

Germ	جرمس	جراثيم	جراثيم
Habit	هئيت	عادت	عادت
Spreading	اسپريڊنگ	پکيڙڻ	پھيلاءو
Threatening	ٿريٽنگ	ڌمڪي	ڌمڪي، ڏراونا
Infectious	انفيڪشنس	وبائي	وبائي
Regular	ريگيولر	باقاعده	باقاعده
Frequent	فريڪوئنٽ	آزادانه، هرهر	بار بار جانا
Confidence	ڪانفيڊينس	اطمينان	اطمينان
Maintain	مئن ٿين	برقرار رکڻ	برقرار رکڻا
Healthy	هيلدي	صحتمند	تندرست
Lifestyle	لائف اسٽائل	طرز زندگي	طرز زندگي
Standard	اسٽينڊرڊ	معيار	معيار
Civil	سول	شهري	شهري
Onward	آن ورڊ	وڌيل	بڙها ٻوڙا
Moral	مورل	اخلاقي	اخلاقي
Disposal	ڊسپوزل	بندوبست	بندوبست
Community	ڪميونٽي	علائقائي	علائقائي
Multifarious	ملٽي فيريئس	رنگ برنگ	رنگ برنگي
Benefited	بيني فٽيڊ	فائدو کڻڻ	فائدو اٿڻا

## Exercise

### **A** Answer the following questions.

1. What is the importance of cleanliness?  
Ans: Cleanliness is the act of keeping our body, mind, dress, home, surroundings and other work area neat and clean. Cleanliness of the body is very necessary for our physical and mental health.
2. What will happen if we will not adopt cleanliness?  
Ans: One always suffers health disorders if he/ she does not take bath daily, wears dirty clothes, keep house and surroundings dirty.
3. Why should we wash our hands before eating?  
Ans: We should wash hands thoroughly with soap whenever we eat something
4. How cleanliness increase the confidence level?  
Ans: Cleanliness also improves the confidence level and self-respect as well as respect from others.
5. How dirt is harmful for us?  
Ans: Dirty things in the surrounding areas or home give rise to the various diseases causing germs, bacteria, virus and fungus.
6. What is the saying of Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) about cleanliness?  
Ans: The saying of our Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is “Cleanliness is half of our Eeman.”
7. Why should we clean our environment?  
Ans: Cleanliness of the surrounding areas and environment is very necessary for the social and intellectual health.
8. Write the advantages of cleanliness.  
Ans: There are many advantages of cleanliness. It is good habit which keeps us always happy. It makes us feel very proud in the society. It plays a great role in making a person popular. We can save our health by the cleanliness.

**B Tick (✓) on true sentence and cross (✗) on false:**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Everyone wants to be clean.                 | <u>✓</u> |
| 2. No one like dirty people.                   | <u>✓</u> |
| 3. Dirt is a source of maintaince.             | <u>✗</u> |
| 4. We should not wash our hands before eating. | <u>✗</u> |
| 5. We should take a bath regularly.            | <u>✓</u> |

**C Choose the correct answer:**

- Cleanliness increases the level of:  
(a) confidence ✓ (b) study (c) perception
- No one like \_\_\_\_\_ person:  
(a) clean (b) dirty ✓ (c) honest
- Cleanliness is necessary to maintain our:  
(a) diet (b) study (c) health ✓
- Dirty things give rise to:  
(a) disease ✓ (b) confidence (c) health
- We should take care of \_\_\_\_\_ in daily life:  
(a) disease (b) wastes (c) cleanliness ✓

**D Write down the plurals of singulars.**

singular	plural	singular	plural
home	homes	habit	habits
work	works	area	areas
disease	diseases	law	laws

**E Fill in the blanks with suitable words:**

- We should bring cleanliness to our habits and remove dirty.
- Infectious diseases are spread to vast areas and make people ill.

3. Cleanliness is very necessary to maintain our healthy lifestyle.
4. We should take care of our clothes and only wear well washed clean clothes.
5. Cleanliness is not the responsibility of only one person.

**F Complete the following sentences using the answer choices given in the brackets.**

1. The fish tasted awfully.
2. It is bitter cold.
3. This novel is too Interesting.
4. I am very glad to meet you.
5. I could not find it anywhere.
6. The child ate the sweets greedily.
7. You will pay dearly for your mistakes.
8. I don't know anything about him.
9. I haven't got any money.
10. He was driving unusually fast.

