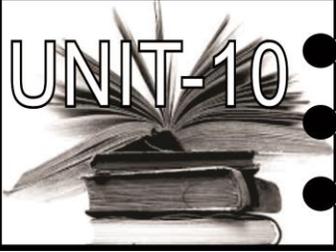


UNIT-10



A World Without Books

دنیا کتابوں کے بغیر



Table of Contents	Page No.
Section I: Words with Urdu Translation & Synonyms	150
Section II: Urdu Translation Paragraph wise: 1. The Imaginative World of Books 2. What Would the World be Like Without Books? 3. A Journey with Books 4. Books as a Source of Comfort 5. Book Reading-A Private Act in Public World 6. A World without Books	152
Section III: Textbook Exercise Glossary Vocabulary A. Explanation of Phrases B. Idioms with Comparative Adjectives Reading Comprehension A. Answers of the Questions B. Library Skills	154
Section IV: Grammar A. Relative Pronouns B. Adjective Clause C. Replace Adjective Clause with Adjective or Adjective Phrase D. Second Conditional verb form E. Passive Voice	157
Section V: Oral Communication Skills A. Use Expression to Show your Opinion	159
Section VI: Writing Skills A. Answer the Letter to Editor B. Letter to Editor	160

Section I: Words with Urdu Translation & Synonyms

Paragraph-wise meanings & synonyms of all important words in Unit -10: (K.B)

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 1 (K.B)					
Novelist	ناول نگار	author, fiction writer	Beaming	منور۔ روشن۔ چمکتا ہوا	glowing, joyful
Recount		Tell, describe	Revelation		Disclosure, declaration
Stern	سخت۔ سنجیدہ	Strict, Serious	Delight		Charm, glory
Concentration	یکسوئی	close attention, attentiveness	Resolve	حل کرنا	Settle, solve
Trace		Search, find	Possession		grip, ownership, command
Expression		Utterance, statement	Deliciously	خوشگواری۔ لذت سے	appetizing, tasteful
Frustration		irritation, annoyance	-	-	-
Paragraph # 2(K.B)					
Frequently	کثرت سے	often, repeatedly	Negate		contradict, go against
Absurd		ridiculous, strange	Notion		idea, concept, opinion
Depressing	مایوس کرنے والا۔ پریشان کرنے والا	Upsetting, distressing	Advance	آگے بڑھانے	Proceed, move forward
Demise		finish, ruin, downfall	Pose	لاحق	Cause, give rise to
Decade	دہائی۔ دس سال	contradict, go against	Threat	خطرہ	Warning, danger
Replace		substitute	Delve	تحقیق کرنا۔ چھان بین کرنا	investigate, explore, inquire into
Persisted		Continue	Complexity	پیچیدگی	Problem, difficulty
Invention	ایجاد	Creation, innovation	-	-	-

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 3(K.B)					
Humanity	انسانیت	Mankind, human race	Comprehend		understand ,grasp
Identity	شناخت	Selfhood, individuality	Faults	خامیاں۔ غلطیاں	Defect, flaw
Loathe		Hate, detest	Aspirations	خواہشات، تمنائیں	ambition, objective, aim, wish
Flatter		Admire, praise	Morals		ethics
Paragraph # 4(K.B)					
Comfort	آرام	Ease, relaxation	Throughout	تمام تر، اول سے آخر تک	Allover, through
Shelter	پناہ گاہ	Shield, cover	Bridges	پل، ربط	Link, join
Paragraph # 5(K.B)					
Nourishment		Food, nutrition	Pleasures	لذتیں	Delight, joy
Defy		Disobey, defeat	Fragrance	خوشبو	Scent, aroma
Relevance	متعلقہ۔ مطابقت	Applicability	Immeasurable		Incalculable, untold
Instant		immediate	Evidence		Proof, confirmation
Gratification		Satisfaction, fulfilment	Grandeur		Splendor, glory
Endure		Undergo, experience	Civilization		Progress, enlightenment
Paragraph # 6(K.B)					
Opportunity	موقع	Chance, option	Imagine	تصور کرنا	Visualize, conceptualize
Sustenance		Support, keep	Compassion		sympathy, kindness

Section II: Urdu Translation

1. The Imaginative World of Books (U.B)

An Irish novelist Colm Toibin once recounted a story about observing a Cantonese man sitting on a Kowloon footpath reading a book. The man's face was stern with concentration, and his finger tracing the line being read. At times the man's expression would be disturbed in frustration at his progress. Finally, the reader looked up at the sky, while his face was beaming. It doesn't matter whether it was because of a sudden joy with the act of reading, or revelation from what was written, or delight at how the story resolved. The point is that he was in possession of something deliciously private—a connection between him and the writer, between the real world and the world described upon the pages.

