ZAHID NOTES • SINDH

9th Class English Notes
Sindh Board
Full Book Notes

Based on the Sindh Textbook Board (STBB), Jamshoro,
“My English Text Book” for the Secondary Stage, Class IX

Unit-wise study notes for all 8 units, covering every reading text and poem in the book, with original practice questions and an answer key.

For all Sindh boards: Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana and Mirpurkhas. These notes follow the Sindh Textbook Board book only. They do not follow the Punjab (PECTAA) book, and no Punjab paper pattern is used anywhere in this book.

All questions and answers in this book are original study material written for revision. No textbook passage is reproduced here. Poems are discussed by theme and central idea only; no poem lines are quoted. Students should always read the lesson itself in their textbook first, and check the current model paper issued by their own board before the examination.

How to Use These Notes

Each unit follows the same pattern, so you can revise quickly: study notes on the reading texts, the main theme and key points, important vocabulary with simple meanings, a grammar focus, and then original practice questions — 10 multiple-choice questions, 5 short questions and 2 long questions, with an answer key. After the 8 units there is a section on the six poems of the book, and a grammar and writing toolkit covering the composition work the paper asks for.

Contents

1. Unit 1: Ethics — Character Building
2. Unit 2: Role Model
3. Unit 3: Education and Careers
4. Unit 4: Pakistan and National Pride
5. Unit 5: Healthy Life Style
6. Unit 6: Gender Equity
7. Unit 7: Life Skills
8. Unit 8: People and Places
9. The Poems of the Book (theme and central idea only)
10. Grammar and Writing Toolkit
11. Final Revision Checklist

A Note on the Two Editions of the Book

The Sindh Textbook Board book has appeared in two forms. The earlier edition, *Secondary Stage English Book One for Class IX*, contains 20 lessons, from “The Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet” to “The Guddu Barrage”. The current edition, *My English Text Book*, organises the same material into 8 thematic units and adds short reading and writing work such as “Forming Habits”, “The Wise King”, “Two Brothers”, “Chasing Dreams”, “Health Problems Caused by Mosquitoes” and an earthquake news report. This book follows the current 8-unit arrangement, and every one of the 20 classic lessons is covered once, placed in the unit whose theme it belongs to. Where a sub-unit number is given (for example 1.1 or 3.1), it is the number used in the current edition.

Paper Pattern — Read This First

Important: the pattern below is **third-party reproduced, not officially confirmed**. It is taken from a reproduction of the Board of Secondary Education Karachi (BSEK) Class 9 English model paper for 2024. It was not read off an official BSEK or Sindh Textbook Board document for this book, and the boards of Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana and Mirpurkhas may set the paper slightly differently. Always confirm the current model paper from your own board before the examination.

According to that reproduced model paper, the English (Compulsory) paper is set out of **100 marks**, in this order:

- **Q.1 — 20 marks:** 20 multiple-choice questions from prose and poetry.
- **Q.2 — 10 marks:** answer any five short questions, in two or three sentences each.
- **Q.3 — 20 marks:** grammar — “do as directed”, as instructed in brackets.
- **Q.4 — 5 marks:** state the part of speech of the underlined words.
- **Q.5 — 5 marks:** translate a paragraph into Urdu or Sindhi.
- **Q.6 — 5 marks:** read a passage and fill in the blanks from the words given in the box.
- **Q.7 — 10 marks:** write an essay of 120–150 words on one of the given topics.
- **Q.8 — 10 marks:** write an application to the head of your school, *or* write a diary entry on the given situation.
- **Q.9 — 15 marks:** read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

Do not confuse this paper with two other figures you may see online. First, some general tables list “English 75 marks”; that figure belongs to other boards’ arrangements and is not the Karachi model paper above. Second, English Literature is a separate subject in Sindh with its own paper of 75 marks; it is not English (Compulsory) and it is not covered by this book.

How to prepare from this pattern: the multiple-choice questions and the short questions come from the prose lessons and the poems, so learn every unit’s key points and vocabulary. The grammar question rewards daily practice of tenses, voice, narration and parts of speech — see the toolkit at the end of this book. The essay, application and diary are writing skills: practise one of each every week, keep to the word limit, and revise spelling and punctuation before you finish.

