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Unit 1:

Kindness of Our Holy Prophet

نك1: ولي

ہمارے نبی پاک طلقہ کی شفقت

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. How was the behaviour of our Holy Prophet with children?
- Ans: Our Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad used to behave very kindly with children.
- ii. How did our Holy Prophet treat with Hazrat Imam Hassan and Hazrat Imam Hussain ??
- Ans: Our Holy Prophet loved too much His grandchildren, Hazrat Hassan and Hazrat Hussain.
- iii. Who had ten children?
- **Ans:** A man had ten children.
- iv. Why did our Holy Prophet become annoyed?
- Ans: When Holy Prophet heared about the behaviour of the man with his children, He became annoyed.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
- i. Hazrat Imam Hassan and Hazrat Imam Hussain were grandsons of our Holy Prophet

- Hazrat Muhammad had two grandsons. ii.
- Whenever, our Holy Prophet met the children He iii. would become very happy.
- He soften used to say "Salam" to the children. iv.
- v.
- Hazrat Muhammad loved His grandsons very much.

 Use the following words in the sentences of your own. 3.

Words Sentences	
love	We love are parents.
annoy You really made me annoyed.	
innocent The boy is too innocent.	
laughter She gave a great blow of laughter.	
shoulders I have pain in my shoulders.	

- 4. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option.
- i. A man was present there, when he saw this he became very:
 - (a) annoyed (c) ✓ surprised (b) happy
- One day, our Holy Prophet made His grandsons, ii. Hazrat Imam Hassan and Hazrat Imam Hussain sit on His:
 - (a)√ lap (b) shoulders (c) hands
- Our Holy Prophet became _____ to listen iii. children's innocent laughters.
 - (b) ✓ happy (c) grieved
- Our Holy Prophet had _____ grandsons. iv.
 - (b) five
- 5. Use the dictionary to find alternate meanings of the given words.

Words	Alternate Meanings	
annoy	annoy Angry	
kind Genus		
listen Give one's attention to a sound		
see to perceive by the eye		

- 6. Supply the missing letters.
 - Shoulders ii. Laughter iii. Innocent iv. Listen v. Lap

گرام Grammar

Collective Nouns

اساءجمع

The words which are used for groups of people, animals or things are called collective nouns.

وہ الفاظ جولوگوں، جانوروں یا اشیاء کے گروہ کے لئے استعال ہوں اساء جمع

کہلاتے ہیں۔

For example:

مثال کے طور پر:

i.	Team	= a group of players	کھلاڑیوں کا کروپ	-i

Activity

• Fill in the blanks by choosing the suitable collective nouns given in the box.

pack, panel, hive, bunch, gallery, bundle, flock, fleet, crew,range

- i. A crew of chickens.
- ii. A bunch of flowers/grapes/keys.
- iii. A bundle of hay/sticks.
- iv. A range of mountains.
- v. A panel of experts.
- vi. A flock of ships.
- vii. A flock of geese/sheep.
- viii. A hive of bees.
- ix. A fleet of hounds/wolves.
- x. A gallery of picture.

ایک عقل مندوزیر A Wise Minister

بنك2:

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ اکبراعظم اپنے کمرے میں بے صبری سے ٹہل رہاتھا۔ وہ بہت پریشان اور ناراض تھا کیونکہ ایک بیش قیمتی ہارائس کی تجوری سے چوری ہوگیا تھا۔ کل کے تمام ملازم ایک قطار میں کھڑے تھے۔ وہ اکبر کے خضب سے خوفز دہ تھے۔ اگر چور پکڑا نہ جا تا تو اُن سب کو شخت سزادی جاتی۔ اکبراعظم نے اپنے عقل مندوزیر بیربل کو بلایا اور اسے اس معاطے کو سلجھانے کا تھم دیا، وہ ملاز مین کے قریب گیا اور سر داور شخت لہجے (آواز) میں کہا'' میں نے تجوری میں تنکوں کے نشانات پائے ہیں۔ مجھے تھین ہے کہ وہ ہارجس نے چرایا ہے، اُس کی داڑھی میں شکے ضرور اسکے ہو نگے''۔ یہ سنتے ہی اُن ملاز مین میں سے ایک ملازم جو کہ قطار کے آخر میں کھڑا تھا، تیزی سے اپنی انگلیاں اپنی داڑھی میں کھڑا تھا، تیزی سے اپنی انگلیاں اپنی داڑھی میں کھیے کھیرنے لگا۔

بیربل اورا کبراعظم بیمل دیم کرحیران رہ گئے۔ بیربل نے محافظوں کواسے گرفتار کرنے کا تکم دیا۔اُس نے اپنی چوری کااعتراف کیااور دم کی درخواست کی۔

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Who was walking impatiently in the room?
- **Ans:** Akbar the Great was walking impatiently in his room.
- ii. Why was Akbar the Great worried and annoyed?
- **Ans:** Because a very costly jewel had been lost from his safe.
- iii. Why did the servants become afraid?
- **Ans:** They were afraid of Akbar's anger.
- iv. Who solved the matter?
- **Ans:** Birbal solved the matter.
- v. Who stole the jewel?
- **Ans:** One of the servants standing at the end of the row, stole the jewel.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
- i. A costly jewel had been lost from king's safe.
- **ii.** They would all be severely punished if the **thief** was not caught.
- iii. I am sure that the thief who stole the jewel would have a bit of straw stuck in his beard.

(a) soldiers

	B' 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
iv.	Birbal and Akbar the Great shocked to see his act.			
V.	The thief conf	essed his theft ar	nd begged for mercy.	
3.	Tick (✓) the	e correct optio	on.	
i.	All the	of the palace lin	ied up.	
	(a) ministers	(b) guards	(c)√servants	
ii.	They were aft	raid of Akbar's:		
	(a) guards	(b) love	(c)√anger	
iii.	was	the minister of	Akbar the Great.	
	(a) Saleem	(b) Todar Ma	l (c)√Birbal	
iv.	Birbal ordere	d the	to arrest him:	

4. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

(b) police (c) ✓ guards

Words	Sentences
punishment The punishment for murder is life imprisonment	
steal It is wrong to steal money.	
beard The thief ran his fingers through his beard.	
matter It was only a matter of days.	
costly It was a costly mobile phone.	

5. Write the opposites of the following words.

Words	Opposites	Words	Opposites
Day	Night	Kind	Unkind
Hot	Cold	Wise	Fool
Night	Day	Hard	Soft
Sky	Earth	Нарру	Unhappy
Costly	Cheap	Hard	Soft
Dark	Bright	Up	Down
In	Out	Sunny	Rainy

- **6.** Supply the missing letters.
 - i. Worry ii. Jewel iii. Affraid iv. Traces v. Hearing

گرامر Grammar

Abstract Nouns

The name of a quality, feeling or state of being is called an "Abstract Noun."

کسی معیار، احساس یا حالت کے نام کو"Abstract Noun" کہاجا تاہے۔

For example:

happiness خوثی

charity سخاوت richness دولت مندی

مثال کے طوریر:

honesty ایمانداری

Activities

- Encircle the abstract nouns in the following sentences.
- i. The two tribes fought a long fight.
- ii. Everyone knows a mother's love for her children.
- iii. He could not come to school because of sickness.
- iv. Good health is necessary for true happiness.
- v. His honesty is above board.
- Fill in the blanks with suitable abstract nouns.
- i. He is living in miserable poverty. (Charity)
- ii. Charity show will be held next week. (Cruelty)
- iii. Wickedness to animals is an offence. (kindness)
- iv. I am obliged to you for your kindness. (bravery)
- v. He was appreciated for his bravery. (wickedness)
- vi. There is no end to his **cruelty**. (poverty)

Unit 3:

آلودگی Pollution

بنك3:

ترقی کے نام پرجدیدانسان ماحول میں بہت زیادہ مداخلت کر چکا ہے۔ نتیج کے طور پر، ماحول آلودہ ہو چکا ہے۔

قدرِت کے قیمتی تحالف، درجہ بدرجہ، تباہ ہورہے ہیں۔آلودگی کی تین اقسام ہیں جیسے کہ:

1- فضائي آلودگي:

زیادہ تر فضائی آلودگی کارخانوں سے نکلنے والے دھوئیں فیکٹریوں یا ورکشاپوں کی وجہ سے ہوتی ہے۔فضائی آلودگی سردرد، دمہ،اور پھیپھڑوں وغیرہ کی بیاری کا باعث بنتی ہے۔

2- آني آلودگي:

پانی زندگی کی بنیاد ہے لیکن انسان کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پییہ حاصل کرنے کی لالج نے اسے آلودہ کردیا ہے۔ صنعتوں کے مالکان زمین پریا دریاؤں، جھیلوں، تالا بوں وغیرہ میں فالتو مادہ جات پھینک دیتے ہیں۔جس کی وجہ سے پانی آلودہ ہوجا تا ہے۔لوگ اس آلودہ پانی کا استعال کرتے ہیں۔اور متعدد بھاریوں کا شکار ہوتے ہیں۔

3-شورکي آلودگي:

شور(یاالیی آواز)جو80 ڈلیی بل سے زیادہ ہوبہرہ پن اور دوسری بیاریوں کی وجہ بنتا ہے۔ بڑے شہروں میں، گاڑیوں کی اونچی آواز نا قابل برداشت ہوتی ہیں۔ ان کے انجن اور ہارن سے پیدا ہونے والاشورلوگوں کی جسمانی اور ذہنی صحت کے لئے

مضرہے۔

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. What is pollution?