**G Match the columns:**

**Column A**

cleanliness —  
 dirt cause —  
 we should wash —  
 disease will cause —  
 no one like —

**Column B**

hands before eating  
 death  
 dirty people  
 disease  
 act of keeping body clean

**H Use the following words in sentences.**

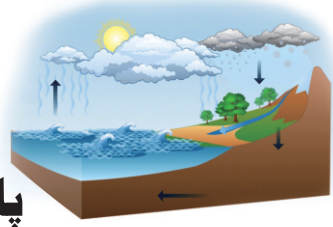
health	Health is wealth.
society	We should make our society better.
habit	Helping others is a good habit.
happy	Forget worries and be happy.
always	Always trust in Allah.



## Unit 17

# The Water Cycle

## پاڻي جو چڪر



پاڻي لوھ کي طرح سخت ھي

پاڻي آزادانه بہتا ھي

پاڻي ھلڪي ھوا وانگر ترندو ھي

پاڻي تينھي مان ھڪ ھي

پاڻي لوھ وانگر سخت ھي

پاڻي آزادانه وھندو ھي

پاڻي ھلڪي ھوا وانگر ترندو ھي

پاڻي تينھي مان ھڪ ھي

بھاپ آسمان کي طرف اٿھتي ھي

بارش کي شڪل ميں زمين ڀر گرتي ھي

درياء، ندي اور سمندر ميں بہتي ھي

بادل کي شڪل ميں دوبارہ اوڀر اٿھتي ھي

باق آسمان طرف اُٿندي ھي

بارش جي شڪل ۾ زمين تي ڪرندي ھي

درياء، ندي ۽ سمندر ۾ وھندي ھي

بادل جي شڪل ۾ ٻيھر اُٿندي ھي

آسمان ڀر اٿھنا اور زمين ڀر گرنا

مسلسل حرڪت ميں رھنا

اس طرح تمام زندگي کا چڪر

زمين ڀر آنا اور جانا۔

آسمان تي وڃڻ ۽ زمين تي ڪرڻ

مسلسل حرڪت ۾ رھڻ

انھيءَ طرح سڄو زندگيءَ جو چڪر

زمين تي اچڻ ۽ وڃڻ.

## WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

Word	Pronunciation	Sindhi Meaning	Urdu Meaning
Hard	ھارڊ	سخت	سخت
Iron	آئرن	لوھ	لوہا
Flowing	فلوئنگ	وھڻ	بہنا
Floating	فلوئنگ	ترڻ	تيرنا
Vapour	ويپر	آبي بخار	آبي بخار
Stream	اسٽريم	ندي، درياءَ	دريا

Cloud	کلاؤڈ	جھڑ، ککر	بادل
Lifting	لفتنگ	کٹھ	اٹھانا
Ever	ایور	هميشه	هميشه
Cycle	سائیکل	چکر	چکر

## Exercise

### A Answer the following questions.

- How much hard the water is?  
Ans: Water is hard as iron.
- How water is floating?  
Ans: Water is floating light as air.
- In how many states water to be appear to be seen?  
Ans: Water appears in three states: Rain, ice and seas.
- Describe the life cycle of water?  
Ans: Water rising in the sky in the form vapours, falls down in rain, flows in river, stream of and sea and rises as cloud again.
- How water falls on earth?  
Ans: Water falls on earth in the form of rain.

### B Choose the correct answer:

- Water is hard as:  
(a) copper (b) iron ✓ (c) steel
- Water falls on earth as:  
(a) rain ✓ (b) sea water (c) salty water
- Water is:  
(a) stayed (b) dirty (c) flowing ✓
- Vapour \_\_\_\_\_ skyward:  
(a) rising ✓ (b) go down (c) remain constant
- Water flows in:  
(a) room (b) courtyards (c) rivers ✓

**C** Tick (✓) on true sentence and cross (✗) on false:

- |                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Water is hard as iron.      | <u>✓</u> |
| 2. Water is flowing free.      | <u>✓</u> |
| 3. Vapours are going downward. | <u>✗</u> |
| 4. Rain falls on the earth.    | <u>✓</u> |
| 5. Water flowing heavy as air. | <u>✗</u> |

**D** Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Water \_\_\_\_\_ as iron.
2. Water \_\_\_\_\_ light as air.
3. Vapour \_\_\_\_\_ skyward.
4. Lifting \_\_\_\_\_, falling earthward.
5. Thus the \_\_\_\_\_ of all life.

**E** Match the columns:

**Column A**

Hardness of water  
water flowing  
vapour rising  
rain water  
circle of all life

**Column B**

free  
falls on earth  
come and goes on earth  
skyward  
like iron

**Grammar:**

Shall and Will:

The main use of the auxiliary verbs will and shall is to form the future tense.

**Examples:**

I will arrive on Tuesday.

I shall arrive on Tuesday.

The traditional rule is that shall is used with first person pronouns (i.e. I and we) to form the future tense, while will is used with second and third person forms (i.e. you, he, she, it, they).

### **Examples:**

I shall be late.

They will not have enough food.