1- آئرلینڈ کے ایک ناول نگار کولم ٹوئین نے ایک دفعہ ایک کہانی سنائی جو کینیڈا میں ایک شخص کی کولون کے فٹ پاتھ پر ایک کتاب کا مطالعہ کرتے ہوئے مشاہدے سے متعلق تھی۔ اس شخص کے چہرے پر توجہ ہونے کی وجہ سے سختی کا تاثر تھا اور اس کی انگلی پڑھی جانے والی سطر پر چل رہی تھی۔ کبھی کبھار اس آدمی کے تاثرات آگے پڑھتے پڑھتے مایوسی سے پریشانی میں تبدیل ہو جاتے۔ آخر کار، پڑھنے والے نے آسمان کی طرف دیکھا، جبکہ اس کا چہرہ دمک رہا تھا۔ اس سے کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا کہ یہ مطالعے کے عمل کے دوران اچانک خوشی کی وجہ سے تھا، یا تحریر میں کسی انکشاف کی وجہ سے، یا اس خوشی کی وجہ سے تھا کہ کہانی کا اختتام کیسے ہوا۔ اصل بات یہ ہے کہ وہ ایک پُر لطف ذاتی تعلق پاچکا تھا۔ اپنے اور مصنف کے درمیان، حقیقی دنیا اور اس دنیائے بیچ جو صفحات پر بیان کی گئی تھی۔

2. What Would the World be Like Without Books? (U.B)

There is a frequently asked question. What would the world be like without books? The very question is absurd and depressing. It is always said that the latest technology signals the demise of the book. Decades ago, it was thought that the radio would replace books. The fear has persisted throughout with the inventions of television and Internet. But scenes like that of Cantonese man reading the book negate the notion that modern advances pose a threat to reading. Books are themselves a form of technology that is spread over the pages and makes use delve into the complexities of life.

2- کثرت سے پوچھا جانے والا ایک سوال ہے۔ کتابوں کے بغیر دنیا کیسی دکھائی دے گی؟ یہ سوال فضول اور مایوس کن ہے۔ یہ ہمیشہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ جدید ٹیکنالوجی کتابوں کے زوال کی طرف اشارہ کرتی ہے۔ دہائیوں قبل، یہ خیال کیا جاتا تھا کہ ریڈیو کتابوں کی جگہ لے لے گا۔ یہ خوف ٹیلی ویژن اور انٹرنیٹ کی ایجادات تک قائم رہا۔ لیکن ایسے مناظر جس میں کینیڈا میں باشندے کو کتاب کا مطالعہ کرتے ہوئے دکھایا گیا ہے اس خیال کی نفی کرتے ہیں کہ جدید ترقی سے مطالعے کے عمل کو خطرے کا سامنا ہے۔ کتابیں از خود ٹیکنالوجی کی ایک قسم ہیں جو صفحات پر پھیلی ہوتی ہیں اور ہمیں زندگی کی پیچیدگیوں کے متعلق تحقیق کے قابل بناتی ہیں۔

3. A Journey with Books (U.B)

Literature is the story of humans. It is the record of who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Books make us travel at large. During our journey, we are connected with humanity. We identify ourselves with the characters we meet and learn whether we love, loathe, fear or flatter. They help us comprehend our faults and aspirations. They tell us who could, we become if we are not careful. Reading provides the deepest connection to the morals that make us human, and part of a larger society. (GRW 2014 G-II)

3- ادب انسانوں کی کہانی ہے۔ یہ اس کا اندراج ہے کہ ہم کون ہیں، ہم کہاں سے آئے ہیں اور ہم کہاں جا رہے ہیں۔ کتابیں ہمیں بڑے پیمانے پر سفر کرواتی ہیں۔ اپنے سفر کے دوران، ہم انسانیت سے رابطے میں رہتے ہیں۔ ہم خود کو ایسے کرداروں سے شناخت کرواتے ہیں جن سے ہم ملتے ہیں اور سیکھتے ہیں کہ آیا ہم محبت کرتے ہیں، نفرت کرتے ہیں، خوفزدہ ہوتے ہیں یا خوشامد کرتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں اپنی غلطیوں اور خواہشات کو سمجھنے میں مدد کرتی ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں بتاتی ہیں کہ اگر ہم محتاط نہ رہیں تو ہم کیا بن سکتے ہیں۔ مطالعہ اخلاقیات سے گہرا رابطہ مہیا کرتا ہے جو ہمیں انسان بناتا ہے اور ایک بڑے معاشرے کا حصہ بناتا ہے۔

