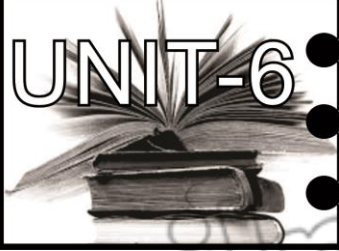


UNIT-6



Television vs. Newspapers

ٹیلی ویژن بمقابلہ اخبارات



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Section I: Words with Urdu Translation & Synonyms

Paragraph-wise meanings & synonyms of all important words in Unit -6:

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 1 (K.B)					
Coverage		reporting, broadcast, exposure	Effective		effectual, valuable
Primarily		chiefly, initially	Medium		source
Establish		set up	Rival		opponent
Later	بعد میں	Upcoming, next	Distinct		diverse, distinctive
Entertainment		Amusement	Differences	فرق	dissimilarity, contrast
Invent	ایجاد کرنا	Create ,innovative	-	-	-
Paragraph # 2 (K.B)					
Require	ضرورت ہونا	need, be in need of	Certain		particular
Omit	چھوڑ دینا۔ نظر انداز کرنا	skip, exclude	Aspects	پہلوؤں	Feature, characteristic
Paragraph # 3 (K.B)					
Viewers		Spectators	Convenient	آسان	suitable, easy
Skip		miss, drop	-	-	-
Paragraph # 4 (K.B)					
Laziness	سستی۔ کاہلی	idleness, sloth	Prefer	ترجیح دینا	Promote ,upgrade
Effort	کوشش	Attempt, try	View		watch
Practical	عملی	Real, actual	Visual		image, illustration
Leisure	فراغت۔ فرصت	free time, time off, relaxation	Auditory		aural, hearing
broadcast	نشر	Transmit, show	Comparison		evaluation, similarity
Happening	ہو رہا	event , incident	Proficient		skillful, expert
Mastery		skill, perfection	Understand	سمجھیں	Comprehend, perceive

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 5 (K.B)					
Although	اگرچہ	While, whilst	Validity	درست	authority, legitimacy
Updated		Latest	Feed back	رائے۔ رد عمل	comments
In-depth	گہرائی	Comprehensively, Completely	Articles	مضامین	Report, feature
Editorials	اداریے	Article, opinion	Opt	اختیار کرنا۔ پسند کرنا	Prefer, decide
Analysis		scrutiny, investigation	Luxury		lavishness, magnificence
Digest	سمجھنا۔ ہضم کرنا	Perceive	Relevant		pertinent, concerned
Paragraph # 6 (K.B)					
Strengths	طاقت۔ خوبیاں	Power, supremacy	Meal	کھانا	Food, snack
Lack		Deficiency	Ideal		exemplary
Ten course dinner		dinner containing various dishes	-	-	-

Section II: Urdu Translation

1. Television vs. Newspapers (U.B)

News coverage over television is different from reading newspapers. Newspapers were primarily established to cover the news and later on they added entertainment. On the other side television was mainly invented for entertainment and then it became an effective news medium. Now television news has become a powerful rival to newspapers. Though both of these mediums cover the news effectively, there are distinct differences in the way they do it.

1- ٹیلی وژن پر خبروں کی تشہیر اخبارات کے مطالعہ سے مختلف ہے۔ ابتدائی طور پر اخبارات خبروں کی تشہیر کے لیے شروع ہوئے تھے اور بعد میں ان میں تفریح کا اضافہ ہوا۔ جبکہ دوسری طرف ٹیلی وژن نے ہی تفریح کے لیے ایجاد ہوا تھا اور پھر یہ خبروں کی تشہیر کا اس موثر ذریعہ بن گیا۔ اب ٹیلی وژن کی خبریں اخبارات کا اس طاقتور حریف بن گئی ہیں۔ اگرچہ یہ دونوں ذرائع انتہائی موثر طریقے سے خبروں کی اشاعت کرتے ہیں، لیکن ان کے کام کرنے کے انداز میں ہر ماں فرق ہے۔

2. Newspapers (U.B)

Newspapers do not require us to sit at a place and read the news. Busy people may read the papers anytime of the day. They may read the news that is important to them early in the morning, and carry the paper with them to read in the bus or van. They may also choose to omit certain aspects of the news that they are not interested in.

