۾ مشهور آهي هن ڪيترائي مسلمانن لاءِ بيت لکيا. هنن بيتن ۾ اسان جي لاءِ هڪ خاص پيغام آهي. جيڪو اميد ۽ همت سان ڀريل آهن ڪجهه هن جا بيت ٻارن لاءِ به آهن انهن ۾ هنن لاءِ سٺي نصيحت ڏنل آهي. علامہ محمد اقبال اسان کي پاڪستان جو تصور ڏنو هن پڻ سياست ۾ حصو ورتو. هي هڪ وڏو مفڪر هيو. هي هڪ سچو مسلمان هيو. هن جي بيتن ۾ اسلام ۽ مسلمانن لاءِ محبت آهي هي اسان جو قومي هيرو آهي. هي 1938ع ۾ وفات ڪري ويو. ۽ بادشاہي مسجد لاہور جي ڀرسان هن کي دفن ڪيو ويو.

## Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Who is our national poet?

Ans: Allama Muhammad Iqbal is our national poet.

2. When was Allama Iqbal born?

Ans: Allama Iqbal was born in 1877.

3. Where did he get his early education?

Ans: he got his early education from his home town Sialkot.

4. Why did he go to Europe?

Ans: he went to Europe for higher education.

5. Who gave us the idea of Pakistan?

Ans: Allama Iqbal gave us the idea of Pakistan.

6. When did Allama Iqbal die?

Ans: Allama Iqbal died in 1938.

### Fill in the blanks.

1. Allama Iqbal was born at Sialkot in 1877?
2. He passed his M.A from the Government collage Lahore.
3. He went to Europe for higher Education.
4. On return, he started practice.
5. Allama Iqbal gave us the idea of Pakistan.
6. He is very famous as a poet.

### Write (T) true and (F) for false statements.

1. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born in Karahi. **F**
2. Allama Muhammad Iqbal wrote many poems for the muslims. **T**
3. Allama Iqbal is our nation poet. **T**
4. His poems show his love for Islam and the Muslims. **T**
5. Allama Iqbal died in 1948. **F**
6. He was buried beside the Shahi Mosque at Karahi. **F**

### Use the following words in your own sentences.

**Start:** On his return he started his practice.

**Famous:** He is very famous as a poet.

**Poem:** He wrote some poems for children.

**Advice:** He gave them good advice in his poem.

**Idea:** Allama Iqbal gave idea of Pakistan.

### Choose the correct option

1. He is very famous as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) lawyer (b) scientist (c) poet ✓
2. He passed his M.A from the Government collage \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore ✓ (c) peshawer
3. He wrote many poems for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) muslims ✓ (b) hindus (c) Sikhs
4. These poems have a special \_\_\_\_\_ for us.  
(a) command (b) message ✓ (c) request



**Write the meaning of the following words:**

Love	پیار	پیار
Poetry	شاعری	شاعری
Poem	نظم	بیت
Education	تعلیم	تعلیم
Higher	اعلیٰ	اعلیٰ
Practice	کام کرنا	کم کرنا، مشغول

**Rearrange the sentences**

- Went to for higher education Europe he then  
Ans: Then he went to Europe for higher education.
- Practice he started  
Ans: he started practice.
- Poet as a very is he famous  
Ans: He is very famous as a poet.
- And of courage hope are full these  
Ans: These are full of hope and courage.
- For are children the poems some of  
Ans: Some of the poems are for the children.

## Unit: 14

## Who is Stronger

## وڌيڪ طاقتور ڪير آهي زياده طاقتور کون ھي

Once the wind had a quarrel with the sun. Who was the stronger of the two? Let us see, said the sun. They saw man on the road. He had a cloak on.

