

Key Book

Ideal English

Class-3

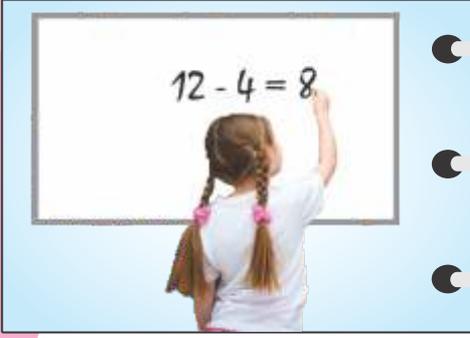
Contents

Unit 1	People At Work	02
Unit 2	The Thirsty Crow	05
Unit 3	Logical Conclusion must + 1st F.O. Verb must be + (1st F.O. Verb) + ing must have + 3rd F.O. Verb	07
Unit 4	Present and Past Perfect Actions.	11
Unit 5	The Call of Spring (Poem)	13
Unit 6	Dialogue	15
Unit 7	Causative Actions (make)	17
Unit 8	The use of, Yes / No	19
Unit 9	Simple Present Actions (Animals specific)	23
Unit 10	The Personal Pronoun	25
Unit 11	I Wonder (Poem)	29
Unit 12	Dialogue	32
Unit 13	Question words in various questions.	34
Unit 14	Positive, Comparative and Superlative adjectives.	38
Unit 15	Use of some Conjunctions.	40
Unit 16	Interrogative and Relative Pronouns.	42
Unit 17	Use of adverbs ending in "ly".	44
Unit 18	Adverbs without "ly" ending.	45
●	Syllabus.	48

Project Director: Rana Naeem Ahmed
Prepared By: Nasir Mashood
Proofread By: Syeda Fatima Naqvi



People At Work کام کرتے ہوئے لوگ



Tahira is learning Maths.
She is doing a sum.
She is doing a subtraction sum.

طاہرہ ریاضی سیکھ رہی ہے۔
وہ ایک سوال کر رہی ہے۔
وہ تفریق کا ایک سوال کر رہی ہے۔



Miss. Salma is a teacher.
She is writing on the whiteboard.
She is writing a sentence.

مس سلمہ ایک استانی ہیں۔
وہ تختہ سفید پر لکھ رہی ہیں۔
وہ ایک جملہ لکھ رہی ہیں۔

Are the children learning?

Yes, they are learning.

Zoya is drawing a picture.
She is drawing with her right hand.

زویہ ایک تصویر بنا رہی ہے۔
وہ اپنے دائیں ہاتھ سے بنا رہی ہے۔



The children are learning English.
The teacher is reading a story.
Nadeem is not reading.
He is talking to Saleem.

بچے انگریز سیکھ رہے ہیں۔
استانی صاحبہ ایک کہانی پڑھ رہی ہیں۔
ندیم نہیں پڑھ رہا ہے۔
وہ سلیم سے باتیں کر رہا ہے۔



Are the children learning Maths?

کیا بچے ریاضی سیکھ رہے ہیں؟

No, they are not. They are learning English.

نہیں، وہ نہیں سیکھ رہے۔ وہ انگریز سیکھ رہے ہیں۔



Nadeem is reading a book.
He is reading a book in his room.

ندیم ایک کتاب پڑھ رہا ہے۔
وہ اپنے کمرے میں ایک کتاب پڑھ رہا ہے۔



The boys are playing badminton.
They are playing in the playground.

لڑکے بیڈمنٹن کھیل رہے ہیں۔
وہ کھیل کے میدان میں کھیل رہے ہیں۔



Robina is washing pots.

روبینہ برتن دھورہی ہے۔



Saleem is dusting the sofa.

سلیم صونے کی صفائی کر رہا ہے۔



Yasir is celebrating his birthday.
He is cutting the birthday cake.

یاسر اپنی سال گرہ منا رہا ہے۔
وہ سال گرہ کا کیک کاٹ رہا ہے۔



The boys are playing cricket.
They are playing cricket in the
playground.

لڑکے کرکٹ کھیل رہے ہیں۔
وہ کھیل کے میدان میں کرکٹ کھیل رہے ہیں۔

EXERCISE

A Follow the examples to change into negative sentences.

Example

The boys are fighting.

The boys are not fighting.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. | Yasmeen is cutting potatoes. | Yasmeen is not cutting potatoes. |
| ii. | Raheem is carrying a box. | Raheem is not carrying a box. |
| iii. | I am writing a letter. | I am not writing a letter. |
| iv. | You are driving a bus. | You are not driving a bus. |
| v. | Amjad is calling to his sister. | Amjad is not calling to his sister. |

B Follow the example to change into interrogative sentences!

Example

The boys are playing in the garden.

Are the boys playing in the garden?

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. | He is listening music. | is he listening to music? |
| ii. | They are watching television. | Are they watching television? |
| iii. | Khalid is reading a book. | Is Khalid reading a book? |
| iv. | I am eating carrots. | Am I eating carrots? |
| v. | You are walking on the road. | Are you walking on the road? |

C Fill in the blanks with the help of the following words!

throwing, fighting, shining, operating, cooking

- i. The Sun is shining.
- ii. The boy is throwing the ball.
- iii. The men are fighting.
- iv. The woman is cooking meal.
- v. The girl is operating the computer.

It was a hot day of June. A thirsty crow was flying in search of water. It flew here and there but all in vain. It saw a pitcher when it was flying over a garden. It flew down to it. But it became very sad because the water was very low in the pitcher. Its beak could not reach the water. It saw some pebbles nearby. It thought an idea. It dropped the pebbles one by one into the pitcher. At last, the water rose up. It drank it and flew away.

Moral:

- **Necessity is the mother of invention.**
- **God helps those who help themselves.**

یہ جون کا ایک گرم دن تھا۔ ایک پیاسا کوا پانی کی تلاش میں اڑ رہا تھا۔ وہ ادھر ادھر اڑا لیکن سب بے کار گیا۔ اس نے ایک گھڑا دیکھا جب وہ باغ کے اوپر اڑ رہا تھا۔ وہ اس کی طرف اڑا۔ لیکن وہ بہت غمگین ہو گیا کیونکہ گھڑے میں پانی بہت نیچا تھا۔ اس کی چونچ پانی تک نہیں پہنچ سکتی تھی۔ اس نے نزدیک ہی کچھ کنکریاں دیکھیں۔ اسے ایک خیال سوچا۔ اس نے ایک ایک کر کے کنکریاں گھڑے میں گرائیں۔ آخر کار، پانی اُپر آ گیا۔ اس نے پانی پیا اور اڑ گیا۔

نتیجہ: ضرورت ایجاد کی ماں ہے۔

خدا ان کی مدد کرتا ہے جو اپنی مدد آپ کرتے ہیں۔



EXERCISE

A> Answer these question!

i. Why was crow flying?

Ans: The crow was flying in search of water.

ii. What did it see in a garden?

Ans: It saw a pitcher in a garden.

iii. Why did it become sad?

Ans: It became very sad because the water was very low in the pitcher.

iv. What did it drop into the pitcher?

Ans: It dropped the pebbles into the pitcher.

v. Write down the moral of this story!

Ans: Necessity is the mother of invention.

B> Fill in the blanks!

i. It was a hot day of June.

ii. It flew here and there.

iii. It became very sad.

iv. It saw some pebbles nearby.

v. The water rose up.

C> Make sentences.

Words	Sentences
Flew	The crow flew here and there.
Saw	I saw a cat on the wall.
Became	He became very happy to see his father.
Thought	Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal thought the idea of Pakistan.
Rose up	The water rose up in the pitcher.

