

Textbook of

ENGLISH

GRADE 8



National Book Foundation

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Federal Textbook Board

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ENGLISH

Grade

8



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OUR MOTTO

◉ Standards ◉ Outcomes ◉ Access ◉ Style

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**Textbook of
English Grade - 8**



Content Authors	:	Mrs. Amber Kashif, Ms. Nasreen Akhtar Neena
Designing	:	Hafiz Rafiuddin (Late), Shahzad Ahmad
Composer	:	Muhammad Nazim
Desk Officer	:	Dr. Shafqat Ali Janjua, Curriculum Wing
Management	:	Ishtiaq Ahmad Malik, Secretary NBF
Incharge Textbooks:	:	Muhammad Rafique, Assistant Director, NBF

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visit our Web site <http://www.nbf.org.pk>, phone: 92-51-9261124, 92-51-9261125
Email: books@nbf.org.pk / nbftextbooks@gmail.com

PREFACE

ENGLISH GRADE - 8 is developed according to the National Curriculum 2006 and National Style Guide. It was published first time in 2015 and presented under the new management and supervision of textbook development principles and guidelines with new design and layout.

We are grateful to Almighty Allah for giving us the opportunity and the strength to complete this most difficult and complicated task.

For the majority of Pakistani students, learning the English language is rarely a subconscious process. The learners have few opportunities to absorb the language from the environment to acquire a natural feel for appropriate linguistic structure, vocabulary and style in varied contents of use both in academic and social settings. Hence, it is not the student to take the capacity to learn but the total academic settings whose capacity needs to be built up.

It is hoped that the competencies and standards defined in the curriculum will provide a road map for schools for quality teaching and learning of English to all children in Pakistan.

While designing the book, the main purpose was to provide reading materials for the students and enable them to learn English in a practical way.

Exercises and activities of language skills, spellings and vocabulary will bring improvement. They will also develop a creative sense and analyzing power. The test item given in the exercises are for the learning reinforcement. The examination questions should be developed according to the SLO's and the Bloom's Taxonomy.

Our efforts are to make textbooks teachable with quality, i.e., maintaining of standards. It is a continuous effort and we will get feedback of the yearly feasibility reports and redesign the textbook every year. We acknowledge the revising efforts of Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Ch. CSP(Rtd.).

Quality of Standards, Pedagogical Outcomes, Taxonomy Access and Actualization of Style is our motto. With these elaborations this series of new development was presented for use. After educational feedback and necessary changes, the book is being published again.

National Book Foundation

How to Use This Book?

The curriculum identifies five competencies and a total of eight standards for key learning areas of English language. The text book of English for Grad VIII is made under these competencies. Students will learn better English under these competencies through exercises and activities.

Reading for Comprehension:

Students will search, discover and understand a variety of text type through task which require multiple reading and thinking strategies for comprehension, fluency and enjoyment. They will also analyze literacy task to seek information, ideas, enjoyment and relate to their experiences.

Writing Skill:

Students will be able to use English language fluently and accurately in creative writing with a purpose and insight into the writing process.

Formal and Lexical aspect of Language:

Students will be able to understand and articulate widely acceptable pronunciation, stress and intonation patterns of English language as well as vocabulary and grammatical functions and use the principles of grammar, pronunciation and syntax.

Oral Communicational Skill:

Students will be able to use appropriate social academic conversation with individual or in groups as in both formal and informal settings.

Enjoy reading your book!

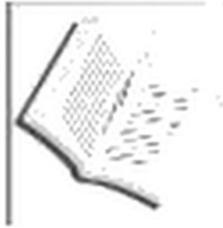
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شروع اللہ کے نام سے جو بڑا مہربان، نہایت رحم والا ہے۔

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1

PATIENCE OF THE RASOOL: HAZRAT MUHAMMAD (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ)



This is a 6 day lesson (periods including home work)

After completing this lesson you will be able to:

- understand noun and its kinds
- understand sounds and their relation with letters
- comprehend the text
- use cause and effect relationship
- make a mind map of qualities of a Muslim.



Pre- Reading

- What is meant by 'Patience'?
- Why is patience important for a Muslim?



Reading

While reading

Tell any verse from the Quran about the importance of patience.

Throughout the period of his mission, The Rasool Hazrat Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) experienced all kinds of difficulties. Deniers and polytheists, from among his own people, insulted him most terribly, even calling him a magician. Others wanted to kill him and even schemed to do so. Despite all that, The Rasoolullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) tried to teach people of all backgrounds and cultures about the Holy Quran, proper morality and good behaviour.



As Allah revealed in the Holy Quran, some people had not the slightest idea of the basics of good manners. The Rasoolullah (ﷺ) exercised the greatest patience in his life, turning to Allah and asking for His help in all situations. It also encouraged all the believers to show patience.

In many A'yahat in the Holy Quran, Allah advises The Rasool (ﷺ) to be patient despite the words of non-believers:

While reading

What do you understand by the A'yah of Surat Al-Hijr?

'So be patient in the face of what they say and glorify your Lord with praise before the rising of the sun and before it sets.' (Surah Qaf: 39)

'Do not be grieved by what they say. All might belongs to Allah. He is the all-hearing, the all-knowing'. (Surah Yunus: 65). 'We know that your breast is constricted by what they say'. (Surah al-Hijr: 97)

They say, "Why has treasure not been sent down to him or an angel not accompanied him"? "You are only a warner and Allah is Guardian over all things". (Surah Hud: 12)

While reading

Who is Hazrat Jibraeel (A.S)?

Let us not forget the story of the city of Ta'if – when The Rasool (ﷺ) went there to preach. They sent their children they threw stones and taunted at The Rasool (ﷺ). The Rasool ullah (ﷺ) left Ta'if, bleeding, with no human support. Jibra'eel came to him afterwards, offering to destroy the people if he (ﷺ) so wished. But his (ﷺ) response was, "May be Allah will produce from their offspring's ones who will worship Him alone" (Bukhari).

Then there is the story of a woman neighbour of The Rasool (ﷺ); she tried her best to irritate him by throwing garbage in his way every day. One day, when he (ﷺ) walked out of his home, there was no garbage. This made The Rasool (ﷺ) to inquire about the old woman and he came to know that she was sick. The Rasool (ﷺ) went to visit her and



offered any help she might need. The old woman was extremely ashamed of her actions and apologized.

There were people with varying characters and ideas that surrounded The Rasool (ﷺ) throughout his life. However, He showed an interest in each and every one, warned them about their mistakes and weaknesses, and tried to educate them in all matters including cleanliness to faith. Compassionate, tolerant and patient attitude of The Rasool (ﷺ) which won many peoples' hearts and motivated them to accept Islam and develop genuine love for Allah and The Rasool (ﷺ).

The Rasool (ﷺ) never forced those around him to accept Islam. Instead, he always used the pleasant ways to tell them about it.

He always supported the community of the faithful and was a benefactor to them at all times. On account of these traits, The Rasool (ﷺ) is described in

many A'yahat as "your companion". (Surah Saba: 46: Surat an-Najam: 2.)

While reading

Tell any incident of The Rasool (ﷺ) patience which is not included in this unit.

The believers who were able to know The Rasool Hazrat Muhammad, (ﷺ) regarded him as closer to them than all others. In one A'yah, Allah states: The Rasool (ﷺ)

has closer ties to the believers than their themselves, and his wives are their mothers (Surat al-Ahzab:6).

A famous Islamic scholar, Imam Ghazali (1058 – 1111 C.E) summarizes a hadith regarding our Rasool (ﷺ) compassionate attitude to all those around him as follows:

"He was far from knowing anger and quickly showed compassion for others. He was the most loving of men towards other people. He was the best of men and did the most good to others, and was the most useful and beneficial to others."

The Holy Quran says that The Rasool (ﷺ) was sent as mercy to mankind. If we want to be honorable, we should follow the sublime character of our Rasool (ﷺ)



Glossary

deniers	:	a person who denies,
polytheists	:	a person who believes in more than one Allah,
morality	:	conformity to the rules of right conduct,
destroy	:	to finish,
compassionate	:	a person who shows compassion



Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions:

- What do you mean by patience? Narrate any incident of patience related to The Rasool (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) life.
- In some A'yahat of the Holy Quran, Allah advised The Rasool (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) to be patient. Write two of them in your copy.
- In the story of Taif, we read that people of Taif physically tortured our beloved The Rasool (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم), but he (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) remained quiet. Why?
- Narrate the incident of The Rasool (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) patience in which a woman used to throw garbage on him daily.
- What was Hazrat Imam Ghazali's views about The Rasool Hazrat Muhammad's (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) compassionate attitude to all those around him?
- Patience is a good thing. How can we inculcate this quality in our lives?
- In which situations do you show patience?

2. Complete the following sentences by filling the blanks:

- _____ and _____, from the Nabi (Sal-Allah-u-alaih-i-Wa Sallam) people, insulted him most terribly.
- People called The Rasool (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) _____ and _____.
- The Rasool (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) _____ the greatest _____ in his life.



(iv) His uncle, Abu Talib, _____ The Rasool (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) until his moment of death.