4. Books are a Source of Comfort (U.B)

Books are a source of comfort for us. They are a safe shelter. Throughout human history man has found peace in the written works. Books are bridges-through their pages we make our contact with society. Those who read more are better prepared to face the world than those who don't read.

4- کتابیں ہمارے سکون کا ایک ذریعہ ہیں۔ وہ ایک محفوظ پناہ گاہ ہیں۔ پوری انسانی تاریخ کے دوران انسان نے تحریری کاموں میں سکون پایا ہے۔ کتابیں پلوں کی طرح ہیں۔ ان کے صفحات کے ذریعے ہم معاشرے کے ساتھ اپنا رابطہ قائم کرتے ہیں۔ وہ لوگ جو زیادہ مطالعہ کرتے ہیں ان لوگوں کی نسبت دنیا کا سامنا کرنے کے لیے زیادہ بہتر طریقے سے تیار ہوتے ہیں جو مطالعہ نہیں کرتے۔

5. Book Reading-A Private Act in Public World (U.B)

Though reading a book connects us with humanity, it is also the last truly private act in a world that has become too public. As a nourishment for the mind, it is slow food in a world given over to fast food. Blogs, text messages and e-books, bring relevance and instant gratification, much as newspapers and magazines do. But however important such forms are, they endure only as long as the stuff they are printed on. The comforts of books defy time, and break borders. Books offer other types of pleasures as well. The joy of their touch, sound and fragrance is immeasurable. The pleasure of the understanding is an addition to it. The sharing of a book with friends is still another form of joy. Libraries are the evidence of grandeur of a civilisation.

5۔ اگرچہ کتاب بنی ہمیں انسانیت کے ساتھ جوڑتی ہے، اس دنیا میں جو بہت عوامی ہو چکی ہے یہ آخری نجی عمل بھی ہے۔ دماغی نشوونما کے طور پر، یہ اس دنیا میں جو کہ فاسٹ فوڈ کو اپنا چکی ہے، ایک سست رفتار خوراک ہے۔ بلاگز، تحریری بیانات اور برقی کتابیں، کافی حد تک مطابقت اور اطمینان فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ اور اخبارات اور رسائل کی طرح کافی حد تک اطمینان کا باعث ہوتی ہیں۔ لیکن یہ صورتیں کتنی ہی اہم کیوں نہ ہوں وہ صرف شائع شدہ مواد کی صورت میں ہی برقرار رہتی ہیں۔ کتابوں سے حاصل ہونے والی آسائشیں وقت کی قید سے آزاد اور کاؤٹوں کو عبور کرتی ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ کتابیں دوسری قسم کی خوشیاں بھی مہیا کرتی ہیں۔ ان کو چھونے، سننے اور خوشبو کا لطف ناقابل پیمائش ہے۔ ان کو سمجھنے کی طمانیت اس کے علاوہ ہے۔ دوستوں کے ساتھ ایک کتاب کا تبادلہ لطف حاصل کرنے کی ایک دوسری قسم ہے۔ لائبریریاں کسی تہذیب کی عظمت کا ثبوت ہیں۔

6. A World without Books (U.B)

It is important that we work to give every person the opportunity to enjoy books as shelters, sustenance, and roads forward. To imagine a world without books is to imagine a world without thought, feeling, compassion, history, or voice. (LHR 2016 G-II)

6۔ یہ اہم بات ہے کہ ہم ہر شخص کو مواقع فراہم کریں کہ وہ کتابوں سے ایک پناہ گاہ، زندہ رہنے اور آگے بڑھنے والی شاہراہ کے طور پر لطف اٹھائے۔ دنیا کو کتابوں کے بغیر تصور کرنا ایسا ہے جس طرح دنیا کو سوچ، احساس، ہمدردی، تاریخ یا آواز کے بغیر تصور کرنا ہے۔

Section III: Textbook Exercise

Glossary (K.B)

Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings
Aspirations	خواہشات۔ تمنائیں	a desire or ambition to achieve something
Beaming	واضح انداز سے مسکراتے ہوئے	smiling in very obvious way
Blog	ذاتی آر۔ بلاگز	a biographical web log. the page usually contains someone's personal opinions, comments, and experiences.
Decade	دہائی	a period of ten years
Defy	جھٹلانا۔ انکار کرنا	disobey
Demise	خاتمہ۔ موت۔ ختم ہو جانا۔	the time when something stops existing
Loathe	کسی شخص یا چیز سے انتہائی ناپسندیدگی کا اظہار کرنا	to dislike somebody or something intensely
Negate	کسی چیز کو رد کرنا۔ نفی کرنا	prove something is false
Prevail	پھیل جانا۔ عام ہونا۔ چھا جانا	be or become the more widespread or more usual
Revelation	کسی چھپی ہوئی چیز کا اظہار	the revealing of something previously hidden or secret

Vocabulary

A. Explain each phrase as used in the lesson. (U.B)

- (a) **Books are bridges**
Books keep us in contact with our past, with people and with the world.
- (b) **His face beaming**
He was very happy and excited.
- (c) **Books make us travel at large**
Books take us to old times and old places and to the places which are out of our approach.
- (d) **Connects one with humanity**
Books help us to understand our faults and aspirations. Books also teach us the morals that make us human.
- (e) **Nourishment for the mind**
Books are food for thoughts and also help us to understand the world around us.

B. Find five idioms in which comparative adjectives are used. (K.B)

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (larger, smaller, faster and higher). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern: Noun (subject) + verb + **comparative adjective** + than + noun (object).

Example: a bird in hand is better than two in bush.

1. Blood is thicker than water.
2. Prevention is better than cure.
3. The fat man was as big as a barn.
4. It's as light as a feather.
5. It's better to be late than never.

Reading Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions. (U.B)

1. **How does a book connect the reader and the writer?**

(LHR 2016 G-I & II)(GRW 2017 G-I)(SWL 2017 G-II)(DGK 2017G-I)(SGD 2017G-II)

Ans: A book serves as a bridge between the writer and the reader. It develops a deep relationship between them. While reading a book, we start identifying ourselves with the characters and start thinking about events and places; thus develop a connection between the real world and the world that the writer has created for us.

2. **In what way books are better than radio, TV and internet?**

(GRW 2014 G-I)(FSD2017G-II)

Ans: Books are better than TV, radio and internet because they make us use our imagination and they can be carried with us everywhere. On the other hand TV and internet cannot be utilized in the same manner.

3. **“It's a slow food in a world given over to fast food” explain.**

(SGD 2017G-I)

Ans: This statement is a comparison of book reading and use of modern technology with slow and fast food. People of modern times have replaced book reading with blogs, text messages and e-books which provide them information instantly than reading a book which is a slow process.

4. Why should people be given more opportunity to read books?

Ans: People should be given more opportunity to read books because books provide us knowledge and information which are vital tools for sustenance and shelter in the modern world. It can also broaden our minds and improve our knowledge.

5. Which book has inspired you the most? Why? (MTN 2017G-I)(FSD 2017G-I)

Ans: My favourite book is the “Holy Quran”. It is the message of Allah (SWT) and a complete code of life. It came to us through the last Rasool Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). This book defines what behaviours and values should be adopted by all.

Additional Questions (U.B)

1. What is the theme of this chapter?

Ans: Before the invention of television and computers, reading was a primary leisure activity. People would spend hours reading books and travel to lands far away-in their minds. The reading habit can become a healthy addiction and make us sensitive to global issues. It can also broaden our minds and improve our knowledge.

2. Have you ever experienced the same feelings while reading a book?

Ans: While reading a book I get indulged in it so much that I forget the world around me. I start imagining myself as one of its character and I start visualizing the events and places depicted in the book as I am a part of it.

3. Can modern technology take the place of books? (RWP 2017G-I)

Ans: Despite the increasing use of modern technology for instant blogs, e-books, text messages etc. the importance of book reading remains the same.

4. Why does the author use the terms “fast food” and “slow food”?

Ans: The terms “fast food” and “slow food” are used as a comparison of use of modern technology and book reading. People of modern times have replaced book reading because it is a slow process with blogs, text messages and e-books which provide them information instantly than reading a book.

5. What role does a library play to promote the habit of book reading?

Ans: A library provides the facility of reading books on different topics. It creates a genuine love of books and interest in current affairs. In this way, it promotes the habit of book-reading.