ايڪ دفعه هوا ٺهه سورج ۽ جھڳڙا ڪيا۔ ڪه هم دونوں ميں زياده طاقتور کون ھي۔ سورج ٺهه ڪيا۔ آؤ ڏيکھتے ھيں۔ انھوں ٺهه ايڪ بندہ روده روڊ پر ڏيکھيا۔ اس ڪو ايڪ چادر لپيڙي تھي۔

ھڪ دفعي هوا سج سان جھيڙو ڪيو۔ ڪير اسان ٻنھي مان وڌيڪ طاقتور آھي؟ سج چيو اچو ته ڏسون انھن ھڪ ماڻھو روڊ تي ڏٺو۔ هن ڪي ھڪ چادر ويڙھيل ھئي۔

The wind said, "I am stronger than you. I can take off the cloak." The wind blew hard. But the man didn't take off his cloak. He held it tight. The wind stopped.

ھوا ٺهه ڪيا " ميں تم ۽ زياده طاقتور ھوں ميں يہ چادر اڙاڊوں ڪي"۔ ھوا ٻهت لگنہ لگي۔ ليڪن آدمي ٺهه اپني چادر اڙنہ نھيں ڊي۔ اس ٺهه اس ڪو جکڙ رکھيا۔ ھوا ٺھڙ ڪئي۔

ھوا چيو "مان توکان وڌيڪ طاقتور آھيان مان چادر ڪي اڏاري سگھان ٿي"۔ تيز ھوا لڳي پر ھمراھ چادر ڪي اڏڙڙ نہ ڏٺو هن ان ڪي مضبوط جھليو ھوا بيھجي وئي۔

"Now it is my turn," said the sun.

اب ميري باري ھي سورج ٺهه ڪيا۔  
 "ھاڻي منھنجو وارو آھي" سج چيو۔

The sun shone. It shone. It began to get warm. It was very hot then. The man could not bear the heat. He, at once, took off his cloak. He stood under a shady tree.

سورج چمڪا ۽ چمڪا ۽ گرم هونا شروع ٿيو۔ اب ۽ ۽ بهت زياده گرم  
هوگيا۔ آدمي گرمي برداشت نه ڪر سکا اس نے ايڪ دم اپني چادر اتاري۔ ۽  
درخت کي چھاؤ ۾ ڪھڙا هوگيا۔

سج چمڪيو. اھيو چمڪيو. اھو گرم ٿيڻ شروع ٿيو. اھيو تمام گھڻو گرم  
ٿي ويو. ھمراھ گرمي برداشت نه ڪري سگھيو. ھن ھڪدم پنھنجي چادر لائي ھي  
وڻ جي چانور ۾ بيٺو.

Then sun said, "Who is stronger"

پھر سورج نے پوڇھا "ڪون زياده طاقتور ھے۔"

پوءِ سج چيو "وڌيڪ طاقتور ڪير آھي."

You are really stronger than I said the winds.

"تم سچ ۾ مجھ سے زياده طاقتور ھو" ھو انے ڪھا۔

"تون سج پچ مون کان وڌيڪ طاقتور آھين" ھو اچيو.

## Exercise

### Answer the following

1. Who had the quarrel with the sun?

Ans: The wind has a quarrel with the sun.

2. What did the wind do?

Ans: The wind blew hard.

3. Did the sun shine brightly?

Ans: Yes, the sun shine brightly and shone.

4. How did the man feel?

Ans: The man could not bear the heat.

5. Did the man take off his clock?

Ans: Yes he at once took off his cloak.

### Fill in the blanks

1. The wind and the sun had a quarrel.

2. He had a cloak on.

3. The wind blew hard.

4. The man could not bear the heat.

5. He stood under a shady tree.

**Write (T) for true and (F) for false statement.**

1. It began to get warm.
2. The man could bear the heat easily.
3. He stood under a shady tree.
4. They saw a man on the bus.
5. Once the wind had a quarrel with the moon.