(v) The Rasool (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) never _____ those around him to accept the religion.

3. Provide the missing letters in order to complete the following words:

gl__ri__y, s__he__ed, d__sp__te, mor__l__ty,
ci__c__mst__nces, p__ti__nt.



Writing

Cause and Effect

When one event causes another to happen, the cause is **WHY** it happens, the effect is **WHAT** happens.



Read the given text and then fill in the chart writing the correct effects.

Note: One is done for you.

a. Read the following sentences and then write the causes and effects separately in their respective columns. Follow the example.

- (i) The girl played in the mud and she got dirty.
- (ii) I left my clothes on the floor, so my mother scolded me.
- (iii) The weather became cold, so I had to put on a coat.
- (iv) Ali is scared because it is dark.
- (v) The boy ate so many candies, he felt sick.
- (vi) The computer was not working as it had a virus.

Causes	Effects
The girl played in the mud	She got dirty.



- b. Yesterday, after playing with my little rabbit, I put him back into his cage. But, I did not close the cage tightly and he escaped. I did not know he was loose until I saw something run by my feet. I jumped up quickly and hit the lamp on the table next to me. The lamp fell and crashed to the ground, making a loud noise. Soon, my father was in the room and he was upset that he was woken up from his sleep. I reached down again to grab the rabbit, but he hid under the couch and then ran into the kitchen. When I heard the scream, I knew my mother had seen my pet. She grabbed him and put him back into his cage. I tightly secured the cage and he was back in his home.

You have read the story. Now write effects in the given column according to the causes?

Causes	Effects
i. I did not close the cage tightly.	he escaped
ii. I jumped up.	
iii. The lamp crashed.	
iv. The rabbit ran into the kitchen.	
v. I reached down to grab the rabbit.	
vi. She grabbed him.	

- c. Read the effects and write your own cause for each sentence.

- (i) Cause: _____
Effect: The baby started to cry.
- (ii) Cause: _____
Effect: I got sick
- (iii) Cause: _____



Effect: She won the speech contest in the school.

(iv) Cause: _____

Effect: The teacher punished the students.

d. Make a mind map on the qualities of a true Muslim then write a paragraph about him/her.



Grammar

Kinds of Nouns

(i) Common Noun:

A common noun is a noun which names any person, thing, place or idea or it is common to all.

Example:

Children like video games.

(Nouns = children, video, games)

(ii) Proper Noun:

A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place, idea or thing.

Example:

Quaid-i-Azam was born in Karachi on 25th Dec, 1876.

Here Quaid-i-Azam and Karachi are proper nouns.

(iii) Abstract Noun:

An abstract noun names the feelings, qualities or an idea. We cannot touch abstract things.

Example:

He always speaks the truth.

"Truth" is the Abstract noun.

(iv) Compound Noun:

A compound noun is formed by combining two or more words.

**Example:**

"Blackboard" is the example of compound noun.

(v) Collective Noun:

Collective noun is the name of a group of people, things or animals that acts as a unit

Example:

The Army defends the country.

"Army" is the collective noun.

(vi) Countable Nouns:

Those nouns which can be counted.

Example:

Two books, three boys.

(vii) Uncountable nouns:

Which cannot be counted.

Example:

Milk, Water, etc.

(viii) Nouns (Gender):**Example:**

Boy, girl, man, woman

In these examples boy and man are masculine nouns, while "girl" and "woman" are feminine nouns.

Note: The nouns which refer to female are called "feminine" nouns, while the nouns which refer to male are called "masculine".

a. Write the feminine of the following masculine nouns.

(A) Masculine	Feminine	(C) Masculine	Feminine
king		lion	
nephew		horse	
brother		husband	
uncle		groom	



b. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns given below.

carpenter, chairs, tables, garden, flowers, wood, Quaid-i-Azam, Jhelem, milk, China, Punjab, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, children, horse, Islamabad.

- i. _____ is the capital of Pakistan.
- ii. The name of founder of Pakistan is _____ but the nation calls him the _____.
- iii. The _____ is called the land of five rivers.
- iv. The river _____ is named after the name of the city _____.
- v. Pakistan's great friend is _____.
- vi. His family consists of two _____ and a wife.
- vii. He is drinking a glass of _____.
- viii. He enjoys riding a _____.
- ix. Many beautiful _____ are growing in the _____.
- x. The _____ makes, the _____ and _____ from wood.

c. Write down the plurals of the following nouns in your note book:

Egg, knife, sister, play, story, child, ox, baby, fox, monarch, arch, deer, jeans, box, address, key, leaf, roof.

d. Write down the singular of these plural nouns:

neighbours, women, trousers, news, kites, shopkeepers, armies, sports, fields, parties



Pronunciation

Sounds and Spellings:

It is a well-known fact that English spelling does not always indicate how an English word should be pronounced. There is, no one to one correspondence between the letters of the Roman alphabet and the sounds of English. While English language has 44 sounds, the alphabet has only 26 letters. So the alphabet is overburdened. These two factors result in a good deal of confusion:



1. The same letter(s) stand(s) for many different sounds:

- The letters 'ch' stand for different sounds in the words machine, monarch, chief.
- The letter "a" stands for different sounds in the words late, last, fat, woman, village, water, what.
- The letters 'ough' stand for different sounds in the words through, though, bough, thought, through, tough

2. The same sound is represented by different letters or combinations of letters:

- The "N" sound is represented by the letter (s) 'n' in neck, 'nn' in funny, 'gn' in sign, 'kn' in know and 'pn' in pneumonia
- The vowel sound in the word 'get' is represented by the letters 'e' in end, 'ie' in friend, 'ea' in head, 'ei' in leisure, 'eo' in leopard, 'a' in many, 'ai' in said, 'ie' in friend, 'u' in bury, and 'ue' in guess.
- The vowel sound in word 'tea' is represented by the letters 'ea' in beat, 'ie' in brief, 'eo' in people, 'e' in scene, 'ee' in seen, 'ey' in key, 'i' in machine, 'oe' in foetus, 'ei' in receive and 'way' in quay.

3. One letter of the alphabet stands for a sequence two sounds.

- The letter 'q' stands for a combination of the K sound (as in 'key') and the 'w' sound (as in 'watch') in the words question, quite, quiet, square, queer.
- The letter 'k' stands for a sequence of the 'k' sound (as in kite) and the 's' sound (as in sea) in the words excuse, excite, excess, box, exercise
- The letter 'g' stands also for a sequence of the 'g' sound (as in go) and the 'z' sound (as in zoo) in the words exact, examine, exist, exert

The letter 'u' sometimes stands for the sequence of a consonant followed by a vowel as in the words unit, use, utilize



Teacher Guide

Students have learnt about cause and effect in the class 7th. Here is just the review. Please guide the students to recall it.

Help the students to understand the correct use of parts of speech and different kinds of nouns with more examples.



Activity

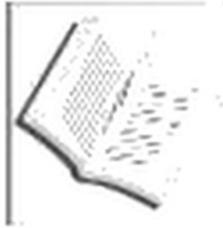
Look at the following words, pronounce each word and then write down the number of letters and the numbers of sounds it has.

Words	Number of letters	Number of Sounds
receive		
shelf		
possess		
relax		
command		
college		
surround		
philosophy		
knowledge		
pretty		

**Oral Communication****Discussion**

Discuss in groups the importance of patience, then select a leader of your group and send your leader to share your group's views with the whole class.

National Book Four



2

EIGHT CULTURAL FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD



This is a 5 day lesson (periods including home work)
After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- comprehend the text
- understand dictionary skill
- develop a mind map
- understand use of pronoun as subject and object
- understand minimal pair and problem consonants



Pre- Reading

- What is culture?
- What is Pakistani culture?



Reading

Travel is a great way to experience different cultures. Taking part in cultural festivals from around the world is a great way to increase your understanding. Many cultural festivals have been around for centuries and are popular events for locals and tourists alike. If you are planning a trip, why not check out what local cultural festivals are on while you are visiting? If you do not travel you can not find which cultural festivals are coming up. Let us discuss some of the words cultural festivals:



1. CHINESE NEW YEAR

Chinese New Year is a traditional Chinese holiday. It is probably one of the biggest cultural festivals around the world. It is also referred to as the "Lunar New Year" and usually takes place from late January to early February. Dragons, lanterns, fireworks, and the red colour are symbols of the Chinese New Year. You do not have to travel all the way to China to experience Chinese New Year.

2. HOLI FESTIVAL

"Holi" is a religious spring festival, celebrated by Hindus and takes place mainly in India and Nepal. It is also known as the "Festival of Colours." Its participants throw coloured powder at each other during the festival. Holi celebrates the beginning of the new season and can take place over two to sixteen days, usually in late February or during the month of March.

3. CARNIVAL OF RIO DE JANEIRO

While Carnival celebrations take place all around the world, one of the most popular events is held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The festival takes place annually and is held between the Friday and Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. The main activity of this festival is the Carnival Parade, which features decorative floats from various samba schools. The party nature of the festival makes it a hit with tourists and locals as well.