Ans: Pollution is something introduced into the environment that is dirty, unclean or has harmful effect.

- ii. How did the modern man pollute the environment?
- **Ans:** In the name of progress, the modern man has interfered too much with nature.
- iii. How many types of pollution are there?

Ans: There are three types of pollution.

iv.	Define water pollution	?	
Ans:	Contamination of water bodies, caused by human activities.		
V.	Define noise pollution.		
Ans:	Unwanted or excessive sound that can have deleterious effects on human health and environmental quality is known as noise		
	pollution.	•	
2.	Fill in the blanks.		
i.	There are three types of	f pollution.	
ii.	Water is base of life.		
iii.	People use polluted wa	ter and get number of dis-	eases.
iv.	Noise more than that of	80 decibels is said to caus	se deafness.
v.	Air pollution may cause	lungs diseases.	
3.	Tick (✓) the true ar	nd cross (*) the false	statements.
i.	Air pollution may cause	e lungs diseases.	✓
ii.	Water pollution cause th	he death of sea life.	√
iii.	Noise pollution is harmful for physical health. ✓		
iv.	There are five types of pollution.		
v.	In big cities, the roar of	vehicles is unbearable.	✓
4.	Tick (✓) the correct	t option.	
i .	There aretypes	of pollution.	
	(a) two	(b)√ three	(c) four
ii.	Water pollution causes	diseases.	
	(a) thirst	(b) deafness	(c)√ lungs
iii.	Noise of more then 80	decibels causesdi	seases.
	(a) lungs	(b) ✓ deafness	(c) cough
iv.	Air pollution is caused	by:	
	(a) water	(b)√ smoke	(c) goods
v.	The precious gifts of	are being destroyed	l.
	(a) ✓ nature	(b) human beings	(c) animals

Use the following words in sentences of your own. 5.

Words Sentences		
modern	Modern cars differ from the early ones in many ways.	
precious	precious We have precious little time.	
greed Greed is not always good.		
destroy It is easier to destory than to create.		
environment Pollution is bad for the environment.		

Supply the missing letters. **6.**

i. pollution ii. disease iii. cause iv. environment

v. interfere

Grammar _.

Relative Pronouns

"Who, which, that" are relative pronouns. These words are used to join two sentences,

Relative Pronouns, who, which, that ہیں۔ یہ الفاظ دو جملوں کو آپس

میں ملانے کے لئے استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طوریر:

For example:

i. He is the man. He painted my house.

وہ آ دمی ہے۔اس نے میرے گھر کو پینٹ کیا۔

He is the man who painted my house.

ii.

میں نے ایک کمپیوٹر خریدا۔ ہیے بہت مہنگا تھا۔ I purchased a computer which was very expensive.

I purchased a computer that was very expensive.(OR)

We saw a kangaroo. It was jumping very high. iii.

Activities

- Use the relative pronouns "who, which, that" to make single sentences.
- i. Abida is the girl who can swim.
- **ii.** The tiger is the animal that can run very fast.
- iii. Farhan is the boy who can jump off the bridge.
- iv. The police caught a thief which stole five thousand rupees.
- v. My brother purchased a parrot that can talk.
- Complete the sentences by using "who, which, that".
- i. Salma bought the bangles **that** are green.
- ii. Rafi sang songs which were very melodious.
- iii. I ate a mango that was very sweet.
- iv. We went to a park that was very beautiful.
- **v.** This is the woman **who** is very talkative.
- vi. This is the farmer who grows wheat crop.



Unit 4: A Foolish Man ایک بے وقوف آ دی

ایک دن احسان کو ایک انڈا ملا۔ وہ بہت خوش تھا۔ اسے ایک خیال آیا:'' میں ای نہیں کھاؤں گا۔ میں اسے اپنی جیب میں رکھوں گا۔ پچھ دیر کے بعدیہ گرم ہو جائے گا۔ جلد ہی یہ ایک چوزے میں بدل جائے گا۔

اس کے بعد چوزہ ایک مرغی بن جائے گا۔مرغی انڈے دینا شروع کردے گی۔انڈوں میں سے چوز نے نکلیں گے اور پھر وہ مرغیاں بن جائیں گی۔ وہ مرغیاں مزید انڈے دیں گی۔ میں انہیں مارکیٹ میں جاکرفروخت کروں گا۔

جلد ہی میں گاؤں کا امیرترین آ دمی بن جاؤں گا۔اس کے بعد میں ایک بڑے ہنگلے میں رہوں گا۔ بنگلہ بہت عمدہ اورخوب صورت ہوگا۔ بنگلے میں بہت ہی گاڑیاں ہوں گی۔ اچانک احسان نے انڈہ گرادیا، (اس کے ساتھ ہی) اس کا خواب بھی ٹوٹ گیا۔ اب میں بھی بھی امیرنہیں بن سکوں گا،اس نے خود سے سوچا اوروہ رونے لگا۔

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Why was Ihsan happy?
- **Ans:** Ihsan got an egg therefore he was very happy.
- ii. What plan did Ihsan think?
- **Ans:** He thought of establishing a poultry form.
- iii. Which thing did Ihsan think to sell in the market?
- Ans: Ihsan thought to sell eggs in the market.
- iv. What plans did Ihsan make after becoming rich?
- **Ans:** "I shall live in a big bungalow. The bungalow will be very fine and beautiful. There will be many cars in the bungalow".
- v. How were Ihsan's dreams broken?
- **Ans:** Ihsan's dreams were broken when he dropped the egg on the ground; and it was broken like his dreams.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
- i. He thought a plan, "I shall not eat it."
- ii. After some time, the egg will be warm.
- iii. Then, the chicken will become a hen.
- iv. Then, I shall live in the bungalow.
- v. Suddenly, Ihsan **dropped** the egg.
- vi. Now, I could never become rich, he thought himself.

3. Tick (\checkmark) the correct optio

- i. I shall keep it in my:
 - (a) ✓ pocket
- (b) bag
- (c) house
- ii. The _____ will start to lay more eggs.
 - (a) ducks
- (b) ✓ hens
- (c) sparrows
- iii. There will be many _____ in the bungalow.
 - (a) bikes
- (b) ✓ cars
- (c) bicycles
- iv. He has broken his:
 - (a) ideas
- (b) heart
- (c)√ dreams

- v. He started to:
 - (a) ✓ weep
- (b) laugh
- (c) crying

4. Use the dictionary to write synonyms of the given words.

Words	Synonyms	Words	Synonyms
Warm	Heated	Dream	wish
Soon	Shortly	Drop	fall
Rich	Wealthy	Sell	give by money
Plan	Think	Нарру	glad
Weep	Cry	Beautiful	pretty
Silly	foolish	Break	tear

5. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences	
give Give me some information.		
rich She must have been rich in those days.		
dream	She had a pleasant dream.	
drop	He dropped a vase.	
beautiful	You are more beautiful than I remember you.	

6. Supply the missing letters.

i. Dream ii. Rich iii. Beautiful iv. Bungalow v. Suddenly vi. Warm

گرامر Grammar

با قاعدها فعال Regular Verbs

If past and past participle of a verb end in "ed" then it is called a "Regular verb".

ا گر کسی فعل کے ماضی یا Past Participle کے آخر میں "ed" آتا ہوتوا سے باقاعدہ فعل کہا

جا تاہے۔ مثلاث ما

For example:

Present	Past	Past Participle
Advise	Advised	Advised
Agree	Agreed	Agreed
Allow	Allowed	Allowed
Answer	Answered	Answered
Appear	Appeared	Appeared

Activity

• Write down the past and past participle of the given regular verbs.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Start	Started	Started
Open	Opened	Opened
Норе	Hoped	Hoped
Fill	Filled	Filled
Use	Used	Used
Come	Came	Come
Look	Looked Looked	



Unit 5:

سب سے پہلے احتیاط Safety First

بنے5:

گلی میں میں غور سے دیمتا ہوں
اگروئی ٹریفک میر بے نز دیک ہوتو
الیسے ہی میں گلی میں نیچ بھی دیکھتا ہوں
اور ہارن یا گھنٹی کی آ وازسنتا ہوں
کوئی چیزیہاں آ رہی ہے۔ کچھ دیر کے لئے رک جاؤ
اگر میں بھا گوں گا تو ہوسکتا ہے میں ٹکرا جاؤں
لیکن اب سڑک بالکل صاف ہے
کوئی کاریا موٹر بس قریب نہیں ہے
میں اتنی چوڑی سڑک کودوڑ کرعبور کرتا ہوں
واہ واہ ! میں دوسری طرف سے محفوظ ہوں

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Down the street, I look as well,
- ii. If I run out, I may be hit
- iii. But now the road is really clear
- iv. I run across the road so wide
- v. Hurrah! I'm safe on the other side
- 2. Find the rhyming words in the poem and write.
- i. Well Bell ii. Near Bear
- iii. Clear Tear iv. See Bee
- \mathbf{v} . Wide $\overline{\mathbf{Side}}$ \mathbf{vi} . Bit $\overline{\mathbf{Fit}}$
- 3. Make Sentences.