B. Library Skills (U.B)

Libraries play a very important role in promoting reading habit. With joint effort you and your friends can also make a small library at your locality. Visit your school library to learn the following library skills with the help of the librarian.

1. How to alphabetize book titles, words and names? Why is it important?

Ans: There are three basic ways to file books by Letter, by Word and by names. It is important for filing books in computer or register so that we find them easily.

2. How to locate fiction and non-fiction books and books by subject?

Ans: We can locate fiction and non-fiction books in library by call numbers. A fiction book call number will have the letters "F" or "FIC". Non-fiction book call number book will have a Dewey Decimal Number.

3. What is the use of card catalogue?

Ans: The card catalogue is situated in the catalogue hall. It allows you to search for all the material available in the Library.

4. What is the difference between author card, title card and subject card?

Ans: **Author Card** is a catalogue whose entries are listed by author, editor, compiler and translator etc. **Title card** is a catalogue whose entries are listed by title of the book, or even just a few words from the title. **Subject card** is a catalogue whose entries are listed by library that any books on a subject that interests you acquired by library.

5. Why are the cases and shelves labeled?

Ans: This helps us find the reading material we are looking for.

6. Which books are placed in the reference section and why?

The reference section of the library has reference books, which are those materials that are meant to aid research by providing quick and accessible information on any particular topic.

Section IV: Grammar**Relative Pronouns**

A **relative pronoun** is a type of **pronoun** that often introduces dependent (or **relative**) clauses in sentences. They also can stand alone as the subject or object of a sentence. e.g. who, whoever, whom, whomever, that, which, when, where, and whose.

A. Choose the correct relative pronouns. (A.B)

- “Why are you so sad?” “I’ve lost the pen _____ I bought this morning.”
(a) which (b) that (c) what (d) whose
- Have you seen the man _____ bought a book from the shop just now?
(a) that (b) what (c) who (d) which
- The man _____ you were talking to at the meeting is my cousin.
(a) that (b) what (c) who (d) which
- Freed said _____ he needed the most was a long and quiet holiday.
(a) that (b) which (c) what (d) who
- Have you got anything _____ these poor women could take for their children?
(a) which (b) that (c) whom (d) what

Adjective Clause (K.B)

Function	Begins with	Example
Modifies a noun or pronoun in the main clause.	A relative pronoun such as that, which, who, whom, whose. And a relative adverb such as where, when, why.	The umbrella which has a broken handle is mine.

B. Pick out the adjective clause in each sentence. (A.B)

1. A person who acknowledges his mistakes is admirable.
2. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
3. The books that have been recommended are all out of stock.
4. The question that she posed was too difficult to answer.
5. Everyone who has been invited is present.

C. In the following sentences replace adjective clauses by adjectives or adjective phrases. (A.B)

1. He is a person **who considers the interests of other people.**
He is a considerate person.
2. Which is the road **that leads most quickly to the station?**
Which is the shortest road to the station?
3. **The explanation he gave was not satisfactory.**
He gave an unsatisfactory explanation.
4. This is the place **where our forefathers landed.**
This is the landing place of our forefathers.
5. The reason **why he failed** is obvious.
The reason of his failure is obvious.

The Second Conditional (K.B)

In **the second conditional sentences** we speculate about situations that will probably never happen at present or in future.

Example: what would you do, if there were no more books?

If clause	Main clause
Simple past	would + infinitive Or could + infinitive Or might + infinitive

D. Put in the correct second conditional verb form. (A.B)

1. If he _____ (be) younger, he _____ (travel) more.

Ans. If he **were** younger, he **would travel** more.

2. If she _____ (not/an) always so late, she _____ (be) promoted.

Ans. If she **were not** always so late, she **would be** promoted.

3. If I _____ (speak) perfect English, I _____ (have) a good job.

Ans. If I **spoke** perfect English, I **would have** a good job.

4. If she _____ (pass) the exam, she _____ (be) able to enter university.

Ans. If she **passed** the exam, she **would be** able to enter university.

5. We _____ (buy) a house if we _____ (decide) to stay here.

Ans. We **would buy** a house if we **decided** to stay here.

E. Form questions in passive voice. (A.B)

Example: coffee /grown / in South America / is

Is coffee grown in South America?