T  
F  
T  
F  
F

**Use the following words in your own statements.**

**Sun:** Once the wind had quarrel with the sun.

**Warm:** It began to get warm.

**Stronger:** You are really stronger than I.

**Under:** He stood under a shady tree.

**Man:** They saw man on the road.

**Choose the correct options.**

1. Once the wind had quarreled with the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) star (b) moon (c) sun ✓
2. Who was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the two?  
(a) stronger ✓ (b) weaker (c) bigger
3. The wind below \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Hard ✓ (b) soft (c) normal
4. The man could not bear the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) wind (b) heat ✓ (c) light
5. It began to get \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Warm ✓ (b) cold (c) sold

**Rearrange the sentences.**

1. Stopped wind the  
The wind stopped.
2. Sun shone the  
The sun shone.
3. The heat not could man the bear  
The man could not bear the heat.
4. Hot was very it then  
Then it was very hot
5. On a he cloak had  
He had a cloak on.

## Unit: 15

# A Child's Prayer

## هڪ ٻار جي دُعا ايڪ بچي کي دعا

My God, I thank Thee for the night,  
And for the pleasant morning light,

اے ميرے خدا میں تیرا رات کیلئے شکر گزار ہوں  
اور صبح کی پرکشش روشنی کیلئے بھی

اي منهنجا الله مان تنهنجوراء لاءِ شڪر گذار آهيان  
۽ صبح جي وڻندڙ روشني جو بہ

For rest and food and loving care,  
And all that makes the world so fair,

آرام اور طعام اور محبت بھری پرواہ کیلئے

اور ان سب نے دنیا کو خوبصورت بنایا ہے

آرام ۽ طعام ۽ پیار پری سنڀال لاءِ

۽ انهن سڀني دنيا کي سهڻو بڻايو آهي

Help us to do the things we should,  
To be to others kind and good,

هماری مدد فرما چیزوں کو کرنے میں

دوسروں پر مہربان اور بھلائی کرنے میں

اسان جي مدد ڪر شين کي ڪري سگهڻ ۾

ٻين تي مهربان ۽ ڀلائي ڪرڻ ۾

In all we do, in all we say,  
To grow more loving every day

جو کچھ بھی ہم کر رہے ہیں اور بول رہے ہیں

اس ہماری محبت کو روزانہ اضافہ فرما۔

جيڪو ڪجھ اسان ڪيون يا ۽ چئون ٿا

اسان جي ان محبت کي هر روز وڌا.

## Exercise:

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Who is the master of the world?

Ans: God is the master of the world.

2. Who is creator of day and night?

Ans: God is creator of day and night.

3. Who does help us?

Ans: God helps us.

## Fill in the blanks

1. I thank thee for the night.

2. And all that makes the world so fair.

3. To be to others kind and good.

4. In all we do in all we say.

5. To grow more loving every day.

**Write (T) for true and (F) for false statement.**

1. God created the world.

**T**

2. We should take rest every time.

**F**

3. We should remain thankful to our God.

**T**

**Use the following words in your own sentences.**

**Night:** I thank thee for the night.

**Day:** To grow more loving every day.

**Kind:** To be to others kind and good.

**World:** That makes the world so fair.

**Pleasant:** For the pleasant and morning light.

**Write the opposite words of the followings:**

Might	Weak	Fair	Unfair
Light	Dark	Good	Bad
Pleasant	Unpleasant	Kind	Cruel

## Unit: 16

## Letter to Father

پي ڏانهن خط باپ کي نا خط

My dear Father,

Our result has been announced and I am glad to tell you that I have passed the examination. Today I have been seated in the 4th class.

Father, I have to buy new books and some notebooks. I have also to pay fee for the next year. I need fifteen hundred rupees in all. Please send me Rs: 1500/- via money order. All other is Ok

With love to all

Yours affectionately

امتحان ھال

شھراي، بي، سي

4 اپريل 2016

منھنجا پيارا بابا سائين

اسان جو نتيجو اچي چڪو آهي ۽ مون کي اوهان کي  
بتائيندي خوشي ٿي ٿئي ته مان امتحان ۾ پاس ٿيو آهيان. اڄ مان چوٿين ڪلاس  
۾ ويٺو آهيان.