While reading
Is Basant our cultural festival? Discuss.

4. CARNIVAL OF VENICE

The Carnival of Venice is similar to the Carnival of Rio. If you have ever been to this Italian city, the carnival can be a memorable event for you to see. As part of celebrations, participants wear elaborate costumes and masks and there is even a contest for the best mask.

5. SANFERMIN

The festival of San Fermin takes place in Pamplona, Spain, and is made up of several traditional folkloric events. The festival runs from midday of the 6th July to midnight of the 14th July. The most popular event has to be the Bull's race, which takes place daily

While reading
We can enjoy other countries' festivals. Can we adopt them?



from the 7th of July. Events include daily parades and fireworks. People gather at the Town Hall and make as much noise as possible for several hours.

6. OKTOBERFEST

The Oktoberfest festival is a traditional part of Bavarian culture. However, if you were to sum up the festival in one word that would be: "beer". Oktoberfest takes place in Munich, Germany but is also celebrated worldwide. It runs for just over two weeks in late September and early October.

7. DIA DE MUERTOS

Also known as the Day of the Dead, it is a Mexican festival celebrated throughout Mexico and around the world. The celebration takes place on November the 1st and 2nd and is used to commemorate deceased friends and family. Colourful decorations such as skulls and marigolds have come to symbolize the event.

8. NEBUTA FESTIVAL

The Nebuta Festival, held in Aomori, is one of Japan's most colourful festivals. It takes place in early August and is traditionally held to ward off evil spirits. The festival consists of daily processions and culminates in a parade of illuminated floats on boats around the harbour.

If you plan to visit any of these festivals, keep in mind that they can coincide with peak travel seasons. It is important then that you book your trip well in advance. Hope you will enjoy your trip.

9. PAKISTANI CULTURAL FESTIVALS

Like the fertile land of Pakistan, its culture is also very rich. There are religious festivals which are celebrated all over the country like Eid-ul-Fitar, Eid-ul-Azha, Shab-e-Barat, Eid-e-Milad-un-Nabi. Some national festivals are also celebrated like Pakistan Day on 23rd March, Independence Day on 14th August, Defense Day on 06 September, Birthday of Allama Iqbal on 09 November and Quaid-i-Azam's Birthday on 25th December. Some cultural festivals are also celebrated beside these festivals like Basant, Sibi Festival and Horse and Cattle show, Lahore.



Glossary

festival	:	a day or time of religious or other celebrations
traditional	:	in accordance with tradition
celebration	:	an act of celebrating
deceased	:	the dead
symbolize	:	to be a symbol of, stand for or represent in the manner of a symbol.



Reading for comprehension

1. Answer the following questions:-

- (i) How can we increase our understanding and experiences? Discuss.
- (ii) What does Chinese new year refer to and when does it take place?
- (iii) Which symbols are used in Chinese new year?
- (iv) What do you mean by Holi festival? How do people celebrate it?
- (v) Give a brief description of the Carnival of Rio De Janeiro.
- (vi) Discuss 'DIA DE MUERTOS' festival.
- (vii) In Pakistan, we also celebrate lots of festivals. Discuss any one of them.

2. Put a (✓) on true and (×) on the false one:-

- (vi) Travel is a great way to experience different cultures.
- (vii) Chinese New Year is not a traditional Chinese holiday.
- (viii) Chinese New Year refers to Lunar New Year.
- (ix) "Holi" is a religious spring festival celebrated by Christians in India and Nepal.
- (x) Carnival of Venice is celebrated in France.
- (xi) Oktoberfest festival is celebrated in Munich, Germany.
- (xii) "Dia De Muertos" is a Mexican Holiday.

3. Write the antonyms of the following:

great, biggest, new, beginning, similar, best, colourful.



Dictionary

Dictionary: A book that lists the words of a language in alphabetical order and gives their meaning or that gives the equivalent words in a different language.

Synonyms: Lexicon, word book, glossary, vocabulary list, vocabulary, word list, word finder and more.

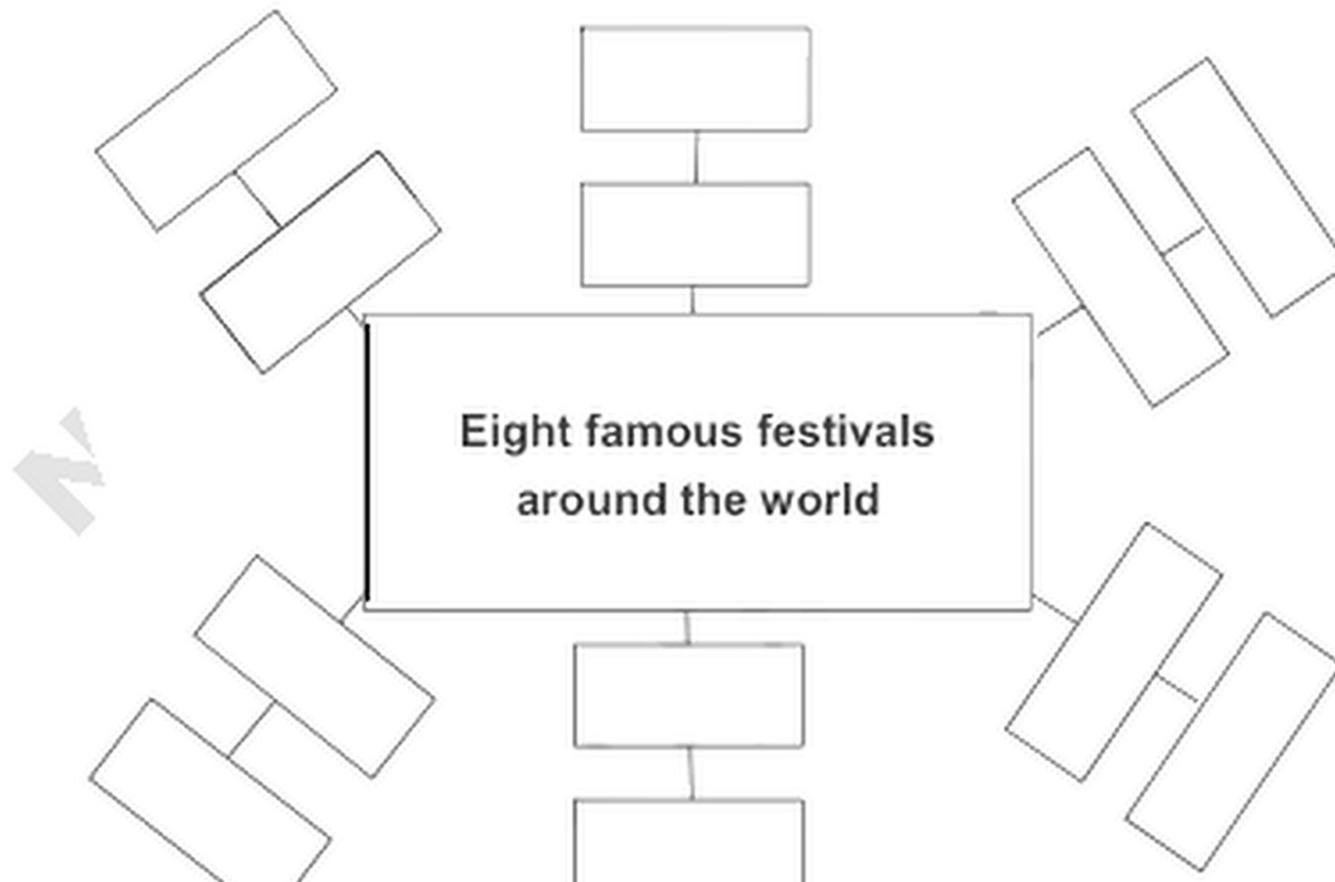
Guide words: Guide words are words that are on the top of every page. They help to “guide you” to the right page. The first guide word is the first main entry on the page. The second word is the last main entry on the page.

4. Take out your dictionary and open page No. 50, 120, 250 of your dictionary. Write guide words and last main entry of these pages in your copy.



Writing

- a) In the unit, eight famous cultural festivals around the world are introduced to you. Make a mind map of these festivals, then write the names of the countries where they are celebrated in.





b) Use the following words in your sentences:

festival, traditional, symbolic, celebration, participants, decorative,

c) Write a paragraph of about 200 to 250 words on 'Festivals are a source of economy'.



Grammar

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word or form that substitutes a noun or noun phrase e.g., he, she, it, they. Common types of pronoun are personal pronoun, interrogative pronoun, demonstrative pronouns and indefinite pronouns.

Use of pronoun as subject and object:

Rules:

- i. Subject pronouns are used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence. You can remember subject pronouns easily by refilling the subject in the blank space for a simple sentence.

e.g. _____ did the job. (I, you, he, she, it, we and they all can be put in the blank. Therefore they are taken as subject pronoun.

- ii. Subject pronouns are also used if they rename the subject. They follow "to be" verbs such as is, are, was, were, am and will be.

e.g. It is he. She will be here soon.

Note: In spoken English, most people tend to follow "to be" verbs with object pronouns. Many English teachers support this distinction between written and spoken English.

e.g. It could have been them.