Logical Conclusion منطقی نتیجہ

must + 1st F.O. Verb

must be + (1st F.O. Verb) + ing

must have + 3rd F.O. Verb



His general knowledge is not so good.

He must read newspaper daily.

اس کی معلومات عامہ اچھی نہیں ہے۔

اسے روزانہ اخبار پڑھنا چاہیے۔

Every body must respect her.

She always behaves kindly.

ہر کسی کو ان کی عزت کرنی چاہیے۔
- وہ ہمیشہ مہربانی سے پیش آتی ہیں



Your handwriting is not perfect.

You must make practice it quite often.

تمہاری / آپ کی لکھائی اچھی نہیں ہے۔
تمہیں / آپ کو اکثر و بیشتر لازمی اس کی مشق کرنی چاہیے۔

The line is busy.

Naveed must be talking to someone now.

لائن مصروف ہے۔
نوید اب لازمی کسی سے بات کر رہا ہوگا۔



It is 7 O' clock.

They must be going to school.

سات بج گئے ہیں۔
وہ لازمی سکول جا رہے ہوں گے۔



Smell this appetizing odour.

Mother must be cooking a tasty dish today.

اس بھوک بڑھانے والی خوشبو کو سونگھو۔
ماں لازمی مزے دار کھانا بنا رہی ہوں گی۔

Their house is locked.

They must have gone to their uncle's house.

ان کے گھر تالا لگا ہوا ہے۔
وہ لازمی اپنے چچا کے گھر گئے ہوں گے۔



The light of Asma's room is off.

She must have slept.

اسما کے کمرے کی بتی بند ہے۔
وہ لازمی سو چکی ہوگی۔

He is gaining weight.

He must be eating much more.

اس کا وزن بڑھ رہا ہے۔
وہ لازمی زیادہ کھا رہا ہوگا۔



The baby is crying.

He must be needing milk.

بچہ رو رہا ہے۔
اسے لازمی دودھ کی ضرورت ہوگی۔

Her parents are very happy.

She must have won the first prize.

اس کے والدین بہت خوش ہیں۔
اس نے لازمی پہلا انعام جیتا ہوگا۔



EXERCISE

A Form sentences from this table:-

Your writing is not perfect.

You must make practice everyday.

Their homework is always incomplete.

They must complete work in time everyday.

I see him here quite often.

He must lives in the neighbourhood.

You look worried.

You mus be looking for your brother.

Their friends are going to the playground.

They must be waiting for them now.

His phone is off. He must be operating computer.

The must be operating computer.

She must be sleeping now.

She must be sleeping now.

Mother is angry with you.

You must have behaved rudely.

Their house is locked.

They must have gone to visit the zoo.

He is limping.

He must have hurt his leg.

She looks sad.

She must have lost the first prize.

B Use these words in your own sentences!

- i. Newspaper You must read newspaper daily.
- ii. Daily You must eat an apple daily.
- iii. Guest Our guests should be arriving soon
- iv. Practice I need more practice to win first prize.
- v. Birthday I celebrate my birthday every year.

C Fill in the blanks smartly with **must**, **must be** or **must have**!

- i. His pets follow him every where. He must love them a lot.
- ii. Her complexion is fair. She must drink a lot of water every day.
- iii. The teacher likes you. You must obey him.
- iv. He swims in deep water. He must know swimming well.
- v. There is too much noise in the room. Children must be playing there.
- vi. I hear steps. Someone must be coming towards us.
- vii. Branches of trees are bent. Strong wind must be blowing now.
- viii. He has a bat in his hand. He must be going to play cricket.
- ix. I see water in the street. It must have rained last night.
- x. Every body is looking behind. The chief guest must have reached.

D Complete these sentences!

- i. He is getting fat day by day. He must be eating much more.
- ii. She is in the library. She must be reading a book.
- iii. His general knowledge is good. He must read newspaper daily.
- iv. His mother is angry with him. He must have behaved rudely.
- v. Mother is in the kitchen. She must be cooking a tasty dish.

Present and Past Perfect Actions



Awais has written a story.

I had seen him when he started it.

اویس ایک کہانی لکھ چکا ہے۔
میں نے اسے دیکھا جب اُس نے اسے شروع کیا تھا۔

The students have noted down the points.
The teacher had asked them to do it within
ten minutes.

طالب علم نکات نوٹ کر چکے ہیں۔
استانی نے انھیں یہ دس منٹ کے لیے کرنے کو کہا تھا۔



Jameel has begged pardon for his mistake.

He had broken the jar.

جمیل اپنی غلطی کی معافی مانگ چکا ہے۔
اس نے مرتبان توڑا تھا۔



The mechanic has repaired the car.
It had broken down yesterday.

مکینک گاڑی مرمت کر چکا ہے۔
یہ کل ٹوٹ چکی تھی۔



The batsman has lost his wicket.

He had tried to hit a six.

کھلاڑی اپنی وکٹ گنوا بیٹھا ہے۔
اس نے ایک چھکمارنے کی کوشش کی تھی۔



The dog has run away.

Umer had thrown a stone at it.

کتا بھاگ چکا ہے۔
عمر نے اسے ایک پتھر مارا تھا۔



EXERCISE

A> Answer the following questions!

i. Who has written the story?

Ans: Awais has written a story.

ii. What have the students noted down?

Ans: The students have noted down the points.

iii. What has Jameel begged for?

Ans: Jameel has begged pardon for his mistake.

iv. What has the mechanic repaired?

Ans: The mechanic has repaired the car.

v. Who had thrown a stone on dog?

Ans: Umer had thrown a stone at it

B> Fill in the blanks!

i. The teacher had said them to do it with in ten minutes.

ii. It had broken down the jar .

iii. The batsman has lost his wicket.

iv. The dog has run away.

v. Umer had thrown a stone at it.

C> Make sentences!

Words	Sentences
Written	Awais has written a story.
Mistake	Always admit your mistakes.
Broken	They had broken the rules.
Started	Baby started to cry.
Tried	I tried to call you on your cell phone.



The Call of Spring

بہار کی آمد

When spring begins Again to light

جب روشنی کے بعد موسم بہار دوبارہ شروع ہوتا ہے۔

Our happy world With colours bright,

ہماری خوش نمادنیاروشن رنگوں کے ساتھ

The robins all come Back to see

سرخ چڑیاں دیکھنے واپس آتی ہیں

How beautiful The earth will be,

زمین کتنی خوب صورت ہوگی

With crocus gold, And daffodils

زعفران اور نرگسی پھولوں کے ساتھ

Lighting meadows, Fields, and hills;

روشن چراہ گاہوں، کھیتوں اور پہاڑوں کے ساتھ

With leaves of green And tulips gay,

سبز پتوں اور گل لالہ کے ساتھ

And birds arriving Every day.

اور ہر دن آنے والے پرندوں کے ساتھ

(Norman Schleicher)



EXERCISE

A> Answer the following questions!

i. When is our world happy and bright with colours?

Ans: When spring begins Again to light

ii. Which birds come back to see the beauty of the earth?

Ans: The robins come back to see the beauty of the earth.

iii. Which names of the flowers are mentioned in this poem?

Ans: Crocus gold, daffodils and tulips.

iv. Who is the poet of this poem "The call of Spring"?

Ans: "Norman Schleicher" is the poet of this poem.

B> Fill in the blanks!

i. The robins all come back to see

ii. When spring begins again to light

iii. Lighting meadows, fields and hills

iv. How beautiful the earth will be.

C> Make sentences.

Words	Sentences
Bright	Bright stars are twinkling in the sky.
Beautiful	It is a beautiful day.
Meadows	The horses are happy in the meadows.
Tulip	She likes tulips.
Leaves	Some trees lose their leaves in the winter.