Words	
traffic	Try to
street	He liv
horn	You h
hit	The b
wide	The ri

Sentences
Try to avoid early morning traffic.
He lives in this street.
You have to take the bull by the horns.
The ball hit him in the leg.
The river is wide.

گرامر Grammar

بة قاعده افعال Irregular Verbs

If past and past participle of a verb do not end in "ed" then it is called an "Irregular verb".

For example:

Present	Past	Past Participle
Bear	Bore	Borne
Become	Became	Become
Begin	Began	Begun
Bind	Bound	Bound
Bite	Bit Bitten	
Blow	Blew Blown	

Activities

• Write down the past and past participle of these irregular verbs.

Present	Past	Part Participle
Grow	Grew	Grown
Know	Knew	Known
Throw	Threw	Thrown
Creap	Crept	Crept
Keep	Kept Kept	
Weep	Wept	Wept
Sing	Sang Sung	



Unit 6:

کلینک پر At Clinic

ونك6:

اسد کی طبیعت ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ وہ اسکول نہیں جار ہا ہے۔اسے بہت تیز بخار ہے۔وہ اپنی

ماں کے ساتھ ایک ڈاکٹر کے پاس جاتا ہے۔

اسد: اسلام عليم!

ڈاکٹر: وعلیکم السلام! مہر بانی کر کے نشست پر بیٹھ جاؤاورا پنامنہ کھولو۔

اسد: آه.....آه۔

ڈاکٹر: مہربانی کرکے مجھے اپنی زبان دکھاؤ۔

اسد: این زبان ڈاکٹر کودکھا تاہے۔

ڈاکٹر: اوہ!تمہارا گلابُری طرح سےخراب ہے۔

تہمیں کچھ دِن کے لئے آ رام کرنا چاہیے۔تہمیں ٹھنڈی اشیا کھانی اور پینی نہیں چاہئیں۔ میں تہمیں کچھ دوائیاں لکھ کے دے رہاموں انہیں میری ہدایت کے مطابق استعال کرنا۔

اسد: آپ کاشکریه

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Why is Asad not going to school?

Ans: Asad is not well therefore he is not going to school.

ii. Who goes to doctor along with Asad?

Ans: Asad goes to a doctor along with his mother.

iii. What does doctor say to Asad?

Ans: Oh! You have a bad throat.

iv. What does the doctor suggest to Asad?

Ans: You must not drink and eat cold objects. I am giving you some medicines. Take them according to my instructions.

- 2. Fill in the blanks.
- i. Asad is not well.
- ii. Oh! You have a bad throat.
- iii. You must take rest for some days.
- iv. I am giving you some **medicines**.
- v. Please show me your **tongue** now.

6.

3.	Use the follo	wing wo	rds in	senten	ces of y	our own.
i.	instructions:	I just foll	owed y	our instr	ructions.	
ii.	show:	I said, "sl	how me	that".		
iii.	rest:	I feel like	e a rest.			
iv.	severe:	I am hav	ing seve	ere head	ache.	
v.	fever:	He was b	ourning	up with	fever.	
4.	Choose the	correct o	ption.			
i.	Asad goes to d	octor alo	ng with	his:		
	(a) father	(b) √ mo	other		(c) teac	her
ii.	You must not	drink and	l eat:			
	(a) hot objects	(b) √ co	old obje	cts	(c) spic	cy objects
iii.	I am giving yo	u some:				
	(a) sweets	(b) √ m	edicine		(c) bot	h a and b
iv.	You must take	:	for s	ome day	ys:	
	(a)✓ rest	(b) eat			(c) pla	y
5.	Separate co	untable	and u	ncount	able no	ouns out of
	the following	g.				
		Salt,		Page,		Mango
		, Honey,		Jam	Cats,	Flour
	Countable No	uns	1	Uncount	table No	uns flour
	Ball				Water	
	Page				Salt	
Mango Watch				Milk		
			Juice			
	Egg				Tea	
	Cats				Honey	
				J	am, Flou	ır

Supply the missing letters.

i. Object ii. Throat iii. Severe iv. Drink v. Medicine

Adverb قُنْعُل

An "adverb" is a word which adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

' دمتعلق فعل'' ایک ایسالفظ ہے جوفعل ، اسم صفت پاکسی دوسر مے متعلق فعل کے معنی میں

For example:

Aslam opened the door carefully. i.

اسلم نے احتیاط سے دروازہ کھولا۔ سلمٰی جلدی سے بھاگ گئی۔

Salma ran quickly. ii.

iii- میں واقعی شرمندہ ہوں۔ iii. I am really sorry.

She works **lazily.** المرقق ہے۔ **iv** اللہ these examples "carefully, quickly, really, lazily" are iv.

adverbs.

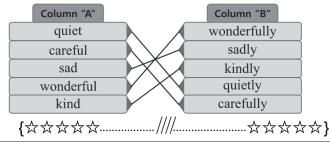
ان مثالوں میں''احتیاط ہے، جلدی ہے، واقعی، کا ہلی''متعلق افعال ہیں۔

Activity

Change the following words by adding "ly" to make adverbs.

quick	quickly	angry	angrly
curious	Curiously	strange	Strangely
normal	normaly	speedy	Speedly
serious	Seriously	quiet	Quietly
secret	Secretly	loud	loudly

Match column A and B.



نوج کے سیابی The Army Men

فوج کے سپاہی ہماری زندگیوں میں بہت اہم کردارادا کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے وہ ہمارے ملک کی حفاظت کرتے ہیں۔ وہ اس بات کی لیقین دہانی کرتے ہیں کہ باہر (کے کسی ملک) سے ہمارے ملک میں کوئی شمن داخل نہ ہو۔وہ قوم کی خاطرا پنی زندگیوں کی قربانی دیتے ہیں۔

بطور سپاہی فوج میں بھرتی ہونے سے پہلے وہ شدید سخت (قسم کی) تربیت (کے مرحلے) سے گزرتے ہیں۔ انہیں سرحدول کی حفاظت کرنے کیلئے اپنے گھر والول کو پیچھے گھر پرچپوڑنا پڑتا ہے اور سخت محنت کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ انہیں ملک کے مختلف حصول میں تعینات کیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ بہت مشکل زندگی گزارتے ہیں۔ انہیں بعض اوقات ناساز گارحالات/آب وہوا کو برداشت کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ جنگ کے وقت میں وہی ہوتے ہیں جوسا منے آتے ہیں اور اپنے ملک کے لئے لڑتے ہیں۔ بہال تک کہ سیلاب، قبط، زلز لے کے وقت میں بھی وہ ملک کی عوام کی مدد کے لئے پیش پیش ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ قوم اور ہماری زندگیوں کے سپے محافظ ہیں۔ ہمیں ہمیشہ اِن کی عزت کرنی چاہیے۔

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Who sacrifice their lives for the sake of country?
- **Ans:** The Army men sacrifice their lives for the sake of country.
- ii. Who are the true protectors of country?
- **Ans:** Our brave soldiers are the true protectors of country.
- iii. Why the army man leave their families at home?
- **Ans:** Army men leave their families back home for protecting the borders of their country.
- iv. When the army men help the people?
- **Ans:** In times of flood, famine, and earthquake, they come forward to help the people of their country.
- v. How the army men play important role?
- **Ans:** The army men play a very important role in our lives, as they protect our country.

2.	Tick (√) 1	the true and cro	ss (*) the false state	ments.
i.	Army train	ing is very easy.		×
ii.	Army men	protect our country	•	✓
iii.	Army man	ensure that no enem	ny enters our country.	✓
iv.	Doctor can	ne first for the fight.		×
3.	Fill in the	blanks.		
i.	The Army	men protect our co	untry.	
ii.	Army sacrif	fice their lives for the	ne sack of nation .	
iii.	Army unde	rgo intense training	j.	
iv.	They left th	eir family for prote	ecting the border.	
4.	Tick (✓) t	the correct option	on.	
i.	Army man	sacrifice their live	es for the sakes of	•
	(a) ✓ nation	n (b) city	(c) world	
ii.	Who are th	e true protector of	f the country?	
	(a) √ army	men (b) doctor	(c) farmers	
iii.	coi	me first for the fig	ht for the country.	
	(a) √ Army	man(b) public	(c) Police	
iv.	They ensur	e that no	enters our country outs	ide.
	(a) guest	(b)√ enemy	(c) host	
5.	Use the fo	ollowing words i	n sentences of your	own.
	Words		Sentences	
	life	I have a great life.		
	army	army The army had plenty of weapons.		
	protect	Tom wanted to pro	otect the innocent.	
	border We live near the border.			

6. Supply the missing letters.

i. country ii. posted iii. sacrifice iv. climate v. famine vii. protect

Japan is an island country.

-i

مثال کےطوریر:

گرامر Grammar

حروف جار Prepositions

Preposition is a word, which shows a relation between:

i. two nouns.

ii. a noun and an adjective. ایک اسم اورایک اسم صفت

iii. a noun and a verb. ایک اسم اورایک فعل -iii

iv. a pronoun and a verb. ایک اسم ضمیر اور ایک فعل iv.

For example:

• The book is on the table.