It could have been they.

It is just I was at the door.

- iii. Object pronouns are used everywhere else (direct object, object of the preposition) object pronouns are "me, you, him, her, it, us" and "them".

e.g. Ali talked to him.

Are you talking to me?



Pronunciation

Minimal pair: In phonology, minimal pairs are pairs of words or phrases in a particular language, which differ in only one phonological element as a phoneme, toneme or chroneme and have distinct meanings. They are used to demonstrate that two phones constitute two separate phonemes in the language.

e.g. tea key tick kick tap cap tan can tub cub top pop

Underline the sounds of /i/, /e/, /a/, /u/, /o/

Sleep, slip, chase, wet, bond, pool,

full, coal, Beat, gate, rest, rock,

fool, should, sew

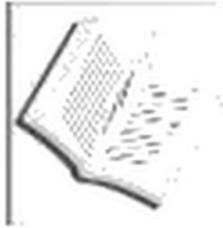


Oral Communication



Activity

Travelling is good to discover the world. Express your opinions.



3

WRITTEN IN MARCH (Poem)



This is a 5 day lesson (periods including home work)

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- understand, recite and paraphrase a poem and also you will learn about different poetic terms and how to use them.
- make a mind map about spring season.
- use the technique of dropping 'r' in different words.
- use the vowels and consonants.
- express happiness.



Pre- Reading

- When does spring season come?
- Why does everybody become happy in spring?



Reading

The cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter
The green field sleeps in the sun;

While reading

How does lake glitter?



3 Written in March (Poem)

27

The oldest and youngest,
 Are at work with the strongest;
 The cattle are grazing,
 Their heads never raising;
 There are forty feeding like one!

Like an army defeated
 The snow has retreated,
 And now doth fare ill, On the top of the bare hill;
 The plough boy whooping-anon-anon:
 There is joy on the mountains;
 There's life in the fountains;
 Small clouds are sailing,
 Blue sky prevailing;
 The rain is over and gone!

William Wordsworth

**Glossary**

birds twitter	:	birds make small noise
glitter	:	shine
retreated	:	has gone back
doth	:	old form of "does"
fare ill	:	is not doing well
whooping	:	crying loudly and joyfully.

**Reading for comprehension****1. Answer the following questions:**

- Which season has been described in the poem?
- Quote the lines in the poem containing a striking simile and explain it.
- Where do the cattle graze and why don't they raise their heads?
- There are some rhyming words in the poem. Pick them out.
- Who is "Whooping-anon-anon"?
- What is meant by saying that the green fields sleep?



2. Write the meanings of these words and also make their sentences.

crowing, flowing, twitter, glitter, fare, retreated, sailing, whooping

3. Complete the following words by writing missing letters:

(i) str____am (ii) fi__ld (iii) ba__e (iv) blu____ (v) prev__iling

4. Write true or false with the following lines:

- (i) The small birds glitter. _____
- (ii) There are forty feeding like one! _____
- (iii) On the top of the green hill. _____
- (iv) And now doth fare ill, _____
- (v) The rain is over and come! _____



• **William Wordsworth:**

Williams Wordsworth (7th April 1770-23rd April, 1850) was a major English 'Romantic' poet who with 'Samuel Taylor Coleridge', helped to launch the 'Romantic Age' in English Literature with their joint publication 'Lyrical Ballad's' (1798)

- Please recite the poem before the class with stress and intonation pattern. Then the students will be encouraged to recite it one by one.
- Teacher would explain the theme, main idea and purpose of the poem to the students in an easy way. Teacher will also guide the students how to write the summary of the poem and paraphrase the stanzas. Teacher may explain different poetic terms to the students. Then ask the students to find words in the poem expressing these terms.
- **Theme of the Poem:**
This is a beautiful and thought-provoking poem of Wordsworth. He has described the expression of joy at the coming of spring season.



5. Match 'Column A' with 'Column B'

Column A	Column B
birds	whooping
cattle	blue
field	sailing
clouds	twitter
boy	grazing
sky	green



Writing

Paraphrase: Paraphrasing is expression of the same thing in other words not making many changes in meaning.

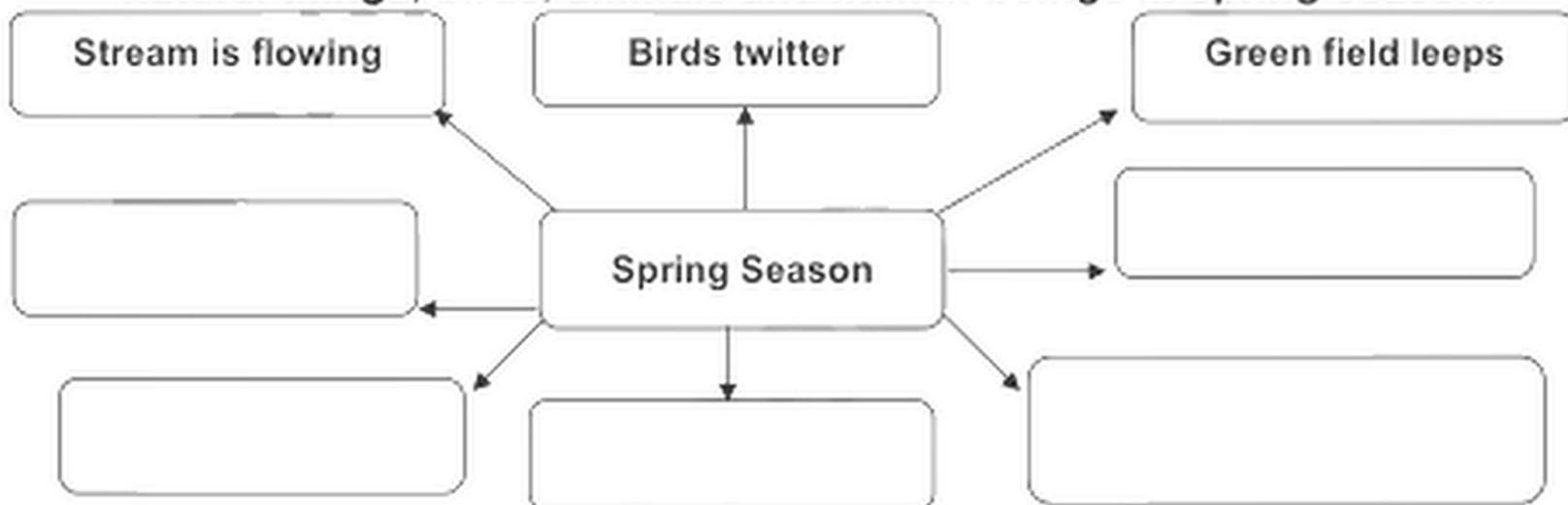
Summary: Summary just describes the main points of a poem having important details.

6. a. Read the poem "written in March" and summarize the poem.

b. Explain the following stanza:

The oldest and youngest
 Are at work with the strongest;
 The cattle are grazing,
 Their heads never raising;
 There are forty feeding like one!

c. Complete the following mind map about the activities of different natural things, birds, animals and human beings in spring season.



d. Write down any famous poem of Wordsworth in your exercise book and recite this poem in the class room.



Grammar

Figurative parts of speech

Different terms are used in order to explain ideas expressed in a poem such as

(i) Her home was a prison.

(1) Metaphor:

Words used to indicate something different from their literal meaning.

(i) Ahmed is a lion.

(2) Simile:

His smile was as bright as the sun.

Comparison of one thing to another by using words "like", "as" a literary device.

Example:

He fought like a lion.

Example:

"Structure of an atom is like a solar system. Nucleus is the sun and electrons are the planets revolving around their sun."

Here an atomic structure is compared to a solar system by using "like". Therefore, it is a "simile". "Metaphor" is used to relate the nucleus to the sun and the electrons to the planet without using words "like" or "as". Hence similes and metaphors are employed to develop an analogy.

Synonym		Antonym	
A word that has the same meaning		A word that has the opposite meaning	
furious	angry	hot	cold
glad	happy	big	little
sad	gloomy	up	down



7. a. Read the sets of four words given below. Circle two synonyms in each set of words. Follow the example:

Example:

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|
| | hot | chilly | comfortable | cool |
| i. | walk | crawl | stroll | run |
| ii. | argue | scare | confuse | frighten |
| iii. | cook | eat | drink | munch |
| iv. | record | draw | paint | sketch |

b. Read the sets of four words given below. Circle the pairs of words that are antonyms in each set.

Example:

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | throw | save | money | spend |
| i. | play | safe | watch | dangerous |
| ii. | tidy | lost | move | messy |
| iii. | tired | give | sleepy | energetic |
| iv. | dawn | sunset | duck | lawn |
| v. | more | hungry | less | large |



Pronunciation

Say aloud these words

car, rat, cart, bar

In these words 'r' has been pronounced only in 'rat'. Here it occurs before vowel, so it should be pronounced. However, it has been left out in car, because here it is in the end. It has been left out in the cart because a consonant comes after it.