Dialogue

Saima: Assalam-o-Alaikum! How are you?

صائمہ: اسلام علیکم! آپ کیسی ہو؟

Aqsa: Waalikum-us-Salam! I am fine and you?

اقصى: وعلیکم اسلام! میں ٹھیک ہوں اور آپ؟

Saima: I am also fine, thank you. Do you know I am going to a trip of a scenic spot with my family?

صائمہ: میں بھی ٹھیک ہوں۔ شکر یہ۔ کیا آپ جانتی ہو کہ میں اپنی فیملی کے ساتھ ایک دلکش جگہ پر سیر کے لیے جا رہی ہوں۔

Aqsa: Wow! It's marvelous. Where have you decided to go?

اقصى: زبردست! یہ شان دار ہے۔ آپ نے کہاں جانے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے؟

Saima: We are going to see Kashmir Valley.

صائمہ: ہم وادی کشمیر دیکھنے جا رہے ہیں۔

Aqsa: In which season have you decided to go Kashmir Valley?

اقصى: آپ نے کس موسم میں وادی کشمیر جانے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے؟

Saima: It's great that we are going to kashmir in summer season. You know it's full of scenic beauty. You know that, it has many streams. Its forests are full of pine, fir and deodar trees.

صائمہ: یہ بہت اچھا ہے کہ ہم موسم گرما میں وادی کشمیر جا رہے ہیں۔ آپ جانتی ہو یہ دلکش خوب صورتی سے بھری ہوئی ہے۔ آپ جانتی ہو اس میں بہت سی ندیاں ہیں۔ اس کے جنگل چیر، صنوبر اور دیودار کے درختوں سے بھرے ہوئے ہیں۔

Aqsa: OK. Thanks a lot for giving me the important information about this beautiful place. Allah Hafiz

اقصى: ٹھیک ہے۔ مجھے اس خوب صورت جگہ کے بارے میں اتنی مفید معلومات دینے کے لیے بہت بہت شکر یہ۔ اللہ حافظ

Saima: Allah Hafiz

صائمہ: اللہ حافظ



EXERCISE

A> Answer the following questions!

i. Where is Saima going for a trip?

Ans: She is going to see Kashmir Valley.

ii. Who is going with Saima for the trip?

Ans: Her family is going with her.

iii. Write briefly about the beauty of Kashmir Valley?

Ans: Kashmir Vally is full of scenic beauty. It has many streams. Its forests are full of pine, fir and deodar trees.

iv. What kinds of trees are found in Kashmir forests?

Ans: The pine, fir and deodar trees are found in Kashmir.

B> Fill in the blanks!

i. I am also fine, thank you.

ii. Wow! It is marvelous.

iii. We are going to see Kashmir valley.

iv. It is full of scenic beauty.

v. Thanks a lot for giving me the important information about this beautiful place.

C> Make sentences!

Words	Sentences
Beauty	He has no sense of beauty
Stream	Where can we cross the stream?
Marvelous	Kashmir Valley is a perfectly marvelous place.
Valley	I am going to visit Kashmir Valley.
Important	Give me some important information about Murree.

Causative Actions (make)

When you get the services of someone to do some work, the action is called causative.

جب آپ کوئی کام کرنے کے لیے کسی سے خدمات حاصل کرتے ہیں تو یہ عمل سبب کہلاتا ہے۔

Mother makes Ali teeth.

ماں نے علی کے دانت صاف کروائے۔



The teacher is making the students learn their lesson.

استانی صاحبہ طلبہ کو ان کا سبق یاد کروا رہی ہیں۔

I have made them complete their homework.

میں انھیں گھر کا کام کروا چکی ہوں۔



Father will make us visit the zoo.

ابو جان ہمیں چڑیا گھر لے کر جائیں گے۔

I can make the dog jump over the fence.

میں کتے کی باڑ کے اوپر سے چھلانگ لگوا سکتا ہوں۔



EXERCISE

A Form sentences from this table!

I make the servant wash clothes.

We make the doctor cure us.

You make the cobbler mend shoes.

They make them play hockey.

He makes the barber trim hair.

She makes the tailor sew clothes.

It makes the dog bark aloud.

Ali makes me draw pictures.

Samina makes me cook food.

B Try to answer these questions!

The first two have been to support you.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. | What do you make him do? | I make him type letters. |
| ii. | What are you making her do? | I am making her wash pots. |
| iii. | What can you make Aslam do? | <u>I am making him drive a car.</u> |
| iv. | What will you make them do? | <u>I will make them play.</u> |
| v. | What have you made Ali do? | <u>I make Ali eat food?</u> |

The Use of, Yes / No

Does the Sun rise every day?
Does the Sun appear late in the morning?

کیا سورج ہر روز طلوع ہوتا ہے؟
کیا سورج صبح دیر سے طلوع ہوتا ہے۔



Yes, it does.
No, it doesn't.

جی ہاں، یہ ہوتا ہے۔
نہیں، یہ نہیں ہوتا۔

Did the guests arrive in the morning?
Did they arrive in the evening?

کیا مہمان صبح سویرے آئے؟
کیا وہ شام کو آئے؟



No, they didn't.
Yes, they did.

نہیں، وہ نہیں آئے؟
جی ہاں، وہ شام کو آئے۔

Do the stars shine in the daytime?
Do they twinkle at night?

کیا ستارے دن کے وقت چمکتے ہیں؟
کیا وہ رات کو ٹمٹماتے ہیں۔



No, they don't.
Yes, they do.

نہیں، وہ نہیں چمکتے۔
جی ہاں، وہ ٹمٹماتے ہیں۔

Are you wasting your time?
Are you working?

کیا تم اپنا وقت ضائع کر رہے ہو؟
کیا تم کام کر رہے ہو؟



No, I am n't.
Yes, I am.

نہیں، میں نہیں کر رہا۔
جی ہاں، میں کر رہا ہوں۔

Was he shouting at you?
Was he conversing to you?

کیا وہ تم پر چلا رہا تھا؟
کیا وہ تم سے گفت گو کر رہا تھا؟



No, he was n't.
Yes, he was.

نہیں، وہ نہیں چلا رہا۔
جی ہاں، وہ کر رہا تھا۔

Were they playing with each other?
Were they fighting with each other?

کیا وہ ایک دوسرے سے کھیل رہے تھے؟
کیا وہ ایک دوسرے سے لڑ رہے تھے۔



No, they weren't.
Yes, they were.

نہیں، وہ کھیل نہیں رہے تھے۔
جی ہاں، وہ لڑ رہے تھے۔

Has he bought a calculator?

Has he bought a camera?

کیا وہ ایک کیلکولیٹر خرید چکا ہے؟
کیا وہ ایک کیمرہ خرید چکا ہے؟



No, he hasn't.

Yes, he has.

نہیں، اس نے نہیں خریدا۔
جی ہاں، اس نے خریدا۔

Have you erased the misspelt word?

Have you torn the page apart?

کیا تم نے غلط ججے والا لفظ مٹا دیا ہے؟
کیا تم نے کاغذ پھاڑ دیا ہے؟



Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

جی ہاں، میں نے مٹا دیا۔
نہیں، میں نے نہیں پھاڑا۔

Will he deceive others?

Will he help others?

کیا وہ دوسروں کو دھوکہ دے گا؟
کیا وہ دوسروں کی مدد کرے گا؟



No, he won't.

Yes, he will.

نہیں، وہ نہیں دے گا۔
جی ہاں، وہ کرے گا۔

May I swim in the river?

May I swim in the swimming pool?

کیا میں دریا میں تیر سکتا ہوں؟
کیا میں تالاب میں تیر سکتا ہوں؟



No, you may not.