• The pen is in my hand. -2

• The cow kicked off the bucket. گائے نے الٹی کوٹا نگ ماری۔

• I am waiting for him. میں اس کا انتظار کررہا ہوں۔ 🛣

Activity

- Fill in the blanks with the given prepositions. (to, in, on, at, since, by, for, from)
- i. We live in Lahore.
- ii. No, thanks. I was at the hotel yesterday.
- iii. There is a bridge in the river.
- iv. Come in the sitting room.
- v. Would you like to go to the hotel tonight?
- vi. We are going on holiday next week.
- vii. Who is the person in this picture?
- viii. Multan is far from here.
- ix. Ahmad is playing tennis since Sunday.
- **x.** My birthday is **in** May.
- xi. In 1965, India invaded Pakistan.
- **xii.** What are you doing **in** the afternoon?
- **xiii.** I have been waiting for you **since** seven o' clock.

Unit 8:

سورج سفر کرتاہے The Sun Travels

ونٹ8:

جب رات میں میں اپنے تکیے پرلیٹتا ہوں،
تب سورج نہیں ہوتا
سورج کے گردا پنے مدار میں
گردش کرتے ہوئے اور شہم میں
دِن میں چمکتا ہے جبکہ میں
اپنے گھر کے باغ میں، کھیلتے ہوئے اس کی روشنی میں
اور جب میں چائے کے لئے جاگتا ہوں
بحراوقیا نوس سے پر بے دِن چڑھنے پر
اور مغرب میں جب تمام بیج
جاگ رہے ہوتے ہیں اور اپنالباس تبدیل کرتے ہیں
جاگ رہے ہوتے ہیں اور اپنالباس تبدیل کرتے ہیں

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. What does the poet say about the Sun?

Ans: The poet says that the Sun does not take rest, sound the clock even when we sleep at night.

ii. When does the poet sleep?

Ans: Poet sleeps at night.

iii. Where does the Sun go at night?

Ans: The Sun goes at night around the earth by taking its way.

iv. What is the way of the Sun?

Ans: Around the Earth.

v. Who is the poet of this beautiful poem?

Ans: Robert Louis Stevenson.

2. Fill in the blanks.

i. At night upon my pillow lie,

ii. While here at home, in **shining** day,

iii. And when at eve' I rise from tea,

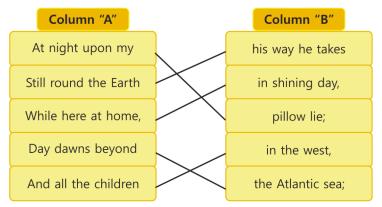
iv. And all the children in the west,

v. Are getting up and being dressed

3. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences	
sunny	Tomorrow will be cold with sunny period.	
I can take care of my self.		
dawn The dawn brought coal air and dense fog.		
sea	The sea has fish for every man.	

- Find the rhyming words out of the poem and write 4. down.
- Try i. Lie Fry ii. Take lake Fake
- iii. lay Bouy iv. Sea Bee Tree Day
- West chest Best vi. tie die v. I
- 5. Match the columns.



- Choose the correct option. 6.
- The Sun is not a , when I i.
 - (a) chair
- (b) ✓ bed
- (c) table
- And after morning makes. ii.
 - (a) afternoon (b) evening (c) ✓ morning
 - Day dawns beyond the sea;
 - (a) ✓ Atlantic (b) Pacific

iii.

- (c) Africa
- 7. Supply the missing letters.
 - i. Beyond ii. Dressed iii. Getting iv. Garden v. Pillow

رام Grammar

Direct and Indirect Objects

ڈائریکٹ/ان ڈائریکٹ بجیکٹس

The direct object usually refers a non-living thing.

ان ڈائر یکٹ آنجبکٹ عام طور برجان داراشا کیلئے استعال کرتے ہیں۔

For example:

- Salma gave her brother a book.) i.
- I gave him a number of books. ii.
- The teacher told the boys a story, iii.
- Aslam sent his friend amessage. iv.

In the above examples direct objects are encircled and indirect objects are underlined.

مندرجہ بالامثالوں میں ڈائر بکٹ آنجیکٹس دائرے میں ہیںاور اِن ڈائر بکٹ آنجیکٹش کو انڈرلائن کیا گیاہے۔

Activities

- Underline the Indirect objects in the following sentences.
- i. He sent **me** a precious gift.
- ii. She told her **sister** all the details.
- Saleem gave his **brother** a story book. iii.
- I gave the **beggar** some money. iv.
- Tahir sent his **friend** some toys. **Encircle** the direct ob objects in the following sentences.
- Aslam sent his sister (a precious pen.) i.
- ii. Nadeem sent his brother (a rare book.
- Salman told her friend a good news. iii.
- Ashraf gave me (a piece of cloth.) iv.
- Nosheen sent her sistar (a shawl.) v.



یہ بات بالکل درست کہی گئی ہے کہ وقت پیسے سے زیادہ قیمتی ہے۔ دولت اگر ایک مرتبہ چین جائے تو لوٹ جائے تو لوٹ جائے تو لوٹ ایک مرتبہ ہاتھ سے نکل جائے تو لوٹ کرنہیں آتا۔ ایک مشہور کہاوت ہے:

وفت اورلہرکسی کاانتظار نہیں کرتے۔

ایک کھویا ہوا موقع کسی کی زندگی خراب کرسکتا ہے۔ وہ لوگ جو وقت کی (متنبہ کرنے والی)
آ واز کونہیں سنتے ، بعد میں پچھتاتے ہیں۔ایک عقل مند شخص ایک مناسب اور بر وقت موقع کا انتظار کرتا ہے۔اس بات ہے۔اگر وہ اسے کمل طور پر استعال کر لیتا ہے تو وہ کا میاب اور خوش وخرم زندگی بسر کرتا ہے۔اس بات میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ یہ بات قابل نصیحت ہے کہ وقت کے مطابق منصوبے تبدیل کرنے چاہئیں۔کوئی بھی کام ہو،لیکن کسی کواس کام کی اہمیت کے مطابق وقت کو استعال کرتے ہوئے کامیاب بننا ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے یہ سیکھنا چاہئے کہ وقت کو ضائع نہ کریں۔

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Can we regain the time?
- **Ans:** No, we cannot regain the time.
- ii. Can we regain the money?
- **Ans:** Yes, we can regain the money.
- iii. Write the famous idiom about time?
- **Ans:** There is a famous saying that time and tide wait for none.
- iv. How can we spend happy and successful life?
- **Ans:** If one's makes full use of time he leads a successful and happy life
- v. Can lost opportunity spoil one's life?
- **Ans:** Lost opportunity spoil one's life who do not listen to the alarm of time, repent afterwards.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
- i. Time is most precious than money.
- ii. Time and tide wait for none.
- iii. A wise person waits for **proper** and **opportune** time.
- iv. Time is **money**.
- v. Money once lost can be regained sooner.

3.	Tick (\checkmark) the true and cr	oss (*) the false stateme	nts
i.	Time is wealth.		×
ii.	Money once lost can not be a	regained.	×
iii.	Those who do not listen to the a	larm of time, repent afterwards.	√
iv.	A wise person waits for the p	proper and opportune time.	√
v.	Time and tide wait for all.		×
4.	Tick (✓) the correct opt	ion.	
i.	Time is		
	(a) ✓ money (b) speed	(c) race	
ii.	Time andwait for	none.	
	(a) money (b) ✓ tide	(c) storm	
iii.	Time is most precious than	•	
	(a) ✓ money (b) wealth		
iv.	Those who do not listen to t	herepent afterwar	ds.
	(a) alarm of morning	(b) ✓ alarm of time	
	(c) alarm of evening		
5.	Use the following words	in sentences of your ow	n.
	Words	Sentences	

Words	Sentences
right	It turned out that I was right.
precious We have precious little time.	
spoil I don't want to spoil everything.	
repent The prophet urged the people to repent from their evil ways	
paramount	His happiness was of paramount importance.
success	Each sucess has some failure along the way.

6. Supply the missing letters.

i. paramount ii. important iii. afterwards iv. Repent v. Tide



The words which are ended at "self" and "selves" are called reflexive pronouns.

"خوذ' اور' خود (جمع کے لیے)" پرختم ہونے والے الفاظ کو Reflexive Pronouns کہا جا تا ہے۔

For example:

myself	itself	
yourself	ourselves	
himself	youselves	
herself	themselves	

Activities

Underline reflexive pronouns in the following sentences.

- i. She can do it herself.
- ii. He wrote the letter **himself**.
- iii. They built the house themselves.
- iv. I myself went there.
- v. We went there **ourselves**.
- vi. You clean your table yourself.
- vii. You ride your bicycles yourselves.
- viii. The dog hurt itself.