Problem consonants: consonant sounds that pose problem for learners. These can vary in different linguistic backgrounds.



8. a. Match the pictures with their consonants:

b	
k	
h	
f	
c	
L	
J	
G	
D	
m	



Oral Communication

- Son : Assalam-o-Alaikum! Father.
 Father : Walaikum -Salam! my boy.
 Son : Father, I need your permission.
 Father : About what?



3 Written in March (Poem)

33

- Son : Actually (hesitates a bit).
 Father : Yes?
 Son : Father my friends have planned to spend a few days in Murree during summer vacation.
 Father : So?
 Son : They have invited me also to go with them.
 Father : But you are all so young.
 Son : Yes, but the parents of one of our friends are also going with us.
 Father : Ok! you can go then.
 Son : Thanks father.
 Father : It's alright. Take care of yourself.



Role Play

Two students play the roles of a father and son and they talk to each other about the progress in studies.



Post Reading

Recite this poem by recalling the rhyme **Twinkle Twinkle Little Star**. Compare its theme and find the differences.

WHEN STARS TWINKLE

When stars twinkle
 In the sky's deep glens
 They resemble heart beats
 So close to us
 And yet so distant
 Perhaps the earth too
 Resembles a living heart
 Seen from afar

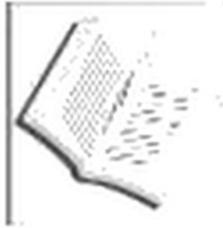
One wonders
 If spasms of pain
 Lacerating it
 From within
 Can be discerned
 Like spurts of radiation
 At that distance?

Ejaz Rahim

(That Frolicsome Mosquito, Our Universe)



Usually British people drop 'r' but American speakers do not drop 'r'. However students would be taught to learn, where to drop 'r'.



4

FRIENDSHIP NEVER DIES



This is a 5 day lesson (periods including home work)
After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- comprehend the text
- understand syllable division
- write a paragraph
- use transitional devices
- Use consonant clusters



Pre- Reading

- Do you have friends?
- Do you enjoy their friendship?



Reading

Many years ago, there lived two fast friends, Ahmed and Ali, in a town known as Khairpur. They were known for their true friendship. They were prudent traders too. They had a trading unit, Ahmed and Ali Cotton Trading Unit, where cotton was

refined, weaved and delivered to Textile Mills at big cities. They were making progress by leaps and bounds. They were acknowledged in the textile industry as honest traders. They got new contracts with improved profits.

Once, Ahmed went to another town for collection of cotton globules. In his absence, Ali worked day and night to meet the requirements of their new contract. One night, he felt tired and went to sleep. He could not monitor the spinning



process of cotton. Unfortunately, the workers weaved some unrefined cotton, which was also passed over during packing of cotton bundles. Those unrefined bundles were transported to Textile Mills undetected. As a result, they were banned by the Textile Mills and Ahmed and Ali Cotton Trading Unit bumped into huge loss. That ban also spoiled the good image of their unit in the textile industry.

The relations between the two friends became bitter. Ali became awfully annoyed with Ahmed. Their competitors took advantage of their bad relations and started taking over their business agreements. Ahmed accused Ali of his meanness and negligence. On the other hand, Ali was quiet disappointed with his friend. He tried to resolve the conflict but Ahmed refused to listen to his apologies. Ali was more upset for his friend than for business. He went to the riverside daily. There he wrote, "My dear friend! You hurt me a lot"

A few months later, Ali had to go to some far off town to meet his old sick relative. In his absence, his son Zain

met a severe accident while going to his school. He was terribly injured and suffered head injuries too. His mother took him to the hospital in the town but they refused to handle his case due to insufficient surgical facilities. Meanwhile, the news reached Ahmed. He rushed to Ali's family immediately who were on their way to a big hospital in the city. Zain was in a critical condition and was sent to Operation Theatre for surgery. During the whole medical treatment, Ahmed stood by them firmly. He helped them, consoled them and even donated his blood to Zain. Due to his care and affection, Zain started recovering quickly.

On his return, Ali came to know about the incident. He rushed to the hospital. He found his son recovering fast. He was also delighted to know that it was due to his friend Ahmed who helped his family throughout the difficulty. He had no words to express gratitude for his friend. He was thankful to Allah Almighty for a new life of his son and for the true friendship of Ahmed. He truly felt proud of his friend.

He engraved an inscription, "Friendship never dies." He fixed that stone at their cotton unit that reminded people of their great friendship for a long time.

While reading

Why Ahmed went to another town?



Glossary

Prudent	:	sensible
Acknowledge	:	recognize
Contract	:	bond
Weave	:	knit
Spin	:	twist
Row	:	fight
Rigidity	:	inflexibility
Grievance	:	complaint
Sizzling	:	warm
Rapport	:	relationship
Inscription	:	writing



Reading for comprehension

a. Answer the following question.

- i. For which quality were Ahmad and Ali known?
- ii. What was their image in the textile industry?
- iii. What happened due to negligence of Ali?
- iv. Which situation raised tensions in the relationship of Ahmed and Ali?
- v. How did Ahmed take care of Zain?
- vi. How did Ahmed reconcile his relationship with Ali?
- vii. "Friendship never dies". Illustrate the statement.

b. Use following phrases in sentences.

Jump into, spoiled the image, passed over, banned by, went off, accused of

c. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Ahmed went to another town for collection of cotton _____.
- ii. Those unrefined _____ were transported to Textile Mills undetected.
- iii. Ali became _____ with Ahmed.



- iv. Due to his care and affection, Zain started _____ quickly.
v. Friendship never _____.

Dictionary skills:

Syllable Division:- Always pay attention to the way the word is pronounced and do not break the word so that it is not misunderstood. Check a dictionary if you are unsure of the syllable breaks.

- Divide between doubled consonants, except when it would divide a simple base form, e.g. re-com-men-da-tion, but sell-ing, buzz-er.
- Do not divide a one syllable word, even if there is an inflected ending like 'e d', e.g., spelled, bummed.
- Division after a prefix of three or more letters is permissible.
- Do not divide words of six letters or less.
- Proper nouns, contractions, initials, numerals and abbreviations should not be divided.
- Do not leave a syllable at end of a line that might be read as a complete word.

3. Find the word that has been divided into syllable correctly.

(i) **Teacher**

- (a) t__eacher (b) tea__cher (c) teach__er (d) te__acher

(ii) **Correct**

- (a) co__rrect (b) cor__rect (c) corr__ect (d) corre__ct

(iii) **Homework**

- (a) hom__ework (b) homewo__rk (c) homew__ork (d) home__work

(iv) **Special**

- (a) spe__cial (b) spec__ial (c) sp__ecial (d) speci__al

(v) **Mistake**

- (a) mis__take (b) m__istake (c) mist__ake (d) mista__ke

(vi) **Decide**

- (a) d__ecide (b) deci__de (c) dec__ide (d) de__cide

(vii) **Nothing**

- (a) no__thing (b) not__hing (c) noth__ing (d) n__oth__ing

**(viii) Hundred**

- (a) hund__red (b) hun__dred (c) hu__ndred (d) hundr__ed

**Writing**

- 'Do not forget old friends while making new ones'. Write a paragraph of 200 to 250 words on this statement.
- Find any poem on friendship and write it in your copy.

**Grammar**

Transitional Devices: Transitions are words and phrases which provide a connective between ideas, sentences and paragraph. Transitions help to make a piece of writing flow better. They can turn disconnected pieces of ideas into a unified whole and prevent a reader from getting lost in the reading.

Common Transitions:

- To show contrast between ideas: on the contrary, however, notwithstanding.
- To denote time: after=, at last, before
- To add to the previous point in the essay: furthermore, besides, moreover
- To show similarity or comparison between ideas: likewise, similarly, in like fashion
- To concede a point in the essay: although, at least, at any rate
- To emphasis a point, indeed, above all, truly
- To bring attention to details: especially, specifically, in particular
- To show consequence or a result: with the result that, so that, consequently
- To illustrate a point or provide examples: for instance, for example, to illustrate
- To make a suggestion in the essay: to this end, for this purpose, with this in mind
- To sum up the points: finally, therefore, consequently



a. Choose the right transition:

- (i) _____ of the weather, the football game will be played tomorrow.
 (a) therefore (b) as a result (c) regardless (d) in addition
- (ii) I dropped my radio and it broke. _____ I need to either buy a new one or borrow yours.
 (a) in spite of (b) like wise (c) further more (d) therefore
- (iii) I cannot help you with your home work because I am not very good at geometry. _____ I know someone who can
 (a) however (b) for example (c) subsequently (d) in addition
 (e) in the some way
- (iv) _____ it was raining, she walked to school.
 (a) consequently (b) furthermore (c) as a result (d) in addition
 (e) although
- (v) _____ of her good grades, Raheela did not want to go to Punjab University.
 (a) in addition (b) in spite (c) as result
 (d) on the other hand (e) thereafter
- (vi) Jamil is very active and enjoys exercising. _____ Sohail sits on his couch all day playing video games.
 (a) similarly (b) for example (c) in addition
 (d) on the other hand (e) as a result
- (vii) My sister is very kind and generous person. _____ she helps me with my home work and drives me to basket ball practice.
 (a) likewise (b) hence (c) additionally
 (d) as a result (e) for example
- (viii) I don't like Italian food _____, I don't pasta or pizza.
 (a) however (b) therefore (c) as well
 (d) for example



Pronunciation

Consonant clusters: A consonant cluster or (consonant blend) is a group of consonants which have no intervening vowel. In English for example, the groups /spl/ and /ts/ are consonant clusters in the word splits.

a. Make three words with two-letter consonant blends

br _____

fl _____

cl _____

fr _____

cr _____

gl _____

b. Make three words with three-letter consonant blends:

Shr _____

Spl _____

Str _____

c. Ending consonant blends

Lamp: ___ amp, ___ amp, ___ amp,

Land: ___ and, ___ and, ___ and,

Mask: ___ ask, ___ ask.