Yes, you may.

نہیں، تم نہیں تیر سکتے۔
جی ہاں، تم تیر سکتے ہو۔

Should we quit homework?

Should we complete homework?

کیا ہمیں گھر کا کام چھوڑ دینا چاہیے؟
کیا ہمیں گھر کا کام مکمل کرنا چاہیے؟



No, we shouldn't.

Yes, we should.

نہیں، ہمیں نہیں چھوڑنا چاہیے۔
جی ہاں، ہمیں کرنا چاہیے۔

Should Zain pluck the flowers?

Should he care the flowers?

کیا زین کو پھول توڑنے چاہیے؟
کیا زین کو پھولوں کی حفاظت کرنی چاہیے؟



No, he shouldn't.

Yes, he should.

نہیں، اسے نہیں توڑنے چاہیے۔
جی ہاں، اسے کرنی چاہیے۔

EXERCISE

A Form sentences from this table:-

Am I wasting time?

Are you/we/they/ disturbing any one?

Is he/she/Ali/it making a noise?

Was I/he/she/Samina/it knocking at the door?

Were you, they, we running after the dog?

Has he, she. Ali, it reached home?

Have you/they/we completed work?

Had he corrected mistakes?

Shall I/we enter the room?

Will you help the indigent?

Can you carry this bag?

May I borrow this bicycle?

Should they serve our country?

Must they take exercise?

Do we go to school?

Does she travel by bus?

Did Ali take exercise?

B Tick (✓) the correct answer to each question!

- i. Are you listening? Yes, you are. Yes, I am.
- ii. Am I speaking? Yes, you are. Yes, I am.
- iii. Is she singing? No, she is not. No, I am not.
- iv. Was Ali playing? No, he was not. No, he is not.
- v. Were the children running? Yes, he was. Yes, they were.
- vi. Has it rained? Yes, I have. Yes, it has.
- vii. Have they arrived? Yes, she has. Yes, they have.
- viii. Had the dog barked? Yes, it had. Yes, you do.
- ix. Do you like the rain? Yes, I do. Yes, she does.
- x. Does she help others? Yes, she did. Yes, he did.
- xi. Did Qasim open the shop? Yes, he does. Yes, you will.
- xii. Shall I give you water? Yes, I shall. Yes, they will.
- xiii. Will they swim? Yes, they will. Yes, I can.
- xiv. Can I drive a car? Yes, you can. Yes, he should.
- xv. Should he work honestly? Yes, he may. No, she may not.

C Tick (✓) the correct option!

- i. Yes, I do does v. Yes, he has have
- ii. No, he don't doesn't vi. No, I don't doesn't
- iii. Yes, he is are vii. Yes, they have has
- iv. No, we wasn't weren't viii. No, they shan't won't

Simple Present Actions (Animals specific)

سادہ موجودہ عوامل
(جانوروں کے متعلقہ)

Lions roar.
A lion roars.

شیروں کی دھاڑ۔
ایک شیر دھاڑتا ہے۔



Sheep bleat.
A sheep bleats.

بھیڑوں کی میاہٹ۔
ایک بھیڑ میاٹتی ہے۔



Cows moo.
A cow moos.

گائے کی میاہٹ۔
ایک گائے میاٹتی ہے۔



Cats mew.
A cat mews.

بلیاں میاؤں کرتی ہیں۔
ایک بلی میاؤں کرتی ہے۔



Dogs bark.
A dog barks.

کتوں کی بھونک۔
ایک کتا بھونکتا ہے۔



Horse neigh.
A horse neighs.

گھوڑوں کی ہنہناہٹ۔
ایک گھوڑا ہنہناتا ہے۔



Monkeys chatter.
A monkey chatters.

بندروں کی چینچ۔
ایک بندر چینچتا ہے۔



Elephants trumpet.
An elephant trumpets.

ہاتھیوں کی چنگھاڑ۔
ایک ہاتھی چنگھاڑتا ہے۔



Donkeys bray.
A donkey brays.

گدھوں کی ہانک۔
ایک گدھا ہانکتا ہے۔



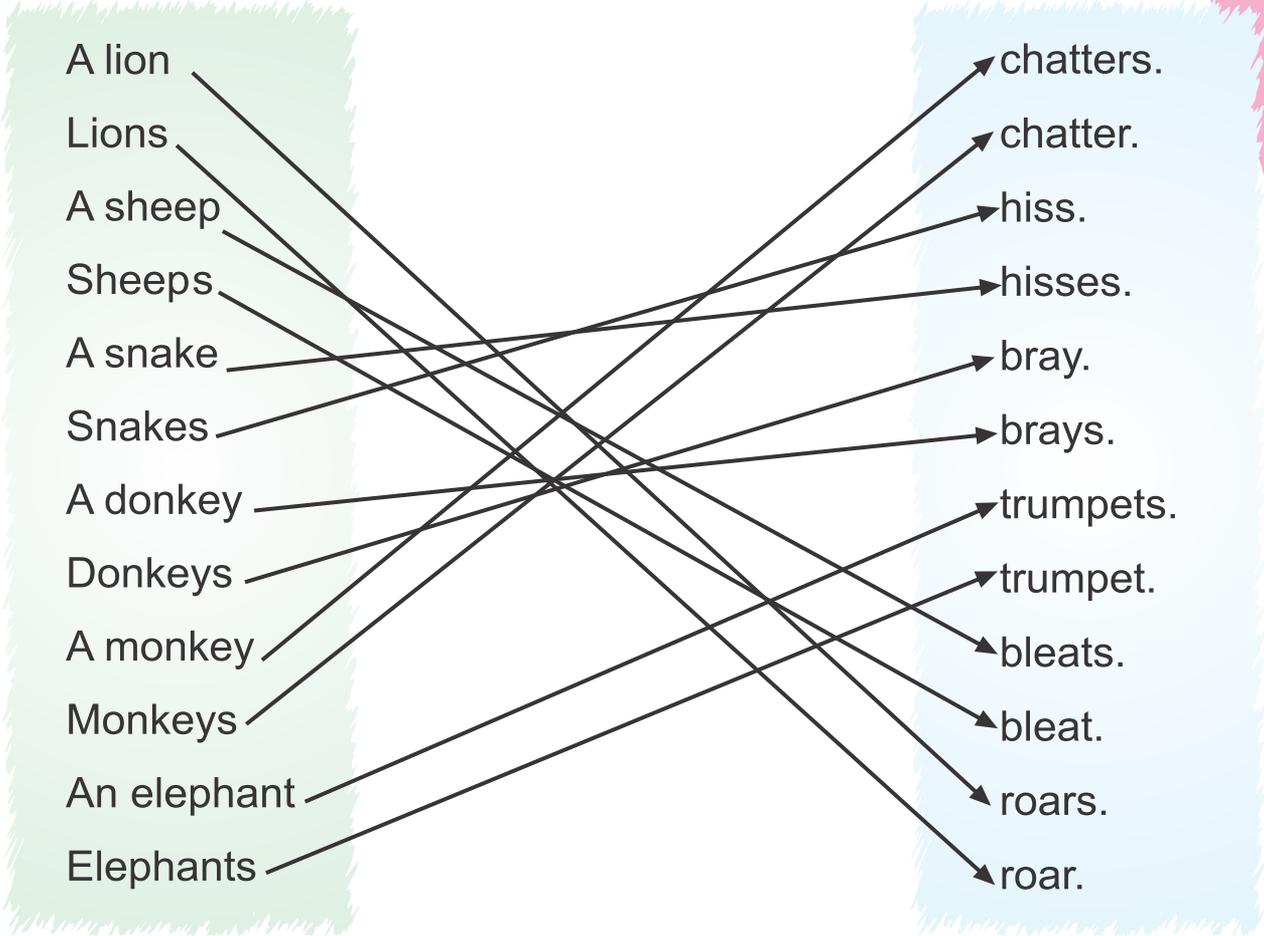
Snakes hiss.
A snake hisses.