(LHR-2014 G-II)(BWP 2017 G-I)

2- اخبارات ہم سے ایک جگہ بیٹھے رہنے اور خبروں کا مطالعہ کرنے کا تقاضا نہیں کرتے۔ مصروف لوگ دن کے کسی بھی وقت میں اخبارات کا مطالعہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ وہ علی الصبح ان خبروں کو مطالعہ کر سکتے ہیں جو ان کے لیے اہم ہوتی ہیں اور اخبار کو بس ماؤگین میں پڑھنے کے لیے اپنے ساتھ لے جاسکتے ہیں۔ وہ خبروں کے بعض پہلوؤں کو نظر انداز کرنے کا انتخاب بھی کر سکتے ہیں جن میں وہ دلچسپی نہیں رکھتے۔

3. Television (U.B)

Television, on the other hand, requires its viewers to be at a certain place, at a certain time in order to watch and listen to the news. If they are busy people, they will miss the news. They cannot choose to read it on the move or throughout the day. They cannot even choose which piece of news they wish to skip. One way could be to record it and watch it later. But the point here is that it is not that convenient.

3- اس کے برعکس ٹیلی ویژن ناظرین سے ایک خاص جگہ پر بیٹھنے اور ایک خاص وقت میں خبروں کو دیکھنے اور سننے کا تقاضا کرتا ہے۔ اگر وہ لوگ مصروف ہیں تو وہ خبریں نہیں دیکھ پائیں گے۔ وہ اس بات کا انتخاب نہیں کر سکتے کہ وہ چلتے پھرتے یا سارا دن ان کا مطالعہ کر سکیں۔ حتیٰ کہ وہ اس چیز کا انتخاب بھی نہیں کر سکتے کہ وہ کون سی خبر کو چھوڑنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ایک طریقہ یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ اسے ریکارڈ کر لیا جائے اور بعد میں دیکھا جائے۔ لیکن یہاں یہ معاملہ درپیش ہے کہ یہ اس قدر آسان نہیں ہے۔

4. Advantages & Disadvantages of Television (U.B)

Television brings laziness in us. We can view the news with a little or no effort since it is practically a form of entertainment. If we have the leisure time, we can view the television news anytime of the day and night. It broadcasts the news as it is happening. Much mastery of language is not necessary for the person who prefers to view the news on television because everything is visual and auditory. A person with a basic knowledge of the broadcast language will be able to view and understand it. In comparison, the reader of a newspaper needs to be proficient in the language in order to understand it better.

4- ٹیلی ویژن ہم میں کاہلی لاتا ہے۔ ہم نہایت معمولی کوشش ما اس کے بغیر ہی خبریں دیکھ سکتے ہیں کیونکہ عملی طور پر یہ تفریح کی ایک شکل ہے۔ اگر ہمارے پاس فارغ وقت ہو تو ہم دن رات کے کسی وقت میں ٹیلی ویژن پر خبریں دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ یہ اسی طرح ہی خبریں نشر کرتا ہے جیسے کوئی واقعہ وقوع پذیر ہو رہا ہوتا ہے۔ اُس شخص کے لیے زبان پر عبور اتنا ضروری نہیں ہے جو ٹیلی ویژن پر خبریں دیکھنے کو ترجیح دیتا ہے کیونکہ ہر چیز سمعی (سننے) اور بصری (دیکھنے) ہوتی ہے۔ نشراتی زبان کے متعلق منادی علم رکھنے والا ایک شخص اسے دیکھنے سمجھنے کے قابل ہو جائے گا۔ اس کے مقابلے میں اخبارات کے پڑھنے والے کو ان کو بہتر طور پر سمجھنے کے لیے زبان پر مکمل عبور رکھنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

5. Advantages of Newspapers (U.B)

Although television can give us most updated news and visuals, newspapers can give us more in-depth coverage. Editorials and column writers can give us their expert views and analysis that we can digest slowly as we read them. Many people also opt to read more than one newspaper a day so as to get different viewpoints of the story and to check for its validity. Readers can also give feedback to the articles by writing to the forum pages. Viewers of television news do not have this luxury as the news flies too fast for any feedback to be relevant.