Oral Communication



Activity

Find any poem on 'Friendship'. Recite it in your class. Take good care of poem recitation rules.

**Review: Unit 1-4**

Q. 1. Use the following words in your own sentences:

however, culture, behavior, advice, support, benefactor, emotions, reform, fare, smash, insulated, quit, instrumental

Q. 2. Separate the proper nouns and common nouns from the given:

children, video games, pen, pencil, Quaid-i-Azam, whale, Arif, girl, Lahore, England, Earth, river

Common nouns	Proper nouns

Q. 3. Insert pronouns or adjectives in the blanks.

- (a) This is _____ doll.
 (b) Sajid is _____ brother.
 (c) He is running _____ than his friend.
 (d) This is a _____ tree.
 (e) Salma is _____ sister

Q. 4. Make three words with two letters consonant blends:

gr _____ sc _____
 pl _____ sl _____
 pr _____ st _____



Q. 5. Match the pictures with their consonants

n	
v	
r	
t	
qu	
x	
p	
w	
s	
y	
z	

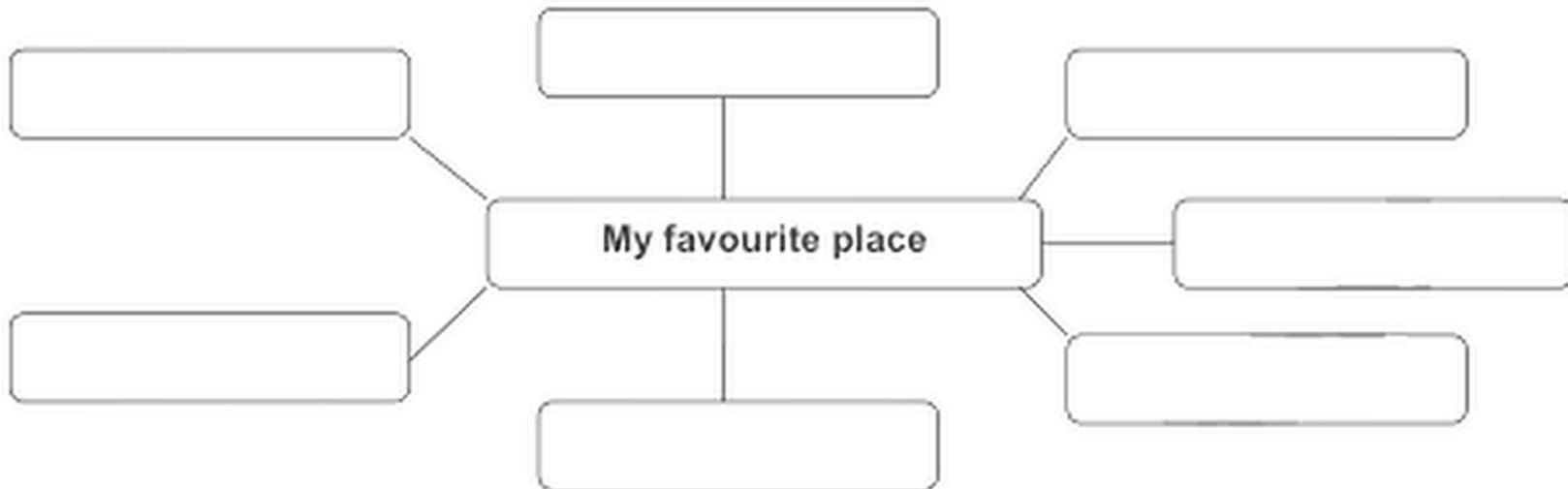
Q. 6. Make two words with three letters consonant clusters at the end:

ank: _____

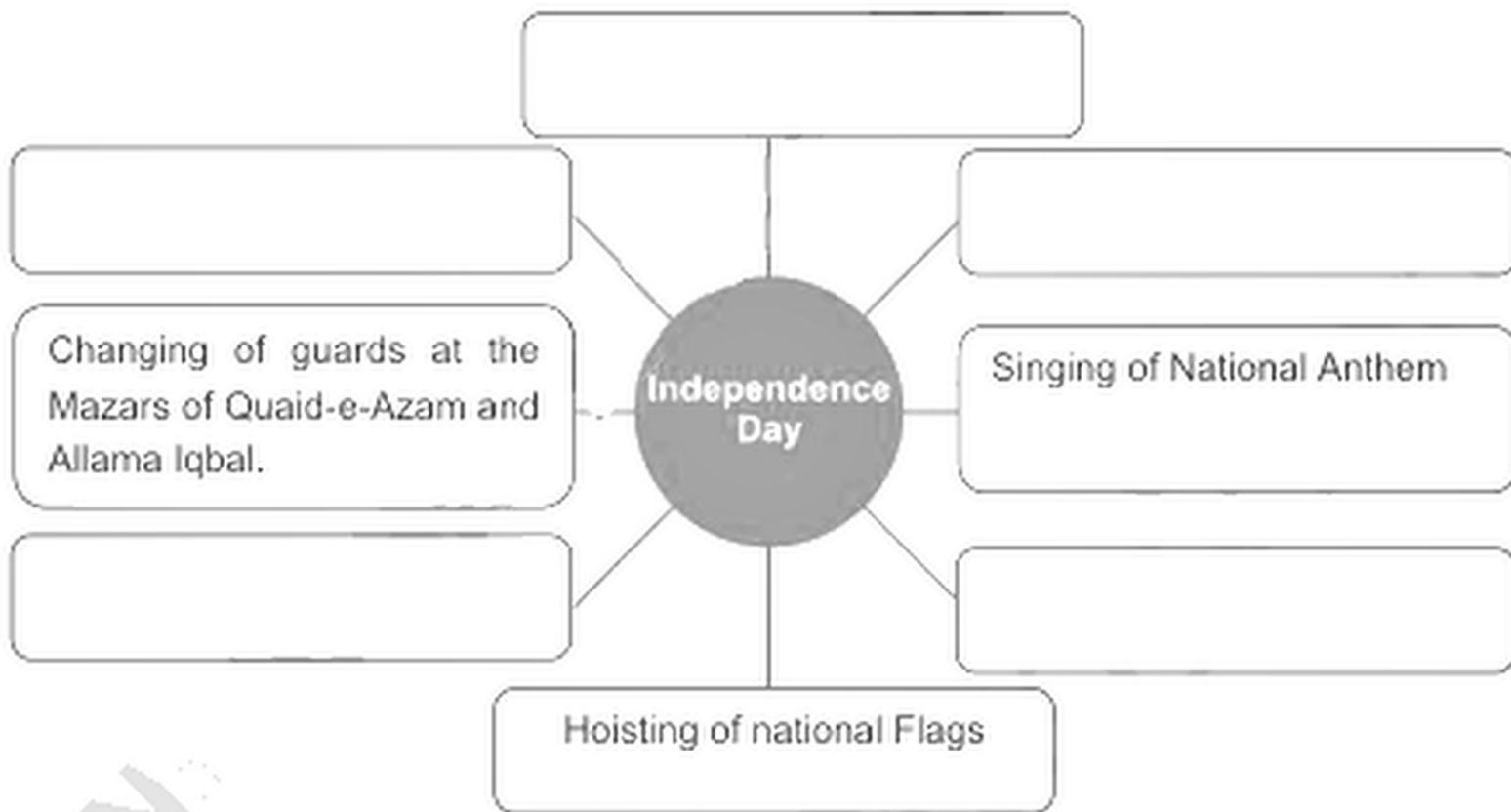
ant _____

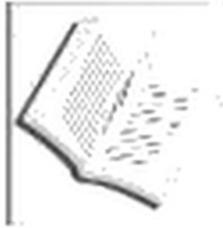


Q. 7. Make a mind map of your favourite place and then write a paragraph on it.



Q. 8. Complete the given mind map adding more points about the Independence Day celebrations.





5

AN HONEST YOUNG MAN

(A Folk tale)



Pre- Reading

- (i) What is honesty?
- (ii) Do you think honesty is the best policy?