سانپوں کی پھنکار۔
ایک سانپ پھنکارتا ہے۔



EXERCISE

A Match smartly!



B Form sentences from this table:-

Birds	chirp.
A bird	chirps.
Bears	growl.
A bear	growls.
A parrot	sings.
Parrots	sing.
A wolf	howls.
Wolves	howl.

- Birds chirp.
- A bird chirps.
- Bear growl.
- A bear growls.
- A parrot sings.
- Parrots sing.
- A wolf howls.
- Wolves howl.

The Personal Pronoun

	I میں	My میرا/میری	Me مجھے
Nominative فاعلی	I read in class three. میں تیسری جماعت میں پڑھتی ہوں۔		
Possessive ملکیتی	These are my books. یہ میری کتابیں ہیں۔		
Objective مفعولی	Mr. Mehboob teaches me. مسٹر محبوب مجھے پڑھاتے ہیں۔		



	You تم	Your تمہارا/تمہاری	You تم
Nominative فاعلی	You draw beautiful pictures. تم خوب صورت تصاویر بناتی ہو۔		
Possessive ملکیتی	Teachers and students like your drawings. استاد اور طلبہ تمہاری ڈرائنگ پسند کرتے ہیں۔		
Objective مفعولی	Everyone admires you. ہر کوئی تمہاری تعریف کرتا ہے۔		

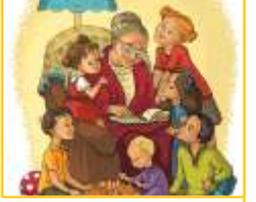


	We ہم	Our ہمارا/ہمارے	Us ہم
Nominative فاعلی	We live in Lahore. ہم لاہور میں رہتے ہیں۔		
Possessive ملکیتی	This is our house. یہ ہمارا گھر ہے۔		
Objective مفعولی	Guests visit us off and on. رشتے دار ہمیں کبھی کبھار ملتے ہیں۔		



	They وہ	Their ان کا/ان کی	Them وہ	
Nominative	فاعلی	They are playing a cricket match. وہ ایک کرکٹ میچ کھیل رہے ہیں۔		
Possessive	ملکیتی	Spectators are watching their match. شائقین ان کا میچ دیکھ رہے ہیں۔		
Objective	مفعولی	Everyone is giving them applause. ہر کوئی انہیں داد دے رہا ہے۔		

	He وہ	His اس کا	Him وہ	
Nominative	فاعلی	He likes cycling. وہ سائیکل کی سواری پسند کرتا ہے۔		
Possessive	ملکیتی	He keeps his bicycle clean. وہ اپنی بائیسکل صاف رکھتا ہے۔		
Objective	مفعولی	Father has bought him this bicycle. ابا جان نے اُسے یہ سائیکل لے کر دی ہے۔		

	She وہ	Her اس کی	Her وہ	
Nominative	فاعلی	She likes to listen stories. اسے کہانیاں سننا پسند ہے۔		
Possessive	ملکیتی	She goes to her grandmother. وہ اپنی دادی اماں کے پاس جاتی ہے۔		
Objective	مفعولی	Grandmother tells her stories. دادی اماں اسے کہانیاں سناتی ہیں۔		

	It یہ	Its اس کی	It یہ	
Nominative	فاعلی	It is a white horse. یہ ایک سفید گھوڑا ہے۔		
Possessive	ملکیتی	It shakes its long tail. یہ اپنی لمبی دم ہلاتا ہے۔		
Objective	مفعولی	Ali rides on it. علی اُس پر سواری کرتا ہے۔		

EXERCISE

A Fill in the blanks smartly!

<p>i. <u>I</u> like swimming. This is <u>my</u> swimming suit. Please take <u>me</u> to a swimming pool.</p>	<p>I my me</p>
<p>ii. <u>You</u> make many mistakes. The teacher doesn't like <u>your</u> handwriting. She punishes <u>you</u> sometimes.</p>	<p>you your you</p>
<p>iii. <u>We</u> are Muslims. Islam is <u>our</u> Deen. Allah has commanded <u>us</u> to follow the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).</p>	<p>We our us</p>
<p>iv. <u>They</u> live in our neighbourhood. This is <u>their</u> house. We talk to <u>them</u>.</p>	<p>They their them</p>
<p>v. <u>He</u> works in a factory. He goes to factory on <u>his</u> bicycle. His officers like <u>him</u> very much.</p>	<p>He his him</p>
<p>vi. <u>She</u> cooks tasty foods. She gives food to <u>her</u> children. They love <u>her</u> very much.</p>	<p>She her her</p>
<p>vii. <u>it</u> is a tall tree. I like <u>its</u> leaves. I often climb on <u>it</u>.</p>	<p>It its it</p>

B Tick (✓) the correct option!

I ✓ My	am a boy.	My ✓ I	name is Umer.
Do you know	I? me? ✓	He ✓ Him	is my friend.
I play with	his him ✓	She ✓ Her	works in a hospital.
Their ✓ They	dog is black.	It Its ✓	tail is long.

C Complete this chart of the personal pronouns!

	Nominative	Possessive	Objective
i.	I	My	Me
ii.	You	Your	You
iii.	We	Our	Us
iv.	They	Their	Them
v.	He	His	Him
vi.	She	Her	Her
vii.	It	Its	It

I Wonder

میں حیران ہوں۔

I wonder why the grass is green,
And why the wind is never seen?

میں حیران ہوں، گھاس سبز کیوں ہے،
اور ہوا کیوں کبھی نظر نہیں آتی۔

Who taught the birds to build a nest,
And told the trees to take a rest?

پرندوں کو کس نے گھونسل بنانا سکھایا،
اور درختوں کو ساکن رہنا بتایا؟

O, when the moon is not quite round,
Where can the missing bit be found?

اوہ، جب چاند بالکل گول نہیں ہوتا،
لاپتہ ٹکڑا کہاں سے مل سکتا ہے؟

Who lights the stars, when they blow out,
And makes the lightning flash about?

کون ستارے روشن کرتا ہے، جب وہ بجھ جاتے ہیں،
اور آسمانی بجلی چمکاتا ہے؟

Who paints the rainbow in the sky,
And hangs the fluffy clouds so high?

آسمان پر قوس قزح کون رنگتا ہے،
اور روئی جیسے بادل اونچائی پر لٹکاتا ہے؟

Why is it now, do you suppose,
That Dad won't tell me, if he knows?

اب یہ کیوں ہے، تمہیں کیا لگتا ہے،
ابو نے مجھے نہیں بتایا، اگر وہ جانتے ہیں؟

(Jaeanine Kirby)



EXERCISE

A>> Answer the following questions!

i. Can we see wind?

Ans: No, we can never see the wind.

ii. Where do the birds build their nests commonly?

Ans: Birds build their nests on the trees.

iii. Who gives the light to stars when they blow out?

Ans: Allah gives the light to stars when they blow out.

iv. Where can we see the rainbow?

Ans: We can see the rainbow in the sky after the rain.

v. Who wrote this beautiful poem "I Wonder"?

Ans: "Jaeanine Kirby" wrote this poem.

B>> Fill in the blanks!

i. I wonder why the grass is green

ii. Who taught the birds to build a nest?

iii. Who lights the stars, when they blow out?

iv. O, when the moon is not quite round

v. That Dad won't tell me if he know?

C>> Make sentences!