بابا، مون کي نوان ڪتاب ۽ ڪجهه نوٽ بڪ خريد ڪرڻا  
آهن. مون کي پڻ نئين سال جي في به پرڻي آهي. مون کي 1500 روپيه ملائي  
سلائي ڪپن. مهرباني ڪري هي 1500 روپيه مني آرڊر ذريعي موڪليو.  
پيو سڀ خير آهي.  
سڀني کي پيار ڏيندا.

اوهان جو پيارو

.....

Examination Hall,  
City A.B.C  
April 4, 2016

امتحانی ہال

شہر ای بی سی

14 اپریل 2016

میرے پیارے ابو

ہمارا نتیجہ آچکا ہے اور مجھے آپ کو بتاتے ہوئے خوشی ہو رہی ہے کہ میں امتحان میں پاس ہو گیا ہوں آج میں چوتھی جماعت میں بیٹھا ہوں۔

ابو مجھے نئے کتاب اور کچھ نوٹ بوک خریدنے ہیں مجھے نئے سال کی فیس بھی ادا کرنی ہے مجھے کل ملا کر 1500 روپے کی ضرورت ہے۔ مہربانی کر کے منی آرڈر کے ذریعے 1500 بھیجیں۔ اور سب خیر ہے سب کو پیار دینا۔

آپکا پیارا

الف۔ بی۔ ج

## Exercise:

### Answer the following question

1. To whom is he writing the letter.

Ans: He is writing the letter to his father.

2. Has been successful or not?

Ans: Yes, he has been successful.

3. In which class has he been seated?

Ans: He has been seated in fourth class.

4. How much money does he need?

Ans: He needs 1500/= in all.

5. What has he to buy with the money?

Ans: he has to buy new books and some note books.



### Fill in the blanks

1. Our result has been announced.
2. I have passed the examination.
3. I have to buy new books and some note-books.
4. I need 1500/= hundred rupees in all.
5. To day I have been seated in the fourth class.

**Write letter to the father, requesting him to send money for buying new books.**

Examination Hall

City ABC

Date: 01-04-2017

Dear father

I am hale and healthy over here and hope that you will be same. Our result has been announced and I stood first in my class. Now I have been seated in fourth class.

Father, I have to buy new books and note books for new class. So I need 1000/= (One thousands rupees) kindly send this amount via money order. All rest is ok.

Best regards to all.

Your loving son

x-y-z

### Write the meaning of the followings words:

Letter	خط	خط
Girl	لڑکی	چوکری
Examination	امتحان	امتحان
Passed	پاس ہونا	پاس ٹیٹ

## Unit: 17

## Who Will Bell the Cat

بليءَ کي گھنٽي کير پڌندو بلي کو گھنٽي کون باندھے گا

Once there lived a large number of mice in a farmer's house. They ate and wasted the corn. This worried the farmer and made him to think about it. He brought a cat in the house. The cat began to kill the mice. Their number began to decrease day by day. The mice were worried. They all would die if the cat did not stop killing them. So they decided to get rid of the cat, but how? The mice held a meeting. Some mice put some proposals. But all of them were rejected.

ايڪ دفعه بهت سارے چوہے کسان کے گھر میں رهتے تھے۔ وه اناج کھاتے اور نقصان کرتے تھے۔ اس چیز نے کسان کو فکر مند کر رکھا تھا۔ اور اس نے اس کے بارے میں سوچنا شروع کر ديا۔ يه گھر میں بلي لے کر آيا۔ بلي نے چوہے مارنا شروع کر ديو۔ ان کا تعداد دن بدن کم هوتا جا رہا تھا۔ چوہوں کو پريشاني هوئی کہ وه سب مرجائين گے۔ اگر بلي نے ان کو مارنا بند نہ کيا تو۔ چنآچھ انھوں نے بلي سے جان چھڑانے کا فيصله کيا۔ چوہوں نے ميٺنگ بلائی۔ کچھ چوہوں نے اپنے رائے ديے۔ ليکن ان سب کو رد کيا گیا۔