Unit 10:

Breakfast には

بنك10:

ناشا دن کاسب سے اہم کھانا ہوتا ہے۔ یہ بچوں کواسکول میں سارا دِن چست رکھتا ہے۔ ناشا ٹوسٹ، اناج، پراٹھوں، دلیہ، مکھن، انڈوں وغیرہ پرمشمل ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ چیزیں ہمارےجسم کو توانائی اور طاقت فراہم کرتی ہیں۔

دودھ، دہی اور دوسری دودھ سے بنی ہوئی اشیاصحت منداور بڑھتی ہوئی ہڈیوں کے لئے اچھے ہیں۔ جب بچے صبح سویر ہے جا گئے ہیں تو اُن کی توانائی کی سطح کم ہوتی ہے۔ اگر ایک بچے میں ناشا نہیں کر تا تو وہ تھکن اور کمزوری محسوس کر تا ہے۔ وہ اسکول میں اچھارزلٹ نہیں دکھا سکتا۔
عام طور پر بچے مناسب ناشا کرنا پیند نہیں کرتے۔ وہ صبح میں کیک، پیسٹریاں اور ہسکٹس عام طور پر بچے مناسب ناشا کرنا پیند نہیں کرتے۔ وہ صبح میں کیک، پیسٹریاں اور ہسکٹس کھانا پیند کرتے ہیں۔ بہت زیادہ مقدار میں بیٹھی چیزیں، بچوں کی صحت کے لئے اچھی نہیں ہیں۔ اس

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. What is the importance of breakfast?

Ans: Breakfast keeps the children active for a long day, at school.

- ii. Write the items of breakfast.
- **Ans:** Breakfast meals should be toast, cereals, parathas, porridge, butter and eggs, etc.
- iii. What happens if a child does not eat breakfast properly?
- **Ans:** If a child does not eat breakfast, he feels weakness and tiredness.
- iv. Why should we avoid the sugary food?
- **Ans:** Eating too much of these sugary food, is not good for children's health. This type of food may make them fat and sick.
- v. Which foods are good for growing body and healthy bones?
- **Ans:** Milk, yogurt and other dairy products are also good for growing bodies and healthy bones.

Kigiit	way biossoiii Lii	giisii	31	Solved BC	JOK - 4
2.	Fill in the	blanks.			
i.	Breakfast	is the most in	nportant m	neal of the day.	
ii.		a child does not eat breakfast , he will feel weakness and			
	tiredness				
iii.	Mostly, the	children do 1	not like to	eat proper breakfast n	neal.
iv.	•	food may make the children fat and sick.			
v.		he children get up in the morning their energy level is			
	low.				
3.	Tick (✓) 1	he true an	d cross (*) the false statem	ents.
i.	` '		,	, parathas, etc,	✓
		ergy and fuel			
ii.	When the c	hildren get u	p early in	the morning, their	×
		energy level is high.			
iii.		e children should not eat proper breakfast.			
iv.	Mostly, the children like to eat cakes, pastries and biscuits in the morning.				
v.		_	ren active f	for a long day at school	
		Breaklast keeps the children active for a long day at school.			
4.	` ,	Tick (✓) the correct option. Cakes, pastries and biscuits include in			
i.				s (c) healthy foc	nde
ii.				oroducts are	
	health.		у г		
	(a) use less	(b) √ g	ood	(c) bad	
iii.		keeps the cl	hildren _	for a long d	ay, at
	school.	(1) (() : 11:	
iv.	(a) lazy	(b)√ a		(c) intelligent wing and he	oolthy
14.	bones.	ucts are goo	u ioi giov	wing and no	cartiny
		(b)√ b	ody	(c) teeth	
5.	* *	` ′	•	entences of your ov	wn.
	Words			entences	
	provide	Cows provi			
	energy	He has run			
	proper			ne to call him.	\dashv
\vdash	t is not the proper time to can min.				

Words	Sentences		
provide	Cows provide us with milk.		
energy	He has run out of energy.		
proper	It is not the proper time to call him.		
feel	I feel fine now.		
active	He is an active boy.		

6. Supply the missing letters.

i. Breakfast ii. Sugary iii. Pastry iv. Provide v. Energy

گرامر Grammar

Model Verb "Should"

Modal Verb "Should"

ما ول ورب "Should" كااستعال

- talk about obligation and duty. خرض اور ذمه داری کے متعلق بات کرنا
- ask for something.

کچھ پوچھنے کے لئے

- 🖈 نفیحت کے لئے
- say what is right or wrong.

give a piece of advice.

For example:

مثال کے طوریر:

- i. You **should** obey your parents.
 - i- تههیں اپنے والدین کاحکم ماننا چاہئے۔
- ii. You should help your friends.

ii- تمهیں اپنے دوستوں کی مدد کرنی چاہئے۔

iii. You should get up early.

iii- تههیں صبح جلدی اُٹھنا چاہیے۔

Negative Sentences:

منفي جملي

In negative sentences "not" is used after "should."

i. She should not waste her time.

i- اسے اپناوقت ضا کعنہیں کرنا چاہئے۔

ii. They should not quarrel.

ii- انہیں جھگڑ انہیں کرنا چاہئے۔

iii. You should not spit on the floor.

ı. ااا - آپ کوفرش پرتھو کنانہیں چاہئے۔

Interrogative Sentences:

سواليه جملے:

In interrogative sentences "should" is used before subject.

i. Should we visit our injured uncle?

ii. Should we reach there in time?

iii. Should we respect our elders?

Activities

- Change the following sentences into negative.
- **i. I should go now.** I should not go now.
- ii. We should help Aslam. We should not help Aslam.
- iii. You should sleep now. You should not sleep now.
- iv. She should work hard. She should not work hard.
- v. **He should brush his teeth.** He should not brush his teeth.

Unit 11:

مشغله Hobby

بنط11:

میں اسلم ہوں۔ کتابیں پڑھنا میرامشغلہ ہے۔ جب بھی میں فارغ ہوتا ہوں، میں کتابیں پڑھتا ہوں اور اِن سے لطف اندوز ہوتا ہوں۔اسا تذہ ہمیشہ بتاتے ہیں کہ بچوں کے لئے پڑھنا بہت ضروری ہے کیونکہ ہم ان کے ذریعے بہت ساعلم حاصل کرتے ہیں۔میرے والدین بھی میرے لئے کتابیں خریدتے ہیں اوراب میرے گھر میں ایک چھوٹی لائبریری بھی ہے۔اس میں بہت ہی کتابیں ہیں۔ ہیں۔آ زادی کے لیےلڑنے والوں، جنگجوؤں، بادشا ہوں وغیرہ کے تعلق ہیں۔ بچھلی مرتبہ جب میں نے اسکول میں کوئز کے مقابلہ میں انعام جیتا تھا تو میری خالہ نے مجھے پریوں کی کہانیوں پڑھتمل کتابیں پڑھنا بہت پہند ہیں۔ کتابیں مجھے اسکول کے وکڑے مقابلہ جات مجھے اسکول کے وکڑے مقابلہ جات کے علاوہ اعتماد دیے میں بھی مدد کرتی ہیں۔

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. What is the benefit of reading books?
- **Ans:** Reading helps me to gain confidence as well as for the preparation of school quiz competitions.
- ii. Which type of collection Aslam's aunt gifted him?
- **Ans:** His aunt gifted him a full collection of great fairy tales.
- iii. Why Aslam's aunt gifted him the collection of a story books?
- **Ans:** Because Aslam won the school quiz competition.
- iv. How you spend your free time?
- **Ans:** When I got free time, I read books and I enjoy it.
- v. What is your hobby?
- **Ans:** My hobby is reading books.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
- i. Aslam's hobby is **book reading**.
- ii. Aunt gifted Aslam the fairy tales collection.
- **iii. Reading** is very important for children's knowledge.
- iv. Reading helps me in the preparation of school quiz competition.
- v. Teacher said that **book reading** is a good hobby.

3.	Tick (✓)	Tick (\checkmark) the true and cross $(*)$ the false statements				
i.	Hobby is n	Hobby is not a good thing.				
ii.	Hobby is w	Hobby is wastage of time.				
iii.	Book readi	Book reading helps us in quiz competition.				
iv.	We can get different knowledge from book reading.					
v.	Aslam's sister gifted him the books.				×	
4.	Tick (✓)	Tick (✓) the correct option.				
I.	Aslam's ho	Aslam's hobby is				
	(a)√ book	reading	(b) gardening	(c) football	playing	
ii. We gain lot offrom book read			_from book readi	ng.		
	(a)√ know	ledge	(b) en	ergy (c)	income	
iii.	i. There is a small of books in my home.		home.			
	(a)✓ librar	у	(b) cupboard	(c) box		
iv.	ivalways said that book reading is important					
	(a) Brother	•	(b) ✓ Teacher	(c) Father		
5. Use the following words in sentences of your				own.		
	Words		Sentenc	ees		
	important	Scientists	s have made an imp	portant discov	ery.	
	fighter	fighter This is a fighter plane				

words	Sentences	
important Scientists have made an important discovery.		
fighter	This is a fighter plane.	
prepare	You didn't prepare me for this.	
collection I have a large collection of stamps.		
gain	No pain, no gain.	

6. Supply the missing letters.

nouns.

i. historical ii. competition iii. Reading iv. preperation v. confidence



The names of things which can be counted are called countable

اشیا کے وہ نام جنہیں گنا جاسکے قابلِ شاراساء کہلاتے ہیں۔

child	tooth	boy	hat
cup	finger	peanut	face
rat	pocket	bicycle	phone
watch	egg	table	pen
glass	man	book	mango
horse	school	tomb	bag
camera	lion	ruler	chair

Activity

Tick (✓) countable objects and cross (*)
uncountable objects.