Words	Sentences
Tell	Tell us more about zoo.
Take	We should take exercise daily.
Blow	Blow out the candles, please.
Make	I can make it possible.
Fluffy	The fluffy clouds are on the sky.

D Choose the correct option!

- i. Who _____ the stars, when they blow out,
a. life b. lights c. energy
- ii. Why the _____ never seen?
a. water b. light c. wind
- iii. Who _____ the rainbow in the sky,
a. makes b. paints c. prepares
- iv. Who _____ the birds to build a nest?
a. taught b. read c. told
- v. I _____ why the grass is green,
a. surprise b. wonder c. amaze

E Missing letters.

i. lightn i ng

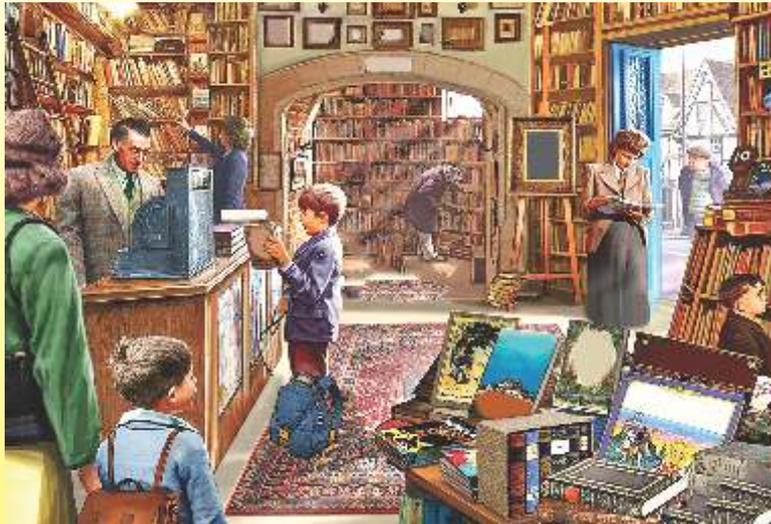
ii. rain b ow

iii. s u ppose

iv. n e ver

v. ta u ght

- Customer:** Assalam-o-Alaikum! اسلام و علیکم! گاہک:
- Shopkeeper:** Walaikum-us-Salam!
How can I help you? و علیکم اسلام! دوکان دار:
میں آپ کی کیا مدد کر سکتا ہوں؟
- Customer:** Please, show me some books. برائے مہربانی! مجھے کچھ کتابیں دکھائیں۔ گاہک:
- Shopkeeper:** Here are some books. Which one do you like? دوکان دار:
یہ کچھ کتابیں ہیں۔ آپ کون سی پسند کریں گے؟
- Customer:** I want to buy a book about English. گاہک:
میں انگریزی کے متعلق ایک کتاب خریدنا چاہتا ہوں۔
- Shopkeeper:** Well! here is your book. دوکان دار:
اچھا! یہ رہی آپ کی کتاب۔
- Customer:** What is its price? گاہک:
اس کی قیمت کیا ہے؟
- Shopkeeper:** Its price is one hundred sixty rupees only. دوکان دار:
اس کی قیمت صرف ایک سو ساٹھ روپے ہے۔
- Customer:** Here are one hundred sixty rupees. گاہک:
یہ رہے ایک سو ساٹھ روپے۔
- Shopkeeper:** Thank You. دوکان دار:
آپ کا شکریہ۔
- Customer:** You are welcome. گاہک:
آپ کا خیر مقدم۔



EXERCISE

A> Answer the following questions!

i. What does the shopkeeper ask to customer?

Ans: He asks, "How can I help you?"

ii. What does the customer want to buy?

Ans: He wants to buy some books.

iii. Which type of book does the customer want to buy?

Ans: He wants to buy a English book.

iv. What is the price of the book?

Ans: The price of the book is one hundred sixty rupees.

v. What does the customer say at the end of this dialogue?

Ans: He says, "Your are welcome".

Fill in the blanks!

i>B> Please show me some books.

ii. Which one do you like ?

iii. I want to buy a book about English .

iv. Its price is only one hundred sixty rupees .

v. Well! here is your book.

C> Make sentences!

Words	Sentences
Price	The price of this book is eighty rupees.
Sell	Ali wants to sell his watch.
Show	Show me an example.
Welcome	Welcome back dear.
Rupees	I have one hundred rupees only.

Question words in various questions

Questions

سوالات

Answers

جوابات

- What do you come here for?
آپ یہاں کس لیے آتے ہیں؟
- What do you buy?
آپ کیا خریدتے ہیں؟
- How often do you come here?
آپ کتنی مرتبہ یہاں آتے ہیں؟
- How far do you live?
آپ کتنی دور رہتے ہیں؟
- How do you come here?
آپ یہاں کس طرح آتے ہیں؟
- When do you come here?
آپ یہاں کب آتے ہیں؟

- I come here for shopping.
میں یہاں خریداری کے لیے آتا ہوں۔
- I buy different things of need.
میں ضرورت کی مختلف اشیا خریدتا ہوں۔
- I come here off and on.
میں یہاں اکثر و بیشتر آتا ہوں۔
- I live near here.
میں یہاں سے قریب ہی رہتا ہوں۔
- I come here on foot.
میں یہاں پیدل آتا ہوں۔
- I usually come on Sunday.
میں عام طور پر اتوار کو آتا ہوں۔

- When does the sun rise?
سورج کب طلوع ہوتا ہے؟
- When does it usually rain?
عام طور پر کب بارش ہوتی ہے؟
- How does the ice melt?
برف کیسے پگھلتی ہے؟
- How much milk does the baby drink daily?
بچہ ایک دن میں کتنا دودھ پیتا ہے؟
- How many shirts does the servant iron?
نوکر کتنی قمیصیں استری کرتا ہے؟

- It rises at 5:00 A.M.
سورج پانچ بجے صبح طلوع ہوتا ہے۔
- It usually rains in the winter.
عام طور پر سردیوں میں بارش ہوتی ہے۔
- The ice melts owing to heat.
گرمی کی وجہ سے برف پگھلتی ہے۔
- It drinks a litter of milk daily.
یہ ایک دن میں ایک لٹر دودھ پیتا ہے۔
- He irons ten shirts.
وہ دس قمیصیں استری کرتا ہے۔

When did they arrive?

وہ کب آئے؟

Why did he tell a lie?

اس نے جھوٹ کیوں بولا؟

Which poem did he recite?

اس نے کون سی نظم پڑھی؟

Who wrote you this letter?

تمہیں یہ خط کس نے لکھا؟

What are you looking for?

تم کیا تلاش کر رہے ہو؟

What are they waiting for?

وہ کس کا انتظار کر رہے ہیں۔

What is ringing?

کیا بج رہا ہے؟

Who is laughing?

کون ہنس رہا ہے؟

Who were playing?

کون کھیل رہے تھے؟

Who has climbed up the tree?

درخت پر کون چڑھا ہے؟

Why have they gone earlier?

وہ جلدی کیوں چلے گئے؟

Whom had the policeman run

after?

پولیس مین کس کے پیچھے بھاگا؟

Who can drive a car?

کون گاڑی چلا سکتا ہے؟

Which language can you speak?

آپ کون سی زبان بول سکتے ہیں؟

What should he do now?

اسے اب کیا کرنا چاہیے؟

What may I do now?

اب میں کیا کروں؟

What would you like to drink?

آپ کیا پینا پسند کریں گے؟

They arrived in the evening.

وہ شام کو آئے۔

He told a lie to hide his mistakes.

اس نے اپنی غلطی چھپانے کے لیے جھوٹ بولا۔

He recited the poem „The Sun%o

اس نے نظم،،سورج،، پڑھی۔

Mr. Qasim wrote me this letter.