However, when it comes to expressing a strong determination to do something, the rules are reversed: will is used with the first person, and shall with the second and third.

### **Examples:**

You shall go to the ball.

I will not tolerate such behaviour.

### **Fill in the blanks using will or shall.**

1. Will the messenger wait for the reply?
2. Shall I carry this bag for you?
3. He will be talking all the time without doing anything.
4. This machine will work well without giving you any trouble.
5. Will you give me your dictionary?
6. Will you be kind enough to lend me your car?
7. On receipt of this letter you will leave for Islamabad at once.
8. Will you come with me?
9. Tell him that he will never repeat that mistake.
10. Shall I put the heating on?

## Learn To Live With Your Weaknesses



### پنهنجي ڪمزورين سان رهڻ سِڪو

بارش جي موسم ۾ هڪ سٺو ڏينهن آهي. جهنگل ۾ هڪ مور خوشيءَ ۾ نچي رهيو هو. اوچتو کيس پنهنجو بدصورت آواز ياد آيو. سندس چهرو زرد ٿي ويو ۽ اڪيون آليون ٿيڻ شروع ٿيون. اوچتو هن وڻ تي وينل ۽ گانو ڳائيندڙ هڪ بلبل کي ڏٺو. هن کي ٻڌي مور روئڻ شروع ڪيو، هن جو ڪيترو منو آواز آهي، جنهن سان هر ڪو پيار ڪندو ۽ ان جي تعريف ڪندو آهي، پر جڏهن مان ڪوئي آواز ڪيندو آهيان، هرڪو مون تي ننڍيون ڪندو آهي. مان ڪيترو بدنصيب آهيان. انهيءَ وقت هڪ فرشتو آيو. هن مور کان پڇيو، تون اداس ڇو آهين؟ مور سسڪيون پري ٻڌائڻ لڳو، ”منهنجو خوبصورت جسم آهي، جنهن جي هر هڪ تعريف ڪندو آهي، پر منهنجو آواز تمام خراب آهي، جنهن تي هرڪو ڪلندو آهي. انهيءَ ڪري اها خوبصورت بيڪار آهي.“

فرشتي جواب ڏنو، ”تون چڻ اڪيلو اداس آهين، مختلف مخلوقات کي الله تعاليٰ مختلف انعام (تحفا) ڏنا آهن، جيئن توکي خوبصورت، باز کي طاقت، بلبل کي منو آواز ۽ اهڙي طرح ٻين کي به. انهيءَ ڪري پنهنجي

اهڙي طرح، ڪنهن کي ڪائي شيءِ نه هجڻ تي شڪايت نه ڪرڻ گهرجي بلڪ جيڪو ڪجهه ان وٽ آهي، انهيءَ تي مطمئن هجڻ گهرجي.

بارش کے موسم میں ایک اچھا دن تھا۔ جنگل میں ایک مور خوشی سے ناچ رہا تھا۔ اچانک اس کو اپنی بد صورت آواز ناد آئی۔ اس کا چہرہ زرد ہو گیا اور آنکھیں گیلی ہو نا شروع ہو گئیں۔

اسی وقت ایک فرشتہ آیا۔ اس نے مور سے پوچھا۔ تم کیوں اداس ہو؟ مور نے سسکیاں لیتے ہوئے بتایا، ”میرے پاس خوبصورت جسم ہے جس کی ہر کوئی تعریف کرتا ہے لیکن میری آواز بہت بری ہے جس پر ہر کوئی ہنستا ہے۔ اس لیے یہ خوبصورتی بے کار ہے۔“

اس طرح، کسی کو کوئی چیز نہ ہونے پر شکایت نہیں کرنی چاہیے بلکہ جو اس کے پاس ہے اس میں مطمئن ہونا چاہیے۔ (صبر کرنا چاہیے)۔

## 106

Nearby	نیئر باء	ویجھو	قریب
Praise	پریز	تعریف کرڻ	تعریف کرنا
Appeared	اپیئرڊ	ظاهر ٿیو	ظاهر ٿیو
Angel	اینجل	فرشتو	فرشته
Sobbed	سوبڊ	سسڪي ڀرڻ	سڪیاں بھرنا
Useless	یوزلیس	بیڪار	بیکار
Creatures	کریئچرس	مخلوقات	مخلوقات
Regret	ریگریٽ	روئڻ	رونا، غم کرنا
Satisfied	سیٽسفائیڊ	مطمئن	مطمئن

## Exercise

### A Answer the following questions.

- Who was dancing in the forest?  
Ans: Peacock was dancing in the forest.
- Why was the peacock sad?  
Ans: Peacock was sad to hear his own rough voice.
- What did he saw?  
Ans: Suddenly he saw a nightingale on a nearby tree and singing.
- What did the angel ask the peacock?  
Ans: The angel asked the peacock why are you sad?
- Which bird has great strength?  
Ans: The eagle has great strength.
- Why the peacock called himself a jinxed?  
Ans: Peacock called himself a jinxed because his voice is rough and everybody made his fun to hear his sound.
- Which bird has sweet voice?  
Ans: Nightingale has sweet voice.
- What is the moral of story?  
Ans: Moral of story is that we should understand that several creatures have been gifted by Allah with various special gifts like beauty, lovely voice and strength etc.