RightWay Blos	ssom English	37	Sol	lved Book - 4
Unit 12:	Kind	ness .	مهربانی/شفقت	يونٺ12:
	(dialogue l	oetween	two friends)	
	كالمه)	ں کے درمیان.	(دودوستوا	
		,	ويدتم كيسي هو؟	
		یشکر بیر۔	مِيك ہُوں وقار ، آپ كا بہت	نويد: ميں مخ
			كيسي بهو؟	*
			ی تھیک ہوں ،نو ید۔شفقت	
	اندانداز ہے پیش آنا۔	<u>سےاچھےاور شفیق</u>	مطلبِ ہوتا ہے دوسروں۔	
			کا بہت شکر ہیہ۔	T .
		کی _	بات نہیں،مہربانی ہے آپ	نويد: كوئى
و بی ہے۔	نفقت ایک بڑی نیکی/خ	ں بتا یا گیا تھا کہ	یک کہانی پڑھرہاتھاجس منبر	وقار: ميس
-	بیونٹی کی کہانی پڑھی ہے۔	ں نے فاختہاور ؟	نے کون سی کہانی پڑھی؟ میر	نويد: آپ
	اسے پیش آنا چاہیے۔	میں ہمیشہ مہر باف	ں اخلاقی سبق سکھاتی ہے کہ '	وقار: پیمیر
پش ہے کی تو فیق بیش آنے کی تو فیق	ہ ساتھ اچھے اخلاق سے	ىيں دوسروں <u>ک</u>	ا حجھی بات ہے۔اللہ تعالٰی ہم	نوید: بهت

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Define kindness.
- **Ans:** It means the quality of being kind and good toward others.
- ii. Which story was Waqar reading?
- **Ans:** He was reading the story of "A dove and an ant".
- iii. What is the moral lesson of the story "A dove and an ant"?
- **Ans:** It teaches us a moral lesson that we should always be kind.
- iv. What does Naveed say at the end of this dialogue?
- **Ans:** "That is great! May Allah grant us a kind behaviour toward others".
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
- i. Kindness means the quality of being kind.
- ii. I read that kindness is a great virtue.
- iii. The story "A dove and an ant" teaches us about kindness.
- iv. We should always be kind.
- v. May Allah grant us a kind behaviour.

3. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences
virtue	Honesty is a virtue.
mention	I forgot to mention something important.
read	I read about blue whales.
behaviour	I'm suprised at your behaviour.
grant	I cannot grant you that.

گرام Grammar

نا قابل شاراسم Uncountable Noun

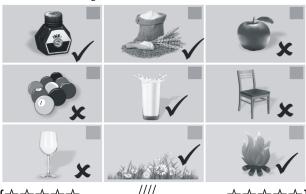
The names of things which cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns.

For example:

rain	gold	sugar	heat
honey	hair	voice	send
snow	salt	wood	light
ink	ice	silver	paper
flour	grass	fire	milk

Activity

Tick (✓) uncountable objects and cross (*) countable objects.



Unit 13:

الام پر At the Farm

بنش13:

نعیم اورنورین بہت خوش تھے کیونکہ وہ اپنے والد کے ہمراہ ایک فارم پر جانے والے تھے۔ وہ فارم میں پہلی مرتبہ جارہے تھے۔وہ گاڑی کے ذریعے جارہے تھے۔ پچھووت کے بعدوہ فارم پر پڑنچے گئے۔

وہ فارم دیکھ کر بہت خوش ہوئے۔انہوں نے وہاں مختلف قسم کے جانور دیکھے۔ پچھ گائے تالاب میں نہارہی تھیں۔ پچھ بھینسیں چارہ کھارہی تھیں۔ چوزے کیڑے مکوڑوں کی تلاش میں تھے۔کتا بلیوں پر بھونک رہا تھا۔میمنے اُچھل کو در ہے تھے۔فارم کی عمارت کے اردگر دبہت سی فصلیں اُگ ہوئی تھی۔کسان وہاںٹر مکٹر چلارہا تھا۔

Exercise

- 1. Fill in the blanks.
- i. They were going to visit the **farm** with their father.
- ii. The chickens were looking for the warms.
- iii. Many **crops** were growing around the building of the farm.
- iv. The dog was barking at the cat.
- v. Some **cows** were in the basin.
- 2. Tick (\checkmark) the correct once.
- i. They were very ✓ happy/sad to see the farm.
- ii. They were going by a bus/√car.
- iii. They saw different ✓ animals/people.
- iv. The chickens were looking for grains/√worms.
- v. The farmer was driving the ✓ tractor/tubewell.

Duffoloog

3. Write the names of the objects which Naeem and Noreen saw at the farm.

	Cows	Bullaloes	Chickens	Dog
I	Cat	Lambs		
	4. Tick (✓) the correct of	ption.	
j	i. Naeem a	ndwere v	ery happy.	
	(a) Imrai	n (b)√ Nore	een (c) Saira	
j	ii. They we	re going to visit_	<u> </u>	

- (a) Island (b) zoo (c) ✓ farm
- iii. Naeem and Noreen saw different _____in farm.
 - (a) objects (b) trees (c) ✓ animals

iv. Buffaloes were eating ____.

- (a) much
- (b)√ grass
- (c) toffees
- 5. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences	
visit	If you are hunrgy, visit the kitchen.	
grow	Apples grow on trees.	
farm	We played around the farm.	
bark	The bark of this tree is very rough.	
hopping	The frog was hopping beside the lake.	
eating	People were eating bowls of soup.	

- 6. Supply the missing letters.
 - i. hopping ii. building iii. visit iv. barking v. basin



A meaningful group of words is called a "sentence".

الفاظ کے معنی خیز گروہ کو'جملہ' کہا جاتا ہے۔

For example:	طور پر:	مثال کے
• This is a cat.	بیالیک بلی ہے۔	☆
• They enjoyed the sports.	وہ کھیلوں سےلطف اندوز ہوئے۔	$\stackrel{\wedge}{\Longrightarrow}$
• She takes tea.	وہ چائے بیتی ہے۔	$\stackrel{\wedge}{\Longrightarrow}$
That is a book.	وہ ایک کتاب ہے۔	$\stackrel{\wedge}{\Longrightarrow}$
• You play cricket.	تم کرکٹ کھیلتے ہو۔	$\stackrel{\wedge}{\Rightarrow}$
• We love children.	ہم بچوں سے محبت کرتے ہیں۔	\Rightarrow
• They became happy.	وہ خوش ہو گئے۔	\Rightarrow
• Water keeps its level.	یانی اپنی سطے برقر ارر کھتا ہے۔	☆

Activities

•	Tick (✓)	the sentence	and (x)	the other	statements.
---	----------	--------------	---------	-----------	-------------

i. They moved into a big house.

ii. They cleaned the house.

iii. Hung the curtains.

iv. Birds can fly.

v. I found the

vi. She reads a book.

vii. Make new friends

viii. The ducks

ix. I see the bus.

x. See that little

√
✓
✓
✓
×
✓
×
×
√
×



Unit 14:

My Hero میرے ہیرو

ونك14:

د نیامیں بہت سے لوگ ہیں جو کہ شہوراور نمایاں شخصیات ہیں۔لیکن میری پیندیدہ شخصیت میرے والدصاحب ہیں۔میرے والدصاحب میرے ہیروہیں۔

میرے والد بہت شفیق اور فرض شاس شخص ہیں۔ میں نے ہمیشہ اُن کی زندگی اور تجربات میں ہیں۔ میں نے ہمیشہ اُن کی زندگی اور تجربات سے بہت کچھ کے اس وہ مجھے اخلاقیات، انسانیت، اور اقدار وروایات کے بارے میں سکھاتے ہیں۔ وہ ہر صبح مجھے بستر سے اُٹھنے اور وقت پر اسکول جانے کے لئے تیار ہونے میں میری مدد کرتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں ہر اتوار کی صبح گھرسے باہر پارک میں لے جاتے ہیں تا کہ ہماری چھٹی ایک خوشگوار چھٹی بن جائے۔

وہ چاکلیٹس، پھل، پیارے پیارے کھلونے، کتابیں، کپڑے، جوتے اور مطالع کے لئے درکار دوسری سٹیشنری لاتے ہیں۔ وہ دِن میں پانچ مرتبہ نماز ادا کرتے ہیں۔ وہ روز انہ شنج قرآن پاک کی تلاوت کرتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیشہ معاشرے یاراستے میں جہاں کہیں ضرورت مند نظرآئے ہمیشہ اُس کی مدد کرتے ہیں۔ مجھے ایٹ والد پر فخر ہے۔ اُن کی تعلیمات اورا قدار مجھے ایک اچھا انسان بنانے کا جذبہ پیدا کرتی ہیں۔

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Who is your hero?
- **Ans:** My father is my hero.
- ii. Why his father teaches and inspire him?
- **Ans:** His father teaches and inspires him to become a better human being.
- iii. How his father helped him?
- **Ans:** His father helped him in getting up early in the morning and preparing for the school at right time.
- iv. Who help the needy people of society?
- **Ans:** My Father helps the needy people of the society.
- v. Which manners your father teaches you?
- **Ans:** My Father teaches me etiquettes, humanity and ethics.

×

/

×

x

2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. My favourite personality is my **father**.
- ii. My father is very loving and dutiful person.
- iii. My father teaches me about etiquettes, humanity and ethics.
- iv. My father offers his prayers five times in a day.
- v. The teachings of my father inspire me to become a **better human being**.