1. Were/ caught/ the/ thieves

Ans. **Were the thieves caught?**

2. Accepted/ will/ be/ my apology

Ans. **Will my apology be accepted?**

3. The workers/ by computers/ will/ be/ replaced

Ans. **Will the workers be replaced by computers?**

4. Was/ the accident/ by the police/ yesterday/ seen

Ans. **Was the accident seen by the police yesterday?**

5. Where/ the first underground railway/ opened/ was

Ans. **Where was the first underground railway opened?**

Section V: Oral Communication Skills

Form groups and discuss the following. (U.B)

The writer says that “to imagine a world without books is to imagine a world without thought”.

Do you agree? Support your answer by giving relevant examples.

Use the following expressions to state your opinion. (U.B)

Agreement	Disagreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are many reasons for... ▪ There is no doubt about it that.... ▪ I simply must agree with that. ▪ I am of the same opinion... ▪ I am of the same opinion as... ▪ I absolutely agree with.... 	<p>The problem is that...</p> <p>I (very much), doubt whether....</p> <p>I am of the different opinion because...</p> <p>I cannot share this view...</p> <p>I cannot agree with this idea.</p> <p>What I object to is....</p>

**To Imagine a World without Books Is To Imagine a World without Thought
(U.B)**

Student of group 1: There is no doubt about it that a world without books is a world without thought.

Student of group 2: The problem is that we have to adopt new trends and new technology.

Student of group 1: I am of the different opinion because we should encourage book reading.

Student of group 2: There is no doubt about it that book reading is important but we should not neglect that we are living in digitalized world.

Student of group 1: What I do not like is the excessive use of internet and mobile because these waste our time while reading books can be helpful in building character, society and nation.

Student of group 2: I absolutely agree with your point of view that book reading help in developing knowledge.

Student of group 1: The problem is that the culture of reading has been declining in our youth.

Student of group 2: I am of the same opinion. We should encourage book reading.

Student of group 1: Yes. we will do all efforts to promote book reading.

Section VI: Writing Skills

A. Write the letter to the editor and answer the questions given below. (K.B)

Encouraging Reading Habit

The culture of reading has been declining in the country since ages. According to modern-era youths, the contributing factor for this is that books are not attracting readers anymore as they used to.

It gives me pain when the youths of the present ignore reading productive books which can be the building blocks of character, economy, society, politics and nation. As William Somerset Maugham said: "To acquire the habit of reading is to construct for yourself a refuge

from almost all the miseries of life.” So build a library at home.

The reading habit has been a great help in developing knowledge. But today in an age when browsing the net, playing with mobiles and passing non-stop SMS seem to be the order of the day, TV and films fill the minds of our youth. We have to think about it seriously as to how the growing generation can find time to read. While technology is taking control steadily over individual lives, so the reading habit is fast vanishing into thin air.

However, research on funding problems of the Pakistani nation shows that the poor economy of the country, inflation, low priority on education and price increase of books are the main causes of the dilemma.

I believe change in lifestyle is another reason for the decline. Besides, it is tough and intense competition in seeking jobs which has led to further deepening the insecurity among middle-class families, discouraging the habit of reading books other than textbooks.

Moreover, book-market consumerism is the only scale that decides publishing of books. In order to sustain a strong reading culture among youth, misuse of net and technology should be banned. It is important that parents of teenagers should not allow their children to use mobile phones. In every village, town and city; libraries should be set up by the government. At schools, colleges and universities, along with textbooks, some general books should be recommended and discussed.

Questions Answers (U.B)

1. What is the main idea of the letter?

Ans: The main idea of the letter is to encourage the reading habit.

2. According to the writer what has the youth lost by ignoring good books?

Ans: The youth has lost knowledge, ethics and morality by ignoring good books which can be the building blocks of character, economy, society, politics and nation. As William Somerset Maugham said: “To acquire the habit of reading is to construct for yourself a refuge from almost all the miseries of life.”

3. What are the factors responsible for diverting people’s attention from books?

Ans: Excessive use of Internet, mobiles, SMS, TV and films fill the minds of youth and divert their attention from books

4. What is the responsibility of parents?

Ans: The responsibility of parents is that they should not allow their children to use mobile phones.

5. Why should libraries be established widely?

Ans: In every village, town and city libraries should be set up by the government. At schools, colleges and universities, along with textbooks, some general books should be recommended and discussed.

6. What solution does the writer suggest to promote the habit of book-reading?

In order to sustain a strong reading culture among youth, misuse of internet and technology should be banned.

7. Encircle the transitional devices used in the letter. What is their function?

Transitional devices are words or phrases that help **carry** a thought from one sentence to another, from one idea to another, or from one paragraph to another e.g. thus, for example, for instance, namely, to illustrate, in other words, in particular, specifically, such as, on the contrary, contrarily, notwithstanding, but, however, nevertheless, in spite of, in contrast, yet, on one hand, on the other hand, rather, or, nor, conversely, at the same time, while this may be true.

Transitional devices used in the letter

But, however, furthermore, besides, in order to, while.

B. Write a letter to the editor about access to school libraries in the evening.**(K.B)**

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

June 8, 2011

Access to school Libraries in the evening.

Respected Sir,

Kindly I want to highlight a major problem faced by the people of our city through your esteemed newspaper. People have no access to any library in the evening which is really regrettable. As you know that unfortunately, our govt. has failed to establish any public libraries in the last two decades, the only available resources in our city are the schools, however, the schools are closed in the afternoon. Many children, students and working professionals who need to use the libraries in the evening have no access to any library. There are no private libraries as well.

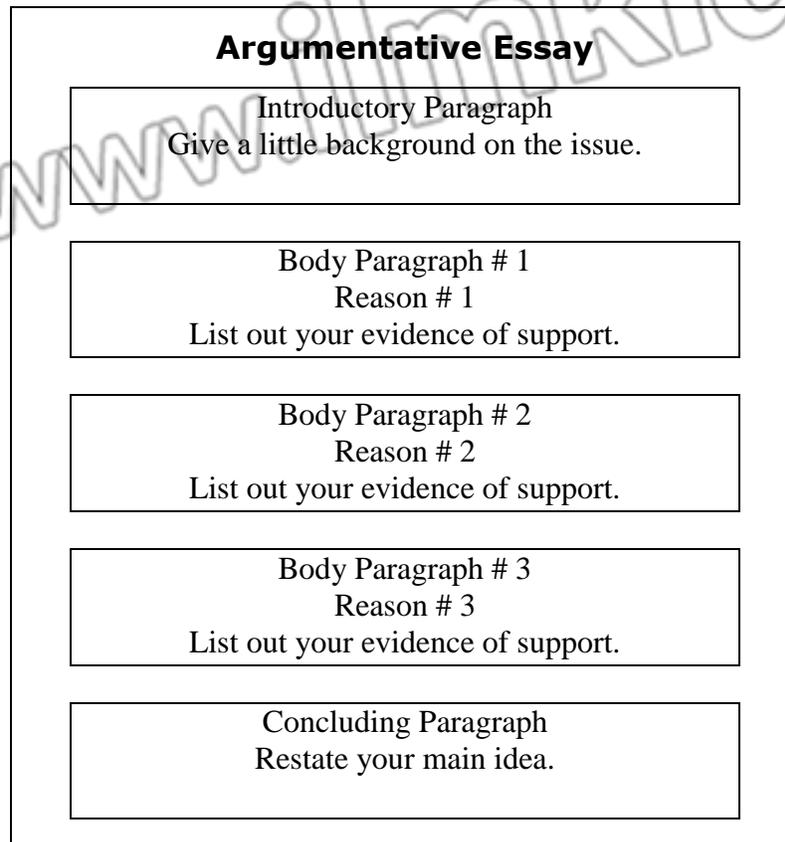
I request that there is a great need to open school libraries in the evening for the people. Kindly publish this letter along with stories, articles, review reports etc in your newspaper and play your role in this regard.

Thanking you.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z.

- C. Write an argumentative essay on “TV is Taking Away the Habit of Reading Books.” (220-250 words). First Make an outline of the essay with the help of following mind map. (K.B)



“TV is taking away the Habit of Reading Books” (K.B)

Before the invention of Television, reading books has been a popular past time. But more recently, technology means that less and less people are choosing to read books. One of the main things that people now do in their free time is to watch television.

First of all, watching television is easier than reading books. People who are not very well educated prefer to watch Television in order to get more information and news about the world.

Secondly, the increase in choice of TV programs also means that more and more people are choosing to watch TV. So we are less likely to pick up a book.

Thirdly, Televisions are much better than books, as people nowadays are much more interested in visual things than texts. Adolescents would learn from educational documentaries far better than reading a whole book about a certain topic.

Overall, there can be no doubt that the availability, choice and price of television are taking away the habit of reading books.