هڪ دفعي تمام گھنا کوٺا ڪڙميءَ جي گھر ۾ رهندا هئا. اهي اناج کائيندا هئا ۽ زبان ڪندا هئا هن ڪڙميءَ کي ڳڻتيءَ ۾ وجهي ڇڏيو هو ۽ هن ان باري ۾ سوچڻ شروع ڪيو. هي گھر ۾ بلي وٺي آيو. بليءَ کوٺا مارڻ شروع ڪيا. انهن جو تعداد ڏينهن ڏينهن ٿيندو پئي ويو ڪوئن کي ڳڻتي ٿي. اهي سڀ مري ويندا جيڪڏهن بليءَ انهن کي مارڻ بند نہ ڪيو. تنهن ڪري انهن بليءَ مان جان چڙرائڻ جو فيصلو ڪيو. ڪوئن گڏجاڻي رکي. ڪجهه ڪوئن ڪجهه رايا ڏنا. پر انهن سڀني کي رد ڪيو ويو.

Finally, a tiny mouse proposed "Bell the cat. When the cat comes, the bell will ring and then we shall run

away." "What a wonderful idea!" They shouted with joy. All the mice liked the proposal.

آخرڪار ايڪ چھوڙو چوہو ٺہو ۽ چيو ته "اها ڪو گھڻي باندھو". جب بلي آيو ۽ چيو ته "اها ڪو گھڻي باندھو" ۽ چيو ته "اها ڪو گھڻي باندھو". انهن ٻن چوہن جي چڱين ماري سب چوہن ٺہو ۽ چيو ته "اها ڪو گھڻي باندھو".

آخرڪار هڪ ننڍڙي ڪوئي رايو ڏنو ته "بليءَ کي گھڻي ٻڌو" جڏهن بلي ايندي ته گھڻي وڃندي ۽ اسان سڀ ڀڄي وينداسين "واھ جو بھترين رايو آھيو". انھن خوشيءَ مان رڙ ڪئي. سڀني ڪوئن ھن راءِ کي پسند ڪيو.

Suddenly an old mouse stood up and said, "No doubt, the proposal is very nice, but who will bell the cat?" Hearing this, there was total silence. No one came forward to bell the cat. They feared that the cat would eat any mouse who tried to bell her.

اڇانڪ ايڪ بوڙها چوہا ڪھڙا ھو۔ " اس میں ڪوئي شڪ نھیں ڪہ رايو بھترين ھے، ليڪن بلي ڪو گھڻي باندھو ڪا ڪون؟" يہ سنتے ھي سارے خاموش ھوگئے، بلي ڪو گھڻي باندھو ڪيلے ڪوئي آگے نہ آيا۔ انھیں يہ خوف ٿا ڪہ جو بھي بلي ڪو گھڻي باندھو ڪا بلي اس ڪو ڪھا جائے گی۔

اڇانڪ هڪ پوڙهو ڪوٺاڻي بيٺو "ان ۾ ڪوبه شڪ نه آهي ته رايو تمام ڀلو آهي، پر بليءَ کي گھڻي ٻڌندو ڪير؟" اهيو ٻڌندي سڀ خاموش ٿي ويا ڪوبه اڳتي نه آيو بليءَ کي گھڻي ٻڌڻ لاءِ انهن کي پٽ (خوف) هيو ته جيڪوبه بليءَ کي گھڻي ٻڌندو بلي ان کي کائي ويندي.

In the meantime, the cat arrived. Seeing the cat, all the mice ran away and the meeting was dispersed.

اتنے میں ھي بلي آگئي۔ بلي ڏيکھتے ھي سارے چوہو بھاگ گئے اور ميٽنگ ختم ھوگئي۔

ايتري ۾ بلي پھتي. بليءَ کي ڏسندي سڀئي ڪوٺا ڀڄي ويا ۽ گڏجاڻي برخاست ٿي وئي.

The question "Who will bell the cat?" could not find its answer till today.