## B Choose the correct answer:

1. A peacock dancing in:  
(a) forest ✓ (b) zoo (c) playground
2. His voice was:  
(a) sweet (b) hard (c) ugly ✓
3. The nightingale was sitting in the:  
(a) chair (b) hollow (c) tree ✓
4. You are the only one who is:  
(a) happy (b) unhappy ✓ (c) pretty
5. Don't grumble over your:  
(a) weakness ✓ (b) happiness (c) sadness

## C Tick (✓) on true sentence and cross (X) on false:

1. A nightingale was dancing in the forest. X
2. The angel came to the peacock. ✓
3. The peacock was very happy. X
4. The eagle has a great strength. ✓
5. Everyone is beautiful in his own way. ✓

## D Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. It was a fine day during the rainy season.
2. Suddenly he saw a nightingale sitting on a nearby tree and singing.
3. Just then appeared an angel.
4. You are the only one who is unhappy.
5. Don't grumble over your weakness.

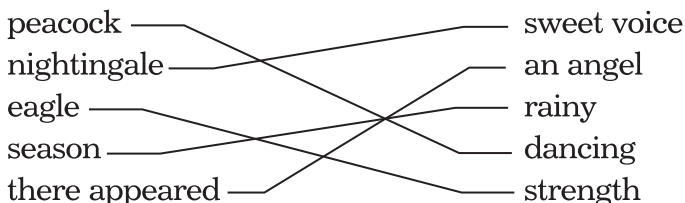
## E Match the columns:

### Column A

peacock  
nightingale  
eagle  
season  
there appeared

### Column B

sweet voice  
an angel  
rainy  
dancing  
strength





## Grammar:

**Have:** Have is used with some pronouns and plural nouns:

1. I have a great English teacher.
2. You have toothpaste on your chin.
3. We have a meeting at home.
4. Doctors have a difficult job.

**Has:** Has is used with the third person singular. For example:

1. She has a great personality.
2. He has a new shoes.
3. The washing machine has a leak in it.
4. It has a hole near the door.

### Use **has** or **have** in blanks.

1. Do you have my phone number?
2. Ali has an English lesson this afternoon.
3. Ahmad has been waiting for you all day.
4. I have been working late recently.
5. Have you seen Salma yet?
6. The girls have gone out.
7. Mr. Furqan has no children.
8. Have we got time for a coffee?
9. My friend has a great job.
10. Who has a pen I can borrow.

If you were a peacock with a hard voice how will you define your complain to angel, write in three lines.

I shall complain to angel God created me very beautiful and gave me colourful feathers, but I have rough voice, so I feel shame.

If you were an angel how would you guide the peacock about his foolishness, write in three lines.

If I were angel, I guide the peacock that “Every creative has some special qualities. God has blessed you qualities. God has blessed you with beauty and you can dance beautifully.”

## In the Post Office



### پوسٽ آفيس ۾

- اڪبر: ڇا مان اچي سگهان ٿو؟  
 پوسٽ ماسٽر: جي ها، اچي سگهو ٿا. مان توهان جي لاءِ ڇا ڪري سگهان ٿو؟  
 اڪبر: منهنجو والد ڪراچيءَ ۾ آهي. هن گذريل هفتي مون ڏانهن خط موڪليو، پر اڃان مونکي نه مليو آهي. ڇا مهرباني ڪري چيڪ ڪري سگهو ٿا؟  
 پوسٽ ماسٽر: توهان ڏٺو، ترين جي حادثي سبب ڪراچيءَ جا خط ملتوي ٿي ويا آهن.  
 اڪبر: ڇا ٿيو آهي؟ ڇا مان پنهنجي خط بابت ڪجهه معلومات حاصل ڪري سگهان ٿو؟  
 پوسٽ ماسٽر: توهان سورٽنگ آفيس کان معلومات ڪري سگهو ٿا.  
 اڪبر: ڇا توهان مونکي رستو ٻڌائي سگهو ٿا؟  
 پوسٽ ماسٽر: مان ڪجهه مصروف آهيان. ڇا مان توهان جي مدد لاءِ (اٿينڊنٽ) مددگار کي چوان؟  
 اٿينڊنٽ: اڃا، جيئن ئي توهان پوسٽ آفيس مان وڃو، کابي پاسي مڙجو.  
 اڪبر: نيڪ آهي، سائين.  
 اٿينڊنٽ: ويڃڻ کان لٽو اٿيندي.  
 اڪبر: اهو ڪيترو پري آهي، سائين؟  
 اٿينڊنٽ: صرف اڌ ڪلوميٽر، ساڄي پاسي مڙجو.

اڪبر: هاڻي مون کي معلوم ٿي ويو. توهان جي وڏي مهرباني.  
اٿينڊنٽ: احتياط سان روڊ پار ڪجو.

پوسٹ آفس میں

اکبر: کیا میں آسکتا ہوں، سر؟

پوسٹ ماسٹر: برائے مہربانی آ جاؤ، میں تمہارے لیے کیا کر سکتا ہوں؟

اکبر: میرے ابو کراچی میں ہیں، انہوں نے پچھلے ہفتے مجھے خط بھیجا۔ لیکن ابھی تک مجھے نہیں

ملا۔ کیا آپ برائے مہربانی چیک کر سکتے ہیں؟

پوسٹ ماسٹر: تم نے دیکھا، ٹرین کے حادثے کی وجہ سے کراچی کے خطوط ملتوی ہوئے ہیں۔

اکبر: کیا ہوا ہے؟ کیا میں اپنے خط کے متعلق کچھ معلومات حاصل کر سکتا ہوں؟

یوسٹ ماسٹر: تم سورٹنگ آفس سے کوشش کر سکتے ہو۔

اکبر: کیا آپ مجھے راستہ بتا سکتے ہیں؟

پوسٹ ماسٹر: میں کچھ مصروف ہوں۔ کیا میں (ایڈیٹینٹ) مددگار سے کہہ دوں تمہاری مدد کے لیے؟

(اکبر مددگار سے ملتا ہے۔)

اینڈینٹ: اچھا جیسے ہی تم پوسٹ آفس سے جاؤ گے، بائیں طرف مڑنا۔

اکبر: ٹھیک ہے، سر۔

اینڈینٹ: جانے سے بچتے ہوئے۔

اکبر: یہ کتنی دور ہے، سر؟

اینڈینٹ: صرف آدھا کلو میٹر، سیدھی طرف مڑنا۔

اکبر: اب مجھے معلوم ہے۔ آپ کی بہت مہربانی (شکریہ)۔

اینڈینٹ: احتیاط سے روڈ (سڑک) کو پار کرنا۔

## WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

Word	Pronunciation	Sindhi Meaning	Urdu Meaning
Post Master	پوسٽ ماسٽر	پوسٽ ماسٽر	پوسٽ ماسٽر
Mail	ميل	پيغام	پيغام
Received	رسيوڊ	حاصل ڪيو	حاصل ڪيا
Check	چيڪ	چاڇڻ	چاڇڻا

Delay	دلی	دیر سان	دیر سے
Information	انفارمیشن	معلومات	معلومات
Sorting	سورٹنگ	ڈار ڈار کرٹ	الگ کرنا
Busy	بزی	مصروف	مصروف
Attendant	اتینڈنٹ	ساتھی	ساتھی
Far	فار	پری	دور
Cross	کراس	پار	پار
Carefully	کیئر فلی	ڈیان سان	خیال سے

## Exercise

### A Answer the following questions.

- What is this dialogue about?  
Ans: This dialogue is about the postal service.
- What does Akbar expect from the Post Master?  
Ans: Akbar expected from the Post Master to check up his father's mail, which he did not receive.
- What is the reason for the delay of the letter from Karachi?  
Ans: The reason for delay of the letter from Karachi is due to the train accident.
- Did Akbar reach the Sorting Office?  
Ans: No, he did not reach the sorting office.
- Complete the sentence:  
Ans: Akbar's father is in Karachi.
- What will you do if you were instead of Akbar?  
Ans: If I were instead of Akbar, I also went to the Post Office to get the information of my mail.
- How will you complain if you find your letter quite late?  
Ans: I shall complain to the Post Master for my letter.

## B Choose the correct answer:

1. My father lives in:  
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi ✓ (c) Islamabad
2. The letter was posted by:  
(a) father ✓ (b) brother (c) sister
3. The letter could not reached due to:  
(a) negligency (b) train accident ✓ (c) weekend
4. The post master was rather:  
(a) sad (b) happy (c) busy ✓
5. The attendant pointed towards the:  
(a) bath room (b) sorting office ✓  
(c) controler room

## C Tick (✓) on true sentence and cross (X) on false:

1. The letter was posted one week ago. ✓
2. The letters from the Islamabad are delayed. X
3. You may try with the Sorting Office. ✓
4. As you go out of the Post Office, turn right. X
5. Cross the road carefully. ✓

## D Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. My father is in Karachi. He sent a mail last week.
2. The letters from the Karachi are delayed due to the train accident.
3. You may try with the sorting Office.
4. As you go out of the Post Office, turn left.
5. Cross the road carefully.

## F Write down the opposite words.

word	opposite	word	opposite
sight	oversight	last	first
busy	free	far	near
come	go	today	tomorrow

**F Use the following words in sentences.**

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| check     | I want to check your lesson.            |
| received  | You received my letter last week.       |
| week      | They have to go Islamabad in this week. |
| mail      | You send me a mail on my email account. |
| train     | We should go Lahore by train.           |
| carefully | Take it carefully.                      |

**G Rearrange the sentences.**

1. in sir come may I?
2. you for do what can I?
3. so is that?
4. sir is far it how?
5. the carefully cross road.

**Answer:**

1. May I come in sir?
2. What can I do for you?
3. Is that so?
4. How it is far sir?
5. Cross the road carefully.

**H Match the columns:**

**Column A**

post office  
hospital  
school  
bank  
library

**Column B**

doctors and nurses  
cash and cheques  
books and magazines  
letters and parcels  
teachers and students



مغل بادشاهه بابر پنهنجي رعايا تي ڏاڍو مهربان هو. جيڪڏهن اهو وڌيڪ پيار ڪنهن سان ڪندو هو، ته اهو سندس پٽ همايون هو.

هڪ ڏينهن همايون بيمار ٿي ويو. بابر ڏاڍو اداس ٿي ويو. هن سڀ کان بهترين ڊاڪٽر جي خواهش ڪئي، جيڪو سندس پٽ تي توجه ڏي، ان جو علاج ڪرائي. ان همايون تي توجه ڏيڻ لاءِ حڪومت (رياست) مان سڀ کان سٺي ڊاڪٽر کي سڏايو. ڊاڪٽر پنهنجي مريض جو ڏاڍي خيال سان علاج ڪيو. پوءِ به همايون جي حالت ۾ بهتري نه آئي. آخر ۾ ڊاڪٽر چيو، ”هن جي حالت هاڻي مرڻ جهڙي آهي. هن کي صرف الله تعاليٰ ئي بچائي سگهي ٿو.“ انهيءَ سان بابر جي اميد ختم ٿي وئي.

ڳوڙن سان ڀريل بابر ڳوڙن تي ويهي رهيو ۽ دعا ڪئي. الله منهنجي پٽ کي بچاءِ. صرف انهيءَ ڏينهن هن ملڪ کي روئيندي ڏٺو. هو هن جي ويجهو ويو ۽ چيائين، ”الله تي ڀروسو ڪر، صرف اهو ئي اسان جي بار کي بچائي سگهي ٿو.“

ملڪ روئڻ بند ڪيو. ”ڇا ڳوڻ ۾ سڀ کان پرهيزگار صوفي بزرگ عبدالباڪا آهي؟“ هن پڇيو. ”ها آهي“ بادشاهه چيو. اهو اسان جي پياري پٽ وٽ آهي ۽ الله کان ان جي زندگيءَ لاءِ دعا گهري رهيو آهي.

ملڪ چيو، ”توهان به اتي وڃو ۽ همايون جي صحت لاءِ دعا گهرو“ بابر ٻيهر ڪمري ۾ وڃي ٿو، جتي همايون بيمار لٽيو پيو آهي.



هاڻي هي ڇا آهي؟ هن عبدالباڪا کان پڇيو.

”دوائون ناڪام ٿي ويون آهن،“ عبدالباڪا چيو. پوءِ به مونکي يقين آهي، همايون بلڪل نيڪ آهي. الله کان دعا گهرو ۽ پنهنجي گهر مان سڀ کان وڌيڪ قيمتي شيءِ الله کي نظرانو پيش ڪريو. منهنجي گهر ۾ سڀ کان قيمتي شيءِ ڪهڙي آهي؟ بابر پڇي ٿو.

توهان وٽ سڀ کان قيمتي شيءِ هيرا آهن. هيرن کي وڪڻو، جنهن سان توهان کي لکين روپيا ملندا، توهان اهي پيسا غريبن کي ڏجو. اهڙيءَ ريت الله توهان جي پٽ کي بچائيندو، عبدالباڪا چيو. ”ڪوئي شڪ ناهي ته ڏاڍا قيمتي آهن، پر منهنجي زندگي هيرن کان به تمام قيمتي آهي.“ بادشاهه صوفي بزرگ ماڻهوءَ کي چيو. ”مان پنهنجي زندگي پيش ڪريان ٿو.“ اهو چوندي بابر، همايونءَ جي بستر جي چئني پاسي چڪر لڳايو. اهو گوڏن تي ويٺو ۽ چيو، ”الله منهنجي زندگي وٺ ۽ منهنجي پٽ کي زندگي عطا ڪر.“

اڇانڪ ڊاڪٽر ڏٺو ته همايون ڪجهه لفظ ڳالهائي رهيو آهي. ”اي بادشاهه! مان هن جي دل جي ڌڙڪڻ ڏسي سگهان ٿو.“ توهان جو پٽ جلد ئي تندرست ٿي ويندو. صوفي بزرگ ماڻهوءَ رڙ ڪندي چيو.

”الله تعاليٰ منهنجي دعا جو جواب ڏنو.“ اهو چوندي بابر هيٺ ڪريو ۽ ٿوري دير کانپوءِ مري ويو.

## باب ڪاپيار

مغل بادشاهه بابر اپني رعايا پر بهت مهربان ٿيا. اڳروه کسي سے بهت پيار ڪرڻا ٿيا، وه اس ڪاپيا همايون ٿيا. ايڪ دن همايون بيمار هوگيا. بابر بهت اداس هوگيا. اس نے سب سے اچھے ڊاڪٽر کي خواهش ڪي جو اس ڪے بيٺے پر توجه دے اس کا علاج ڪرے. اس نے حڪومت (رياست) میں سے سب سے اچھے ڊاڪٽر ڪو بلایا همايون پر توجه دینے ڪے لیے. ڊاڪٽر نے اپنے مريض کا بڑی احتیاط سے علاج ڪيا. پھر بھی همايون کي حالت میں بهتری نہیں آئی. آخر میں ڊاڪٽر نے ڪها، ”اس کي حالت اب مرنے والي ہے. اس ڪو صرف الله تعاليٰ بچا سکتا ہے.“ اس سے بابر کي ڊاڪٽر سے اميد ختم هو گئی.

آنسوؤں سے بھرا ہوا بابر گھٹنے ڪے بل بيٺھ ګيا اور دعا ڪي. ”الله ميرے بيٺے ڪو بچالے.“ صرف اسي ان اس نے ملڪه ڪو روتے ہوئے ديکھا ګيا. وه اس ڪے قريب ګيا اور ڪها، ”الله پر بھروسه ڪرو. صرف وه ہی همارے بچے ڪو بچا سکتا ہے.“

ملڪه نے رونا بند ڪيا. ”ڪيا قصے میں سب سے صوفي بزرگ عبدالباڪا ہے؟“ اس نے پوچھا. ”هاں ہے،“ بادشاهه نے ڪها. وه وهان همارے پيارے لڙڪے پاس ہے اور الله سے اس کي زندگي ڪے لیے دعا ڪر رها ہے.“



ملکہ نے کہا، ”تم بھی وہاں جاؤ اور ہمایوں کی صحت یابی کے لیے دعا کرو۔“ باہر دوبارہ کمرے میں جاتا ہے جہاں ہمایوں بیمار لیٹا ہوا ہے۔ ”اب یہ کیا ہے؟“ اس نے عبدالباکا سے پوچھا۔

”دوائیاں ناکام ہو گئیں ہیں،“ عبدالباکا نے کہا۔ ”پھر بھی مجھے یقین ہے ہمایوں بالکل ٹھیک ہے۔ اللہ سے دعا کرو اور اپنے گھر سے سب سے قیمتی چیز اللہ کو نظرانہ پیش کرو۔“ ”میرے گھر میں سب سے قیمتی چیز کیا ہے؟“ باہر پوچھتا ہے۔

تمہارے پاس سب سے قیمتی ہیرے ہیں۔ ہیروں کو فروخت کرو جس سے تمہیں لاکھوں روپے ملیں گے۔ تم یہ پیسے غریبوں کو دینا۔ اس طرح اللہ تمہارے بیٹے کو بچالے گا، عبدالباکا نے کہا۔

”کوئی شک نہیں ہیرے بہت قیمتی ہیں لیکن میری زندگی ہیروں سے بھی بہت زیادہ قیمتی ہے“ بادشاہ نے صوفی بزرگ آدمی سے کہا۔ ”میں اپنی زندگی پیش کرتا ہوں۔“ یہ کہہ کر باہر نے ہمایوں کے بستر (بیڈ) کے چاروں طرف چکر لگایا۔ وہ گھٹنوں کے بل بیٹھا اور کہا، ”اللہ میری زندگی لے لے اور میرے بیٹے کو زندگی دے۔“