مسٹر قاسم نے مجھے یہ خط لکھا۔

I am looking for a ruler.

میں ایک پیمانے کی تلاش کر رہا ہوں۔

They are waiting for the bus.

وہ بس کا انتظار کر رہے ہیں۔

The telephone is ringing.

ٹیلی فون بج رہا ہے۔

Naveed is laughing.

نوید ہنس رہا ہے۔

Ahmad and Umer were playing.

احمد اور عمر کھیل رہے تھے۔

Jameel has climbed up the tree.

جمیل درخت پر چڑھا ہے۔

They have gone earlier to

attend the exhibition.

وہ نمائش میں شرکت کے لیے جلدی چلے گئے۔

The policeman had run after

the thief.

پولیس مین چور کے پیچھے بھاگا؟

Waleed can drive a car.

ولید گاڑی چلا سکتا ہے۔

I can speak English.

میں انگریزی بول سکتا ہوں۔

He should beg pardon.

اسے معافی مانگنی چاہیے۔

You may do your work.

آپ اپنا کام کریں۔

I would like to drink juice.

میں جوس پینا پسند کروں گا۔

EXERCISE

A Form questions from this table:-

- ▶ Why do you tell a lie?
- ▶ When does he take exercise?
- ▶ Where did they see the lamp?
- ▶ How are you writing?
- ▶ What is he counting?
- ▶ Whom am I inviting?
- ▶ Where was she working?
- ▶ How were they playing?
- ▶ What for have you bought a saw?
- ▶ Where has he gone?
- ▶ How far will you reached?
- ▶ Which place shall we visited?
- ▶ Which class can they read?
- ▶ Which city should he like?
- ▶ Which province do you live in?
- ▶ How many books may she read?
- ▶ How many toys must they buy?
- ▶ How much milk must they have?
- ▶ How much sugar must they need?
- ▶ How much water must they drink?

B Try to answer these questions yourself!

i. What time do you get up?

I get up at 7 O' clock.

ii. Where do you play?

I play in a ground near my house.

iii. What do you like for lunch?

I like rice in my lunch.

iv. Whom do you invite to your birthday party?

I invite relatives and friends on my birthday.

v. Where does your best friend live?

He lives near my house.

vi. How do you behave with animals?

I behave them with kindness.

vii. Which fruit do you like the most?

I like mangoes.

viii. How much water do you drink daily?

I drink eight to ten glasses of water daily.

ix. How many story books do you have?

I have eighty books of different stories.

x. Why do you go to the park?

I go to park for walk and exercise.

xi. When do you visit the zoo?

I often visit to the zoo.

xii. What do you know about knowledge?

My teacher told me that the knowledge is power.

Positive, Comparative and Superlative adjectives!

تفضیل نفسی، بعض اور کُل



positive

Lily is a beautiful flower.

کنول ایک خوبصورت پھول ہے۔

comparative

Jasmine is more beautiful than lily.

چنبیلی کنول سے زیادہ خوب صورت ہے۔

superlative

Rose is the most beautiful of all the flowers.

گلاب کا پھول سب پھولوں سے زیادہ خوب صورت ہے۔

positive

Climbing trees is difficult.



درخت پر چڑھنا مشکل ہے۔

comparative

Climbing hills is more difficult.

پہاڑ پر چڑھنا زیادہ مشکل ہے۔

superlative

Climbing the K-2 is the most difficult.

کے۔ ٹو پر چڑھنا سب سے مشکل ہے۔

positive

Colouring picture is interesting.

تصویر میں رنگ بھرنا دل چسپ ہے۔

comparative

Drawing picture is more interesting.

تصویر بنانا زیادہ دل چسپ ہے۔

superlative

Painting picture is the most interesting.

تصویر پینٹ کرنا سب سے زیادہ دل چسپ ہے۔

positive

The Nanga Parbat is a high peak.

نانگا پربت ایک بلند چوٹی ہے۔

comparative

The K-2 is higher than the Nanga Parbat.

کے۔ ٹو نانگا پربت سے زیادہ اونچا ہے۔

superlative

The Mount Everest is the highest of all the peaks.

ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ سب چوٹیوں سے زیادہ بلند ہے۔

positive

The bear is a brave animal.

ر بچھ ایک بہادر جانور ہے۔

comparative

The leopard is braver than the bear.

چیتا ر بچھ سے زیادہ بہادر ہے۔

superlative

The lion is the bravest of all the animals.

شیر سب جانوروں میں سب سے زیادہ بہادر ہے۔

EXERCISE

A) Try to complete the missing!

positive

able

fine

dangerous

dirty

careful

lucky

healthy

interesting

noble

pious

comparative

abler

finer

more Dangerous

dirtier

more careful

luckier

healthier

more interesting

nobler

more pious

superlative

ablest

finest

most dangerous

dirtiest

most careful

luckiest

healthiest

most interesting

noblest

most pious

B) Use these comparative and superlative phrases in sentences of your own!

- i. **bigger than:** The truck is bigger than a van.
the biggest of: The ship is biggest of all the transports.
- ii. **happier than:** It is a happier day than yesterday.
the happiest of: Tomorrow will be the happiest day of all the days.
- iii. **smarter than:** Aslam is smarter than Jameel.
the smartest of: Azeem is the smartest of all the students.
- iv. **more intelligent:** Samia is more intelligent in her class.
the most intelligent of: Fatima is the most intelligent of all the students.
- v. **more difficult than:** English language is more difficult than Urdu.
the most difficult of: The Arabic is most difficult of all the languages.
- vi. **cleaner than:** The weather of Islamabad is cleaner than Lahore.
the cleanest of: The weather of Chitral is the cleanest of all the weather.

Use of Some Conjunctions!

حروف عطف کا استعمال



We have summer holidays during June, July and August.

ہمیں موسم گرما کی چھٹیاں جون، جولائی اور اگست میں ہوتی ہیں۔

Walk fast otherwise we shall get late.

جلدی چلو ورنہ ہمیں دیر ہو جائے گی۔



We go to supermarket because we buy different things.

ہم سپر مارکیٹ جاتے ہیں کیونکہ ہم مختلف اشیا خریدتے ہیں۔



He is sick therefore he cannot come to school today.

وہ بیمار ہے اس لیے وہ آج سکول نہیں آسکتا۔



Climbing high peaks is interesting but dangerous.

اونچی چوٹیوں پر چڑھنا دل چسپ ہے لیکن پرخطر ہے۔



Is your birthday on Monday or Tuesday?

تمہاری سالگرہ سوموار کو ہے یا منگل کو؟



EXERCISE

A) Try to form sentences from this table!

- ▶ We go to market and buy things.
- ▶ Come early because the show will start at 9.
- ▶ Play with friends but don't fight with them.
- ▶ Is it the month of June or July?
- ▶ Complete the work otherwise the teacher will punish.
- ▶ He is out of city therefore he cannot come today.

B) Fill in the blanks smartly with correct conjunction:-

- i. Aslam, Naveed and Qasim are friends.
- ii. He visits this house because his uncle lives here.
- iii. We read books and we don't tear them apart.
- iv. Work hard otherwise you will fail.
- v. Is this shirt blue or yellow?
- vi. Are they working or playing?
- vii. He is sick therefore he has gone to a doctor.
- viii. He believes that kindness is virtue.

Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

ضمیر سوالیہ اور موصولہ

Interrogative

Who is showing the best result?

کون سب سے زیادہ بہتر نتیجہ دکھا رہا ہے؟

Relative

Ali is the boy who is showing the best result.