اس سوال کہ "بلی کو گھنٹی کون باندھے گا" کا جواب اب تک نہ

مل سکا ہے۔

هن سوال "بليءَ كي گھنٽي ڪير ٻڌندو؟" جو اڄ تائين جواب نہ ڳولهي

سگھيا آھيون.

## Exercise:

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Where did the mice live?

Ans: Mice lived in farmer's house.

2. What did the farmer bring?

Ans: The farmer brought a cat.

3. What did the cat do?

Ans: The cat began to kill the mice.

4. What did the mice decide?

Ans: Mice decided to get the rid form cat.

5. What did a tiny mouse propose?

Ans: A tiny mouse proposed to "Bell the Cat".

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. In the meantime, the cat arrived.

2. What a wonderful idea.

3. All the mice liked the proposal.

4. The cat began to kill the mice.

5. He brought a cat in the house.

**Use the following words in your own sentences.**

**Began:** The cat began to kill the mice.

**Decided:** They decided to get rid of the cat.

**Some:** Some mice put some proposals.

**Shouted:** They shouted with joy.

**Suddenly:** Suddenly an old mouse stood up.

**Arrived:** The cat arrived.

**Decide:** They did not decide that who bell the cat.

**Write (T) for true and (F) for false statement.**

1. They ate and wasted the corn.
2. He brought a dog in the house.
3. The cat began to kill the mice.
4. The mice were happy.
5. The mice held a meeting.

**T  
F  
T  
F  
T**

**Choose the correction option.**

1. Once there lived a large number of mice in a \_\_\_\_ house.  
(a) tailor's (b) farmer's ✓ (c) carpenter's
2. they ate and wasted the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) corn ✓ (b) food (c) ice-cream
3. The farmer brought a \_\_\_\_\_ in the house.  
(a) dog (b) bird (c) cat ✓
4. The cat began to kill the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) insects (b) mice ✓ (c) bird

**Write the opposite words of the followings.**

Lived	Died	Waste	Conserve
Mice	Cat	Think	Forget
Corn	Grass	Meeting	Parting.

**Rearrange the sentences.**

1. to the kill mice began cat the  
Ans: The cat began to kill the mice.
2. the house in cat at brought he  
Ans: He brought a cat in the house.
3. wasted corn the and ate they  
Ans: They ate and wasted the corn.
4. mice worried were the  
Ans: The mice were worried.
5. the liked proposal all the mice  
Ans: All the mice liked the proposal.

**Will the meanings of the following works:**

Lived	رہے	رہیا
Mice	چوہے	کوٹا
Corn	اناج	اناج
Waste	خراب کرنا	ویچاٹ
Think	سوچنا	سوچٹ
Meeting	ملاقات	گڈجاٹی

## Unit: 18

# The Balloon Seller

## قوڪٽا وڪٽنڊر غبارے والا

Here comes the balloon seller. He has pretty balloons in his hand. The balloons are of many colours. They are tied to a long pole. The balloon seller cries aloud:

غبارے بيچنے والا آيا ہے۔ اس کے ہاتھ میں خوبصورت غبارے  
ہيں۔ غباروں کے کتنے ہی رنگ هيں۔ وہ ايک چھڙي سے باندھے هوءِ  
هيں۔ غبارے بيچنے والا بڙے آواز سے آوازيں دے رها ہے۔

قوڪٽن وڪٽن وارو اچي ٿو. هن کي هن جي هٿ ۾ خوبصورت قوڪٽا  
آهن. قوڪٽا ڪيترن ئي رنگن جا آهن اهي ٻڌل آهن هڪ ڊگهي ڪاٺيءَ ۾  
قوڪٽا وڪٽنڊر ڏاڍيان هوڪا ٿوڌي.

