

Paragraph / Passage Urdu to English

Passage No 01

کاروبار میں دیانتداری ترقی اور خوشحالی کا باعث بنتی ہے۔ کیونکہ اس طرح خریداروں کا دکاندار پر اعتماد قائم ہوتا ہے۔ اگر یہ اعتماد ٹوٹ جائے تو کاروبار تباہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ کاروبار میں بددیانتی گناہ ہے۔ اس سے تاجر کو اپنے مسلمان بھائیوں کے ساتھ کوئی ہمدردی نہیں ہوتی۔ وہ دھوکہ دہی سے منافع حاصل کرتا ہے۔ ملاوٹ کر کے لوگوں کی صحت کے ساتھ کھیلتا ہے۔ ایسا شخص انسانیت کا دشمن ہے۔ اس کے بعد وہ مسلمان ہونے کا دعویٰ کیسے کر سکتا ہے۔

Honesty in business results in growth and prosperity because it builds the trust of buyers in the sellers. If this trust is broken, the business will perish. Dishonesty in business is a sin. Such a trader does not have any sympathy for his Muslim brethren. He gets profit through fraud. He plays with the health of people through adulteration. Such a man is an enemy of humanity. How can he claim to be a Muslim after that?

Passage No 02

تندرستی بڑی نعمت ہے۔ لیکن انسان جب تک تندرست رہتا ہے، اس نعمت کی قدر نہیں کرتا۔ جب اسے کوئی معمولی بیماری لگ جاتی ہے تو اسے اس کی اہمیت کا اندازہ ہوتا ہے۔ جسم کے کسی حصے میں درد ہو تو پورا جسم اس کا اثر محسوس کرتا ہے۔ اگر انسان صحت مند ہے تو اسے کھانے پینے، چلنے پھرنے اور کام کرنے میں مزہ آتا ہے۔ صحت خراب ہو جائے تو کسی چیز میں مزہ نہیں آتا۔ جو لوگ اکثر بیمار رہتے ہیں ان کی زندگی خود ان کے لیے اور ان کے دوسرے متعلقین کے لیے وبال جان بن جاتی ہے۔

Health is a great blessing, but as long as a man stays healthy, he does not value this blessing. When he catches a minor disease, he realizes its worth. If there is pain in any part of the body, the whole body feels its effect. If a man is healthy, he enjoys eating, drinking, walking and working. If health suffers, everything becomes tasteless. The lives of the people, who are often ill, become troublesome for themselves and also for their relatives.

Passage No 03

رشوت ستانی اور بدعنوانی ہمارے معاشرے کا حصہ بن چکی ہے۔ ان باتوں کا تعلق کسی ایک محکمے یا معاشرے کے مخصوص حصے سے نہیں ہے۔ یہ ہر محکمے اور ادارے کا ایک لازمی جزو معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ زندگی اب زیادہ آسان نہیں رہی۔ متوسط طبقہ امیر لوگوں کی پیروی کرنے کے لیے اپنا راستہ کھو چکا ہے۔ ہم زندگی کی آسائشیں حاصل کرنے میں بہت وقت ضائع کر دیتے ہیں۔ دوسروں کو شکست دینے اور امیر بننے کی دوڑ، معاشرے کو رشوت ستانی اور کرپشن کی طرف دھکیل رہی ہے۔

Bribery and corruption have become a part of our society. These things are not related to a department or a specific part of society. It seems to be a necessary component of every department and institution. Life is not so easy anymore. The middle class has lost its way in order to follow rich people. We lose a lot of time in getting the luxuries of life. The race to defeat others and to become rich is pushing the society towards bribery and corruption.

Passage No 04

علم ایک عظیم قوت ہے۔ علم کے ذریعے ہمیں مادی دولت ہی نہیں بلکہ روحانی سکون بھی حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ ہمارے مذہب میں علم حاصل کرنا ہر شخص پر فرض ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے جسے کوئی چرا نہیں سکتا۔ علم کے بغیر کوئی انسان اپنی ذات کو بھی نہیں پہچان سکتا اور یوں ہی ساری زندگی اپنے مقصد حیات سے بے خبر رہتا ہے۔ علم حاصل کر کے انسان اپنی اپنے معاشرے اور قوم کی بہتری کا سبب بن سکتا ہے۔

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Knowledge is a great power. Through knowledge, we get not only material wealth but also spiritual peace. In our religion, getting knowledge is obligatory for everyone. This is the thing that no one can steal. Without knowledge, no man can recognize himself and thus remains unaware of his purpose of life throughout his life. By acquiring knowledge, a man can bring about the betterment of himself, his society, and his nation.

Passage No 05

پاکستان ایک امن پسند ملک ہے۔ ہم اپنے ہمسایوں سے ہمیشہ دوستانہ تعلقات رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں کہ ہم اپنے دفاع سے غافل ہو جائیں۔ ہمیں اپنے گرد و پیش پر نظر رکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہمیں اتنا مضبوط ہونا چاہیے کہ کوئی ہمیں نقصان پہنچانے کا سوچ بھی نہ سکے۔ موجودہ دور میں مضبوط دفاع ہی امن کی ضمانت ہے۔

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Passage No 06

اپنے ارد گرد کو صاف ستھرا رکھیں، خاص طور پر پانی کی ٹینکیوں اور گھریلو فضلہ کو ٹھکانے لگانے کے مقامات کے قریب۔ یہ علاقے ڈینگلی وائرس پھیلانے والے گھروں کی افزائش گاہ ہو سکتے ہیں، اس لیے ان جگہوں کو خشک اور باقائگی سے صاف رکھنا ضروری ہے۔ آپ کو یہ بھی یقینی بنانا چاہیے کہ ان میں سے کسی بھی جگہ پر کچرے کے ڈھیر نہ ہوں جہاں مچھر دن کے وقت دیواروں یا چھتوں پر افزائش یا آرام کر سکیں۔

Keep your surroundings clean, especially the places near the water tanks and household waste disposal points. These areas can be breeding grounds for mosquitoes carrying the dengue virus, so it is important to regularly keep these places dry and clean. You should also ensure that there are no piles of garbage in any of these places where mosquitoes can breed rest on walls or ceilings during the daytime.

Passage No 07

ہاکی ایک بین الاقوامی کھیل ہے جو گھر کے اندر اور باہر دونوں طرح کھیلا جاسکتا ہے۔ کھیل کا مستطیل میدان تقریباً ایک سو گز لمبا اور پچاس گز چوڑا ہوتا ہے۔ اسے دو گول دائروں سے تقسیم کیا گیا ہے (ہر سرے پر ایک)۔ انٹرنیشنل ہاکی فیڈریشن کے ضوابط کے مطابق ہاکی بال کا وزن 156-163 گرام ہونا چاہیے۔ ہاکی اسٹک لکڑی کی ہوتی ہے جس کی لمبائی کھلاڑی کے قد کے لحاظ سے 26 سے 38.5 انچ تک ہوتی ہے۔

Hockey is an international sport that can be played both indoors and outdoors. The rectangular field of play is about one hundred yards long and fifty yards wide. It is divided into two circles (one at each end). In accordance with the regulations of the International Hockey Federation, the weight of the hockey ball should be 156-163 grams. Hockey stick is made of wood, and its length varies from 26 to 38.5 inches depending on the height of the player.

Passage No 08

علامہ اقبال کو اردو اور فارسی ادب کی اہم ترین شخصیات میں سے ایک کے طور پر جانا جاتا ہے۔ اردو زبان میں ان کی شاعری کو بیسویں صدی کی عظیم ترین شاعری میں شمار کیا جاتا ہے۔ اقبال کی شاعری کا کئی یورپی زبانوں میں ترجمہ ہوں۔ اقبال نہ صرف ایک نامور ادیب تھے بلکہ ایک معروف وکیل بھی تھے۔ اقبال کی تخلیقات قاری کو اسلامی تہذیب کے ماضی کی یاد دلاتی ہے۔ ان کی شاعری سماجی، سیاسی آزادی اور عظمت کے ذریعہ اسلام کا پیغام دیتی ہے۔

Allama Iqbal is widely known as one of the most important figures in Urdu and Persian literature. His poetry in the Urdu language is considered among the greatest poetry of the twentieth century. Iqbal's poetry was translated into many European languages. Iqbal was not only a prolific writer but also a known advocate. Iqbal's works remind the reader of the glorious past of the Islamic civilization. His poetry conveys the message of Islam as a means of socio-political liberation and greatness.

Passage No 09

بادشاہی مسجد لاہور میں مغلیہ دور کی ایک جامع مسجد ہے۔ یہ مسجد لاہور قلعہ کے مغرب میں اندرون شہر لاہور کے مضافات میں واقع ہے۔ اسے لاہور کے مشہور ترین مقامات میں سے ایک سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ بادشاہی مسجد کو مغل بادشاہ اورنگزیب نے 1671 اور 1673 کے درمیان تعمیر کیا تھا۔ یہ 1673 سے 1986 تک دنیا کی بڑی مسجد تھی۔ یہ مسجد مغل فن تعمیر کا ایک اہم نمونہ ہے، جس کا بیرونی حصہ سنگ مرمر کی سرخ ریت کے پتھر سے مزین ہے۔

The Badshahi Masjid is a congregational masjid of Mughal era in Lahore. This masjid is located in the west of the Lahore Fort along the outskirts of downtown Lahore. It is considered to be one of Lahore's most iconic landmarks. The Badshahi Masjid was constructed by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb between 1671 and 1673. It was the largest masjid in the world from 1673 to 1986. This masjid is an important example of Mughal architecture, with an exterior of red sandstone inlaid with marble.

Passage No 10

موسم بہار چار معتدل موسموں میں سے ایک ہے، جو سردیوں کے بعد اور موسم گرمیوں سے پہلے آتا ہے۔ بہار زندگی کے لیے مشہور ہے۔ بہار کا مطلب ہے دوبارہ جنم لینا، جو ان ہونا، تجدید کرنا، جی اٹھنا اور دوبارہ پڑھنا۔ بہار کا موسم پھولوں کے کھلنے اور جانوروں کی افزائش کو بھی نشان زدہ کرتا ہے۔ صبح سویرے پرندوں کی چہچہاہٹ اور رات کو شہد کی مکھیوں کی گونج سردیوں کی طویل خاموشی کے بعد بہت پر سکون ہو جاتی ہے۔

The spring season is one of the four temperate seasons which comes after winter and before summer. Spring is famous for life. Spring means rebirth, rejuvenation, renewal, resurrection and regrowth. The spring season also marks the blooming of flowers and the breeding of animals. The chirping of birds in the early morning and the buzzing of bees at night become very soothing after the long silence of winter.

Passage No 11

قومی کردار کا پہلا حصہ حب الوطنی ہے۔ حب الوطنی ایک ایسا جذبہ ہے جو قومی مفادات کی خاطر ذاتی مفادات کو قربان کرتا ہے۔ ایک آزاد ملک کے شہری کو ہر کام کرنے سے پہلے سوچنا چاہیے کہ یہ قوم کے لیے فائدہ مند ہے یا نہیں۔ قومی کردار کا دوسرا اہم حصہ زندگی کے ہر شعبے میں ایمانداری اور انصاف سے پیش آنا ہے۔

The first part of national character is patriotism. Patriotism is such a sentiment that sacrifices personal interests for the sake of national interests. A citizen of an independent country should think before doing anything whether it is beneficial for the nation or not. Another important part of national character is to act honestly and fairly in every sphere of life.

Passage No 12

ہم سائنسی دور میں رہتے ہیں اور اپنی زندگی کے ہر قدم پر اس کا اثر محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ دراصل سائنس نے انسان کو مہذب بنایا ہے۔ ابتدائی انسان فصلیں اگانے اور آگ جلانے کا طریقہ نہیں جانتے تھے۔ اب ہمارا مکمل طور پر سائنس کے تحائف پر انحصار ہے۔ گھڑی کا الارم ہمیں جگاتا ہے اور ریڈیو، ٹیلی ویژن، بجلی، پنکھے، فریج نے ہماری زندگی کو پر لطف بنا دیا ہے۔ گاڑیاں ہمیں تھوڑے ہی وقت میں دور دراز مقامات پر لے جاتی ہیں۔ ٹیلی فون نے مواصلاتی نظام کو بہتر کیا ہے۔ کمپیوٹر بیسویں صدی کا سب سے بڑا تحفہ ہے۔ اس نے انسان کو جسمانی اور ذہنی مشقت سے کافی حد تک نجات دلائی ہے۔

We live in a scientific age and feel its influence at every step of our life. In fact, science has civilized man. Early humans did not know how to grow crops and light a fire. Now, we totally depend on the gifts of science. The alarm of a clock wakes us, and radio, television, electricity, fan and refrigerator have made our life enjoyable. Vehicles carry us to distant places in a short time. The telephone has improved the communication system. The computer is the greatest gift of the twentieth century. It has relieved man of physical and mental labour to a great extent.

Passage No 13

تعلیم کے دو بنیادی مقاصد ہیں۔ سب سے پہلے، یہ لوگوں کو جمالت، توہم پرستی، بری عادتوں اور بہت سے غلط خیالات سے نجات دلاتی ہے۔ دوم یہ ملک کے شہریوں کو ہنر یا پیشہ وارانہ تربیت فراہم کرتی ہے جو انہیں باعزت روزی کمانے کے قابل بنائے گی۔ پاکستان جیسے گنجان آباد ملک میں مذکورہ دونوں مقاصد کے لیے تعلیم ضروری ہے۔ اگر آئین اپنے شہریوں کی فلاح و بہبود کی ضمانت دیتا ہے تو شرح خواندگی سو فیصد ہونی چاہیے۔ صرف تعلیم یافتہ شہری ہی جمہوری حقوق کو مفید طور پر استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

There are two basic purposes of education. Firstly, it frees people from ignorance, superstition, bad habits, and many dirty thoughts. Secondly, it provides the citizens of the country with skills or vocational training that would enable them to earn a decent living. In a densely populated country like Pakistan, education is a must for both the purposes mentioned. There must be a hundred per cent literacy rate if the constitution guarantees the welfare of its citizens. Only educated citizens can utilize democratic rights usefully.

Passage No 14

جہیز ایک معاشرتی برائی ہے۔ اس نے شادی کے مقدس رشتے کو کاروباری سودا بنا دیا ہے۔ دلہن کے والدین پر جہیز کے لیے دباؤ ڈالا جاتا ہے۔ بعض اوقات وہ اپنی بیٹیوں کی شادی کے لیے فقیر بن جاتے ہیں۔ بعض حالات میں، دلہنوں کو بے رحمی سے تشدد کا نشانہ بنایا جاتا ہے یا خود کشی کی طرف دھکیل دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس برائی کو ختم کرنے کے لیے معاشرے کے نقطہ نظر میں مکمل تبدیلی ناگزیر ہے۔ عورت کو مرد کا برابر کا شریک سمجھنا چاہیے۔ جہیز کی شرعی ممانعت ضروری ہے۔ اس برائی کو ختم کرنے کا واحد حل جہیز کی سماجی ناپسندیدگی ہے۔ ہمارے نوجوانوں کو اس شرمناک رواج کے خلاف عوامی شعور پیدا کرنے کے لیے آگے آنا چاہیے۔

Dowry is a social evil. It has made the sacred relationship of marriage a business deal. The parents of the bride are pressurized for dowry. Sometimes they become paupers to get their daughters married. In certain circumstances, brides are ruthlessly tortured or pushed to suicide. A total change in the outlook of society is a must to eradicate this evil. A woman has to be considered as an equal partner to a man. Legal prohibition of dowry is must. Social disapproval of dowry is the only solution to end this evil. Our youth should come forward to generate public awareness against this shameful custom.

جنگلات سب سے اہم اور خطرے سے دوچار قدرتی رہائش گاہوں میں سے ایک ہیں۔ جنگلات عالمی آب و ہوا کے توازن میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ جنگلات کو آکسیجن بنانے والی فیکٹریوں کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے کیونکہ یہ آکسیجن پیدا کرنے اور کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ کو جذب کرنے کا سب سے بڑا ذریعہ ہیں۔ جنگلات کی کٹائی گلوبل وارمنگ کا باعث بنی ہے جس کے نتیجے میں سیلاب، خشک سالی اور قدرتی آفات آتی ہیں۔

Forests are one of the most important and endangered natural habitats. Forests play a major role in balancing the global climate. Forests are known as oxygen-producing factories as they are the largest source of producing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide. Deforestation has caused global warming resulting in floods, droughts, and natural disasters.

Passage No 16

جناح بمشکل سولہ سال ہی کے تھے جب وہ سر دیوں میں لندن کے لیے روانہ ہوئے۔ انھیں الوداع کرتے ہوئے ان کی ماں کی آنکھیں آنسوؤں سے بھر گئیں۔ اپنی والدہ کو رونے سے منع کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے کہا کہ وہ انگلینڈ سے ایک عظیم انسان بن کر واپس آئیں گے اور نہ صرف انھیں بلکہ پورے ملک کو ان پر فخر ہو گا۔ یہ آخری بار تھا جب اس نے اپنی ماں کو دیکھا تھا۔ ان کی والدہ اور اہلیہ کا ان کے انگلینڈ میں ساڑھے تین سال قیام کے دوران انتقال ہو گیا۔

Jinnah was barely sixteen when he left for London in the winter. His mother's eyes filled with tears while bidding him farewell. Forbidding his mother to cry, he said that he would return from England as a great man, and not only she but the whole country also would be proud of him. That was the last time he saw his mother. His mother and wife died during his stay in England for three and a half years.

Passage No 17

جسمانی سزا بچوں کے خلاف تشدد کی سب سے عام شکل ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسی سزا ہے جس میں جسمانی طاقت کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے اور اس کا مقصد بچوں کو درد یا تکلیف پہنچانا ہے۔ انسانی وقار اور جسمانی سالمیت کا احترام نہ کرنا بچوں کے حقوق کی خلاف ورزی ہے۔ جسمانی سزا مارنے پینے یا حتیٰ کہ کڑوں کی شکل میں بھی ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس قسم کی سزا طالب علم پر جسمانی تشدد ہے اور اس کی مذمت کی جانی چاہیے اور اسے فوری طور پر روکنا چاہیے۔ مزید یہ کہ اس قسم کی سزا طالب علم کو ساری زندگی کے لیے جسمانی طور پر معذور کر سکتی ہے۔ ماہرین نفسیات کی رائے ہے کہ اس طرح کی سزا ایک طالب علم کو بہت طویل عرصے تک ذہنی طور پر متاثر کر سکتی ہے۔

Corporal punishment is the most common form of violence against children. It is a form of punishment that uses physical force and is intended to cause pain or suffering to children. Not respecting human dignity and physical integrity is a violation of children's rights. Corporal punishment can be in the form of hitting, beating or even whipping. This type of punishment is physical violence against the student and should be condemned and stopped immediately. Moreover, this type of punishment can physically cripple a student for life. Psychologists are of the opinion that such punishment can affect a student mentally for a very long time.

Passage No 18

مورخین اپنے پیشے کو ماضی کے قابل ذکر واقعات کا مطالعہ کرنے کے لیے وقف کرتے ہیں۔ یہ پیشہ ور افراد یونیورسٹیوں اور دیگر تعلیمی اداروں کے ساتھ ساتھ مختلف سرکاری، نجی اور غیر منافع بخش تنظیموں میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ ماضی اور حال کے واقعات کا موازنہ کر کے، مورخین حالات حاضرہ کے بارے میں ایک قابل قدر تبصرہ تخلیق کرتے ہیں، جس سے ممکنہ طور پر وہ یہ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ مستقبل میں کیا واقعات رونما ہو سکتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر کسی ایسے ملک کی معاشی تاریخ کا مطالعہ کر کے جسے مالی مسائل کا سامنا ہے، معاشی مورخین اس کے مالی مسائل کی ممکنہ وجوہات کی نشاندہی کر سکتے ہیں۔ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر کے، وہ ملک کی بحالی میں مدد کر سکتے ہیں اور دنیا بھر کے دیگر معاشروں کو ایسی غلطیوں سے بچنے میں مدد کر سکتے ہیں۔

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Historians devote their careers to studying notable past events. These professionals work in universities and other educational institutions, as well as various public, private, and non-profit organizations. By comparing past and current events, historians create a valuable commentary about current affairs, potentially allowing them to predict what events might transpire in the future. For example, by studying the economic history of a country that is facing financial issues, economic historians can pinpoint the potential causes of those financial issues. By expressing their views, they can help the country recover and help other societies around the world avoid making similar mistakes.

Passage No 19

افراط زر سے مراد خوردنی اشیاء کی قیمتوں میں مسلسل اضافہ ہے۔ قیمتوں میں اضافے کو مہنگائی کہتے ہیں۔ مختلف عوامل قیمتوں میں اضافے کا سبب بنتے ہیں۔ کچھ قدرتی عوامل ہیں جیسے ناموافق موسمی حالات، جو خوراک کی پیداوار کو متاثر کرتے ہیں اور بازار میں اجناس کی قلت کا باعث بنتے ہیں۔ ان قدرتی مسائل کے علاوہ اندوزی جیسے مصنوعی مسائل قیمتوں میں تیزی سے اضافے کا باعث بنتے ہیں۔

Inflation refers to a continuous increase in the price of edible commodities. A rise in prices is called inflation. Various factors contribute to the rise in prices. Some are natural factors like unfavourable weather conditions, which affect food production and lead to the shortage of commodities in the market. Besides these natural problems, synthetic problems like hoarding contribute to the rapid increase in prices.

Passage No 20

انسانی حقوق کو وسیع پیمانے پر ان حقوق کے طور پر بیان کیا جاسکتا ہے جن پر دنیا بھر کے لوگوں نے اتفاق کیا ہے۔ ان میں زندگی کا حق، منصفانہ فیصلے کا حق، تشدد اور دیگر ظالمانہ اور غیر انسانی سلوک سے آزادی، اظہار رائے کی آزادی، مذہب کی آزادی اور صحت، تعلیم اور مناسب معیار زندگی کے حقوق شامل ہیں۔ یہ انسانی حقوق ہر جگہ تمام لوگوں کے لیے یکساں ہیں۔ مرد اور عورت، جوان اور بوڑھے، امیر اور غریب پس منظر سے قطع نظر، ہم کہاں رہتے ہیں، ہم کیا سوچتے ہیں یا کیا مانتے ہیں۔ یہی وہ چیز ہے جو انسانی حقوق کو آفاقی بناتی ہے۔

Mobile phone is the invention of the present age. It has uncountable advantages. It is the most effective and the cheapest source of contact but it has its disadvantages too. We should discourage its wrong use. This is the most undesirable thing to pester others on the mobile phone. All of us should give up its wrong use. Those who trouble others cannot themselves remain happy.

Passage No 21

قائد اعظم کو اپنی قوم کے طالب علم نوجوانوں پر فخر تھا۔ آپ چاہتے تھے کہ طلبہ نے قیام پاکستان کے لیے جس جذبے اور لگن سے کام کیا تھا اسی جذبے اور لگن کے ساتھ اس کی تعمیر و ترقی اور استحکام کے لیے کوشش کریں۔ طلبہ سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے ان کی توجہ حصول علم کی طرف دلائی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ علم ایک قوت ہے۔ اگر ہم ترقی کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو ہمیں تعلیم پر مکمل توجہ دینی ہوگی۔

Quaid-e-Azam was proud of the young students of his nation. He wanted the students to work with same spirit and devotion as they had tried for its growth, progress and stability. While addressing the students, he always directed their attention towards acquiring knowledge. He said that knowledge is a great power. If we want to make progress, we will have to pay full attention to education.

Passage No 22

اس وقت پاکستان بہت سے ملکی اور بین الاقوامی مسائل میں گھرا ہوا ہے۔ ہمارے دشمن دن رات ہمیں نقصان پہنچانے کے چکر میں ہیں۔ ہم سے بخوبی اس سے آگاہ ہیں۔ ملت اسلامیہ کا دشمن شاطر اور چالاک ہے۔ ان تمام مشکلات سے نکلنے کے لیے ہمیں ایک مخلص اور دیانت دار رہبر کی ضرورت ہے۔ جو ہمیں تباہی اور اذیت کے عالم سے نکال سکے۔ ہمیں اپنے شاندار ماضی سے سبق سیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

Now a day, Pakistan is surrounded by many national and international problems. Our enemies are in pursuit of damaging us day and night. We all are well aware of it. The enemy of Islamic nation is very shrewd/cunning and clever. To come out of all these difficulties, we need a sincere and an honest leader who could save us from the plight of destruction and agony. We need to learn a lesson from our remarkable past.

Passage No 23

کالجوں میں بد نظمی دن بدن بڑھ رہی ہے۔ طلباء اپنی پڑھائی پر توجہ نہیں دیتے۔ وہ اساتذہ کا احترام نہیں کرتے۔ وہ کالج باقاعدگی سے نہیں جاتے۔ اگر وہ ہفتہ میں ایک یا دو بار کالج چلے بھی جائیں تو اپنا وقت فضول باتوں میں ضائع کر دیتے ہیں۔ وہ صحت مندانہ غیر نصابی سرگرمیوں میں حصہ نہیں لیتے۔ وہ سگریٹ نوشی اور بے ہودہ فلموں کے دلدادہ ہیں۔ یہ صورتحال انتہائی افسوسناک ہے۔ اگر اساتذہ، والدین اور حکومت نے اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری نہ کیں تو ہمارا سارا نظام تعلیم تباہ ہو جائے گا۔

Indiscipline in colleges is increasing day by day. The students do not pay attention to their studies. They do not respect the teachers. They do not go to the college regularly. If ever they attend the college once or twice a week, they waste time in useless activities. They do not participate in healthful extra-curricular activities. They are fond of smoking and obscene movies. This situation is highly sorrowful. If the teachers, parents and the government do not fulfill their responsibilities, our whole education system will be destroyed.

Passage No 24

موجودہ حالات میں سب سے اہم ضرورت پیداوار بڑھانے اور قیمتوں کو کم کرنے کی ہے۔ عام آدمی معاشی طور پر بہت پریشان ہے۔ اس کی آمدنی اس کے روزمرہ کے اخراجات سے کم ہے۔ کم آمدنی کے پیش نظر روزمرہ استعمال کی چیزوں مثلاً آنا، چینی، سبزیاں، کپڑے اور جوتوں کی قیمتیں کم ہونی چاہئیں۔ یہ اسی صورت ممکن ہے کہ زرعی اور صنعتی پیداوار میں زبردست اضافہ ہو اور لوگ دن رات محنت کریں۔

In the present conditions, the most important need is to increase production and reduce prices. Common man is worried financially. His income is less than his daily expenses. In view of low income, the prices of the things of daily use for example flour, sugar, vegetables, clothes and shoes should be reduced. It is possible only if there is a tremendous increase in agricultural and industrial production and people work day and night.

Passage No 25

افواج پاکستان فولاد کی طرح مضبوط اور مستحکم ہیں۔ مشکل کی ہر گھڑی میں یہ لوگوں کی مدد کرتی ہیں۔ انہوں نے بیرون ملک اقوام متحدہ کے کئی مشن مکمل کئے ہیں۔ ہماری افواج کو پوری دنیا میں عزت کی نگاہ سے دیکھا جاتا ہے۔ ان کی تربیت اور نظم و ضبط کا معیار نہایت اعلیٰ ہے۔ کاکول اکیڈمی دنیا کی بہترین تربیت گاہوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

The Pakistani armed forces are strong and stable like steel. They help the people in time of difficulty. They have completed many missions of the United Nations in foreign countries. Our armed forces are looked up to all over the world. Their standard of

training and discipline is supreme. Kakool Academy is one of the best training centers of the world.

Passage No 26

تندرستی ایک بڑی نعمت ہے لیکن آدمی جب تک تندرست رہتا ہے اس نعمت کی قدر نہیں کرتا۔ جب کوئی معمولی سی بیماری بھی آکر اسے گھیر لیتی ہے تو اسے اس کی قدر معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ اگر جسم کے کسی حصے میں کوئی تکلیف ہو تو سارا جسم اثر قبول کرتا ہے۔ تندرستی ہو تو کھانے پینے، چلنے پھرنے اور کام کرنے میں جی لگتا ہے۔ صحت خراب ہو جائے تو کسی چیز میں مزا نہیں آتا۔ جو لوگ اکثر بیمار رہتے ہیں ان کی زندگی خود ان کے لیے اور انکے دوسرے متعلقین کے لیے وبال جان بن جاتی ہے۔ بیماری سے تکلیف الگ ہوتی ہے اور دوا علاج پر خرچ الگ ہوتا ہے۔ بیمار آدمی زندہ درگور ہوتا ہے۔

Health is a great blessing. But when man is healthy, he does not value this blessing. When he suffers from even some minor disease, he realizes its value. If a part of body is in pain, the whole body is affected. If a man is in good health, he enjoys drinking, eating, wandering and working. Nothing is enjoyable in ill health. The life of those who often remain ill becomes a trouble not only for themselves but also for their relatives. Illness causes pain as well as great expense on medicine and treatment. An ill man is buried alive.

Passage No 27

ہم پاکستان کے نوجوان ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ محنت کریں اور دیانت داری سے کام کریں۔ وطن اور اہل وطن کی خدمت کے لیے تیار رہیں۔ عمر میں بڑوں کا احترام کریں۔ عمر میں چھوٹوں سے پیار کریں۔ امن کے دور میں محبت کا درس دیں۔ اگر ملک پر برا وقت آجائے تو اپنی زندگی قربان کرنے کی پرواہ نہ کریں۔ دشمن کے ناپاک ارادے خاک میں ملا دیں۔ اس طرح دنیا پر ثابت کردیں کہ پاکستان کے باشندے ایک زندہ قوم ہیں۔ قائد اعظم کے پاکستان کی حفاظت ہمارا اولین فرض ہے۔ پاکستان کی بقا ہماری بقا ہے۔

We are the youngsters of Pakistan. We should exert ourselves and work honestly. We should be ready to serve the country and the countrymen. We should respect our elders and love our young ones. We should teach the lesson of love in the time of peace. If country faces a crises, we should not be afraid of sacrificing our lives. We should destroy the evil intention of our enemy and prove to the world that the people of Pakistan are an alive nation. Our foremost duty is to defend the Pakistan of Quaid-e-Azam. Survival of Pakistan is our survival.

Passage No 28

قائد اعظم کو جمہوریت سے بے پناہ محبت تھی۔ وہ آمریت کی سبھی شکلوں سے نفرت کرتے تھے۔ وہ ہر آدمی کے بنیادی حقوق پر یقین رکھتے تھے۔ انہوں نے قوم سے کہا تھا کہ اگر حکومت کوئی غلطی کرتی ہے تو اس پر تنقید کرو۔ وہ سمجھتے تھے کہ جائز تنقید قوم کی بہتری کے لیے ضروری ہے۔ قائد اعظم نے اپنے ناقدر کو کبھی گالی یا دھمکی نہیں دی تھی۔

Quaid-e-Azam loved democracy very much. He hated all forms of dictatorship. He believed in basic human rights. He asked the nation to criticize the government if it made a mistake. He considered fair criticism necessary for the betterment of a nation. Quaid-e-Azam never abused or threatened his critics.

Passage No 29

پاکستان چین کا دوست ملک ہے۔ کچھ بڑے ملک اس دوستی کو پسند نہیں کرتے۔ انہوں نے ہندوستان کے ساتھ سازش کی۔ پاکستان کے کچھ غدار اُن کے ساتھ مل گئے۔ مشرقی پاکستان میں گڑبڑ پیدا کی گئی۔ ہندوستانی تخریب کار مشرقی پاکستان میں داخل ہو گئے۔ کچھ وقت کے بعد ہندوستانی فوج نے حملہ کر دیا۔ ہم اپنے وطن کا دفاع کرنے میں ناکام رہے۔ سازش اور جارحیت کامیاب ہو گئی۔ ہمیں نئی صورت حال قبول کرنا پڑی۔ ہم نے بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کر لیا۔

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Pakistan is a friend of China. Some big countries do not like that friendship. They along with India prepared a conspiracy. Some traitors of Pakistan also joined them. Disturbance was created in East Pakistan. The Indian terrorists/disruptionists entered East Pakistan. After some time, the Indian army attacked. We failed to defend our homeland. Conspiracy and aggression won/succeeded. We had to accept the new situation. We recognized Bangladesh.

Passage No 30

کتابیں بہت بڑی نعمت ہیں۔ وہ انسان کے صدیوں کے تجربات کا نچوڑ ہیں۔ وہ ایک ایسا بیش قیمت ورثہ ہیں جو تہذیب نے انسان کو بخشا ہے۔ یہ علم و قوت کا سرچشمہ ہیں۔ یہ ہر موضوع پر ہمیں معلومات مہیا کرتی ہیں اور ہمارے دماغ کو منور کرتی ہیں۔ یہ دولت سے زیادہ قیمتی ہیں۔ یہ ہماری بہترین دوست ہیں جو مصیبت میں ہمارا ساتھ نہیں چھوڑتیں بلکہ ہمارا حوصلہ بڑھاتی ہیں اور صبر و استقلال سے مشکلات پر غالب آنے کا سبق دیتی ہیں اور خوشی اور آسودگی کے وقت ہمیں متانت اور سنجیدگی کا سبق دیتی ہیں کتابوں کے انتخاب میں نہایت احتیاط سے کام لینا چاہیے۔ بعض کتابیں بچھو سے زیادہ خطرناک اور سانپ سے زیادہ زہریلی ہوتی ہیں۔ ان سے پرہیز کرنا لازمی ہے۔

Books are a great blessing. They are the essence of man's experiences of centuries. They are such a precious legacy as civilization has granted man. They are the fountain of knowledge and power. They provide us information about every subject and enlighten our mind. They are more precious than wealth. They are our best companions which never leave us in lurch rather encourage us and teaches us to overcome difficulties with patience and perseverance. They teach us the lesson of contentment and seriousness in the time of happiness and grief. One should be very careful in the selection of books. Some books are more dangerous than a scorpion and more poisonous than a snake. It is necessary to abstain from them.

Passage No 31

اب پاکستان جیسے ملکوں کیلئے ضروری ہو گیا ہے کہ وہ جوہری توانائی کا آزادانہ وسیع طور پر استعمال کریں۔ جوہری توانائی کا پر امن مقاصد کیلئے استعمال ہر قوم کا حق ہے۔ فرانس، جرمنی اور جاپان جیسے ترقی یافتہ ممالک اس کے ذریعے بجلی پیدا کرتے ہیں اور اپنی ترقی کیلئے اس کا استعمال سمندری اور خلائی تحقیق، زیر زمین معدنیات کی تلاش اور بیماروں کے علاج وغیرہ کیلئے کرتے ہیں۔ سائنسدانوں کو جوہری توانائی کے جدید استعمال کی پوری کوشش سے تحقیق کرنی چاہیے اور حکومت کو ان سائنسدانوں کی حوصلہ افزائی کرنی چاہیے۔

Now it has become necessary for the countries like Pakistan to use nuclear energy freely and extensively. It is the right of every nation to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The developed countries like France, Germany and Japan generate electricity from it and use it for naval and space research, the exploration of underground minerals and the treatment of diseases etc. for their progress. The scientists should research the modern use of nuclear energy with great effort and the government should encourage these scientists.

Passage No 32

یہ ایک عام عقیدہ ہے کہ سائنس ایک ملی جلی نعمت ہے۔ اس کے مختلف فوائد اور نقصانات ہیں۔ اگرچہ اس کے فوائد اسکے نقصانات سے کہیں زیادہ ہیں۔ انسانی زندگی کے لیے یہ ایک مہلک خطرے کا سبب بنی ہے۔ یہ خطرہ ایٹمی جنگ ہے۔ تباہ کن ہتھیار سائنس کا نتیجہ ہیں اگرچہ دنیا متنازعہ مسائل کو پر امن بات چیت کے ذریعے حل کرنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے پھر بھی دنیا مکمل تباہی کے کنارے کھڑی ہے۔ کیونکہ تمام ممالک سماجی، اقتصادی یا مذہبی طور پر ایک دوسرے سے وابستہ ہیں کوئی بھی جنگ اب عالمی جنگ ہو سکتی ہے۔

It is a common belief that science is a mixed blessing. It has different advantages and disadvantages. Although its advantages are much more than its disadvantages but it has become a cause of fatal danger for the human life. This danger is atomic war. Destructive weapons are the result of science. Although the world is trying to solve the conflicting problems through peaceful dialogues but still the world is standing at the brink of complete destruction. Because all countries are attached to one another socially, economically or religiously. Any war can be a world war now.

Passage No 33

اب مسئلہ کشمیر دنیا کے اہم ترین مسائل میں سے ایک بن چکا ہے۔ حکومت پاکستان کو اس صورت حال سے فائدہ اٹھانا چاہیے۔ اسے دوسرے ممالک میں اپنے وفد بھیج کر اس مسئلے کو اجاگر کرنا چاہیے۔ مقبوضہ کشمیر میں انسانی حقوق کی خلاف ورزی سے دنیا کو آگاہ کرنا چاہیے۔ ہر بین الاقوامی فورم پر ٹھوس دلائل کی بنیاد پر اس مسئلے کو زیر بحث لانا چاہیے۔ انسانی حقوق کی تنظیموں سے کہا جائے کہ وہ خود صورت حال کا مشاہدہ کریں۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ اگر ہم سنجیدہ اور محض ہیں تو یہ مسئلہ مستقبل قریب میں حل ہو جائے گا۔

Now, the problem of Kashmir has become one of the most important problems of the world. The Government of Pakistan should take advantage of this situation. It should send its delegates to other countries in order to highlight this issue. It should acquaint the world about the violation of human rights in the occupied Kashmir. It should bring this problem under discussion at every forum on the bases of sound arguments. The human rights organizations must be asked to observe the situation by themselves. I believe if we are serious and sincere, this problem will be solved in the near future.

Passage No 34

قائد اعظم کی کامیابی چار خوبیوں کا نتیجہ تھی۔ مضبوط کردار، ہمت، سخت محنت اور سچائی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ انسان کی شخصیت کا محل ان چار ستونوں پر قائم ہو سکتا ہے۔ قائد اعظم نے کہا کہ وہ ناکامی کے لفظ سے نا آشنا ہیں اور ایمان داری اور سچائی کو کامیابی کا سرچشمہ خیال کرتے ہیں۔ قائد اعظم نے بطور سیاستدان کبھی جھوٹ سے کام نہیں لیا۔ آپ سیاست میں بھی حضور ﷺ کے نقش قدم پر گامزن رہے۔ سچائی سے محبت قائد اعظم کی عظمت کا اصل راز ہے۔

The success of Quaid-e-Azam was the result of four qualities; strong character, courage, hard work and truthfulness. He said that the palace of a man's personality could be built on these four pillars. Quaid-e-Azam said that he was unfamiliar with the word of failure and considered honesty and truthfulness the foundation of success. Quaid-e-Azam never resorted to falsehood as a politician. He followed the footsteps of the Holy Prophet ﷺ in politics. The love with truthfulness is the real secret of Quaid-e-Azam's greatness.

Passage No 35

موبائل فون موجودہ دور کی ایجاد ہے۔ اس کے بے شمار فائدے ہیں۔ یہ رابطے کا سب سے موثر اور سستا ذریعہ ہے۔ لیکن اس کے نقصانات بھی ہیں۔ ہمیں اس کے غلط استعمال کی حوصلہ شکنی کرنی چاہیے۔ موبائل فون پر دوسروں کو تنگ کرنا بہت ناپسندیدہ بات ہے۔ ہم سب کو اس کے غلط استعمال کو ترک کر دینا چاہیے۔ جو لوگ دوسروں کو تنگ کرتے ہیں وہ خود بھی خوش نہیں رہ سکتے۔

Mobile phone is the invention of modern times. It has numberless advantages. It is the most effective and the cheapest source of communication. But it also has disadvantages. We should discourage its misuse. It is displeasing to tease others on mobile phone. All of us should give up its misuse. The people who tease others can never be happy.

Passage No 36

حقوق و فرائض کا چولی دامن کا ساتھ ہے۔ جب ایک فرد اپنے فرائض ادا نہیں کرتا، دوسرے کے حقوق پامال ہوتے ہیں۔ حقوق و فرائض کی حدود متعین کر دی ہیں۔ مگر حقوق عموماً پامال ہوتے رہتے ہیں۔ سرکاری افسران آرام طلب ہو چکے ہیں۔ وہ عوام کی فلاح کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دیتے۔ لہذا عوام کے مسائل حل ہونے کی بجائے آئے روز بڑھتے جاتے ہیں۔

Rights and duties go hand in hand. When a person does not fulfill his duties, the rights of others are violated. Islam has determined the limits of rights and duties. But rights usually are violated. The government officers have become comfortable. They do not pay any attention to the welfare of people. Therefore, the problems of people are increasing day by day instead of getting resolved.

PAIRING SCHEME ENGLISH 2ND YEAR 2026

1. STORIES SYNONYMS 03 MARKS
2. HEROS SYNONYMS 03 MARKS
3. MR. CHIPS SYNONYMS 04 MARKS
4. PREPOSITION 05 MARKS
5. CORRECT SENTENCE 05 MARKS
6. SHORT STORIES QUESTION 12 MARKS
7. HEROS QUESTION 12 MARKS
8. MR. CHIPS QUESTION 16 MARKS
9. ESSAY 15 MARKS
10. IDIOMS 10 MARKS
11. PARAGRAPH 15 MARKS

BEST OF LUCK

آنکھ کو بیدار کر دے وعدہ دیدار سے
 زندہ کر دے دل کو جوہر گفتار سے
 ترے علم و محبت کی نہیں ہے انتہا کوئی
 نہیں ہے تجھ سے بڑھ کر سازِ فطرت میں ٹوٹا کوئی
 اقبال

Idioms / Phrasal Verb

Most Important Idioms

پنجاب بورڈ میں گزشتہ 17 سالوں میں مندرجہ ذیل Idioms آٹھ سے زیادہ بار پیپر میں پوچھے گئے ہیں۔

* Above board	* A Narrow escape	* A wild goose chase
* Break the ice	* Bad blond	* Break into
* Break down	* Break out	* Carry Out
* Cut a sorry figure	* Cut down	* Die in harness
* Go up	* End in Smoke	* Few and far between
* Face the music	* Fall prey to	* Give up
* Give in	* In a fix	* Kith and kin
* Make both ends meet	* Nip in the bud	* Part and parcel
* Smell a rat	* Under a cloud	*

Very Important Idioms

پنجاب بورڈ میں گزشتہ 17 سالوں میں مندرجہ ذیل Idioms پانچ سے زیادہ بار پیپر میں پوچھے گئے ہیں۔

* A dark horse	* At the eleventh hour	* A gala day	* A fish out of water
* A French leave	* Add insult to injury	* At daggers drawn	* Bag and baggage
* By fits and starts	* By hook or by crook	* Beat about the bush	* Bed of roses
* Better half	* Bring up	* Bear out	* Carry the day
* Call names	* Cheek by jowl	* Drawn game/ match	* Fly in the ointment
* Find fault with	* Fair weather friend	* Fall out Go to dogs	* 'Hue and cry
* Hand and/in glove with	* Heart and soul	* Hold water	* In black and white
* In a nutshell	* Kick the bucket	* Leave in lurch	* Lion's share
* Lame excuse	* Lick the dust	* Look down upon	* Look after
* Look into	* Maiden speech	* Make up	* Null and Void
* Off and on	* Put up with	* Put down	* Pass away
* Put off	* Put out	* Rank and file	* red letter day
* Run down	* Sink and Span	* Storm in a tea cup	* Tooth and nail
* Through thick and thin	* Turn turtle	* Take after	* Turn down Take to
* Turn up	* Take down	* Up to the mark	* Work out

1.	Above board	شک سے بالاتر	Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) honesty is above board .
2.	All and sundry	امیر و غریب	He invited all and sundry to the party.
3.	Apple of discord	فساد کی جڑ	Kashmir is an apple of discord between Pakistan and India.
4.	Apple of one's eye	آنکھوں کا تارا	She was the apple of her mother's eye.
5.	Apple pie order	مکمل ترتیب سے	Keep every thing in apple pie order .
6.	Bad blood	تلخ احساسات یا دشمنی	We have no bad blood among ourselves.
7.	Bad debt	جس رقم کی ادائیگی کی توقع نہ ہو	She was excellent at recovering bad debt .
8.	Bag and baggage	بستر بویا سمیت	Leave my house bag and baggage .

9.	To bear fruits	صلہ ملنا	Some investment does not <u>bear fruit</u> .
10.	To beat the air	بے کار کوشش	To argue with him is like <u>beating the air</u> .
11.	Beneath one's dignity	خلاف شان	It is <u>beneath my dignity</u> to cheat others.
12.	A bird's eye view	سرسری نظارہ	<u>Bird's eye view</u> from separate window.
13.	A bolt from the blue	ناگہانی آفت	His father's death was <u>a bolt from the blue</u> .
14.	To burn the candle at both ends	سخت محنت کرنا	Ahmad is <u>burning the candle at both ends</u> to pass the exam.
15.	By heart	زبانی	Anila has learnt this lesson <u>by heart</u> .
16.	A close-fisted man	کنجوس	<u>A close fisted man</u> never gives money to anyone.
17.	Consist of	مشتمل ہونا	Our house is <u>consist of</u> ten rooms.
18.	Die in harness	فرض ادا کرتے ہوئے مر جانا	Liaqat Ali Khan <u>died in harness</u> .
19.	A fair weather friend	مطلبی دوست	<u>A fair-weather friend</u> leaves in the lurch.
20.	To find fault with	تنقید کرنا	Do not find <u>fault with others</u> .
21.	To give up the ghost	مر جانا	My friend <u>gave up the ghost</u> before my eyes.
22.	Heart and soul	مکمل طور پر	I love my country <u>heart and soul</u> .
23.	In addition to	کے علاوہ	I wrote an essay <u>in addition to</u> a story.
24.	Keep at arm's length	فاصلے پر رکھنا	<u>Keep</u> selfish friends <u>at arm's length</u> .
25.	Leave in the lurch.	مصیبت میں چھوڑ دینا	A fair-weather friend <u>leaves in the lurch</u> .
26.	Make amends for	ازالہ کرنا	He had <u>to make amends</u> for the loss.
27.	Null and void	منسوخ	This law is now <u>null and void</u> .
28.	Off hand	فی البدیہہ	He can make a speech <u>offhand</u> .
29.	Out and out	مکمل طور پر	He is an <u>out and out</u> fraud.
30.	Pay through the nose	خیمیاڑہ بھگتانا	He had <u>to pay the nose</u> for his negligence.
31.	Beat about the bush	ادھر ادھر کی باتیں	Do not <u>beat about the bush</u> when you are talking to me.
32.	Beat around the bush	ادھر ادھر کی باتیں	Do not <u>beat around the bush</u> when you are talking to me.
33.	Play truant	سکول سے بھاگ جانا	The child was punished for <u>play truant</u> .
34.	To poison one's ears	چغلی کھانا	Do not <u>poison anyone's ears</u> .

35.	Make fun of	مذاق اڑانا	Never <u>make fun of</u> others.
36.	Poke one's nose	مداخلت کرنا	He always <u>pokes nose</u> in others affairs.
37.	Cats and dogs	موسلا دھار	We do not want it to rains <u>cats and dogs</u> .
38.	Run short of	کمی ہو جانا	We have <u>run short of</u> money these days.
39.	Show white feather	بزدلی دکھانا	Our soldiers do not <u>show white feathers</u> in battle field.
40.	Stand on ceremony	رسمی سلوک کرنا	Please do not <u>stand on ceremony</u> with us.
41.	Stead a march on someone	ہچکے سے برتری حاصل کرنا	Intelligent students <u>stead march on others</u> .
42.	To take a fancy to	پسند کرنا	Anila has <u>taken a fancy to</u> Chinese food.
43.	Tide over	غلبہ پانا	Zohan managed to <u>tide over</u> the difficulties.
44.	Turn a deaf ear to	نظر انداز کرنا	He <u>turned a deaf ear to</u> my words and failed.
45.	Turn the tables	یکسر تبدیل کر دینا	His new trick <u>turned the tables</u> .
46.	With a view to	کے مقصد سے	He is painting the house <u>with a view</u> to selling it.
47.	To burn boats	کوئی واپسی نہیں	She <u>burnt her boats</u> to get her aim.
48.	Break fresh ground	نیا کام کرنا	The Government is <u>breaking new grounds</u> in every field.
49.	Sell like hot cakes	دھڑا دھڑا بکنا	Solar energy plates are <u>selling like hot cakes</u> these days.
50.	On clouds nine	بہت خوش ہونا	He was <u>on the cloud nine</u> after wining the match.
51.	Blow hot and cold	گھڑی تولہ گھڑی ماشہ	You should not <u>blow hot and cold</u> with your friends.
52.	Eat like a horse	بہت زیادہ کھانا	She was very thin but she <u>eats like a horse</u> .
53.	Straight from the horse' mouth	سیدھا	He came here <u>straight from horse's mouth</u> .
54.	With a grain of salt	قدرے شک سے	We take his prediction <u>with a grains of salt</u> .
55.	Bite off more than you chew	مشکل کام ذمے لینا	We will have to <u>bite off more than you chew</u> to get it done.
56.	At the eleventh hour	آخری لمحے پر	He changed his programme <u>at the eleventh hour</u> .
57.	To bury the hatchet	جھگڑا ختم کر دینا	Let's <u>bury the hatchet</u> and becomes friends again.
58.	To bell the cat	خطرہ مول لینا	Who is going <u>to bell the cat</u> ?
59.	At sea	الچھن میں ہونا	The criminal was <u>at the sea</u> in the court.
60.	Stab one in the back	دھوکا دینا	He denounced the defection as <u>stab one in the back</u> .
61.	Face the music	خسارہ بھگتنا	Adjust your heart and <u>face the music</u> .

62.	Wear one's heart in sleeves	کھلا اظہار کر دینا	Adeela always <u>wear's his heart on his sleeves</u> .
63.	Through thick and thin	اچھے برے حالات میں ساتھ دینا	I shall stand by you <u>through thick and thin</u> .
64.	Cry for the moon	مشکل چیز کا مطالبہ کرنا	We should not <u>cry for the moon</u> .
65.	Read between lines	اصلی مقصد سمجھنا	<u>Reading between the lines</u> , I understand he hates me.
66.	To black out	بے ہوش ہو جانا	The patient <u>blackened out</u> on the road.
67.	In cold blood	بے دردی سے	She was killed <u>in cold blood</u> .
68.	To sow wild oats	غیر اخلاقی موقع سے فائدہ	Good people never <u>sow wild oats</u> .
69.	Spick and span	بنا ٹھنڈا ہونا	Everything was <u>spick and span</u> .
70.	Splits hairs	بال کی کھال اتارنا	It is not good <u>to split hairs</u> .
71.	Give a false colouring	غلط تشریح کرنا	Do not <u>give a false colouring</u> to my words.
72.	A narrow escape	بال بال بچنا	Qaria had <u>a narrow escape</u> in the roadside accident.
73.	High time	درست وقت	It is <u>high time</u> they arrived.
74.	A house of cards	نا پائیدار چیز	Life is <u>a house of cards</u> .
75.	Ins and out	پوری تفصیلات	I know the <u>ins and out</u> of this problem.
76.	Keep the body and soul together	زندہ رہنا	It is difficult <u>to keep the body and soul</u> together these days.
77.	Keep one's temper	غصہ قابو میں رکھنا	Always <u>keep your temper</u> .
78.	Lock stock and barrel	مکمل طور پر	Leave my house <u>lock, stock and barrel</u> .
79.	To lose heart	مایوس ہونا	Do not <u>lose heart</u> .
80.	Of one's own accord	اپنی مرضی سے	Ahmad left the collage <u>of his own accord</u> .
81.	To be taken aback	حیران رہ جانا	She was <u>taken aback</u> seeing him there.
82.	Without fail	یقیناً	He attended every meeting <u>without fail</u> .
83.	Up to the mark	معیار کے مطابق	His work is not <u>up to the mark</u> .
84.	Up-to-date	تازہ ترین	He published an <u>up-to-date</u> book.
85.	Vain of	مغرور	She is <u>vain of</u> her beauty.
86.	With an iron hand	سختی سے	We should cope <u>with an iron hand</u> .
87.	With open arms	گرم جوشی سے	He received me <u>with open arm's</u> .
88.	Work wonders	حیران کن طریقے سے	He <u>worked wonder</u> and won the medal.

89.	All and all	کرتا دھرتا	All in all the party was praiseworthy.
90.	To the back bone	مکمل طور پر	He is honest in the backbone .
91.	By dint of	کے بل بوتے پر	She succeeded by dint of hard work.
92.	To and fro	ادھر ادھر	Waves work to and fro .
93.	Tooth and nail	پوری طاقت سے	We will fight tooth and nail to defend Pakistan.
94.	A turncoat	غدار	A turncoat is not trusted.
95.	Turn turtle	الٹ جانا	The boat turn turtle in the river.
96.	Lose one's temper	غصہ دکھانا	He lost his temper and slapped him.
97.	At length	کافی دیر بعد آخر کار	At length , we won the match.
98.	In high spirits	پرجوش	We started our journey in high spirits .
99.	Play duck and drakes	بے دریغ خرچ	I stood watching him play duck and drakes .
100.	Chip off the old block	روئے اور عمل میں والدین جیسا	Zimal is the chip off the old blocks .
101.	A bad egg	گندہ انڈہ، بُرا انسان	The scheme was a bad egg .
102.	A bed of roses	آرام دہ، پھولوں کا بستر	Life is not a bed of roses .
103.	A bed of thorns	کانٹوں کا بستر	Life is a bed of thorns .
104.	A black sheep	بدکردار شخص	A black sheep spoils the whole flock.
105.	A blessing in disguise	رحمت کی شکل میں رحمت	Heavy rain proved a blessing in a disguise for crops.
106.	A blind alley	بند راستہ	The internet has proved a blind alley for many firms.
107.	A blue stocking	پڑھی لکھی ادبی خاتون	She is regarded as a blue stocking .
108.	A bone of contention	فساکی جڑ، لڑائی کی وجہ	Kashmir is a bone of contention between Pakistan and India.
109.	A broken reed	ناقابل بھروسہ شخص	They regarded him as a broken reed .
110.	A burning question	اہم مسئلہ	Pollution is a burning question of today.
111.	A cat and dog life	لڑائی جھگڑے کی زندگی	Smith and his wife are leading a cat and dog life .
112.	A cock and bull story	من گھڑت کہانی	Pakistani movies are based on cock and bull stories .
113.	A dark horse	چھپا رستم	Waqar proved a dark horse when he won the race.
114.	A feather in one's cap	اعزاز کی بات	The success in B.A exams will prove a feather in my cap .
115.	A gala day	خوشی کا دن	Eid is a gala day for the Muslims.

116	A gift of the gab	تقریر کا فن	He has the <u>gift of the gab</u> .
117	A laughing stock	بہسی کا باعث	His mistake have made him <u>a laughing stock</u> .
118	A man of letters	ادبی شخص	Allama Iqbal was <u>a man of letter</u> .
119	A man of parts	کئی خوبیوں کا حامل شخص	Quaid-e-Azam was <u>a man of parts</u> .
120	A man of straw	کھڑ پتلی، غیر اہم شخص	<u>A man of straw</u> is worth of a woman of gold.
121	A red letter day	خوشی کا دن	14 August is <u>a red letter day</u> for us.
122	A rotten egg	بدکردار شخص	<u>A rotten egg</u> can defame the whole family.
123	A wet blanket	مزا خراب کرنے والا شخص	<u>A wet blanket</u> is disliked anywhere.
124	A white elephant	بے فائدہ اور خرچہ کروانے والی	This old scooter is <u>a white elephant</u> for me.
125	At a stone's throw	بہت قریب	My school is <u>at a stone's throw</u> from my house.
126	At dagger drawn	جانی دشمن ہونا	Pakistan and India are <u>at dagger drawn</u> since 1947.
127	Add fuel to fire	جلتی پر تیل ڈالنا	America <u>added fuel to fire</u> in the war between Iran & Iraq.
128	Better half	بیوی	His <u>better half</u> leads him by the nose.
129	Birds of a feather	ہم خیال لوگ	<u>Birds of a feather</u> flock together.
130	By and large	مجموعی طور پر	<u>By and large</u> , Ahmad is a good man.
131	By fits and starts	وقفے وقفے سے	Never work <u>by fits and start</u> .
132	By hook or by crook	جائز و ناجائز طریقے سے	Many people earn money <u>by hook or by crook</u> .
133	By leaps and bounds	دن دگنی رات چوگنی	Pakistan is making progress <u>by leaps and bounds</u> .
134	Break the ice	خاموشی توڑنا	Aslam <u>broke the ice</u> in the party by singing a song.
135	Break the news	خبر سنانا	The police <u>broke the news</u> of his father's death to him.
136	Burn midnight oil	دن رات محنت کرنا	Good students <u>burn midnight oil</u> to get high marks.
137	Bring to book	جواب طلبی کرنا	Criminals must be <u>brought to book</u> .
138	Bring to light	منظر عام پر لانا	The reporter <u>brought to light</u> the crimes of the politicians.
139	Catch red handed	رنگے ہاتھوں پکڑنا	The pick pocket was <u>caught red handed</u> .
140	Crocodile tears	مگر مجھ کے آنسو	Do not shed <u>crocodile tears</u> for me.
141	Catch at a straw	تینکے کا سہارا	A drowning man <u>catches at a straw</u> .
142	Cry over spilt milk	کام کر کے پھتھنا	It is no use <u>to cry over spilt milk</u> .

143.	Cut a sorry figure	افسردہ ہونا	He <u>cut a sorry figure</u> when he failed in the exams.
144.	Few and far between	بہت کم اور کبھی کبھار	His visits are <u>few and far between</u> .
145.	Fair play	انصاف	Islam teaches <u>fair play</u> in every field of life.
146.	Get rid of	جان چھڑانا	You should <u>get rid of</u> smoking.
147.	Grease the palms	رشوت دینا	<u>Greasing the palms</u> is a crime.
148.	Hard and fast	سخت، طے شدہ	This situation is not <u>hard and fast</u> .
149.	Hue and cry	شور و غل	There was a great <u>hue and cry</u> after the accident.
150.	Hope against hope	ناامیدی میں امید	Man should <u>hope against hope</u> even.
151.	In black and white	تحریری طور پر	He gave a statement <u>in black and white</u> .
152.	Kith and kin	رشتہ دار	We should help our poor <u>kith and kin</u> .
153.	Lead by the nose	اپنی مرضی کے مطابق کام کروانا	His better half <u>leads him by the nose</u> .
154.	Make good	تلافی کرنا، پورا کرنا	He is working hard to <u>make good</u> his past loss.
155.	Now and then	کبھی کبھار	He comes to meet me <u>now and then</u> .
156.	Nip in the bud	جڑ سے خاتمہ کرنا	We should <u>nip the evil in the bud</u> .
157.	Odds and ends	چھوٹی موٹی چیزیں	He sold his <u>odds and ends</u> and went abroad.
158.	Off and on	کبھی کبھار	He comes to meet me <u>off and on</u> .
159.	Part and parcel	لازمی جزو، ضروری حصہ	Sequels are <u>part and parcel</u> of literary history.
160.	Red tape	سرکاری رسومات	There are regulation, laws and <u>red tape</u> .
161.	Safe and sound	بالکل محفوظ	We reached home <u>safe and sound</u> .
162.	Turn over a new leaf	نیا باب شروع کرنا	He <u>turned a new leaf</u> of his life after his marriage.
163.	Ups and downs	اُتار چڑھاؤ	Old men know the <u>ups and downs</u> of life.
164.	A fish in trouble of water		Beware of those who <u>fish in troubled of water</u> .
165.	Pocket an insult	بے عزتی	When her friend insulted her she <u>pocket this insult</u> .
166.	Look down upon	کم تر سمجھنا	You should not <u>look down upon</u> parent's advice.
167.	A jack of all trade	ہر فن مولا	Our gardener is <u>a jack of all trades</u> and he can do everything like carpentering and decoration.
168.	Wait on	انتظار کرنا	She will never learn to <u>wait on</u> him.
169.	Take after	کے بعد حاصل کرنا	He is going to <u>take after</u> his brother and join the army.

170.	To end in smoke	ناکامی ہونا	The story is going <u>to end in smoke</u> .
171.	Out of sight	نظروں سے اوجھل	We waved until when car was <u>out of sight</u> .
172.	Break out	پھوٹ پڑنا	He predicted when war would <u>break out</u> .
173.	Over head and ears	پوری طرح ڈوبنا	She is <u>over head and ears in</u> scientific research.
174.	Eat humble pie	معافی مانگنا	When he realized his mistake, he had to <u>eat humble pie</u> .
175.	Kick the bucket	پاش پاش کرنا	As soon as he <u>kicked the bucket</u> , he started to become famous.
176.	Run away	بھاگ جانا	She wanted to <u>run away</u> and hide.
177.	Run out	باقی نہ رہنا	They have <u>run out of</u> ideas.
178.	Set out	قائم کرنا	He <u>set out</u> his objection to the plan.
179.	An uphill	مشکل اور سخت کام	Learning to play the piano is <u>an uphill</u> task for me.
180.	Keep up	جاری رکھنا	I hope the weather will <u>keep up</u> .
181.	Cut down	کاٹنا	He was <u>cut down</u> in a car accident.
182.	Pros and cons	نفع اور نقصان	We weighed up the <u>pros and cons</u> .
183.	Carry on	جاری رکھنا	Sorry to interrupt, do <u>carry on</u> .
184.	To keep to the point	موضوع پر رہنا	What you write should <u>keep to the point</u> .
185.	To worship the rising sun	پرستش کرنا	<u>To worship the rising sun</u> has become to order of the day.
186.	To break up	تبدیل ہونا	The political thinking behind the <u>break-up is less</u> predictable.
187.	Get over	غالب آنا	We had <u>to get over</u> many difficulties.
188.	Take to	قبول کرنا	I was <u>taken to</u> task for arriving late.
189.	Maiden speech	پہلی تقریر	I am grateful for the opportunity to make my <u>maiden speech</u> .
190.	Fall out	جھگڑا ہونا	It should <u>fall out</u> in one piece.
191.	In hot water	پریشانی میں ہونا	You will be <u>in hot water</u> if you continue to be for late work.
192.	A live wire	توانائی سے بھرپور	The wire charged with electricity is called <u>live wire</u> .
193.	Under a clouds	بدگمانی کا شکار	She resigned <u>under a clouds</u> .
194.	Bosom friend	جگری دوست	I treat him like <u>a bosom friend</u> .
195.	To call a spade a spade	کھری کھری بات کرنا	I believe in calling <u>to spade a spade</u> .
196.	Put off	بٹانا، ملتوی کر دینا	You must <u>put off</u> your doubt.

197.	Cast out	باہر نکالنا	She was cast out by society.
198.	Keep abreast of	باخبر رہنا	Young people always keep abreast of the time.
199.	Set up	قائم کرنا	He set up a workshop for his carving.
200.	Rest in one laurels	پچھلی کامیابیوں پر مطمئن ہونا	They rested on their laurels after their victory.
201.	Break into	زبردستی داخل ہونا	It is difficult to break into the movies.
202.	Carry out	تکمیل کرنا	You must carry out my orders.
203.	Carry the day	کامیابی حاصل کرنا	Teamwork and training will carry the day .
204.	To lick the dust	ذلت کا سامنا کرنا	He licked the dust and got fainted.
205.	Break down	مشین کا خراب ہونا	The car boke down on the way.
206.	As cool as cucumber	پُر سکون	He is cool as cucumber even after his failure.
207.	Far and near	ہر طرف سے	People came from far and near .
208.	Give and take	لینا دینا	You have to learn to give and take in any relationship.
209.	Hand over	حوالے کر دینا	You must hand over your passport before you leave.
210.	Bring up	تربیت کرنے کی ضرورت	We need to bring up more troops.
211.	Small talk	ہلکی پھلکی بات	He has no small talk .
212.	To take to heart	عمل کر لینا	The advice you give me, I will take to heart .
213.	Come across	اتفاقاً ملنا	Come across to my office this afternoon.
214.	Give out	پھیلانا	He would not give out any information.
215.	Bear the palm	جیتنا	She was able to bear the palm and win the prize.

English 12th Class

Important Multi Topics Essays

Sir Mudassar Rasheed Sahb

1. SCIENCE AND HUMAN COMFORTS

3. SCIENCE IN SERVICE OF MAN

5. BLESSING OF SCIENCE

7. SCIENCE IN DAILY LIFE

2. USES OF SCIENCE

4. WONDER OF SCIENCE

6. SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

8. SCIENCE AND HUMAN SUFFERING

“Science is a key which unlocks for mankind a store of nature.”(Samuel Johnson)

Science is search for truth and reality. It is the spirit of rationality enquiry and excellence. Science has played vital role in human progress. It has brought material prosperity to man. Science has become the part and parcel of our lives. If we are constrained to spend a single day without it, our lives will become unbearable. That is why; Bertrand Russell says ;

“Science may set limits to knowledge but should not set limits to imagination.”

There is practically no field where science has not worked wonders. Its fruits in the shape of technology, inventions and discoveries have revolutionised our ways of living. Impossibilities of the past have been made possible. New miracles are happening daily. It has given a man a sense of confidence and power. That is why; Emerson says;

“Science surpasses the old miracle of mythology.”

Man has stepped on the moon. He is trying fast to mount mars. He has set up a space station in the space. They fly faster than sound. Science has brought the countries are closer. Science has established and strengthened the bonds of friendship and love between the nations. Science has produced electricity which works as our maid-servant. We can change the course of unruly rivers, demolish sky scarping mountains and cultivate dry barren lands. That is why; Immasual Kant says;

“Science is organized knowledge, wisdom is organized life.”

Without it, the whole progress of industry will come to a standstill. Science has modernised agriculture. We can complete the work of days in minutes. Science has changed our old methods of treatment of diseases. Fatal diseases are under control. Today nothing has remained impossible. Now we are living healthier, wealthier and longer lives. That is why;

“Advances in medicine and agriculture have saved vastly more lives than have been lost in all the wars in history”. (Carl Sagan)

Computer is the greatest wonder of science. It does lengthy calculations in seconds. It has made the world a global village. It sends information through Internet to all the corners of the world within seconds. Science proves the truth of religion through experiments. Religion also does not negate science, so it is rightly said:

“Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind.” (Albert Einstein)

Scientific power should be used wisely in the service of a humanity. Scientists should invent things that make life smooth and safe but not hazardous and unsafe because science makes human life easier and comfortable but it also exposes mankind to certain risks. Therefore scientific discoveries and inventions should be based on humanitarian objectives because:

“After all, there is one race humanity. (George Moore)

**1. TERRORISM 2. BEGGARY 3. UNEMPLOYMENT 4. POLLUTION
5. DRUG ADDICTION 6. POVERTY 7. GLOBAL WARMING 8. INFLATION**

----- is a worldwide phenomenon. It plays havoc with the living creatures. Man himself is the main cause of this menace. It refers to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. ----- is a complicated as well as serious problem. Besides this ignorance, illiteracy and poor administration also causes. It is the most tragic problem all over the world. It is threatening even the advanced countries but the developing and under developed countries are its easy victims. Pakistan is also acutely hit by this problem.

There are many causes of ----- . Even the advanced science and technology is unable to forecast or check it. So, it is growing grim day by day. It causes vast scale death and destruction. It has bad effects not only on the individuals but also on the society and nation. It causes depression, frustration in the society and state. Common people suffer from disappointment, anxiety and worries. It defames and degrades the nation in the eyes of other nations of the world. It also destroys the nation. The feeling of uncertainty, insecurity and instability are produced among the people due to this evil.

When this evil like grows in the society. It destroys the foundation of the every state. ----- is a flea that sucks the blood of the nation and the country. A few privileged hands in our country are very strong. No government has the power to enforce any policy after its own will rather it has to become a puppet in their hands. If government tries to teach them a lesson, it has to lick the dust. The most important cause of ----- is ignorance. People have no sense to elect honest and educated representatives. As a result, these corrupt people

begin to feather their nests instead of working for the welfare of the nation therefore -----
 ----- prevails in society which is a most fatal of all the poisons as:

“I see ----- as a mortal enemy for young democracies”.

Everything is considered fair to gain the objectives. This thing destroys the individuality and freedom of the people. Pakistan has faced the problem of unstable government since birth. Society must come together to raise awareness about this issue and work collectively to eradicate it. The responsibility falls not only on individuals but also on government to enforce strict laws and device effective strategies for eliminating discourse.

“The fight against ----- is a collective endeavour that requires the active participation of the society at large”. (Martin Luther King Jr.)

It is our moral duty to raise awareness about this issue and work for its eradication. Implementing a strict laws and offering support to those genuinely in need. We can take a significant step towards building a more compassionate and just society. All this can be possible after a long term planning, education and unceasing efforts as is said:

“Improvement in education is the solution to every problem”.

1. MY HERO IN HISTORY

2. OUR NATIONAL POET

3. ALLAMA IQBAL

4. MY FAVOURITE PERSONALITY

5. THE PERSON I ADMIRE MOST

When deterioration of a nation reaches it extreme and nothing but supplications, Allah produce in it such men as with their God-gifted talent, extraordinary potential and untiring efforts changed the destiny of that downtrodden nation. Such people in history are called great men. Great men are not born daily. Humanity has to wait for centuries. Such men changed the course of events and provide new channels to history. Their lives inspire us to great deeds. A poet has rightly said:

“Lives of great men all remained us we can make our lives sublime and departing leave, behind us footprints on the sands of time. (Long Fellow)

There are many heroes in human history. Out of the heroes of the Muslim world, I am charmed by the towering personality of Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal. He was one of the greatest and most respected literary figures of 20th century. He played vital role in the political history of the pre-portioned India. I am constrained to admit:

“I think of hero of someone who understand the degree of responsibility that comes with his freedom”. (Bob Dylan)

He was born in Sialkot on 9 November 1877. He had got a sound religious background because his father, Sheikh Noor Muhammad was a religious minded person. He learnt Arabic and Persian from a great scholar of his time called Mir Hasan. He did his F.A from Murray College Sialkot. Then he sought admission to Government College Lahore where he was

railway stations are public places. They present different scenes at different moment. With the arrival of the trains, the railway stations throb with life and activity. There is a lot of excitement for, fervour and bustle and bustle of life.

We decided it was time to step out and start exploring the amazing attractions in the area as well we all knew:

“The happiest moment in human life, I think, is a departure into unknown lands.”

Since we were new to the area and did not know much about the places to visit. They suggested that we must absolutely visit to a nearby waterfall and lake. We spent a peaceful hours at the Lake, taking in the calm atmosphere and enjoying the beautiful views. After visiting all this, we reached the tomb. It was built on elevated terrace. But before entering the tomb, we climbed up a tall minaret and saw the city. At a memorable place like this, fancy and imagination could not be checked run riot. It added to our knowledge great. We wonderfully realised: **“All history is the biography of great men.”**

We wanted to enjoy every moment of this grand spectacle. Our next destination was the haunted house, a realm of spine-tingling thrills. Inside, the spooky ambiance was filled with life like statues, motionless mannequins and menacing skeletons. It was a thrilling encounter that sent shivers down our backs and we left the haunted house filled us with excitement.

“Life is either a daring adventure or nothing.” (Helen killer)

As the sun began to set we reluctantly decided to leave but just then. In the blink of an eye, our time at the visit had come to an end. As we made our way back home.

1. MY AIM IN LIFE

2. MY GREATEST AMBITION

3. THE PROFESSION OF MY CHOICES

4. THE DREAM OF MY LIFE

5. WHAT I WISH TO BE IN LIFE

“They aim if reached or not, makes great the life.” (Robert Browning)

life is not a bed of roses. It is bed of thorns. It is full of hardship. It is often said that life is a challenge. In order to face this challenge, we should have a definite aim in view. Then we must make efforts to achieve it. Aim is very important in life. It strengthens and emboldens us. It provides directions to our thinking and brings our energies to one point. It is like a guiding star which directs us in the difficulties of life. Without aim, life is like a desert where no flowers blooms. C.S.Lewis says:

“Aim at heaven and you will get earth thrown. Aim at earth and you get neither.”

There are as many aims as men. Some people want to be civil and military officers; other wish to be engineers and doctors; many aspire to be advocates and politicians. Some other like to be world renowned poets novelists. Some others want to be artist and architects. Some noble fellows like to be a teacher. Aims differ according to the tastes, choices and inclinations of the people, so man should choose his aim that suits his taste and inclination; otherwise he will be an utter failure as Mary Kay Ash:

greatly inspired by Professor Arnold who infused in him the quest for Philosophy. He detected his hidden potential and advised him to develop his poetic talent. Iqbal followed his advice and started writing poetry. He did his M.A Philosophy from Government College Lahore in 1899 and joined the teaching staff of the college.

Then he proceeded to England and Germany for higher education. There he obtained the Degree of Law and Degree of Doctorate in Philosophy, came back to Lahore in 1908 and started practise as an advocate. Iqbal's poetry is full of message for the Muslims. It is replete with philosophy, religion and history. His couplets are interpretation of the verses of the Noble Quran. They evoke man's ago and urge him to good deeds. He aroused to the Indian Muslim from deep slumber and in his way. He made them realise their glorious past.

"No man will make a great leader who wants to do it all himself, or to get all the credit for doing it". (Andrew Carnegie)

At that time, the Hindus and the British called it the dream of a mad-man. Later on, Quaid-e-Azim transformed this dream into reality and established Pakistan. He died on 21 April 1938 without seeing Pakistan on the map of the world. He himself met his Allah but left us grieved and sorrowful, so it is right to say:

"We may have thunder, we may have rain, but great man once departed, never come again".

1. WHY I LOVE PAKISTAN

2. WHY I LOVE COUNTRY

3. PATRIOTISM

"The patriot's blood's the seed of freedom' tree." (Thomas Campbell)

Love for one's own country is called patriotism. It is passionate love for one's own country. It is a noble instinct. Man loves his country because he lives in it and gains protection in it. As a baby finds shelter in his mother lap, man also find a shelter in his country. H Bolingbroke says:

"Patriotism must be founded on great principles and supported by greater virtue".

Having a look at the page of history, we come to know that everyone used to be patriot. Those who love their country become immortal in the page of history. D.D. Field says that:

"Patriotism has its roots deep in the instincts and affections. Love of countries the expansion of dutiful love".

"He who does not love his country, can love nothing". (William Shakespeare)

Hence love for his country is deep rooted in our bones, Because it was founded after a number of sacrifices. This love is beyond any description. But for the sake of arguments, I shall put the forth a few convincing and logical arguments.

"Breathes there the man with the soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, this is my native land". (Sir Walter Scott)

I love my country for its ideology. Ideology is a set of ideas, beliefs and doctrines which the people of the country want to follow in life. We are Muslims our ideology is Islam. Islam is complete code of life. It covers all the aspects of human conduct and behaviour. We had to

"An average person with average talents and ambition and average education can outstrip the most brilliant genius in society, if that person has clear focused goals."

My ambition in life is not neither wealth nor power are nor high social status. I am too modest young men to aim at any of them. My ambition is very simple enough to become a lecturer because I know:

"Teaching is the only profession that creates all other professions."

"Teacher can change lives with that just the right mix of chalk and challenge."

There are many other reasons for my choice. The best people are those who teach other, who guide others, who enlighten others abilities, who launch a crusade against the ignorance and who determine the destiny of the nation because the destiny of the nation rests upon their shoulders. It is the lecturer who can perform all these tasks. Lecture is like a lamp that spread light everywhere. He is like a ladder that remains at its place but helps other go higher and higher. He is like a guiding start that leads people to the right directions. He brings people out of ignorance. It is a fact:

"Teacher affect eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops." (Henry Adams)

So I shall work day and night for my mission to try my best level to eradicate illiteracy from Pakistan. I shall be contented to think that I am making real contribution to the national cause. I shall keep learning regularly as I know:

"He who dares to teach must never cease to learn." (Richard Henry Danna)

1. COMPUTER: A BLESSING OR A CURSE

2. MOBILE PHONE

3. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF MOBILE PHONE

4. INTERNET

5. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

6. SOCIAL MEDIA

7. FACEBOOK

8. NEWSPAPERS

9. COMPUTER.

"Being out of communication with the world for a single moment seems a great loss."

Modern age is the age of science. In this age, ever new discoveries and invention are being made easily. One of them is the----- It has become very popular these days. Its extensive use is leaving remarkable impact on social, economics and physical aspects of our lives. Its networking has been spreading so rapidly that man cannot imagine. It has knit the world in one whole and made the entire world one family. ----- is the channel through which a large number of people receives information and entertainment. Some people think that destroys social interaction and human relations. Other think that it is blessing for humanity. Still is an integral part of social life as it plays vital role in a variety of ways. -----It is used as a primary source of communication and information services. We can easily send and receives message, important document with the help of-----.

"The is like alcohol in some sense. It accentuates what you would do anyone. If you want to he a liner, you can be more alone. If you want to connect, it makes it easier to connect."(Esther Dyson)

It is called treasure-house of knowledge. Latest information on any task in the world is in our access now. It provides numerous facilities to sharing information, collective information, communication, entertainment, online education, and online results etc. -----is a wonderful and comparatively latest invention of modern age and gift of science in the world of communication. Like other countries of the world, it is gaining popularity in Pakistan also. As a result, approximately ninety percent Pakistanis are using to meet challenges of the modern age. -----plays a very important role in every field of life. Information is required to solve different problem of life. We gain these information help of-----, It processes and exchanges information among the people throughout the world with accuracy . That's why; it is said:

"The computing field is always in need of new clichés." (Alan Perils)

So we can say that we can get every type of information using provides a good source for people to spend spare time has played vital role in making globalisation a reality. It gives positively In this way, introvert people a chance to express themselves and develop international relationship. Running incidents in one corner of the world can be watched in the other corner among various people. -----also contributes to bring international harmony and understanding serves greatly to promote informal and semi- informal education.

The emerging concepts of Computer Assisted Instruction, Computer Based Training and Computer Managed Learning are a blessing for students. Now students have easy access to plenty of content, learning experience and activities. Beside all above, also has a very important role. It keeps us people aware of daily happening. But as a picture is not altogether bright, it has its dark aspect also. Seneca, a Roman Philosopher, says:

"He who does not prevent a crime when he can, encourages it."

Owing to busy life, man has no time to go out and enjoy the company of nature. This thing has deprived him of his aesthetic sense. That's why; a poet mourns such a way of life under:

"What is this life if, full of care, We have not time to stand and stare. No time to turn at Beauty's glance, And watch her feet, how they can dance". (W.H.Davies)

In the same way, misuse of is also regrettable. Our youth, in particular, wastes much of its precious time in playing games, watching obscene programme at the cost of their health and studies and other assigned task. To sum up, we can say that it all depends upon the individuals how they use ----- weather positively or negatively as every thing has its positive as well as negative aspects as Shakespeare says:

"Nothing is either good or bad in this world but thinking makes it so."

1. EXAMINATION

Examination means a test of capacity and knowledge. Examinations are an important feature of bur educational system. Periodic tests are held to test how far the students have succeeded in earning their lessons and grasping the lectures delivered by their teachers. These tests are useful in determining the effectiveness of teaching. They are also held to determine the standing of the candidates of different jobs.

The standard of education is declining in Pakistan. Our educational institutions are producing not men of letters but man of money. The purpose of getting education is not to prepare them

2. EDUCATION SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

offer great sacrifices to get to Pakistan. A number of people laid down their lives. All know that freedom is a boon but slavery is a curse. If India had not been partitioned, the Muslims here could never have enjoyed this gift. Now, we are free to make our destiny according to our traditions, historical background and teaching of Islam.

The primary objective in creating Pakistan was to acquire territory where the Muslim might regulate their according to the teaching of the holy Quran and the Sunnah. It is my life and soul. It is the land of greatness and glory, the land of greenery, the land of sands, the land of high mountains, the land of tall trees, the land of different kind flowers. Our homeland shines like a Jewel embedded in the centre of the earth. They are completely integrated through Islamic brotherhood. They are simple sincere, soft spoken and hard working. They feel pride in making sacrifices for the sake of their country and Islam.

Pakistan is the only state founded on the basis of Islam. Its people believe in the supremacy of Allah, brotherhood, equality, fraternity and natural love. It tries to develop amicable relations with other countries. It offers a political, moral and financial support so to all the Islamic countries. It possesses a remarkable missile and nuclear research programme. So I say proudly in the words of Voltaire: **"Our country is that spot to which our heart is bound."**

I am a true patriot therefore I aspire to see my country very high and respectable in the comity of nations. **"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country".**

1. SCENE AT THE RAILWAY STATION

2. A VISIT TO A HISTORICAL PLACE

3. A VISIT TO A HILL STATION

4. A JOURNEY BY TRAIN

5. A PICNIC

6. A VISIT TO FAIR

"What peaceful hours I once enjoyed! How sweet their memory still!"

In this age of matter and materialism, people remain busy like machines from dawn to dusk. Their minds remain ever preoccupied with the worries and anxieties and duties of life. Consequently, they are unable to understand the need of pleasure in life and become dull in their soul and drab in spirit. They do not spare a few moments to go out and spend time in the company of nature. In such a hectic life, a picnic provides an escape from dull and monotonous life. Journeying and nature have always been powerful teachers, teaching us through experience.

"The best education I have ever received was through travel." (Lisa Ling)

Among the various ways of travelling, Bus/trains hold a unique fascination. Their rhythmic travel through landscapes offers a lot of insights to those who have curious minds

"Train/Bus bring us not only physical but also emotional journeys." (Diana Nyad)

However the desire to go on a bus/train journey had always been an unfulfilled wish. The opportunity finally presented itself and I had to make ways for an important test. Without hesitation, I chose the latter, eager to board a bus/train for the very first time. Bus stops and

for life. So they seek short cuts to pass their educations so that they may achieve their goal as soon as possible and with as less labour as they can. Unfortunately our examination system is so out dated and mis-planned that it helps them achieve this aim. Great progress has been made in every field of study but the method of testing a person's knowledge is still old. Now people argue that it is only a good means of testing a student's memory. But it can tell us nothing about his real ability.

Examinations provide a great incentive to work. Most of the students would not work hard without the fear of examination. A vast majority of students are not regular workers. It is only with the approach of the examination that they become serious about their studies. Examination brings out the best that is in them. There by they learn application and devotion to work. But examinations are not an unmixed blessing. They are open to serious objections. Our examination system encourages memorization. We mug up important questions that may occur in the examination paper and then vomit them out in the examination. Thus examination does not motivate a student to read widely. It is often seen that the most successful students are those who are best trained in. examination techniques and not those who are best educated. Our present system of examinations is defective.

Some candidates resort to copying and try to use different unfair means, In order to prevent the use of unfair means, the examination centres should be declared prohibited areas where trespassers should not be allowed to enter under any circumstances. Honest persons should be appointed as invigilators on the recommendation of the principals and headmasters. Examinations have become a profitable business for the institutions that run them. They collect huge fees from the students each year and then spend them lavishly on the maintenance of their offices and cars. This system requires a drastic change. Syllabus should be revised. They should be in harmony with the mental level of the students and the requirements of the country.