

# UNIT-13

# Faithfulness

ایمانتے عہد



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## Section I: Words with Urdu Translation &amp; Synonyms

Paragraph-wise meanings & synonyms of all important words in the Unit-13:  
(K.B)

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
<b>Paragraph # 1 (K.B)</b>					
<b>Sturdy</b>	مضبوط، تومند	strong, powerful	<b>Affairs</b>	معاملات	matters
<b>State</b>	ریاست	government, country	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 2 (K.B)</b>					
<b>Plead</b>	التمنا کرنا	beg, beseech	<b>Subsequently</b>	اس کے بعد	next, later, afterwards
<b>Guilty</b>	جرم، قصور	culpable, accountable	<b>Surrender</b>	حوالے کرنا	give up, renounce
<b>Halt</b>	رکنا	stop, arrest	<b>Charge</b>	الزام	blame
<b>Reel</b>	ڈولنا، گھومنا، لڑکھڑانا	a tumble, roll	<b>Level (against)</b>	عائد کرنا	direct
<b>Plead guilty</b>	اقرار جرم کرنا	Accepting mistake	<b>Nip</b>	نوجھنا، کاٹنا	bite, clip
<b>Lead</b>	لے جانا۔ قیادت کرنا	to take	<b>Hurl</b>	زور سے مارنا	throw
<b>Halt</b>	رکنا، قیام کرنا	stay, stop	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 3 (K.B)</b>					
<b>Confess</b>	اعتراف کرنا	admit, acknowledge	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 4 (K.B)</b>					
<b>Delay</b>	ملتوی کرنا	postpone	<b>Execution</b>	موت کی سزا دینا	death sentence
<b>Paragraph # 5 (K.B)</b>					
<b>Surety</b>	ضمانت	guarantee	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 6 (K.B)</b>					
<b>Dawned</b>	سورج طلوع ہوا	early morning	<b>Accuser</b>	الزام لگانے والا	Confronter, complainant

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Anxious	بے چین	restless	Anxious	متفکر، مضطرب۔ بے چین	upset, worried
Fate	انجام، مقدر	End	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 7 (K.B)</b>					
Perspiring	پسینے میں شرابور	sweaty, moist	Mercy	رحم	pity, compassion
<b>Paragraph # 8 (K.B)</b>					
Astonish	حیران ہونا	surprise	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 9 (K.B)</b>					
Gladly	خوشی سے	happily, cheerfully	Bystanders	قریب کھڑے ہوئے لوگ	standing nearby
Manliness	مردانگی	masculinity	Endanger	خطرے میں ڈالنا	put in danger
Chivalry	بہادری، خوش اخلاقی	valour, courtesy	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph #10 (K.B)</b>					
Beam	چمکانا، دکھانا	Bright	Goodness	نیکی۔ بھلائی	virtue
<b>Paragraph # 11 (K.B)</b>					
Forgiveness	معافی	pardon, tolerance	Divine	اللہ کی طرف سے	godlike, angelic

## Section II: Urdu Translation

### 1. The Caliph Hazrat Umar (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (U.B)

Once Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ, sitting in the Masjid of the Rasool صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم was busy in the affairs of the state. Two young men, holding a strong and sturdy countryman, appeared before him. They complained to Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ that the person had murdered their old father. They demanded justice by punishing the murderer for his crime.

ایک دفعہ حضرت عمرؓ بنوبی میں بیٹھے راستی معاملات میں مصروف تھے۔ دونوں جوان، اس مضبوط اور صحت مند دیہاتی کو پکڑے ہوئے، ان کے سامنے پیش ہوئے۔ انھوں نے حضرت عمرؓ سے شکایت کی کہ اس شخص نے ان کے بوڑھے باپ کو قتل کر دیا تھا۔ انھوں نے اس کے حرم کو قاتل کو سزا دے کر انصاف کا مطالبہ کیا۔

## 2. The Case Brought to Caliph's Court (U.B)

The Caliph looked at the young man and said, "You have heard the charge leveled against you. What have you to say in your defence?" The villager replied, "Commander of the Faithful, I plead guilty to the charge. I was leading my beloved camel. When I reached a garden and halted to rest, the camel nipped a few leaves off the hanging branch of a tree. The old man, on seeing this hurled a stone at the camel with all his might. The stone caught the camel on the side of the head. It reeled and fell down dead. The camel was very dear to me. I could not control my anger, so I took the same stone that had killed my dear camel and hurled it at the old man with all my strength. The stone hit the old man on the head and subsequently killed him. At this, these two young men came to me and I surrendered myself to them".

خلیفہ نے نوجوان کی طرف دیکھا اور فرمایا، "تم نے خود پر لگائے گئے الزامات کو سنا ہے۔ تمہیں اپنے دفاع میں کیا کہنا ہے؟" دیہاتی نے جواب دیا، "اے امیر المؤمنینؓ، میں جرم کا اعتراف کرتا ہوں۔ میں اپنے پیارے اونٹ کو پکڑ کر چل رہا تھا۔ جب میں ایک باغ میں پہنچا اور آرام کرنے کے لیے رکا تو اونٹ نے ایک درخت کی لٹکتی ہوئی شاخ کے کچھ پتے توڑ لیے۔ یہ دیکھ کر بوڑھے آدمی نے بھرپور طاقت سے اونٹ کو ایک پتھر دے مارا۔ پتھر اونٹ کے سر کے ایک طرف لگا۔ وہ لڑکھڑایا اور نیچے گرتے ہی مر گیا۔ اونٹ مجھے بہت پیارا تھا۔ میں اپنے غصے پر قابو نہ رکھ سکا، اس لیے میں نے وہی پتھر اٹھایا جس سے میرا پیارا اونٹ مرا تھا اور پوری طاقت سے بوڑھے آدمی کی طرف پھینکا۔ پتھر بوڑھے آدمی کے سر پر لگا اور نتیجتاً وہ مر گیا۔ اس پر، یہ دونوں نوجوان میرے پاس آئے اور میں نے خود کو ان کے حوالے کر دیا۔"

## 3. The Death Sentence (U.B)

**Caliph:** As you have confessed to your crime, there is no need of witnesses. You are, therefore, sentenced to death.

**Villager:** I accept this sentence but request you to delay the execution for three days.

خلیفہ: جیسا کہ تم نے اپنے جرم کا اعتراف کر لیا ہے، اس لیے کسی گواہ کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے، تمہیں، موت کی سزا سنائی جاتی ہے۔ دیہاتی: میں اس سزا کو قبول کرتا ہوں لیکن آپ سے گزارش اور خواست ہے کہ سزا عمل درآمد میں دن کے لیے ملتوی کر دیا جائے۔

#### 4. The Reason for Delay (U.B)

**Caliph:** Why do you ask for delay in the execution of the sentence?

**Villager:** My father on his death left some gold for my younger brother who is too young to be told about the place where I hid it. I have buried the gold in the earth in a field and no one knows the place. If my brother, on account of my death, does not get his due share, I shall be called to account on the Day of Judgement for being dishonest. Be kind and grant me three days' time. After handing over the gold to a trustee, I will return to face death.

خلیفہ: تم سزا پر عملدرآمد کو ملتوی کرنے کے لیے کیوں کہتے ہو؟  
دیہالی: میرے والد نے اپنی موت پر میرے چھوٹے بھائی کے لیے کچھ سونا چھوڑا تھا جو اس جگہ سے متعلق بتانے کے لیے بہت چھوٹا ہے جہاں میں نے اسے چھپا ہے۔ میں نے سونے کو اہم کھیت کی زمین میں دھاپا ہے اور کوئی بھی اُس جگہ کے بارے میں نہیں جانتا۔ اگر میرے بھائی کو میری موت کی وجہ سے اس کا متعلقہ حصہ نہ ملا تو روزِ قیامت مجھے اس پر دہانتی ہو جاوے گا۔ مہرانی فرمائیں اور مجھے تین دن کا وقت عطا کریں۔ سونا کسی امین کے حوالے کرنے کے بعد میں موت کا سامنا کرنے کے لیے واپس لوٹوں گا۔

#### 5. Surety (U.B)

**Caliph:** Have you anyone who can stand as surety and who will be willing to suffer death if you fail to return?

**Villager:** (Looking at the people present in the court and pointing to Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari

this gentleman will stand as my surety. رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

**Caliph:** (addressing Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) Do you agree to stand as surety?

Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ I do.

خلیفہ: کیا کوئی ایسا شخص ہے جو ضمانت کے طور پر کھڑا ہو سکے اور تمہارے واپس آنے میں ناکامی کی صورت میں موت کا سامنا کرنے کے لیے رضامند ہوگا؟  
دیہالی: (درہار میں موجود لوگوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے اور حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے) یہ نیک آدمی میرا ضمانت ہوگا۔  
خلیفہ: (حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ سے مخاطب ہوتے ہوئے) کیا آپ ضمانت دینے کو تیار ہیں؟  
حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ: جی ہاں میں تیار ہوں۔

#### 6. Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (U.B)

Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) was a highly respected Sahabi. The caliph accepted him as the surety. Both the accusers also agreed to it, and the criminal was allowed to leave.

The third day dawned. The accusers and the surety were present at the Masjid of the Rasool ﷺ. They were waiting for the criminal. As time passed, "Sahabah رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہم felt anxious for the fate of Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ. When only an hour remained, both the accusers came forward and demanded Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ their man.

Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ: Wait a little more. There is still time, if he does not come, I will give my life in his stead to fulfill justice.

**Caliph:** In case the murderer does not return, the law will have its course.

Hearing this, the “Sahabah رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہم became more anxious for the safety of Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ and their eyes were filled with tears. Some requested the accusers to accept blood money. But they refused, saying, “Our demand is life for life.”

حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ نہایت معزز صحابی تھے۔ خلیفہ نے ان کو ضامن کے طور پر قبول کر لیا۔ دونوں مدعیان نے بھی اس سے اتفاق کیا اور مجرم کو جانے کی اجازت دے دی گئی۔

تیسرے دن کا سورج طلوع ہوا۔ مدعیان اور ضامن مسجد نبوی ﷺ میں موجود تھے۔ وہ مجرم کا انتظار کر رہے تھے۔ جیسے جیسے وقت گزرتا گیا، صحابہ کرام حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ کے انجام کے متعلق بے چین ہونے لگے۔ صرف ایک گھنٹہ رہ گیا، تو مدعیان آگے آئے اور حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ سے اپنے مطلوبہ شخص کا مطالبہ کیا۔

حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ کچھ دیر اور انتظار کریں۔ ابھی وقت ہے، اگر وہ نہیں آتا تو میں انصاف کا تقاضا پورا کرتے ہوئے اس کی جگہ اپنی جان دے دوں گا۔

خلیفہ: اگر قاتل واپس نہیں آتا، تو قانون کو اپنے تقاضے پورا کرنے پڑیں گے۔  
یہ سننے ہی، صحابہ کرام حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ کی سلامتی کے لیے زدہ بے چین ہو گئے اور ان کی آنکھیں آنسوؤں سے بھر گئیں۔ کچھ نے مدعیان سے خون بہا بھول کرنے کی درخواست کی۔ لیکن انھوں نے انکار کر دیا، یہ کہتے ہوئے کہ، ”ہمارا مطالبہ جان کے لئے جان ہے۔“

### 7. The Time for Execution (U.B)

When the whole court was in a worried state of mind, the villager reached there perspiring from head to foot. As he entered, he saluted the Caliph and said, ‘Allah be praised for His mercy I was able to make my uncle trustee of the gold. As you see I am right in time, do not delay the execution.’

جب دربار میں موجود تمام افراد ذہنی طور پر پریشان تھے، دیہاتی سر سے پاؤں تک پسینے میں شرابور وہاں پہنچا۔ جیسے ہی وہ داخل ہوا، اس نے خلیفہ کو سلام کیا اور کہا، اللہ تعالیٰ کے فضل و کرم سے میں اپنے چچا کو اس سونے کا امین بنانے میں کامیاب ہو گیا۔ جیسا کہ آپ دیکھتے ہیں میں عین وقت پر آ گیا ہوں، سزا پر عمل درآمد میں تاخیر نہ کریں۔

### 8. The Honesty and Faithfulness of the Criminal (U.B)

All the people present there were astonished at the honesty and faithfulness of the criminal.

### 9. The Greatness of Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (U.B)

Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ: Commander of the Faithful, the man was totally a stranger to me. I had never known or seen him before. But when out of all the bystanders, he selected me as his surety I could not but agree. If he had not returned, I would have gladly laid down my life for him.

**Villager:** Sir, when you agree to stand as a surety for a stranger, it would be against all rules of manliness and chivalry to endanger your life to save mine.

**Accusers:** (of one accord) Commander of the Faithful! We forgive him. Let him live.

حضرت ابوذر غفاری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ: اے امیر المومنین رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ، یہ شخص میرے لئے مکمل طور پر اجنبی تھا۔ میں اسے پہلے کبھی نہیں جانتا تھا نہ کبھی ملا تھا۔ لیکن جب تمام حاضرین میں سے اس نے میرا انتخاب ضامن کے طور پر کیا تو میں رضامند ہوئے بغیر نہ رہ سکا۔ اگر وہ واپس نہ آتا تو میں خوشی سے اس کے لیے اپنی جان قربان کر دیتا۔

دیہاتی: جناب، جب آپ ایک اجنبی کے لیے ایک ضامن بننے کے لیے رضامند ہو گئے، تو یہ مردانگی اور بہادری کے تمام اصولوں کے خلاف ہوتا کہ میں اپنی زندگی بچانے کے لیے آپ کی زندگی کو داؤ پر لگا دیتا۔  
مدعیان: (ایک زبان ہو کر) اے امیر المومنین! ہم اسے معاف کرتے ہیں۔ اسے جینے دیں۔

### 10. The Joy and Pleasure (U.B)

On hearing these words, the Court gave cries of joy and applause and the face of the Caliph beamed with pleasure as he said, “Young men, the blood money will be paid to you from the Peoples’ Treasury, and Allah will reward you for this goodness on the Day of Judgement.”

یہ الفاظ سن کر، دربار خوشیوں بھری چیخوں اور تالیوں سے گونج اٹھا اور خلیفہ کا چہرہ بھی خوشی سے دمک اٹھا اور انھوں نے فرما دیا ”نوجوانو، آپ کو خون بہا کی رقم قیمت المال سے ادا کر دی جائے گی اور اللہ تعالیٰ روز قیامت آپ کو اس نیکی کا صلہ دے گا۔“

### 11. Forgiveness is Divine (U.B)

**Accusers:** Commander of the Faithful, we forgive him as forgiveness is divine and, therefore, we respectfully refuse to accept any blood money.

مدعیان: اے امیر المومنین، ہم اسے معاف کرتے ہیں کیونکہ معاف کر دینا نیکی کا کام ہے اور، اس لیے ہم نہایت ادب سے کسی قسم کی خون بہا کی رقم قبول کرنے سے انکار کرتے ہیں۔

### Section III: Textbook Exercise

#### Glossary (U.B)

Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings
Applauded	تعریف کا اظہار کیا گیا تالیاں بجائیں	showed praise
Chivalry	بہادری۔ خوش اخلاقی	the qualities of being polite and honest
Confessed	غلطی یا جرم کا اعتراف کیا	to admit a wrongdoing, crime, or error openly
Execution	کاروائی کے بعد سزائے موت دینا	the killing of somebody as part of a legal process

Might	طاقت	strength
Reeled	لڑکھڑایا	moved backward quickly
Sentence	منصف کی جانب سے سزا	punishment by judge
Sturdy	مضبوط جسمت والا	having a well-developed strong-looking body and limbs
Surety	ضمانت دینے والا۔ ضامن	someone responsible for another person's behaviour

### Vocabulary

- A. To endanger is a verb from danger. Write down five verbs with the prefix “en” and use these words in sentences. (K.B)**

Words	Sentences
<b>Enable</b>	Education enables us to choose between right and wrong.
<b>Engrave</b>	Beautiful patterns were engraved on the wood.
<b>Ensure</b>	Please ensure your presence in the class regularly.
<b>Envision</b>	Quaid-e-Azam envisioned that Pakistan where Muslims could live independently.
<b>Enchant</b>	The music enchanted the listeners overwhelmingly.

- B. Give meaning of the following phrasal verbs and use these phrasal verbs in sentences. (U.B)**

Word	Sentences
Take off	The plane couldn't take off due to a mechanical problem.
Fell through	Our plan for a picnic fell through.
To hand over	It is time to hand over the power to the new government.
Bring in	I'm bringing in a package for poverty alleviation.
Come about	A great change has come about after the elections.
Write down	They will write down their memories of the trip in a diary.



## C. Use the following in sentences as verbs and nouns. (U.B)

Words	Sentences
Fall	The boy fell from the roof and got injured. (verb)
	Snowfall is a lovely scene. (noun)
Lead	I am leading my school cricket team. (verb)
	They did not give us any lead in this matter. (noun)
Control	Government must control the increasing prices of things. (verb)
	I have complete control over my feelings. (noun)
Grant	His parents granted him permission to join school trip. (verb)
	The MNA should utilize the grant for the welfare of people. (noun)
Stand at	He was standing at the gate of his school. (verb)
	Our government should take stand on Kashmir issue. (noun)
Mind	They did not mind his bitter words. (verb)
	Human mind contains millions of cells. (noun)
Demand	He demanded his parents to buy him a motorcycle. (verb)
	Truthfulness is the demand for the prosperity of any institute. (noun)

## D. Translate paragraph 5 into Urdu. (U.B)

**Caliph:** Have you anyone who can stand as surety and who will be willing to suffer death if you fail to return?

**Villager:** (Looking at the people present in the court and pointing to Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) this gentleman will stand as my surety.

**Caliph:** (addressing Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) Do you agree to stand as surety?  
Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) I do.

خلیفہ: کیا کوئی ایسا شخص ہے جو تمہاری ضمانت دے سکے اور تمہارے واپس آنے میں ناکامی کی صورت میں موت کا سامنا کرنے کے لیے رضامند ہوگا؟

دیہاتی: (درہار میں موجود لوگوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے اور حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے) یہ نیک آدمی میرا ضمانت ہوگا۔

خلیفہ: (حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ سے مخاطب ہوتے ہوئے) کیا آپ ضمانت دینے کو تیار ہیں؟

حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ جی ہاں میں تیار ہوں۔

### Reading Comprehension

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

1. What case did the young men bring to Hazrat Umar Farooq (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)?

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

**Ans:** The young men brought the murder case of their father to Hazrat Umar Farooq (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ).

2. Why did the old man hurl a stone at the camel?

(LHR 2017 G-I,II)

**Ans:** The old man hurled a stone at the camel because the camel had nipped a few leaves off the hanging branch of a tree.

3. Why did the villager ask Hazrat Umar Farooq (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) to delay the execution?

**Ans:** The villager asked Hazrat Umar Farooq (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) to delay the execution because he wanted to hand over the gold to a trustee. Actually the trustee who was his younger brother, was too young to be told about the gold at the time of death of his father.

4. On what condition was the criminal allowed to leave?

**Ans:** The criminal was allowed to leave on the condition that he would provide a surety who would be willing to suffer death if he failed to return.

5. Why were Sahabas (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہم) worried?

(RWP 2017G-II)

**Ans:** Sahabas were worried and felt anxious because the third day had dawned and the murderer had not reached yet.

6. Why did the accusers forgive the villager?

(LHR 2016 G-I,II) (GRW 2015 G-I, 2017 G-I)(MTN 2017G-I)(BWP2017G-I)

**Ans:** The accusers forgave the villager because the villager returned for his punishment on the promised day. They were impressed by his virtue, honesty, loyalty and faithfulness.

#### Section IV: Grammar

#### The Third Conditional (U.B)

The third conditional sentences refer to the past. We speculate about situations that happened or did not happen in the past.

#### Example:

If he had not returned, I would have gladly laid down my life for him.

#### Form

**If clause**

**main clause**

Past Perfect

Would + have + past participle

Or

could + have + past participle

Or

Might + have + past participle

**A. Put in the correct verbs to make third conditional sentences. (A.B)**

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) late, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/miss) the bus.

Ans: If you **had not been** late, we **would not have missed** the bus.

2. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) earlier, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) our aunt.

Ans: If we **had arrived** earlier, we **would have seen** our aunt.

3. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to art school, she \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a painter.

Ans: If she **had gone** to art school, she **would have become** a painter.

4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in a different country, I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to speak a different language.

Ans: If I **had been** born in a different country, I **would have learnt** to speak a different language.

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/take) a taxi.

Ans: They **would have been** late if they **had not taken** a taxi.

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (come) if we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) invited.

Ans: We **would have come** if we **had been** invited.

**Compound Sentences**

A compound sentence is made up of two or more main clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunction e.g. and, but, or, yet, for, so, nor. Each clause is called independent (IC) because each could stand by itself as a complete sentence.

**Example:** I got to ball practice late so I forgot to set my alarm.

IC

IC

**B. Combine the following sets of simple sentences to make compound sentences. (A.B)**

1. It rained for three days. The streets in my neighbourhood flooded.

Ans: **It rained for three days so the streets in my neighbourhood flooded.**

2. Kareem completed his homework there for he put it in his binder.

Ans: **Kareem completed his home work and he put it in his binder.**

3. Haris mowed the lawn. He earned hundred rupees.

Ans: **Haris mowed the lawn and he earned hundred rupees.**

4. Neelum doesn't like seafood. She doesn't like cabbage;

Ans: **Neelum doesn't like seafood and she doesn't like cabbage.**

5. My pencil was broken. I borrowed one from Bushra.

Ans: **My pencil was broken so I borrowed one from Bushra.**

6. I like apples. I like pears more.

Ans: **I like apples but I like pears more.**

7. Eight people got into the elevator. It was crowded. Three people got off.

Ans: **Eight people got into the elevator and it was crowded so three people got off.**

8. Sara gathered the pictures. She could arrange them in a special album for her family.

Ans: **Sara gathered the pictures so she could arrange them in a special album for her family.**

**Complex Sentences (U.B)**

A complex sentence is made up of a main clause and one or more subordinating clauses joined together by a subordinating conjunction. e.g. after, when, until, soon, before, once, while, as, if, whether or not, provided, in case, because, as, since, in order that, now, though, although, while.

**Example:** You may go home **as soon as** your work is done.

C. Combine the following sets of simple sentences to make complex sentences.

(A.B)

1. I did not go to the meeting. I was sick.

Ans: I did not go to the meeting because I was sick.

2. You may be wrong, I cannot say.

Ans: You may be wrong though I cannot say.

3. He worked hard day and night. He did not wish to fail.

Ans: He worked hard day and night because he did not wish to fail.

4. The examination ended, the students went home.

Ans: The students went home when the examination ended. / The students went home as soon as the examination ended.

5. Their progress was slow. They were tired.

Ans: Their progress was slow because they were tired.

6. You should overlook his fault. It would be an act of generosity on your part.

Ans: You should overlook his fault as it would be an act of generosity on your part.

7. We found him in the house. He had formerly lived in that house.

Ans: We found him in the house as he had formerly lived in that house.

8. The boy gave an explanation of his misconduct, the explanation was not accepted by the headmaster.

Ans: The boy gave an explanation of his misconduct, whereas the explanation was not accepted by the headmaster.

### Use of Comma (U.B)

When a dependent clause precedes the independent clause, separate the clauses with a comma.

**Example:** Before we can make a decision, we need to review all the prior records.

D. Read the following sentences. Circle subordinating conjunctions, underline independent clauses and put commas after dependent clauses. (A.B)

Example: (Although) I hate tea parties, I went to please my mother.

1. While I am attending school I can work part-time so that I can save money.

Ans: (While) I am attending school, I can work part-time so that I can save money.

2. **So that I could go to college my parents worked hard and saved money.**

Ans: So that I could go to college, my parents worked hard and saved money.

3. **If the motor will not start we will have to find a mechanic as soon as possible.**

Ans: If the motor will not start, we will have to find a mechanic as soon as possible.

4. **Although the blue jacket was on sale I did not buy it.**

Ans: Although the blue jacket was on sale, I did not buy it.

5. **When the school bell rang the children left the classroom.**

Ans: When the school bell rang, the children left the classroom.

6. **Since he had no luggage with him it seemed odd for him to be on the road.**

Ans: Since he had no luggage with him, it seemed odd for him to be on the road.

7. **Even after the fire was out there was a great deal of cleanup to do.**

Ans: Even after the fire was out, there was a great deal of cleanup to do.

**E. Change from the direct into the indirect speech. (A.B)**

**“I was leading my beloved camel ..... And I surrendered myself to them.”**

He told that he had been leading his beloved camel. When he had reached the garden and had halted to rest, the camel had nipped a few leaves of the hanging branch of a tree. The old man, on seeing that, had hurled a stone at the camel with all his might. The stone had caught the camel on the sight of the head. It had reeled and fallen down – the camel had been very dear to him. He could not control his anger so he had taken the same stone that had killed his dear camel and had hurled that at the old man with all his strength. The stone had hit the old man on the head and subsequently had killed him. At that, those two young men had come to him and he had surrendered himself to them.

#### **Interrupted Quotations (U.B)**

If the quotation of a complete sentence is interrupted in the middle and then continues after the interruption, do not capitalize the second part of the quotation. Use commas to set off the explanatory words.

**F. Rewrite each sentence. Put quotation marks at appropriate places. (A.B)**

**Example:** Spring, Sohail said, is my favorite time of year.

“Spring”, Sohail said, “is my favorite time of year.”

1. Do you think its okay, asked Ali, if I wear this dress to school tomorrow?

“Do you think its okay”, asked Ali, “if I wear this dress to school tomorrow?”

2. If you had to guess, said Mr. Tariq, who would you say is my favorite author?

“If you had to guess”, said Mr. Tariq, “who would you say is my favorite author?”

3. I will call you after I get home, Irum said, and we can discuss our science experiment together.

- “I will call you after I get home,” Irum said, “and we can discuss our science experiment together.”
4. We’ll be eating supper in about an hour, said mother, so don’t eat any more, snacks.  
“We’ll be eating supper in about an hour,” said mother, “so don’t eat any more, snacks.”
5. We need to fertilize the lawn today, said father, since it’s supposed to rain tomorrow.  
“We need to fertilize the lawn today”, said father, “since it’s supposed to rain tomorrow.”

### Section V: Oral Communication Skills

#### A. Make pairs. Role-play the following dialogue. (U.B)

A: You play really well!

How often do you play tennis?

B: About *once a week*. What about you?

A: Me? Just *three or four times a year*.

B: Well. But you have to play tennis at least four times in a month.

A: let’s plan to play tennis every day.

B: Ok done.

#### B. Expressions for answering ‘How often’: (U.B)

once	never	twice
a day	three times	a week
four times	a month	a couple of times
a year	rarely	everyday

#### C. Make pairs. Ask each other how often you do these activities. (K.B)

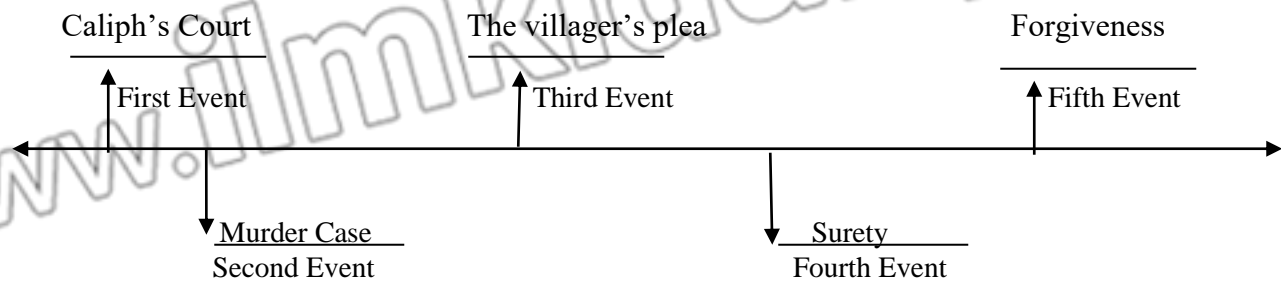
check your e-mail	twice a week
watch TV	everyday
take a trip	rarely
go shopping	four times a month
go out for dinner	a couple of times
work out	everyday
break your promise	never
clean your room	once a week

### Section VI: Writing Skills

#### A. Write the character sketch of the villager. (K.B)

The villager was strong and sturdy. He was loving as he loved his camel. The villager was honest, truthful, honest and faithful as he confessed his crime. He was a man of words.

## B. Summarize the story with the help of mind map given below.(K.B)



Two young men brought the case of their father's murder to the caliph Hazrat Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنه). They also brought the strong and sturdy countryman with them. They complained to Hazrat Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنه) that the person had murdered their old father. They demanded justice by punishing the murderer for this crime. The old man hurled a stone on the camel with all his might because it had eaten a few leaves from one of his trees. The camel reeled and fell down dead so the villager killed him in anger as he loved his camel a lot. The villager had hidden a piece of gold in earth. It belonged to his younger brother. He wanted to hand over that piece of gold to a trustee. Thus, he asked Hazrat Umar Farooq (رضي الله تعالى عنه) to delay the execution. He was asked to give his guarantor who could suffer death in case he did not return. The villager looked at the people present there. He pointed Hazrat Abu Zar Ghafari (رضي الله تعالى عنه) as his guarantor. Hazrat Abu Zar Ghafari (رضي الله تعالى عنه) also agreed to become his guarantor. Hazrat Abu Zar Ghafari (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was a worthy companion of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). He was to be killed in case the murderer did not return. Thus the Sahabas (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) were worried about his life and their eyes were filled with tears. But, the villager returned for his punishment on the promised day. The accusers forgave the villager as they were impressed by his virtue, honesty, loyalty and faithfulness. On hearing the words of forgiveness, everyone in the court was delighted. They appreciated their nobility.