ایک لڑکا علی ہے جو بہترین نتیجہ دکھا رہا ہے۔



Interrogative

Whom do you want to meet?

آپ کس سے ملنا چاہتے ہو؟

Relative

Saleem is the one whom I want to meet.

سلیم ہے جس سے میں ملنا چاہتا ہوں۔



Interrogative

Which language can you speak fluently?

آپ کون سی زبان روانی سے بول سکتی ہیں؟

Relative

English is the language which I can speak fluently.

انگریزی زبان ہے جو میں روانی سے بول سکتی ہوں۔



Interrogative

Whose camera will they borrow?

وہ کس کا کیمرہ مستعار لیں گے؟

Relative

Naveed is the boy whose camera they will borrow.

نوید لڑکا ہے جس کا کیمرہ وہ مستعار لیں گے۔



Interrogative

What game do you enjoy playing?

آپ کون سا کھیل کھیلتا پسند کرتے ہیں؟

Relative

Hockey is the game what I enjoy playing.

ہاکی ایک کھیل ہے جو میں کھیلتا پسند کرتا ہوں۔



EXERCISE

A Make questions from this table:-

Who reads in class four?
Who came by bus?
Who went to Karachi?
Who has drawn the picture?

Whom do you like to meet?
Whom are you calling?
Whom have you taught?
Whom did they advise?

Which colour do you like the most?
Which city do you live in?
Which subject do you take interest in?
Which poem are you learning by heart?
Which gift will you buy for her?

What do you need?
What are you reading?
What have you written?
What will you buy?
What can you carry?

Whose camera did you borrow?
Whose bicycle did you ride on?
Whose book were you reading?
Whose pen have you written with?
Whose brother plays with you?

Use of adverbs ending in "ly"

They are walking slowly.

وہ آہستہ چل رہے ہیں۔



We are working happily.

ہم خوشی سے کام کر رہے ہیں۔



You can sit on the chair comfortably.

آپ کرسی پر آرام سے بیٹھ سکتے ہیں۔



She painted beautifully.

اس نے خوب صورتی سے رنگ بھرے۔



The lion roared angrily.

شیر غصے سے دھاڑا۔



This boy is writing badly.

یہ لڑکا کافی برا لکھ رہا ہے۔



Adverbs without "ly" ending!

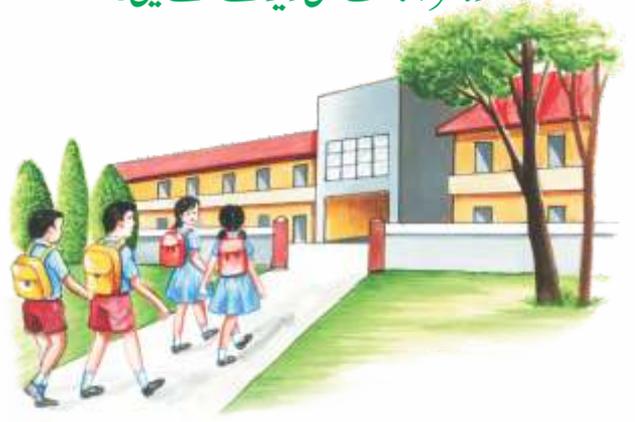
The bus ran on the road fast.

بس تیزی سے سڑک پر دوڑتی ہے۔



They come to the classroom late.

وہ کمر اجاعت میں دیر سے آتے ہیں۔



We often go to the Ravi River for visit.

ہم اکثر دریائے راوی سیر کے لیے جاتے ہیں۔



Sometimes we go to the Lahore Zoo.

اکثر اوقات ہم لاہور چڑیا گھر جاتے ہیں۔



He always helps the needy.

وہ ہمیشہ ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کرتا ہے۔



The guest will arrive soon.

مہمان جلدی آجائے گا۔



EXERCISE

A Use the above given adverbs in sentences of your own.

- actively He works actively.
- slowly She is walking slowly.
- finely He played finely.
- safely Drive safely.
- dangerously This machine works dangerously.
- carefully Ali always speaks carefully.
- patiently You should wait patiently.
- bravely He cross the river bravely.
- intelligently They are thinking about politics intelligently.
- happily The dog barks happily when it see its owner.
- sadly Saima sings song sadly.
- pleasantly It is a pleasant surprise to see you.
- newly Please do not touch this newly painted table.
- widely This magazine is widely read.
- narrowly He thinks narrowly.
- tolerantly You should bear it tolerantly.
- palely She always palely.
- brightly Hello, she called brightly.

B Make sentences from this table!

Read	loudly.	Read loudly.
Write	neatly.	Write neatly.
Draw	correctly.	Draw correctly.
Paint	beautifully.	Paint beautifully.

C Learn that some adverbs do not have “ly” ending!

Use the following adverbs in sentences of your own!

- i. soon I will come soon.
- ii. often He often visits a garden.
- iii. fast Leopard runs fast.
- iv. always Always obey elders.
- v. hard Hard work is the key to success.
- vi. never Never abuse others.
- vii. late You come late everyday.
- viii. sometimes Sometimes we enjoy swimming.
- ix. early We should get up early in the morning.

D Form sentences from this table!

Come soon.

Walk fast.

Work hard.

Don't come late.

Enter early.

Always speak the truth.

Often visit a park.

Sometimes give me a phone call .

Annual Division of Syllabus

1st Term

Month - 1		Month - 2		Month - 3	
Week - 1 Page 2 - 3	Week - 2 Page 4	Week - 1 Page 7 - 10	Week - 2 Page 11 - 12	Week - 1 Page 13 - 14	Week - 2 Page -
Subject orientation Unit 1 + Exercise	Unit 1 + Exercise	Unit 3 + Exercise	Unit 4 + Exercise	Unit 5	Unit 5 + Exercise
Week - 3 Page 5 - 6	Week - 4 Page -	Week - 3 Page -	Week - 4 Page -	Week - 3 Page -	Week - 4 Page -
Unit 2 + Exercise	Revision of Units 1-2 + Monthly Test	Revision of Unit 3	Revision of Units 4 + Monthly Test	Revision of Units 5	First Term Exams.

2nd Term

Month - 4		Month - 5		Month - 6	
Week - 1 Page 15 - 16	Week - 2 Page 17 - 18	Week - 1 Page 19 - 22	Week - 2 Page 23 - 24	Week - 1 Page 25 - 28	Week - 2 Page 29 - 31
Unit 6 + Exercise	Unit 7 + Exercise	Unit 8 + Exercise	Unit 9 + Exercise	Unit 10 + Exercise	Unit 11 + Exercise
Week - 3 Page -	Week - 4 Page -	Week - 3 Page -	Week - 4 Page -	Week - 3 Page -	Week - 4 Page -
Revision of Units 6 - 7	Monthly Test	Revision of Units 8 - 9	Monthly Test	Revision of Units 10 - 11	Second Term Exams

3rd Term (Final)

Month - 7		Month - 8		Month - 9	
Week - 1 Page 32 - 33	Week - 2 Page 34 - 37	Week - 1 Page 40 - 41	Week - 2 Page 42 - 43	Week - 1 Page 45 - 47	Week - 2 Page 4 - 24
Unit 12 + Exercise	Unit 13 + Exercise	Unit 15 + Exercise	Unit 16 + Exercise	Unit 18 + Exercise	Revision of Units 01 - 09
Week - 3 Page 38 - 39	Week - 4 Page -	Week - 3 Page 44	Week - 4 Page -	Week - 3 Page 25 - 47	Week - 4 Page
Unit 14 + Exercise	Revision of Units 12 - 14 + Monthly Test	Unit 17 + Exercise	Revision of Units 15 - 17 + Monthly Test	Revision of Units 10 - 18	Final Exams