3. Tick (\checkmark) the true and cross (*) the false statements.

i. My father inspired me to become a better human being.

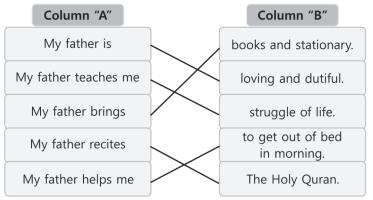
ii. My father is a celebrity.

iii. My father brings books for me.

iv. My father teaches me about sports.

v. My father teaches me about all smugglers of life.

4. Match the columns.



5. Supply the missing letters.

i. struggle ii. etiquettes iii. humanity iv. prepare v. holiday

6. Paste a picture of your father here and write 10 sentences about him.

- My father's name is Mr. Jamil.
- He is loving and dutiful.
- He takes care of my entire family.
- He is an Engineer.
- He is very hardworking person.
- My father respects his parents.
- He maintatins cordial relations with our relatives, friends and

neighbours.

- He helps me and my younger sister in studies.
- He teaches us good etiquettes and ethics of life.
- My father is my role model and I want to become like him one day.



Use of full stop (.)

ختے کا استعال (۔)

A full stop is used at end of a positive and a negative sentence.

Note:

Every sentence starts with a capital letter. Every statement has a full stop at its end.

For example:

Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
this is a pen	This is a pen.	It is an Elephant	It is an elephant.
i go to school	I go to school.	she makes tea	She makes tea.
he is aslam	He is Aslam.	my name is ali	My name is Ali

Activity

- Rewrite them after capitalizing the first letter and putting a full stop at their end.
- i. i saw lions and tigers in the zoo.

 I saw lions and tigers in the zoo.
- ii. The bird is singing in the tree
 The bird is singing in the tree.
- iii. camels are big animals
 Camels are big animals.
- iv. here is a hen with two chicks
 Here is a hen with two chicks.
- v. there are horses in the field

 There are horses in the field.
- vi. i see the bus

I see the bus.

Unit 15:

Desert 150

ونٹ15:

زمین پر بہت سے ایسے علاقے ہیں جہال کئ کئ سال بارش نہیں ہوتی۔ ایسے علاقے خشک، ریتلے اور نہایت گرم ہوتے ہیں۔ہم انہیں صحرا کہتے ہیں۔

صحارا،عرب،اورلیبیا کے صحراد نیا کے مشہور صحرا ہیں۔ پاکستان کے مشہور صحرا تھر، چولستان، تھل اور خاران ہیں۔

صحرامیں سفر کرنا بہت مشکل اور خطرناک ہوتا ہے۔ یہاں ریت اتنی گہری ہوتی ہے کہاس میں گاڑیوں کے پہیے دھنس جاتے ہیں۔صحرامیں سفر کرنے کے لئے صرف اونٹ ہی الیمی سواری ہے جس پر سوار ہوکر صحراعبور کیا جاسکتا ہے۔اس کے چیٹے پاؤں دھنتے نہیں ہیں اور یہ پانی کے بغیر کئی دن تک سفر کرسکتا ہے۔

تا جرائے بڑے صحراوُں کو قافلوں کے ذریعے عبور کرتے ہیں۔اونٹ لوگوں کی خوراک، سامان، پانی اور دوسری اشیا کواپنی پیشت پر لا دکر لے جاتے ہیں۔ صحرامیں چندایک جگہوں پر پانی کے چشمے پھوٹتے ہیں۔

لوگ وہاں قیام کرتے ، تھجوروں کے درخت ، پھل اور سبزیاں اُ گاتے ہیں۔ ایسی جگہوں کو

نخلستان کہاجا تاہے۔

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Write the names of famous deserts of the world?

Ans: Sahara, Arabian, Libyan, Thar and Cholistan are some famous deserts of the world.

ii. What is desert?

Ans: There are few areas of the earth where no rain falls for years. Such areas are dry, sandy and very hot. We call them desert.

iii. What do you know about the travelling of desert?

Ans: Travelling in a desert is very difficult and dangerous.

iv. How merchants cross the great deserts?

Ans: Merchants cross great deserts in camel caravans.

- v. Write the names of famous deserts of Pakistan?
- **Ans:** The famous deserts of Pakistan are Thar, Cholistan, Thall, and Kharan.

Right\	Way Blossom Englis	sh 46	Solv	ed Book - 4
2.	Fill in the bl	anks.		
i.	Travelling in a	desert is very di	ifficult.	
ii.	The only way t	o travel in a des	ert is to ride camel .	
iii.	There are three	e famous deserts	of world.	
iv.	Camel's flat fe	et do not get sur	nk in desert.	
v.	Few areas of t	he Earth where	no rain falls for year	rs is called
	desert.			
3.	Tick (✓) the	true and cro	ss (*) the false sta	tements.
i.	Travelling in s	and is very easy		×
ii.	Merchants cro	ss the big cities	in camel caravan.	✓
iii.	We can cross t	he deserts on ca	mels.	✓
iv.	Libyan desert	is the famous de	sert of the world.	√
v.	Few areas of called desert.	the Earth when	re no rain falls for	year 🗸
4.	Tick (✓) the	correct optio	on.	
i.	The famous do	esert of Pakista	n:	
	(a) Cholistan	(b) Thall	(c) ✓ both a and b	
ii.	Travelling in_	is very d	lifficult.	
	(a) cities	(b) ✓ deserts	(c) both a and b	
iii.	carry	the people's fo	od and other items.	
	(a) ✓ Camels	(b) Carts	(c) Cow	
v.	Few areas of	the earth who	ere no rain falls fo	r years is
	called			
	(a) ✓ desert	(b) oasis	(c) city	
5	Has the felle	! d. :	n santanaas af wax	

Use the following words in sentences of your own. 5.

Words	Sentences
oasis	It was like an oasis in the desert.
inhabit	Animals inhabit the forest.
flat	I got a flat tire on my way home.
sandy	The flowers do well in sandy soil.
vehicles	Cars, buses, and trucks are all vehicles.

6. Supply the missing letters.

i. Palm ii. spring iii. dangerous iv. desert v. caravan

گرامر Grammar ''ی'' کااستعال "Use of "It"

"It" is used as subject and "It" is used for non living things, child, animal, time, season, day, month, date and scene.

It is 17th of February. (Date)
It is a book. (Non-living thing)
It is Friday today. (Day)
It is a cute baby. (Child)
It is 9'O clock. (Time)
It was a beautiful scene.(Scene)
It is not summer. (season)
Is it a cat? (animal)

Activity

Fill in the blanks. i. It is a doll. ii. It is a bat. It is Sunday today. It is an amazing view. iii. iv. It is 18th September. vi. It is 10'O clock. \mathbf{v} . It is not good a story book. vii. viii. Is it a pen? It is a car. ix. Is it a fish? x.



Unit 16:

Little Rhyme

حچوٹی نظم

ونك16:

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے
مجھے ایک چھوٹی نظم ملی
میں نے اسے فرش پرر کھ دیا
لیکن یہ درواز ہے کی طرف بھا گ گئ
میں نے اپنی بائیسکل پر اس کا پیچھا کیا
لیکن یہ برف کی قلفی میں بدل گئ
میں نے اسے اپنی ٹوپی میں بھر لیا
لیکن یہ بدل کر بلی بن گئ
میں نے اسے ڈم سے پکڑ لیا
لیکن یہ بہی ہوکر وہیل مجھی بن گئ
میں نے شتی میں اس کا پیچھا کیا
لیکن یہ بکری بن گئ
جب میں نے اسے ٹین اور کا غذ کھلا یا
جب میں نے اسے ٹین اور کا غذ کھلا یا
ہے آسان کو چھوتی ہوئی ایک اُونچھو کیا

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions.

i. Where was the poetess set?

Ans: The poetess set on the floor.

ii. From where the poetess try to catch the rhyme?

Ans: The poetess tries to catch the rhyme from outside the door of

the house.

iii. Where the poetess try to scoope the rhyme?

Ans: The poetess tries to scoope it in her hat.

iv. In which word the rhyme hat turn?

Ans: It turns into the word of 'cat'.

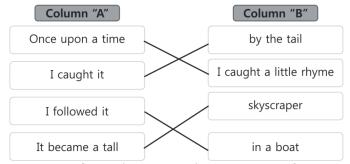
v. When the rhyme turned to an icicle?

Ans: The rhyme turned to an icicle when the poetess chased it on

her bicycle.

2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Once upon a time, I caught a little **rhyme**
- ii. I chased it on my bicycle
- iii. I caught it by the tail
- iv. It became a tall skyscraper
- v. but it **stretched** into a whale
- 3. Write the rhyming words.
- i. hat Bat Fat tail Bail Rail
- ii. cat Hat Rat boat Goat Float
- iii. kite Bite Lite sight Might Height
- 4. Match the column.



5. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences	
sight	It was a beautiful sight.	
bicycle	He is not too poor to buy a bicycle.	
whale	I have never seen a live whale.	
fed	Against my advice, he fed his dog some raw stuff.	
flew	The birds flew to their nests.	

6. Supply the missing letters.

i. stretch ii. grow iii. rhyme iv. chased v. right vi. skyscraper vii. fellow viii. net ix. flow

گرام Grammar

مكميه ياالتجابي جملے Imperative Sentences

A sentence that expresses command, advice, request or make prohibition is called an imperative sentence.