5- اگر چہ ٹیلی وژن ہمیں تازہ ترین خبریں اور مناظر پیش کر سکتا ہے، اخبارات ہمیں زیادہ تفصیل سے خبریں مہیا کر سکتے ہیں۔ ادارے اور کالم نویس ہمیں اپنی ماہرانہ رائے اور تجزیے دے سکتے ہیں جنہیں ہم مطالعے کے دوران آہستہ آہستہ سمجھ سکتے ہیں۔ بہت سے لوگ ایک دن میں ایک سے زیادہ اخبارات کا مطالعہ کرنے کا انتخاب کرتے ہیں تاکہ انہیں واقعے سے متعلق مختلف آراء اور ان کی حقیقت کو پرکھنے کا موقع مل سکے۔ قارئین فورم کے صفحات پر لکھ کر مضامین کے بارے میں اپنی رائے دے سکتے ہیں۔ ٹیلی وژن کے ناظرین کے لیے ایسی سہولت میسر نہیں ہوتی کیونکہ خبروں کے متعلق کوئی رائے دینے سے پہلے وہ تیزی سے گزر جاتی ہیں۔

6. Conclusion (U.B)

Each medium has strengths that the other does not. Each makes use of strong points that the other lacks. Television news is like having a fast food meal whereas reading newspapers is like having a ten course dinner. The ideal seems to be, if one has the time, to both read the news and watch it on television.

(LHR-2014 & 2015 G-I)

6- ہر ذریعہ میں خوبیاں ہوتی ہیں جو کہ دوسرے میں نہیں ہوتیں۔ ہر ایک ذریعے میں کچھ مضبوط پہلو ہیں جس کی دوسرے میں کمی ہے۔ ٹیلی وژن کی خبریں جلد تیار ہونے والے کھانے کے مترادف ہیں جبکہ اخبارات کا مطالعہ پر تکلف کھانوں سے لطف اندوز ہونے کی طرح ہے۔ اگر کسی کے پاس وقت ہو تو، دونوں یعنی اخبارات کا مطالعہ اور ٹیلی وژن دیکھنا، مثالی دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔

Section III: Textbook Exercise

Glossary Words with Urdu & Textual Meanings (U.B)

Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings
Broadcast	تشہیر کرنا۔ نشر کرنا	to transmit a program on television or radio
Coverage	تشہیر۔ نشر و اشاعت	the action of covering something for the press;
Distinct	نمایاں	marked
Entertainment	تفریح	performances that people enjoy

Leisure	فارغ وقت۔ فراغت۔ فرصت	the state of have time at one's own disposal
Luxury	آرام۔ خوشی۔ سہولت	delight
Omit	چھوڑنا	leave somebody or something out
Proficient	ماہر	very skillful at something
Skip	چھوڑنا	not do something, but to do the next thing instead

Vocabulary

A. Give the meaning of each word as used in the lesson. (K.B)

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Primarily		Auditory	
Distinct		Coverage	
Aspects		Luxury	
Leisure		-	-

B. Form a noun with each of the following words and use the nouns in sentences. (U.B)

Words	Noun	Sentences
Relevant	Relevance	The judge got annoyed upon attorney's questions that had no relevance to the case.
Interested	Interest	I lost my interest in photography.
Require	Requirement	This work does not meet our requirements.
Convenient	Convenience	You can visit me as per your convenience.
Effective	Effect	This medicine has no side effects.

Reading Comprehension

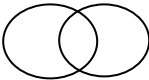
Analysis of patterns of text organization. (U.B)

A. Choose the correct option.

- In paragraph 1, the topic sentence is supported through _____.
(a) facts (b) example (c) definitions
- Paragraph 2 shows that watching news on television is _____.
(a) not as convenient (b) trouble-free
(c) more convenient than reading newspaper
- The key idea of paragraph 4 is _____.
(a) reading newspaper is more convenient than watching television
(b) watching television and reading newspaper are equally convenient
(c) television viewing is more convenient than reading newspaper