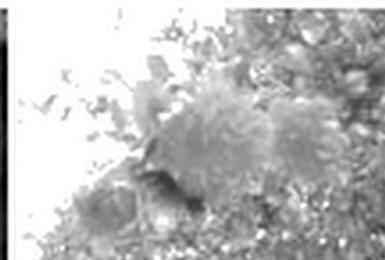
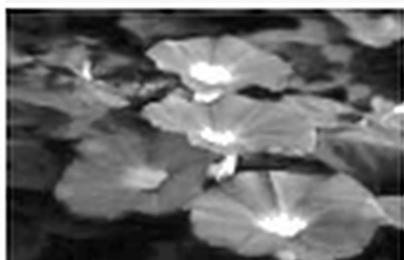
Reading

Once upon a time, there lived in a village, a young man named Azeem. He was intelligent and sincere but, more than anything, he loved flowers. Nothing pleased him more than watching the lilacs, lilies and peonies as they bloomed in the springtime. In the winter, he was inspired by the appearance of the beautiful narcissus. He could not choose a favourite flower, for he loved morning and

While reading
What is meant
by anticipated?

evening glories, pomegranate and peach flowers, and the summer lotus that floated on the ponds. He enjoyed fragrant roses, hardy chrysanthemums and dazzling dahlias.

Azeem admired the landlord of the village, because he had heard that he also loved flowers and supervised a beautiful garden on his huge mansion grounds. The landlord wanted an honest man to look after his garden and supervise the work of other gardeners.



This is a 5 day lesson (periods including home work)

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- comprehend the text
- understand dictionary skill
- develop a mind map
- understand use of pronoun as subject and object
- understand minimal pair and problem consonants



One day, the landlord sent word to all the young men in the village, announcing that at the end of that week, he would hand out seeds to anyone, who wanted to grow a flower.

"Whoever grows the finest flower from among all those brought before me," the landlord announced, "will be given a grand prize and also the job of the head gardener." When Azeem heard the news, he filled a bright blue pot with moss and compost, topsoil and sandy loam. Satisfied that his soil was rich and moist, he carried it to the landlord's house. There he stood in line among many others. Each young man held a pot - some huge, some tiny, some round, some tall and slender- and each received a seed from the landlord's own hand.

Azeem pressed the seed into the soil and carefully covered it with a light coating to keep it warm. Then he hurried home.

There Azeem tended his seed with the same devotion he offered all his other plants. He was careful not to give it too much or too little water. At the proper times, he treated it with fertilizers and was careful to protect it, like all the others, from insects, dust and mold.

As the months passed, Azeem's other plantings burst through the soil and began to grow, but he was disappointed that nothing sprouted in his bright blue pot. "That's odd," he said. "Perhaps it does not need so much sun." so he moved the pot to another room, but nothing happened. Perhaps this room is too cool," he said and so he carried his blue pot into a warmer room. Still, nothing happened.

Now, the time was nearing to visit the landlord again, and Azeem's bright blue pot stood empty. He was filled with despair each time he looked at it. "What could I be doing wrong?" he wondered. He visited every gardener he knew, and to each he told the tale of his seed. They shook their heads. No one knew what could be wrong.



While reading

Why was Azeem disappointed?



Some said it was obvious that he was not meant to get the prize and become the head gardener in the landlord's gardens. Others told him he must add more soil, or more water, or to fertilise less while a few others told him to forget his foolish plan.

But, Azeem's parents listened to his worries and only smiled. "Do not worry, son. You are doing your best," they said "That is all any of us can do."

"But, I have failed," Azeem sighed as he stared down at the barren soil in his pot. "It is time to see the landlord, and I have let him down."

"Simply tell him what has happened," his father said. "Your only duty is to tell the truth."

His heart was nearly breaking with disappointment. On the appointed day Azeem walked to the palace. When he arrived, tears fell from his eyes, for before him stood a sea of young men, each holding a flower more exquisite than the one before. The orchids were delicate and elegant, the lilies fragrant and full, the peonies bursting with colour. Their owners held them proudly. "Look at mine!" they called, holding their plants high as the landlord walked through the crowd. He

While reading

What were the young men holding?

nodded pleasantly as he passed by, noting the bellflowers, the forget-me-nots, the foxgloves, flowers in every shade of the rainbow.

Azeem had never seen a sight so beautiful. Some of his sadness left him as he inhaled the fragrances. He marveled at the size and variety of the blooms.

At last, the landlord reached him. Azeem bowed his head. "Where's your flower, young man?" the landlord asked. Azeem looked up and saw a gleam in the landlord's eyes that surprised him. "Sir, I have failed you," he said sadly. "I cared for my seed, but as you can see, I was not able to grow a flower for you. I hope you'll forgive me".

But, the landlord's face lighted up with a smile brighter than even the flowers all around him. "You are my head gardener and the winner of the prize," the land

While reading

Why did the landlord smile?

lord said, taking Azeem's hands in his. "But sir, I am the only person here who failed." The land lord shook his head. "On



before I handed them out. None of the seeds should have grown. But all these people were so eager for the prize and the job that they wanted only to please me with the beauty of their flowers and thereby gain my job and prize. They did not care enough for honesty, for truth. You alone have proved that you are a worthy winner.

And, so it was that the boy with the empty pot won the prize and got his favourite job. Thus we can conclude that a person who is honest is always honoured and successful.



Glossary

adequate	:	enough
anticipation	:	something done before others will do it
appointed	:	selected
bloomed	:	blossomed
fragrance	:	sweet smell
hazards	:	risks
loam	:	fertile soil containing decayed vegetable matter.
marvelous	:	wonderful
sprout	:	put for the shoots



Comprehension

- Answer the following questions:
 - Who was Azeem?
 - What pleased him more than anything?
 - Why did Azeem admire the land lord?
 - What did the land lord do to choose a man as his head gardener?
 - What happened to the seed given to Azeem?
 - Why was Azeem upset?
 - What did Azeem's father tell him to say to the landlord?
 - Why did the landlord select Azeem as his head gardener?



(ix) What is the moral of the story?

2. Put a (✓) on the true statement and (x) the false one.

- (i) Once upon a time there lived in Iran a young man named Azeem. T/F.
- (ii) Whoever grows the finest flower from among all those would not bring before me? T/F.
- (iii) Azeem tended his seed with the same devotion, he offered all his other plants. T/F.
- (iv) His heart was nearly breaking with disappointment, on the appointed day, Azeem walked to the place. T/F.

3. Write down the meanings of the following words and also use them in your sentences.

sincere, dazzling, supervised, considered, marvelous, fertilizers, burst, sprouted, despair, obvious, barren, decreed, elegant, exquisite, marveled.

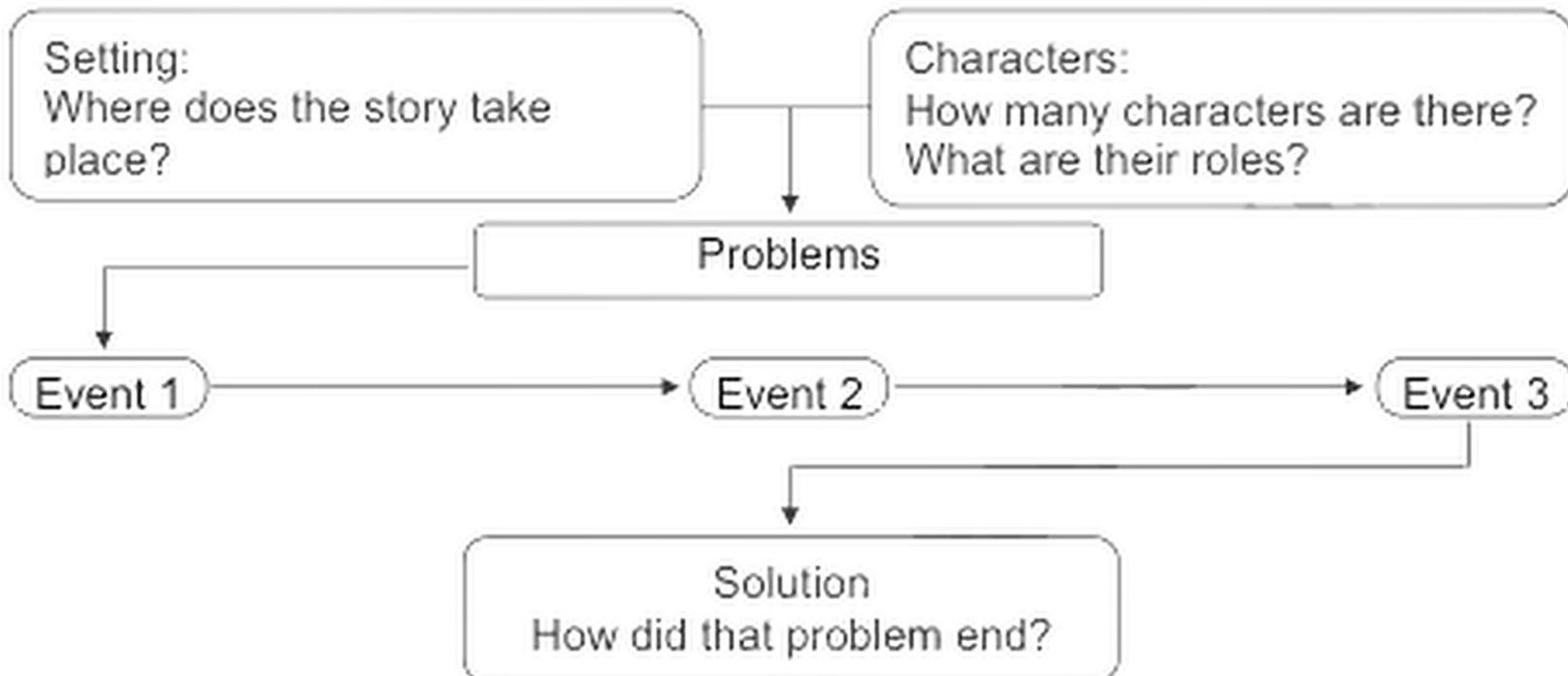
4. Fill in the blanks with suitable options:

- (i) Once upon a time there lived in a _____ .
 (A) city (B) village
 (C) country (D) town
- (ii) He could not choose a favourite _____ .
 (A) flower (B) tree
 (C) vegetable (D) fruit
- (iii) As the months passed, Azeem's other _____ burst through the soil.
 (A) flowers (B) seeds
 (C) plantings (D) shoots
- (iv) Azeem's heart was nearly breaking with _____ .
 (A) joy (B) sadness
 (C) excitement (D) disappointment
- (v) Sir, I have failed _____ .
 (A) him (B) you
 (C) her (D) them



Writing

- Describe the story elements of 'A young honest Man' with the flow-chart given below in your copy.



- Write down the first form of the verbs given below:
failed, stared, happened, became, wanted, said, shook, nodded, stood, seen, left, marveled, visited, smiled, listened, sighed, considered.
- Write down the names of the flowers given in the story, also get the pictures of these flowers and paste them in your exercise books.
- Write a story with the help of the following outline and one of the students will be asked to read the story in the class.:
Ahmed was a driver. He worked for a rich man who had many cars.....



Grammar

Article points out persons or things like a Demonstrative Adjective, There are three Articles in English i.e "a", "an" and "The" There are two kinds of Articles:

- Indefinite Articles
- Definite Article.

- Indefinite Articles. "a" and "an" are indefinite Articles.



“a” and “an” are used with countable nouns i.e the things we can count in the singular form.

- (i) A is used before a word which begins with a consonant as “a boy,” a man” “a shop” etc.
 - (ii) Words which begin with u giving the sound of a consonant as in “a university,” “a unit” “a useful thing.”
 - (iii) With words which begin with O that gives the consonant sound of “wu” “as one.”
 - (iv) With words which begin with a vowel sounded like “you” as “A European”
2. The Indefinite Article ‘an’ is used with
- (i) Words which begin with a vowel, as an egg, an umbrella.
 - (ii) Words which begin with silent “H” as “An Honest man,” “An Honour”
 - (iii) Words which begin with a sound “H” as “an historical building”, “an heroic act”
2. A or An is also used before a common noun that shows a class or group.
- (i) An ox (all oxen) is a useful animal.
 - (ii) A man (All men) is a mortal being.
 - (iii) A Lion (All Lions) is a dangerous animal.

Uncountable nouns i.e things we can not count may not take the indefinite article. That’s why such nouns do not have any plural form, coffee, ink, paper,

3. Definite Article

The Definite article ‘The’ is used before

- (i) A noun already mentioned or known to us.
- (ii) A noun we think the speaker has in mind.
- (iii) A noun which represents a whole class.
- (iv) Names of mountains, rivers, gulfs, seas and oceans.
- (v) Superlatives.

Examples:

- (i) Have you read the essay?
- (ii) Please meet me at the bus stop.



- (iii) The lion is the king of jungle.
- (iv) The Himalays, The Ravi, The Persian Gulf, The Arabian Sea, The Atlantic ocean.
- (v) She is the most intelligent woman, I have ever known.

1. Put "a" "an" or "the" where necessary.

- (i) Although he is _____ honest man but _____ lazy person.
- (ii) I need _____ cup of tea.
- (iii) What is _____ purpose of his life?
- (iv) I always take _____ umbrella with me when I go out.
- (v) I am writing with _____ black pen on _____ piece of paper.
- (vi) _____ apple _____ day keeps _____ doctor away.
- (vii) What _____ lovely flower!
- (viii) He wants to score _____ century in _____ test match.

2. Circle the article or articles in the sentences.

- (i) Did you consider the plan of action?
- (ii) Did you eat an apple today?
- (iii) I have to announce the winner of the game.
- (iv) He had an umbrella in his bag.
- (v) The man presented a crown to the king.
- (vi) The Principal gave a speech to the faulty.
- (vii) I have the courage to be successful.
- (viii) He caught a fish in the lake.
- (ix) That was a terrible mistake.
- (x) Eat an apple a day to keep the doctor away.



Pronunciation

Say aloud these words

Nestle	listen	fasten
Hustle	listening	fastening
Bustle	listened	fastener

In all these words the letter 'T' is not stressed, so we can say that here 'T' is silent. Now say these words which begin and end with 'T' and here 'T' is not silent:

Trot, Float, Boat, Transmit



Activity

Read the given paragraph loudly in the class and carefully follow the reading patterns (i.e. pronunciation)

There is no need to go to a gym or health club to lose weight because gardening is an enjoyable pastime that is considered important for healthy living as it gives you enjoyment as well as relaxation. If you are interested in gardening, then you must realize that you are not only surrounded by nature and fresh air but you are simply doing what you love. If done on a regular basis, gardening can help you lose weight and help you burn fat and calories. One good way to lose weight is by mowing the lawn which can burn up to 300 calories or more. Even simple garden tasks such as digging, planting, and weeding can burn up to 200 calories as well. Not only you can lose weight and be fit, but in the end you'll have a beautiful landscape to show. Gardening can actually lower blood pressure and cholesterol and prevent diabetes, heart disease and depression. Gardening gives all major muscle groups a good workout including your legs, arms, buttocks, stomach, neck and back. Therefore we can safely say that gardening is actually good for you and has a positive effect on not only your physical health but mental health as well.



Divided into the class two groups. One group will say twenty words with 'T' silent and the other group will say twenty words with 'T' not silent. Students will take turns.

**Role Play**

Teacher would select a story and ask the few students to perform the roles of the characters of the story.

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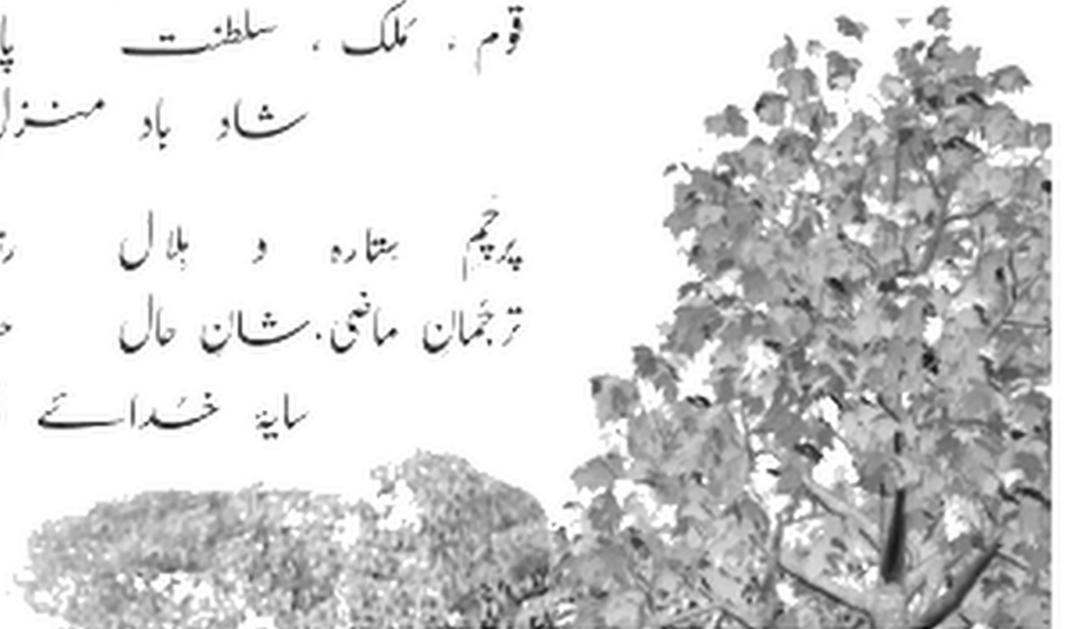


قومی ترانہ

پاک سر زمین شاد باد! کشور حسین شاد باد!
تو نشان عزم عالی شان ارض پاکستان
سرکز یقین شاد باد!

پاک سر زمین کا نظام قوت اخوت عوام
قوم، ملک، سلطنت پائندہ تابندہ باد!
شاد باد منزل مسراد!

پرچم ستارہ و بلال رہبر ترقی و کمال
ترجمان ماضی، شان حال جان استقبال
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