Balloon for sale, Balloon for sale. Each one has a little tail. Hail children hail. The children run out of their homes. They rush towards the balloon seller. They stand around him. The balloons have all the colours of rainbow, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

غبارے خريدو، غبارے خريدو، هر ايک کو ايک چھوٽا سا پوچھ ہے۔  
اُو بچو اُو۔ بچے اپنے گھروں سي باهر دوڑتے آتے هيں۔ وہ غبارے بيچنے  
والے کي طرف دوڑ لگاتے هيں۔ وہ سب اس کے گرد جمع هوجاتے هيں۔  
غبارے سب دهنڪ رنگوں کے هيں وايوليٽ (بذخه) نيل، نيلا، سبز، پيلا،  
مالٽي، اور سرخ۔

قوڪٽا وٺو قوڪٽا وٺو هر هڪ کي هڪ ننڍڙو پچ آهي. اچو ٻارو اچو.  
ٻارڙا پنهنجي گهرن کان ٻاهر ڊڪندا اچن ٿا. اهي قوڪٽن واري ڏانهن تڪڙا اچن  
ٿا. اهي هن جي چوڌاري بيهن ٿا. قوڪٽا سيعي انڊ لني رنگن جا آهن. وايليت،  
انڊيگو نيرو سائو ڪو نارنگي ۽ ڳاڙهو.

Shahida wants the red balloon. It is the colour of a rose. Kalsoom wants violet and indigo. Qasim will take the

green balloon and Tahir is asking for yellow. Hira likes the purple colour but the balloon seller does not have a purple balloon. So she takes the blue balloon. Blue is the colour of the sky.

شاهدہ سرخ غبارہ لینا چاہتی ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ گلاب کا رنگ ہے۔  
کلثوم وایولیٹ اور بیل لینا چاہتی ہے۔ قاسم سبز غبارہ خریدنا چاہتا ہے۔ اور  
طاہر پیلا لے رہا ہے۔ حرا کو کا سنی پسند ہے لیکن کا سنی اس کے پاس نہیں  
ہے۔ اس لیے وہ نیلا غبارہ خرید رہی ہے۔ نیلا رنگ آسمان کا ہوتا ہے۔

شاهدہ گاڑھو قوڪٹو وٺي ٿي چو جو ان جو رنگ گلاب جهڙو آهي.  
كلثوم وايليت ۽ انديگو قاسم ساڻو قوڪٹو وٺندو ۽ طاہر قڪو وٺندو. حرا  
واڻڻائي پسند ڪري ٿي پر قوڪٹن واري وٽ واڻڻائي ڪونهي. تنهن ڪري هوءَ به  
نيرو قوڪٹو وٺي ٿي. نيرو آسمان جو رنگ آهي.

All the children run about with their balloons. They hold the strings of the balloons. The balloons rise up and look beautiful. The children are happy. The balloon seller is happy too.

سارے بچے دوڑتے گئے اپنے غباروں کے ساتھ انہوں نے ان کی  
ڈوریں تھام لیں تھیں۔ غبارے اوپر چڑھے خوبصورت لگ رہے تھے۔ بچے  
بہت خوش ہیں۔ غبارے بیچنے والا بھی خوش ہے۔

سيئي ٻار پنهنجي قوڪٹن سان گڏ ڊڪندا وڃن ٿا. انهن قوڪٹن جي  
تار (ڌاڳو) پنهنجي هٿن ۾ جهليو آهي. قوڪٹا مٿي ٿين ٿا ۽ خوبصورت نظر اچن  
ٿا. ٻار خوش آهن. قوڪٹن وڪڻڻ وارو به خوش آهي.

## Exercise

Answer the following question.

1. What do the children do?

Ans: The children run out from their house.

2. What does the balloon seller have?

Ans: The balloon seller have colourful balloons.

3. Which colour does Hira like?

Ans: Hira likes purple colour.

4. Which balloon does Shahida want?

Ans: Shahida wants red colour.

5. Apart from the children who else is happy?

Ans: All the children are happy.