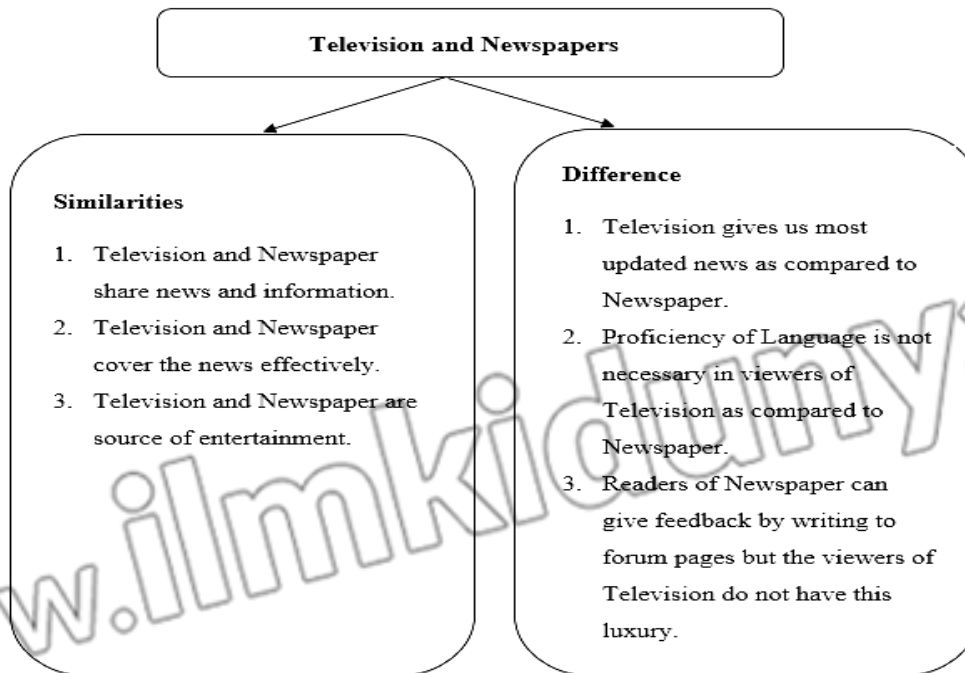
4. **Paragraph 5** _____.
- (a) gives arguments in favour of television
(b) gives arguments in favour of newspapers.
 (c) shows both mediums are equally advantageous
5. **Television news is like having a fast food meal whereas reading newspapers is like having a ten course dinner. This sentence is an example of _____.**
- (a) metaphor (b) simile (c) personification
6. **Paragraph 6 concludes that _____.**
- (a) **we should use both mediums of information**
 (b) television news should be given preference
 (c) reading newspapers is more important

Patterns of Text Organization

Text structure	Signal words	Signal to reader
Compare and contrast 	like, unlike, in contrast, on the other hand, however, both, also, too, as well as	Similarities and differences are being discussed.

B. Read the text again and put information from the text into the graphic organizer showing compare and contract.

What is being compared and contrasted?



C. Answer the following questions. (U.B)**1. How is a newspaper more convenient medium of news?**

(LHR 2017 G-I)(DGK 2017G-II)(FSD 2017G-I)(SGD 2017G-II)(RWP 2017G-II)

Ans: A newspaper is more convenient medium of news because newspapers do not require us to sit at a place and read the news at a single stretch. We may read the news that is important to us. It can be carried along in the bus or in a van. We may omit that aspect of the news which is of no interest to us.

2. How does a viewer get restricted while watching TV news?

(MTN 2017 G-II)(BWP 2017G-II)(SGD 2017G-I)

Ans: Television requires its viewers to be restricted at a certain place at a certain time to watch and listen to the news. They cannot even choose which piece of news they wish to skip. They cannot leave the place, in this way they get restricted watching TV news.

3. In what way viewing news on TV is easier than reading a newspaper?

Ans: We can view the news with a little or no effort since it is practically a form of entertainment. Much mastery of language is not necessary for the person because everything is visual and auditory that is why viewing news on TV is easier than reading a newspaper.

4. How do newspapers give us more in-depth coverage?

Ans: Newspapers give us more in depth coverage because they give us news in details. Editorials and column writers give their expert views and analysis in newspapers.

5. Why do some people read more than one newspapers?

(GRW-2015 G-I, 2017 G-II)(BWP 2017G-I)

Ans: A reader can get different viewpoints by reading more than one newspapers. He can also check the validity of news.

6. How can readers give feedback to the newspaper articles?

Ans: Readers can give feedback to the articles by writing to the forum pages.

7. Which medium do you prefer for news? Why? (LHR-2016 G-II)(DGK 2017G-II)

Ans: I prefer electronic media and especially television more than print media as it facilitates me to visualize what is happening in a better way and engages me better than print media. One cannot realize the significance or magnanimity of affairs unless one watches it with one's own eyes. Electronic media helps me understand and identify things which mere words cannot express.

Additional Questions (U.B)

1. What is the theme of this chapter?

Ans: Role of print and electronic media in our life is very significant. We know the national and international news because of media. Electronic media brings awareness. Print media also plays a vital role in this respect.

2. What is one good thing about newspapers?

(GRW 2017 G-I) (SWL 2017 G-II)(FSD 2017G-II)(RWP 2017G-I)

Ans: The one good thing about newspapers is that we are not bound to a specific time or place for reading it.

3. How does television make us lazy?

(LHR 2017 G-II) (SWL 2017 G-I)

Ans: We become lazy because we have to make no effort to watch television.

4. Have you ever given your views on any article?

Ans: Yes, I am a habitual reader and have shared my views on many articles related to social issues.

5. Which simile has the author used and why?

Ans: The simile which the author has used for television is a fast food and a ten course dinner for newspapers. In his point, although Television provides us an attractive package of news, entertainment and information but Newspapers gives in depth and detailed information of every event and issue.

Section IV: Grammar

MODAL VERBS

Modal Verbs combine with other verbs to form compound verbs.

Modal verbs and their function.

Modal Verbs	Function
Can, could, may might, would	To indicate possibility
Can, will, could, would	To indicate ability
Must, will, shall	To indicate certainty
Might, should, ought	To indicate probability
Can, could, may	To indicate permission
Should, must, need , ought to	To indicate obligation
Used to	To indicate a past habit

Example:

- May I ask you a few questions? (Permission)
 Can you swim? (Ability)
 You should keep your promise. (Duty or obligation)
 We ought to help him. (Moral obligation)

Note: The modal verb **must** has two past tense forms: **had to** and **must have**. Which form we use depends on whether we want to express obligation or if we want to say how certain we are about the probability of something happening.

A. put appropriate modal verbs into the gaps. (A.B)

1. We **had to** borrow umbrellas; so we didn't get wet.
2. I was also far from the stage that I **could not** see very well.
3. He sees very badly; he **must** wear glasses all the time.
4. You **must not** drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
5. We **should not** drive fast; we have plenty of time.

Active and Passive Voice**B. Put in the correct form of the verb to complete the following sentences in passive voice. (A.B)**

1. A letter **is being written** by Ahsan. (to write – present continuous)
2. The words **are explained** by the teacher today. (to explain – present indefinite)
3. This road **is already closed** because of snow. (already/to close- present indefinite)
4. The dishes **are not being washed** by my brother. (not/to wash – present continuous)
5. I **am not called** by the principal. (not / called – present indefinite)

The First Conditional Sentences (U.B)

The first conditional sentences are used to speculate about possible situations that can really happen at present or in future.

Example: If they are busy people, they will miss the news.

Structure: If + present tense + future tense

C. Put the correct form of the verbs to make first conditional sentences. (A.B)

6. If you **get** (get) back late, I **shall be** (be) angry.
7. If we **wait** (wait) here, we **shall be** (be) late.
8. If we **go** (go) on holidays this summer, we **shall go** (go) to Ziarat.
9. If the weather **does not improve** (not/ improve), we **shall not have** (not / have) a picnic.
10. They **will go** (go) to the party if they **are invited** (be) invited.

Silent Letters (K.B)

In many English words, you will come across some letters that are spelled but not pronounced. Here is A list of common silent letter combinations.

<p>Silent B</p> <p>B is not pronounced when following M at the end of a word. Climb, crumb, dumb, comb.</p>	<p>Silent C</p> <p>C is not pronounced in the ending “scle” Muscle</p>	<p>Silent D</p> <p>D is not pronounced in the following common words. Handkerchief, Wednesday</p>	<p>Silent E</p> <p>E is not pronounced at the end of words and usually makes the vowel long hope, drive, gave, write, site.</p>
<p>Silent G</p> <p>G is often not pronounced when followed by an N Foreign, sign, feign</p>	<p>Silent GH</p> <p>GH is not pronounced before T at the end of many words. Thought, through, light, might, right, flight, weigh</p>	<p>Silent H</p> <p>H is often not pronounced when followed by an W What, when, why, where, whether.</p>	<p>Silent H</p> <p>H is not pronounced at the beginning of many words. Hour, honest, honour, heir, herb.</p>
<p>Silent K</p> <p>B is not pronounced when followed by N at the beginning of a word. Knee, knife, know, knock, knowledge.</p>	<p>Silent L</p> <p>L is often not pronounced before L,D,F,M,K Calm, half, talk, walk, would, would, should</p>	<p>Silent N</p> <p>N is not pronounced when following M at the end of a word. Autumn, hymn</p>	<p>Silent P</p> <p>P is not pronounced at the beginning of many words using the suffix “psych” and “pneu” psychology pneumonia</p>
<p>Silent S</p> <p>S is not pronounced before L in the following words. Island, isle</p>	<p>Silent T</p> <p>T is not pronounced in these common words. Castle, fasten, listen, often, thistle, whistle</p>	<p>Silent W</p> <p>W is not pronounced at the beginning of a word followed by R Wrap, write, wrong</p>	<p>Silent W</p> <p>W is not pronounced with these three pronouns. Who, whose, whom</p>

D. Read paragraph 5 and find words that contain silent letters. (U.B)

Although television can **give** us most updated news and visuals, newspapers can **give** us **more** in-depth **coverage**. Editorials and **column** writers can **give** us their expert views and analysis that we can digest slowly as we read them. Many people also opt to read more than one newspaper a day so as to get different viewpoints of the story and to check for its validity. Readers can also **give** feedback to the articles by **writing** to the forum pages. Viewers of television news do not **have** this luxury as the news flies too fast for any feedback to be relevant.

Silent Words: Although, give, coverage, column, writing, have

E. Silent Letter Game. (U.B)

Form Groups .Speak out words with silent letters .Each group will alternately speak a word with silent letter e.g. **gh**. The first group to run out of words will lose the game.

Group A	Group B
Bright	Laugh
Light	Cough
Night	Tough
Sight	Enough
Height	Caught
Through	Taught
Plough	Daughter
Slaughter	-----

Section V: Oral Communication Skills**Form groups and discuss the following. (U.B)**

People are influenced by what they see on television and in films. Do you agree? Support your answer by giving relevant examples.

Useful expressions to show agreement

There are many reasons for....
 There is no doubt about it that....
 I simply/must agree with that...
 I am of the same opinion as...
 I completely/absolutely agree with....

Student from Group 1: There are many reasons for people to get inspired by what they see on television and in films.

Student from Group 2: Yes. There is no doubt about it that people follow what they watch and listen on television and in films.

Student from Group 1: I simply agree with that but sometimes it will have negative impact, if we follow TV and Films blindly

Student from Group 2: I am of the same opinion as you are. All things and news are not true and accurate.

Student from Group 1: I completely agree with both of you. Nowadays, everything is projected in Media.

Student from Group 2: We should keep a balance between our real word and the projected world.

Student from Group 1: Yes. **You are right** .I completely agree with you.