اچانک ڈاکٹر نے دیکھا کہ ہمایوں کچھ لفظ بول رہا ہے۔ ”اے بادشاہ! میں اس کی دل کی دھڑکن دیکھ سکتا ہوں۔“ تمہارا بیٹا جلد ہی ٹھیک ہو جائے گا، صوفی بزرگ آدمی کہا۔

”اللہ تعالیٰ نے میری دعا کا جواب دے دیا۔“ یہ کہہ کر باہر نیچے گرا اور تھوڑی دیر بعد فوت ہو گیا۔

## WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

Word	Pronunciation	Sindhi Meaning	Urdu Meaning
Emperor	ایمپیر	حاکم، بادشاہ	بادشاہ
Subject	سبجیکٹ	مضمون	مضمون
Attend	اتینڈ	حاضر ٹیٹ	حاضر ہونا
Treated	ٹریٹید	ورتاء کرٹ	برتاو کرنا
Ulmost	الموسٹ	نہایت	نہایت
Condition	کنڈیشن	حالت	حالت
Improve	امپرو	بہتر ٹیٹ	بہتر ہونا
Finally	فائنلی	آخر کار	آخر کار
Fatal	فیتل	قسمت	قسمت
Hope	ہوپ	امید	امید
Prayed	پریڈ	دعا کئی	دعا کی

Queen	کئین	راڻي	رانی
Weeping	وپینگ	روئڻ	رونا
Pious	پائس	پرهیزگار	پرهیزگار
Recovery	رکوري	شفا	صحتیابی
Returned	رترنڊ	واپس ٿيڻ	واپس هونا
Sick	سڪ	بیمار	بیمار
Alright	آلر ائیت	صحیح	صحیح
Valuable	ویلیو ایبل	قیمتی	قیمتی
Diamond	ڊائمنڊ	هیرو	هیرا
No doubt	نو ڊائوٽ	بنا شک جي	بے شک
Knelt	نیلٽ	گوڏو جهڪائڻ	کھڻوں کے بل پيٺھنا
Pulse	پلس	نبض	نبض
Beat	بیٽ	مارڻ	مارنا
Normal	نارمل	حسب معمول	حسب معمول
Cried	کرائیڊ	رڙيون ڪيون	چلانا

## Exercise

### A Answer the following questions.

- What made Babar become sad?  
Ans: One day, Babar became sad because his son Humayun was ill.
- Did Humayun show any improvement with the treatment given by the doctor?  
Ans: The doctor treated Humayun but his condition did not improve at all.
- What did the pious man want Babar to offer?  
Ans: The pious man wanted Babar to offer Allah the most valuable thing in your house.
- What was valuable to Babar? Did he offer that?  
Ans: A diamond was valuable to Babar. He did not offered that diamond.

5. What happened to Babar at the end?

**Ans:** At the end Babar fell down and died a little later.

6. Who saved the life of Humayun?

**Ans:** A pious man Abdul Baka saved the life of Humayun.

7. Why did the pious man want Babar to give money to the poor?

**Ans:** Pious man wanted Babar give money to the poor because he wanted to help the poor men.

**B Rearrange the following sentences in the most appropriate order.**

1. The emperor called in a doctor to treat Humayun.
2. When Babar offered his life Humayun was saved.
3. Once Humayun the son of Babar was seriously ill.
4. A little later Babar died.
5. But there was no improvement in his condition.
6. He then asked the emperor to sell the diamond and give the money to the poor to save Humayun's life.
7. Humayun's life was saved.
8. He prayed Allah and asked Babar to offer the most valuable thing in his house.
9. He gave the best medicines.
10. Abdul Baka, the pious man, was called in.

**Answer:**

1. Once Humayun the son of Babar was seriously ill.
2. The emperor called in a doctor to treat Humayun.
3. He gave the best medicines.
4. But there was no improvement in his condition.
5. Abdul Baka, the pious man, was called in.
6. He prayed Allah and asked Babar to offer the most valuable thing in his house.
7. He then asked the emperor to sell the diamond and give the money to the poor to save Humayun's life.
8. When Babar offered his life Humayun was saved.

9. Humayun's life was saved.

10. A little later Babar died.

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

love                      We love our country very much.  
emperor                Emperor Akbar was a famous emperor.  
son                        Akbar's son Humayun was ill.  
life                        Life is beautiful like rose.  
queen                    Our queen is looking more beautiful.

**D Tick (✓) on true sentence and cross (✗) on false:**

1. Babar loved his son more than his subjects. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The pious man did not want Babar to offer his life. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Babar died because of a serious illness. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Babar found the diamond more valuable than his life. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The doctor was successful in treating of Humayun. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The queen did not have any concern for her son. \_\_\_\_\_

**E Match the columns:**

**Column A**

Babar the  
humayun  
the doctor  
valuable

**Column B**

fell ill  
treated his patient  
diamond  
Moghul Emperor