ایساجملہجس میں حکم ،نصیحت ، درخواست یاممانعت کی جائے ،حکمیہ یاالتجائیہ جملہ کہلا تاہے۔

RightW	ay Blossom English	50	Solved	Book - 4
For e	xample:		ور پر:	مثال <i>کےط</i>
Simp	le sentences:	_		ساده جملے:
i.	Come in.		اندرآ جاؤل۔	-i
ii.	Come back.		واپس آ جاؤ۔	-ii
iii.	Sit down.		ببيه ماؤ_	-iii
iv.	Come here.		إدهرآ ؤ_	-iv
v.	Stand up.		کھڑے ہوجاؤ۔	- V
vi.	Take that book.		وہ کتاب لےلو۔	-vi
Negat	tive sentences:			منفی جملے:
For e	xample:		ور پر:	ں۔ مثال کےط
i.	Dot not come in.		اندرہیں آنا۔	-i
ii.	Do not come back.		واپس مت آنا۔	-ii
iii.	Do not stand up.		کھڑے نہ ہوں۔	-iii
iv.	Do not take that book.		اِس کتاب کومت لو۔	-iv
v.	Learn the lesson.		سبق سيحين-	-v
vi.	Run quickly.		جلدی سے دوڑ و۔	-vi
Activity				

i.	Open your book.	Do not open your book.
ii.	Run quickly.	Do not run quickly.
iii.	Cook the food.	Do not cook the food.

Change into negative sentences.

Shut the window Do not shut the window. iv. Learn the lesson. Do not learn the lesson. v.

vi. Be punctual. Do not be punctual.

Obey your parents vii. Do not obey your parents.

Unit 17:

Rose and Cactus گلاب کا پھول اور کیکٹس

بنك17:

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک گلاب اپنی خوبصورتی پہبہت نازاں تھا۔اس کی صرف یہی ما یوی تھی کہ وہ ایک بعصورت کیکٹس کے پاس اُ گا ہوا تھا۔ ہرروز گلاب کا چول کیکٹس کی بعصورتی پراُس کی بے عزتی کرتا، جبکہ کیکٹس خاموش رہتا۔ باغ میں موجود دوسرے پودے گلاب کے بچول کواحساس دلانے کی کوشش کرتے ،مگر بیا پی خوبصورتی میں بہت زیادہ محوتھا۔

گرمیوں میں باغ میں موجود کنواں خشک ہوگیا، اور پودوں کے لئے پانی نہ رہا۔گلاب کا پھول مرجھانا شروع ہوگیا۔اس نے ایک چڑیا کوکیکٹس میں پانی کے لئے اپنی چونج ڈالتے دیکھا۔ شرمندگی کے مارے، اُس نے کیکٹس سے بوچھا کہ اُس کے پاس اُس کے لیے بھی پانی ہے۔مہر بان کیکٹس نے نوراً حامی بھر لی اور دونوں دوستوں نے گرمیوں کا سخت موسم اکٹھ گزارا۔ اخلاقی سبق: بھی بھی کسی کواس کے حلیہ سے مت پہچانو۔

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. Who was in proud of its beauty?
- **Ans:** Rose was proud on its beautiful looks.
- ii. What was the disappointment of the rose?
- **Ans:** Its only disappointment was that it grew next to an ugly cactus.
- iii. Why rose feel proud?
- **Ans:** The rose has proud on its beautiful looks.
- iv. Did the cactus agree to give rose water?
- **Ans:** The kind cactus readily agreed and they both got through the tough summer as friends.
- v. What is moral of the story "Rose and cactus"?
- **Ans:** Never judge someone by the way they look.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
- i. Never **judge** someone by the way they look.
- ii. Rose has very proud.
- iii. Rose would insult the cactus on its looks.
- iv. The cactus stayed quite.
- v. Rose was **proud** by its beauty.

3. Tick (\checkmark) the true and cross (*) the false statements.

- i. Rose and cactus got through the summer as enemies.
- × x

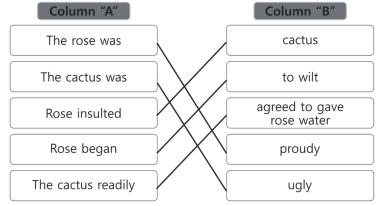
ii. The rose was very kind.

iii. The cactus was ugly. ✓

The rose was swayed by its beauty. iv.

The rose began to wilt due to hot summer. v.

Match the column. 4.



5. Make sentences.

Words	Sentences	
disappoint	I know you won't disappoint me.	
agree	With respect to that, I agree with you.	
sway	The lawyer tried to sway the jury.	
wilt	The daffodils are starting to wilt.	
ashame	You need not to be ashamed.	
summer	You have got the summer off.	

6. Supply the missing letters.

i. disappoint ii. proud iii. cactus iv. judge v. ashamed vi. through

رام Grammar

اساءصفت Adjectives

The words which tell something more or describe the quality of a noun, are called "Adjectives". They may tell the quality of the noun or pronoun for which they are used.

ایسے الفاظ جوکسی اسم کی خاصیت کو بیان یااس میں کوئی اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔''اسمائے صفت'' کہلاتے ہیں۔وہ اسم یااسم خمیر کی خاصیت بتانے کیلئے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

For example:



Activity

Look at the picture and write the adjective of each picture.



Unit 18:

غصه Bad Temper

ونك18:

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک جھوٹالڑ کا ہمیشہ غصے میں رہا کرتا تھا۔اس کے والدنے اسے کیلوں سے بھرا ہواایک بستہ دیااوراسے کہا کہ جب بھی تمہیں غصہ آئے تو جنگے (باڑ) کی پشت پر جا کر ہتھوڑی سے ایک کیل ٹھونک دے۔

یہلے دِن لڑکے نے ہاڑ کے اندرجا کر 37 کیل گاڑے۔اگلے چند ہفتوں میں، جباُس نے اپنے غصے پر کنٹرول کرنا سکھ لیا،روزانہ ٹھو نکے جانے والے کیلوں کی تعداد کم ہوتی گئی۔اس نے بیہ معلوم کرلیا کہ غصے یہ قابوکرنا ہاڑ میں کیل ٹھو نکنے سے بھی زیادہ آسان ہے۔

آ خرکاروہ دِن آ گیا جبلڑ کے نے غصہ کرنا بالکل ختم کردیا اُس نے اپنے والد کواپنے غصہ ختم ہونے کے بارے میں بتایا۔ تب اس کے والد نے اُسے کہا اب وہ تمام کیلیں اُ کھاڑ وجوتم نے غصے میں ٹھوئی تھیں ۔ دِن گزرتے گئے اورلڑ کے نے اپنے والد کو بتایا کہ تمام کیل اکھڑ چکے ہیں۔

تب اُس کے والد نے اس کا ہاتھ پکڑا اور اسے جنگلے کے پاس لے گیا۔ اُنہوں نے کہا ''میرے بیٹے تم بہت اچھا کیالیکن جنگلے میں یہ سوراخ دیکھواب یہ جنگل بھی بھلے جیسا نہیں ہوسکتا۔ جب تم غصے میں کوئی لفظ ہولتے ہوتو اس تم آ دمی پر ایک ضرب (الفاظ سے) لگاتے ہو۔ جب تم چاقو سے ایک آ دمی پر ضرب لگاتے ہواوراس کے بعداسے نکالتے ہو۔ اس سے کوئی فرق نہیں پڑے گا کہ کتنی باراس سے معذرت کرلو'' اس کا زخم بھی نہیں بھرے گا'۔
زبان کا زخم اتنا ہی بُراہوتا ہے جتنا کہ جسمانی زخم۔

Exercise

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- i. What was the suggestion of the father for the temper of his son?

Ans: His father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the back of the fence.

- ii. What is the moral of story "bat temper"?
- **Ans:** A verbal wound is as bad as a physical one.
- iii. How many nails, the boy driven into the fence in five days?
- **Ans:** He driven all the nails of the bag.

iv. What is the reset of the anger?

Ans: The boy was able to hold his anger.

V. How was the temper of the boy?

v. How was the temper of the boy.

Ans: The boy has bad temper.

2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. First day, the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence.
- ii. The father gave the boy bag of nails.
- **iii.** The **fence** will never be the same.
- iv. The boy has bad temper.

3. Make sentences.

Words	Sentences
temper	The boy has bad temper.
fence	He climbed over the fence.
nail	Give me another nail.
suggestion	I have a suggestion for you.

گرامر Grammar

Degrees of Adjectives:

اسائے صفت کے درجات:

Adjectives of one syllable form their comparative by adding "er" and superlative by adding "est" to the positive adjectives.

superlative فارم بنانے کے لیے "est" کا اضافہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

For example:

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Black	Blacker	Blackest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Bright	Brighter	Brightest
Clean	Cleaner	Cleanest
Deep	Deeper	Deepest
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Hard	Harder	Hardest
High	Higher	Highest
Kind	Kinder	Kindest

Activity

• Write the comparative and superlative degrees of each positive degree.

Long	Longer	Longest
Near	Nearer	Nearest
Old	Older	Oldest
Poor	Poorer	Poorest
Rich	Richer	Richest
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest