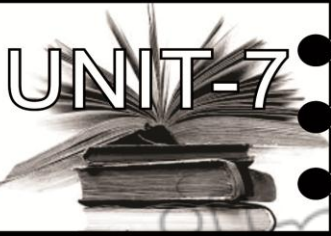


UNIT-7



Sultan Ahmad Masjid

سلطان احمد مسجد



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Section I: Words with Urdu Translation & Synonyms

Paragraph-wise meanings & synonyms of all important words in the Unit-7:

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 1 (K.B)					
Impressive	متاثر کن	Spectacular, touching	Situated	واقع ہونا	located, living situation
Monument	یادگار	memorial, memento	Ottoman Empire	سلطنت عثمانیہ	The former Turkish empire
Known	مشہور۔ مقبول	recognized, famous	Popular	مقبول	favourite, famous
Embellish	سجنا	decorate, adorn, ornament,	Tourists	سیاح	visitors, travelers
Interior	اندرونی	inner, inside	Attraction	کشش	charm, fascination
Paragraph # 2 (K.B)					
Constructed	تعمیر کی گئی	built, made	Comprises	مشتمل ہے	consists, includes
Rule	دورِ حکومت	reign, govern	Tomb	مقبرہ	grave, burial
Custom	رسم و رواج	tradition, practice	Hospice	سرائے، مسافر خانہ	inn, hostel station
Paragraph # 3 (K.B)					
Architect	فن تعمیر	art of building construction	Reign	حکومت	rule, govern, be in power
Appoint	مقرر کرنا	employed, assigned	Successor	جانشین	descendant, inheritor
Completion	تکمیل	accomplishment, end	-	-	-
Paragraph # 04 (K.B)					
Splendour	تابناکی۔ شان و شوکت	glory brilliance	Majesty	جاہ و جلال	grandeur, royalty

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 5 (K.B)					
Spacious	کشاوہ۔ وسیع	vast , ample capacious	Hang	لٹکانا	be pendent, dangle, swing
Surrounded	گھرا ہوا	enclosed, circled	Entrance	داخلی دروازہ	entry, door admittance
Vaulted	محرابی	Arched	Symbolic	علامتی	representative, emblematic
Arcade	راہداری	walkway track	Gesture	اشارہ	signal, sign
Ablution	وضو	washing, cleansing	Ensure	یقینی بنانا	confirm, assure
Fountain	فوارہ	spring, well	Humility	انکساری	humbleness, lowliness
Magnitude	جسامت	size, weight, importance	Divine	الہامی۔ رب کی طرف سے	heavenly, noble, high, class
courtyard	صحن	Yard	-	-	-
Paragraph # 6 (K.B)					
Flamboyant	بھڑکیلا۔ شوخ	Lively, vivacious	Cypresses	سُرود	an evergreen coniferous tree
Paragraph # 7 (K.B)					
Adorned	سجا ہوا	decorated, beautified	Chandelier	فانوس	lighting fixture with several bulbs or candles.
Stained	رنگ دار	tainted, painted	Illuminate	روشن کرنا	brighten, lighten
Intricate	پیچیدہ	complicated, tangled	Verses	آیات	Poetry, Rhyme
Paragraph # 8 & 9 (K.B)					
Pulpit	منبر	stand, lectern, platform	Jade	سبز رنگ کا پتھر	a hard, green stone
Paragraph # 10 (K.B)					
Minarets	مینار	a slender tower, typically part of a masjid	Forecourt	آنکھن	an open area in front of a large building

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Balconies	بالا خانے کا برآمدہ	veranda, terrace	-	-	-
Paragraph # 11 (K.B)					
Frequent	لگاتار، اکثر	repeated, constant, steady	Monument	یادگار	commemoration, gravestone
Construction	تعمیر	structure, erection	Design	نمونہ	pattern, master plan
Royal	شاہی	kingly, monarchal	Attain	حاصل کرنا	achieve, win
Unfortunately	بد قسمتی سے	regrettably, unluckily	Development	ترقی	advancement, progression
Model	نمونہ۔ مثال	Design, exemplary	Wonder	عجبہ	miracle, splendor
Unmatched	لامقابل، بے مثال	unique, individual	Lined	خط کشیدہ	Borderd, edged
Rather	قدرے	relatively, readily	Design	نمونہ	model , project, program
Glow	روشنی	light, illumination	Element	غض۔ حصہ	part, component
Include	شامل ہونا	comprise, encompass	Facing	سامنے	opposite
Decoration	سجاوٹ	ornament, adornment	Carved	تراشیدہ، کندہ کیا ہوا	engraved, sculptured
Contrast	تقابل، برعکس	disparity, difference	Richly	شاندار طریقہ سے	splendidly, expensively
Remain	موجود رہنا	continue, lighten	Brighten	چمکانا	enhance, lightens
Finely	عمدگی سے	In a delicate manner, nicely	-	-	-

Section II: Urdu Translation – Paragraph wise

1. History of the Masjid (U.B)

1. The Sultan Ahmad Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world. It is also known as the Blue Masjid because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior. Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey and the capital of Ottoman Empire from 1453 to 1923, it has become the most popular tourist attraction.

1- سلطان احمد مسجد دنیا کی انتہائی متاثر کن یادگاروں میں سے ایک ہے۔ یہ نیلی ٹائلوں کی وجہ سے جو اس کے اندرون کو سجاتی ہیں نیلی مسجد کے نام سے بھی مشہور ہے۔ یہ استنبول جو کہ ترکی کا سب سے بڑا شہر اور 1453ء سے 1923ء تک سلطنت عثمانیہ کا دارالخلافہ بھی تھا، میں واقع ہے۔ یہ مسجد سیاحوں کے لیے سب سے زیادہ پرکشش عزیز مقام بن چکی ہے۔

2. Time of Construction (U.B)

2. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616, during the rule of Ahmad I. As was the custom, this masjid like other masjid of the time, comprises a tomb of the founder, a madrassah and a hospice. (RWP 2017 G-II)

2- یہ احمد اول کے دور حکومت میں، 1609ء اور 1616ء کے درمیان تعمیر کی گئی تھی۔ اس وقت کے رواج کے مطابق اس دور کی دوسری مساجد کی طرح، یہ مسجد ہانی کے مقبرے، مدرسے اور مسافر خانہ پر مشتمل ہے۔

3. The Reign of Construction (U.B)

3. The construction of Masjid started in 1609. The royal architect Sedefhar Mehmat Aga, was appointed by the Sultan as in-charge of the project. The opening ceremony was held in 1616. Unfortunately, the Sultan could not see the completion of the masjid in his life. It was completed in the reign of his successor Mustafa I. (LHR 2016 G-II, 2017 G-I)(GRW 2017 G-I)

3- مسجد کی تعمیر 1609ء میں شروع ہوئی۔ سلطان نے شاہی ماہر تعمیرات سیدلیف ہرہمت آغا کو اس منصوبے کا نگران منتخب کیا۔ اس کی افتتاحی تقریب 1616ء میں منعقد کی گئی تھی۔ بدقسمتی سے سلطان اپنی زندگی میں مسجد کی تکمیل نہ دیکھ سکا۔ یہ اس کے جانشین مصطفیٰ اول کے دور حکومت میں مکمل کی گئی۔

4. Architectural Style (U.B)

4. The Blue Masjid reflects the architectural style of both Ottoman masjid and Byzantine church. Hagia Sophia, a masjid, one of the wonders of Muslim architecture, was also kept in view as a model. The Blue Masjid even today is considered unmatched in splendour, majesty and size. (SWL 2017 G-II)

4- نیلی مسجد، مسجد عثمانیہ اور زینٹینی کلیسا دونوں کے فن تعمیر کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ مسجد ہاگیہ صوفیہ، جو مسلم فن تعمیر کے عجائبات میں سے ایک تھی کو بھی نمونہ کے طور پر مدنظر رکھا گیا تھا۔ حتیٰ کہ نیلی مسجد کو آج بھی شان و شوکت، جاہ و جلال اور حجم کے اعتبار سے بے مثل سمجھا جاتا ہے۔

5. Significance of The Heavy Chain (U.B)

5. The masjid has a spacious forecourt surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade. It has ablution facilities on both sides. In the centre there is a fountain which is rather small in contrast with the magnitude of the courtyard. A heavy iron chain is hung at the upper part of the court entrance on the western side. This side was meant for the Sultan alone. The chain was put there so that the Sultan had to lower his head every time he entered the court. It was the symbolic gesture to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine power. (LHR 2015 G-I) (BWP 2017 G-I)

5- اس مسجد کا صحن بہت کشادہ ہے جو مسلسل محرابی راہداریوں سے گھرا ہوا ہے۔ اس کے دونوں اطراف وضو کی سہولیات ہیں۔ درمیان میں اس فوارہ ہے جو صحن کی وسعت کے مقابلے میں نسبتاً چھوٹا ہے۔ مغربی جانب صحن میں داخلے کے بالائی حصے پر اس لوہے کی زنجیر لٹکی ہوئی ہے۔ یہ حصہ صرف سلطان کیلئے مخصوص تھا۔ یہ زنجیر وہاں اس لیے لگائی گئی تھی تاکہ ہر مرتبہ سلطان کو درہا میں داخل ہوتے ہوئے اپنا سر جھکانا پڑے۔ یہ اللہ تعالیٰ کے سامنے حکمران کی انکساری کو یقینی بنانے کا اس علامتی انداز بھی تھا۔

6. Interior – Lower Level of Blue Masjid (U.B)

6. The interior of the masjid at the lower level is lined with more than 20,000 hand-made ceramic tiles in more than 50 different tulip designs. At the gallery level the design becomes flamboyant with representation of flowers, fruit and cypresses.

6- مسجد کے اندرونی حصہ کی چلی منزل پر پچاس سے زائد گل لالہ کے نمونوں والی بیس ہزار سے زیادہ ہاتھ سے بنی ٹائلیں لگائی گئی ہیں۔ مرآمدے کی سطح نمونے پھولوں، پھلوں اور سرو کی نمائندگی کے ساتھ شوق اور جاذب نظر ہو جاتے ہیں۔

7. Interior-Upper Level of Blue Masjid (U.B)

7. The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint. More than 200 stained glass windows with intricate designs allow natural light to brighten up its interior and the chandeliers further illuminate it with their glow. The decorations include A'yat from the Holy Quran. The floors are covered with carpets. (DGK 2017 G-I) (LHR, GRW 2013 G-I) (FSD 2017 G-I)

7- اندرون کا بالائی حصہ نیلے رنگ سے سجا ہے۔ پیچیدہ نمونوں والی دوسو سے زیادہ منقش شیشے والی کھڑکیاں اس کے اندرون کو چمکانے کے لیے قدرتی روشنی کو اندر آنے دیتی ہیں اور فانوس اپنی چمک دمک سے اس کو مزید روشن کر دیتے ہیں۔ آرائش میں قرآن پاک کی آیات شامل ہیں۔ فرش قالینوں سے ڈھکے ہوئے ہیں۔

8. Mehrab-the Impressive Element (U.B)

8. The most important element in the interior of the masjid is the mehrab, which is made of finely carved marble. To the right of the mehrab is a richly decorated pulpit. The masjid is so designed that even when it is most crowded, everyone in the masjid can listen and see at the Imam. (LHR 2015,16 G-II,I)

8- مسجد کے اندرون میں سب سے زیادہ اہم عنصر محراب ہے جو عمدہ طریقے سے تراشے ہوئے سنگ مرمر سے بنا ہوا ہے۔ محراب کی دائیں طرف سجا ہوا منبر ہے۔ مسجد کی تعمیر اس طرز سے کی گئی ہے کہ، جب یہ انتہائی پرجوم بھی ہو تو مسجد میں ہر کوئی امام کو سن اور دیکھ سکتا ہے۔

9. Royal Room (U.B)

The royal room is situated at the south east corner. It has its own pulpit that used to be decorated with jade and roses.

9- شاہی کمرہ جنوب مشرقی کونے میں واقع ہے۔ اس کا اپنا منبر ہے جسکو سبز نگیںوں اور گلاب سے سجایا جاتا تھا۔

10. Minarets of the Masjid (U.B)

The Blue Masjid has six minarets. Four minarets stand one each at the four corners of the masjid. Each of these pencil shaped minarets has three balconies, while the two others at the end of the forecourt have only two balconies.

10- نیلی مسجد کے چھ مینار ہیں۔ چار میناروں میں سے ہر ایک مسجد کے چاروں کونوں پر موجود ہے۔ قلم نہا ہر مینار کے تین ہالا خانے ہیں، جب کہ دوسرے دو جو صحن کے اختتام پر ہیں ان کے دو ہالا خانے ہیں۔

11. Frequently Visited Monuments (U.B)

In the evening, a large number of tourists and Turks gather in the park facing the masjid to listen the call to the evening prayers. The masjid is flooded with lights and so are the hearts of the believers with divine love. Though much has been lost of Blue Masjid e over the years yet it has not lost the love of its visitors. The masjid is still one of the most frequently visited monuments of the world.

(SWL 2017 G-I) (MTN 2017 G-II) (FSD 2017 G-II)

11- شام کے وقت، سیاح اور ترک کثیر تعداد میں شام کی نماز کی اذان سننے کے لیے مسجد کے سامنے والے باغ میں جمع ہو جاتے ہیں۔ مسجد روشنیوں سے اور اسی طرح مومنین کے دل محبت الہی سے بھر جاتے ہیں۔ اگرچہ کئی سالوں میں نیلی مسجد بہت کچھ کھو چکی ہے لیکن پھر بھی اس نے دیکھنے والوں کی محبت نہیں کھوئی ہے۔ مسجد اب بھی دنیا کی کثرت سے دیکھی جانے والی دگاریوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

Section III: Text Book Exercise

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

Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings
Impressive	متاثر کن	remarkable, touching
Hospice	مسافر خانہ۔ سرائے	an inn, a short living place for travelers
Embellish	سجانا	decorate, adorn
Flamboyant	شوخ۔ رنگین	colourful, bright
Interior	اندرونی۔ اندرون	inside, inner
Carved	نقش	imprinted, sculptured
Adorned	سجایا گیا	decorated, beautified
Appointed	مقرر کیا گیا	Selected, assigned

Oral Activity (U.B)

Form groups and discuss the following.

- **What makes the Blue Masjid famous in the world? (U.B)**
Sultan Ahmed Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world. It is famous for its beauty and grandeur. It is known as Blue Masjid because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior.
- **Which feature of the masjid does appeal to you the most and why?(U.B)**
The chain hanging in the upper part of the court entrance on the Western side. It has a symbolic gesture as Sultan had to lower his head every time when he entered the court, was to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine

Prepare a class presentation on “Role of Masjid in Islamic Culture”. (U.B)

Masjid in Islamic culture has an integrated role. It is not restricted to performing prayers, yet it plays significant social and political roles. Masjids are more like “community centers, a place for socialization, a place for preaching, a place for education and a place for meetings and deliberation. Masjids are also a place for celebration. The Rasool (ﷺ) advised the companions to hold Nikkah in Masjids. The Rasool (ﷺ) used to gather his companions in the masjid to discuss serious matters, to educate the people and to preach them teachings of Allah.

Comprehension**A. Answer the following questions. (U.B)****Q.1 Why is Sultan Ahmad Masjid also known as the Blue Masjid?**

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

Ans: Sultan Ahmad Masjid is known as the Blue Masjid because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior. These tiles are artistically and beautifully used in the construction. These tiles adorn the interior of the masjid.

Q.2 Who was appointed as the architect of the Masjid?

(LHR 2014 G-II, 2017 G-I) (SGD 2017 G-II)

Ans: The royal architect Sedefhar Mehmat Aga was appointed by the Sultan as the architect of the Masjid.

Q.3 What was the purpose of hanging a heavy iron at the entrance of the court?

(BWP 2017 G-I)

Ans: The heavy chain hung in the upper part of the court entrance had a symbolic significance. Sultan had to lower his head every time he entered the court in order to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine power.

Q.4 How does the interior of the Masjid look?

(LHR 2013 G-II) (GRW 2015 G-I, 2017 G-I) (RWP 2017 G-II) (SWL 2017 G-II)

Ans: The interior of the Masjid at the lower level is lined with ceramic tiles in different tulips designs. At gallery, there are designs of flowers, fruits and cypresses. It makes the interior very attractive and charming.

Q.5 Why do you think madrassah and hospice were part of the Masjid?

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

Ans. It was custom at that time to build masjid which had a tomb of the founder, a madrassah and a hospice. The madrassah was a place of knowledge and hospice was a place made for travellers.

Q.6 Who constructed Masjid Sophia? (LHR 2015 G-II) (MTN 2017 G-I) (RWP 2017 G-I)

Ans. Sultan Muhammad Fateh constructed Masjid Sophia. It was a church and was rebuilt into a Masjid.

Additional Questions (U.B)**Q1. What is the theme of Unit “Sultan Ahmad Masjid”?**

Ans: The theme of the unit is to highlight the significance of Islamic architecture. The world of Islam has a splendid heritage of art and architecture in which they excelled throughout

the history. Masjid have always been the prominent feature of Islamic architecture. The essay not only highlights the glory of Sultan Masjid but also throws light on the skill and ability of the architecture of the time.

Q2. Who started construction of the Blue Masjid?

Ans: The construction of the Blue Masjid started in the reign of Ahmed I. But it was not completed in his reign. It was completed in the reign of his successor Mustafa I.

Q3. In whose reign the construction was completed?

Ans: The construction of the masjid was completed during the rule of Mustafa-I.

Q4. What makes the Blue Masjid famous in the world?

Ans: The unique design, structure, marbles decoration, carved design and spacious area of Blue Masjid make it famous and most frequently visited monuments in the world.

Q5. Which feature of the masjid does appeal to you the most?

Ans: Unique designs and marble decoration of the masjid appeals me the most.

Q6. For what purpose does a heavy iron chain hang there?

Ans: A heavy iron chain hangs there so as the Sultan has to lower his head every time he enters court. It is the symbolic gesture to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine power.

Q7. Where is the royal room situated? (LHR 2016 G-II) (SWL 2017 G-I) (MTN 2017 G-II)

Ans: It is situated at the South East corner of the Blue Masjid. It has its own pulpit.

Vocabulary (K.B)

A. Consult a thesaurus and find out the synonyms of the following words. (K.B)

Word	Synonyms
Embellish	decorate ,beautify
Integrate	assimilate, combine
Splendour	grandeur, magnificence
Majesty	nobility, dignity
Illuminate	brighten, light up

B. Circle the correct antonyms from the given choices of the underlined words. (A.B)

- The Sultan Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world.
(a) ugly (b) **unimpressive** (c) remarkable
- Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey.
(a) **smallest** (b) greatest (c) populated
- A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper parts of the court entrance on the western side
(a) big (b) bold (c) **light**
- The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint
(a) **lower** (b) outer (c) higher
- The floors are covered with carpets
(a) spread (b) **exposed** (c) decorated

C. Use the following words in sentences. (U.B)

Word	Sentences
Impressive	Mohammed Ali Jinnah was a man of impressive eloquence.
Dexterously	He worked dexterously and succeeded.
Spacious	New Headquarter of Pakistan Army is very spacious.
Humility	His humility wins respect for him.
Flamboyant	Girls wear flamboyant dresses on marriage ceremony.

D. What do the following abbreviations stand for? (K.B)

USA	United States of America.
UK	United Kingdom
UAE	United Arab Emirates
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
PAF	Pakistan Air Force
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
UN	United Nations
ISSB	Inter Services Selection Board
WAPDA	Water And Power Development Authority
PCTB	Punjab Curriculum and Textbook Board
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
IMF	International Monetary Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Section IV: Grammar

Adverb: (K.B)

A word that describes or gives more information about a verb, an adjective or a clause.

For example: run slowly & work hard

Position of Adverbs**A. Place the adverbs at appropriate positions.(K.B)**

Statement	Correct Statement
1. She comes here. (Often)	She <u>often</u> comes here.
2. He goes to Lahore. (Sometimes)	<u>Sometimes</u> he goes to Lahore.
3. The teacher was late. (Hardly ever)	The teacher was <u>hardly ever</u> late.
4. We are tired by the end of the day. (Usually)	We are <u>usually</u> tired by the end of the day.
5. I have posted a letter to them. (Just)	I've <u>just</u> posted a letter to them.
6. He did his work. (Carefully)	He did his work <u>carefully</u> .

Degree of Comparison: (K.B)

Some adverbs, like adjectives also have three degrees of comparison.

Example:

The masjid is so designed that even when it is, **most crowded**, everyone in the masjid can see and hear Imam.

That's why the masjid still remains to be one of the **most frequented** monuments of the world.

B. Complete this table with appropriate degree of adverbs. (U.B)

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
kept much	kept more	kept most
Sang beautifully	sang more beautifully	sang most beautifully
slept little	slept less	slept least
looked good	Looked better	Looked best
arrived early	arrived earlier	arrived earliest

C. Use the above degrees of comparison in sentences as given in example. (A.B)

- They came early this morning. They came earlier this morning. They came the earliest this morning.
- She kept much candies. She kept more candies. She kept the most candies.
- She sang beautifully. She sang more beautifully. She sang the most beautifully.
- I slept little this night. I slept less this night. I slept the least this night.
- He looked good yesterday. He looked better yesterday. He looked the best yesterday.
- They arrived early. They arrived earlier. They arrived the earliest.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The structure of the present perfect continuous tense is.

Subject + auxiliary verb + auxiliary verb + main verb

has / have been base+ing

There are basically two uses for the present perfect continuous tense.

1. **An action that has stopped or recently stopped.**

We use the present perfect continuous tense to talk about a action that started in the past and stopped recently. There is usually a result now.

Examples:

- I am tired because I **have been working**.
- Why is the grass wet ^[now]? **Has it been raining?**
- You don't understand ^[now] because you **haven't been listening**.

2. **An action continuing up till now.**

We use the present perfect continuous Tense to talk about an **action** that started in the past and is continuing **now**. This is often used with **for** or **since**.

We often use **for** and **since** with present perfect tense.

- We use 'for' to talk about an action a **period** of time-5 min, 2 min, 6 years.
- We use 'since' to talk about a **point** in past time - 9'O clock, 1947 evening.

Examples:

- I **have been reading for** 2 hours. [I am still reading now].
- We've **been studying since** 9 o'clock. [We're still studying now].
- How long **have you been learning** English? [You are still learning now].

D. Put ‘for’ or ‘since’ in the blanks. (A.B)

1. I have been studying for 3 hours.
2. I have been watching TV since 7 pm.
3. Tara hasn’t been feeling well for 2 weeks.
4. Tara hasn’t been visiting us since March.
5. He has been playing football for a long time.
6. He has been living in Bangkok since he left school.

E. Make five sentences using the present perfect continuous tense and convert them into negative and interrogative sentences.(K.B)

1. He has been living in this house since 2015.
He has not been living in this house since 2015.(negative)
Has he been living in this house since 2015? (interrogative)
2. I have been reading this book for the last two years.
I have not been reading this book for the last two years. (negative)
Have I been reading this book for the last two years? (interrogative)
3. You have been working since morning.
You have not been working since morning. (negative)
Have you been working since morning? (interrogative)
4. Hamid has been travelling for last few days.
Hamid has not been travelling for last few days. (negative)
Has Hamid travelling for last few days? (interrogative)
5. She has been playing since 8’o clock.
She has not been playing since 8’o clock. (negative)
Has she been playing since 8’o clock? (interrogative)

Section V: Writing Skills**A. Write down the summary of the unit. Focus on the following points. (K.B)****• History of the Masjid**

Sultan Ahmed Masjid is also known as Blue Masjid. It is situated in Istanbul, Turkey. It is known as Blue Masjid because of the blue tiles used to embellish its interior. It was constructed during the reign of Sultan Ahmed 1 but it was completed in the reign of his successor Mustafa 1. The royal architect Sedefhar Mehmat Aga was appointed as the chief architect of the masjid.

- **Architecture**

Sultan Ahmed Masjid reflects the architectural style of Ottoman Masjid and Byzantine church. It has a tomb, a madrassah and a hospice. The inner level and gallery of the interior side of Masjids is embellished with ceramic tiles having designs of tulips, flowers, fruits and cypresses. The outer level of the interior side of masjid is adorned with blue paint and glass windows. The most impressive part in the interior of the masjid is the *Mehrab*. The impressive part of exterior are six Minarets of the Masjid that also add beauty and grandeur to the masjid. The chain hanging in the upper part of the court entrance on the Western side has a symbolic gesture as Sultan lowers his head every time he entered the court , was to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine.

- **Importance**

Sultan Ahmed Masjid is most popular tourist attraction in Turkey.

It is the most frequently visited Monuments of the world.

B. Describe in your own words the architecture of any historical place in Pakistan.
(K.B)

Amidst tall buildings and beautiful gardens, there stands in the heart of Lahore the great: mesmerizing Badshahi Masjid, hailing cultural history of Mughals in South-Asia. Tourists from around the globe gather to offer homage to the grandeur of Mughal era.

Badshahi Masjid was constructed by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1671, The masjid is an important example of Mughal architecture, with an exterior that is decorated with carved red sandstone with marble inlay. It remains the largest and most recent of the grand imperial masjids of the Mughal-era, and is the second-largest masjid in Pakistan.

The main view of the masjid craved with red-stones is breathtaking; entering through the main gate leads to another time and space. Expansive sandstone paved courtyard of 276,000 square feet. The northern wall of the masjid had been laid close to Ravi to enhance its beauty to the maximum. The masjid is architectural wonder of Greek, Islamic and Indian cultures.

The main prayer hall of the masjid comprises of seven marvelously carved arches which can accommodate more than 95,000 worshippers. External side of the masjid is bedecked with the stone carving with marble hatch on red sandstone. The masjid has three domes,

the bigger one is located in the center of the masjid which is fringed by other two smaller domes. In the eastern side of ceiling lies the compartment with curved border at the cornice level. Apart from domes there are quite a few numbers of chambers in Masjid where in the time of Mughals people gather to hold religious talks and sermons.

Skyline minarets of the masjid inlaid with marble and red stone lining enhances the beauty and splendour. Clad with marbles four out of eight esteemed minarets, approximately 14 feet tall can be seen from a far distance. The main building of the masjid also features additional four minarets in its each corner which gives extra topping of beauty to the Masjid.

After the fall of the Mughal Empire, the masjid was used as a garrison by the Sikh Empire and the British Empire, but is now one of Pakistan's most iconic sights.

Section VI: Oral Communication Skills

Litter Bug! (K.B)

Ahmad: Hey! Did you see what that boy did?

Naeem: Yeah! He threw a plastic bag into the street. He doesn't care about our environment. He's a litter bug.

Ahmad: Do you care about our environment?

Naeem: Yes, I do. There's too much pollution. Everybody should care about environment.

Ahmad: I agree. "Hey, litter bug! Pick up that trash!"

Naeem: Look! He's picking it up! "Thanks for caring about environment!"