### Choose the correct option.

1. The balloon seller calls:

- (a) parents (b) children✓ (c) friends

2. Balloons have all the colour of:

- (a) rainbow✓ (b) clothes (c) books

3. Hira likes the \_\_\_\_\_ colour.

- (a) purple✓ (b) blue (c) green

4. The balloon seller sells:

- (a) kites (b) sweets (c) balloons✓

5. Shahida wants the \_\_\_\_\_ balloon.

- (a) yellow (b) red ✓ (c) green

### Fill in the blanks.

1. The balloon seller has Pretty balloons in his hand.

2. They are tied to a long pole.

3. The children run out of their homes.

4. The balloons have all the colour of rainbow.

5. Blue is the colour of the sky.

### Write the meaning of the following words:

Seller	بیچنے والا	وکٹندڙ
Pretty	خوبصورت	خوبصورت
Colours	رنگ	رنگ
Aloud	زور سے	ڈاڊيان
Children	بچے	ٻار
Rainbow	دھنگ	انڊل لٽ



Use the following words in your own sentences.

**Children:** Hail children hail.

**Long:** Balloons are tied to long pole.

**Around:** Children stand around him.

**Violet:** Kalsoom wants violet and indigo.

**Rise:** The balloons rise up and look beautiful.

Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

1. Here comes the balloons maker.
2. The balloons are of many colours.
3. The balloons seller cries aloud.
4. Each one has a big tail.

F  
T  
T  
F

Make the plurals of the following.

Person	Persons	Sun	Suns
Hand	Hands	Man	Men
Rain	Rains	Duty	Duties

## Model paper for first term

**Q1: Write any five answer of the following.**

1. When and where was our Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) was born?
2. What was the ant doing?
3. Where was the dove sleeping?
4. What is the meaning of the First Aid?
5. What is the duty of every man?
6. Is the cancer dangerous disease?
7. Whom does smoker destroy?

**Q2: Fill in the blanks.**

1. He completed his mission \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The First Aid is the \_\_\_\_\_ medical treatment.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ ws flowing fast.
4. The ant paid the dove for its \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The earth we \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q3: Writ (T) for true and (F) for false statement.**

1. The people of Makkah worhiped idols. (T)
2. Cancer is not created by smoking. (F)
3. The most dangerous disease is cancer. (F)
4. The smoker lives long life. (T)
5. Allah created all the things. (T)

**Q4: Write the opposite words.**

First, Earth, Stop, Heavy, Daughter, Sun Light

**Q5: Define any two of the following.'**

Collective noun, Present Indefinite tense, Gender of noun.

**Model paper for second term****Q1: Write any five answer of the following.**

1. What is fuel to your body?
2. What is good for our health?
3. Do the colours have meanings?
4. what colour makes your hungry?
5. What is a library?
6. Who is librarian?
7. Why did the girls laugh?

**Q2: Fill in the blanks.**

1. Your body is a good \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is calm and quite.
3. You are charming calm and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A house full of books, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. His \_\_\_\_\_ accompanied him.

**Q3: Write (T) for true and (F) for false statement.**

1. Angry you get.
2. Quite calm is and pink
3. Likes blank everyone.
4. Him beside son his walked
5. Accompanied him his son

**Q4: Write the opposite words.**

Good,, Inside, Clean, Heard, Night, Earth

**Q5: Define any two of the following.'**

Distributive pronoun, Past Indefinite Tense.

**Model paper for Final term****Q1: Write any five answer of the following.**

1. Who is our national poet?
2. When was Allama Iqbal born?
3. What did the wind do?
4. Who had the quarrel with the sun?
5. To whom is he writing the letter?
6. What has he to buty with the money?
7. Where did the mice live?

**Q2: Fill in the blanks.**

1. On return, he started \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Had a \_\_\_\_\_ on.
3. Our \_\_\_\_\_ has been announced.
4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ the examination.
5. What a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q3: Choose the correct option.**

1. He is very famous as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) lawyer                      (b) scientist                      (c) poet
2. The man could not bear the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) wind                      (b) heat                      (c) light
3. It began to get \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) warm                      (b) cold                      (c) solid
4. They ate and wasted the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) corn                      (b) food                      (c) ice-cream

**Q4: Write the opposite words.**

Light, pheasant, Fair, Good, Kind, Night.

**Q5: Define any two of the following.'**

Noun, Pronoun, Common noun