Section VI: Writing Skills

A. Write a précis of paragraph 4. (K.B)

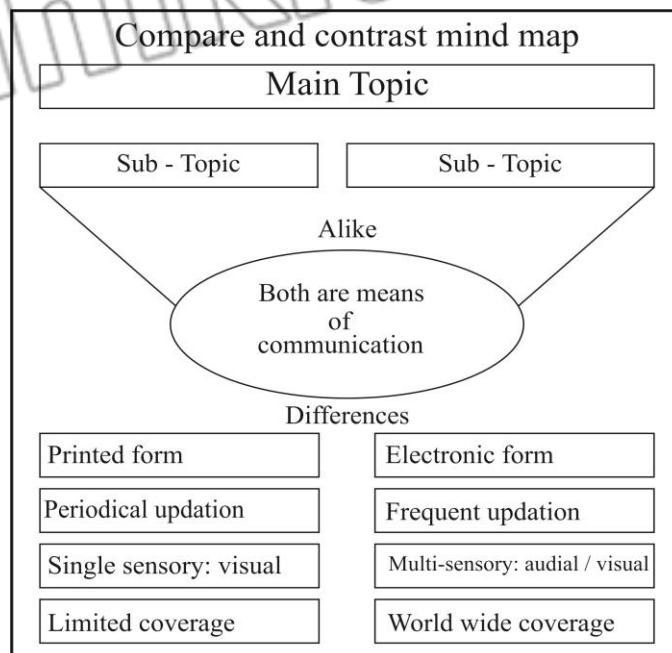
Television brings laziness in us. We can view the news with a little or no effort since it is practically a form of entertainment. If we have the leisure time, we can view the television news anytime of the day and night. It broadcasts the news as it is happening. Much mastery of language is not necessary for the person who prefers to view the news on television because everything is visual and auditory. A person with a basic knowledge of the broadcast language will be able to view and understand it. In comparison, the reader of a newspaper needs to be proficient in the language in order to understand it better.

Précis (K.B)

We can view the news on Television with a little effort anytime. It broadcasts the news as it is happening. A person with a basic knowledge of the broadcast language will be able to understand it whereas the reader of a newspaper needs to be proficient in the language in order to understand it better.

B. Write a comparative essay on “The Influence of Electronic Media on Print Media”. (220-250 words) (K.B)

Sample Rubric



“The influence of electronic media on print media”

Print media makes use of printing means to circulate news, information or knowledge among people. The important types of print media are newspapers, magazines and books whereas Electronic media creates, delivers and accesses news and information through electronic energy. This electronic information can be access through internet, television or radio.

Both electronic and print media are in constant state of competition but in this digitalized world electronic media is gaining more and more popularity. The print media and electronic media, are proved helpful in implementing change in people’s habits, beliefs and attitudes. It also makes people aware of different types of crimes and wrongdoings in the society. It also helps people in getting updated information about the various government policies and changes.

Print media readers should be literate to read the information provided whereas in electronic media language proficiency is not required. It is also helpful for those people who cannot read and write. They can listen and watch news easily. Live discussion is not possible in print media but through Electronic media people can be a part of live discussion. Electronic media is faster, more innovative and attractive form of media. It circulates most updated news within the blink of an eye. Electronic media has replaced print media with better and fast flowing information. The coverage of print media is limited to a particular region, city, state or country whereas there is a worldwide reach of electronic media.

As a conclusion, we can say that both print and electronic media have some pros and cons but they both are playing vital role in transmitting news and information as well as promoting and transmitting our culture and language.

C. Hassan Raza is writing a letter of complaint to Mr. Haq Nawaz, the Chairman of the Lahore Development Authority. The information in his letter is correct but the style is informal. Rewrite the letter in a formal style and include the phrases in box below. (K.B)

Use the following word/phrases:

I look forward, take steps, pay for breakdown, truck, situations like this, in such a bad repair, recently had the misfortune, express my concern, appalling, enormous, take appropriate action, however, road was inspected, urge, damage/road surface, indeed, in the future, ensure, nothing has been done, rectified more promptly, improved, despite/fact, therefore, most distressed, clearly the result, moreover, member of the council, must insist, incident, have the road repaired, period/extremely cold weather, faithfully.

Mr. Haq Nawaz

Chairman LDA,

June 02, 2018

Informing Chairman of the Lahore Development Authority about road condition.

Respected sir,

I am writing to express my concern about the poor condition of the road outside my house. It is badly in need of repair. Recently, I had a misfortune / accident when a large truck hit my gate and damaged it. The accident happened mainly because of the large hole on the poorly constructed road in my street. It is appalling and I had expressed my concerns to the concerned LDA area officer enormous times to pay for the damages of breakdown, but he didn't take appropriate action and nothing has been done upon my requests.

For most distress, the situation of the road became worst in rainy weather. However, once the road was inspected by a City Council Member and citizens urged him to ensure repair of the road. He promised but nothing happened. Now, I request you to have the road repaired so that in the future, such accidents won't happen. You must insist on the area officer of LDA to rectify more promptly on our complaints.

Kindly do appropriate actions and send a road repair team in order to avoid any serious incident in the future. I look forward to what you do in this regard.

Faithfully,

X.Y.Z.