Unit 1: Ethics — Character Building

Reading texts: 1.1 The Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet; Forming Habits; 1.4 Deserts (model essay); 1.5 The Wise King and The Four Seasons (study-skills stories).

The Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet is the farewell address given by the Holy Prophet on the occasion of the last pilgrimage. Its message is simple and complete: all human beings are equal, no one is better than another because of colour, race or family, and every person must treat others with justice and kindness. The sermon teaches respect for life, property and honour, kindness to women and to servants, and honesty in dealings. Its teachings apply to daily life in every age.

Forming Habits explains how habits are made and how they can be changed. A habit begins with a small action repeated again and again until it becomes easy and almost automatic. Good habits, such as reading daily, speaking the truth and keeping time, build a good character over months and years. Bad habits grow the same way, so replace a bad habit with a good one.

The Wise King and The Four Seasons are short moral stories used for study skills. In the first, a king learns that wisdom is worth more than wealth or power, because a wise decision protects the people and brings peace. In the second, the changing seasons teach patience: every season has its own work and its own beauty, and a person who accepts change with a calm mind lives happily. The model essay on Deserts shows how a descriptive essay is built from observed detail.

Key Points to Remember

- The Last Sermon teaches equality of all human beings, justice, kindness and honesty.
- Good character is built by small repeated actions, not by one great effort.
- A habit becomes strong through repetition; replace a bad habit with a good one.
- Wisdom is more valuable than wealth or power.
- A descriptive essay needs a clear plan: introduction, detail in order, and a closing sentence.

Important Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (in simple English)
sermon	a religious speech or address giving moral teaching
equality	the state of being equal; no person better than another by birth
justice	fair treatment of every person according to what is right
habit	an action done so often that it becomes easy and automatic
desert	a large area of dry land with very little rain or plants
wisdom	the ability to judge rightly and to make good decisions

Grammar Focus

Second conditional (Unit 1.3): use if + past simple in the if-part and would + verb in the main part to talk about an imaginary or unlikely situation, for example, “If I had more time, I would read more books.” Do not use would in the if-part.

Unit 1: Practice Questions

Short Questions with Answers

1. **What is the main message of the Last Sermon about equality?**
   Its main message is that all human beings are equal, and no one is better than another because of colour, race or family; people must be judged by their character and deeds.
2. **What two duties does the sermon place on people in their dealings with others?**
   It teaches people to respect the life, property and honour of others, and to be kind and just, especially to women and to those who work for them.
3. **How is a habit formed, according to the lesson on forming habits?**
   A habit is formed when a small action is repeated again and again until it becomes easy and almost automatic.
4. **What lesson does the story of the Wise King teach?**
   It teaches that wisdom is worth more than wealth or power, because wise decisions protect people and bring peace.
5. **What does the story of the Four Seasons teach about life?**
   It teaches patience and acceptance: every season has its own work and beauty, and life changes as the seasons change.

Long Questions with Answers

1. **Explain how the Last Sermon guides a person in daily life. Give four teachings and show how each one applies today.**
   The Last Sermon guides daily life because its teachings are practical. First, equality teaches us to respect every person, rich or poor, in school and at work. Second, justice teaches us to be fair in judgement and in business, and never to take what belongs to another. Third, kindness to women and workers teaches us to speak gently and to pay fair wages. Fourth, honesty teaches us to keep promises and to speak the truth even when it is difficult. A person who follows these four teachings lives a clean and useful life and earns the trust of others.
2. **Describe how a student can build good habits and leave bad ones, using the ideas in the lesson on forming habits.**
   A student builds good habits by starting small and repeating the action every day, for example reading for twenty minutes daily or revising lessons the same evening. The action must be fixed to a time and place so that it is not forgotten. To leave a bad habit, the student should not only try to stop it but replace it with a good one, such as reading instead of wasting time, and should ask family or friends for support. Change is slow at first, but steady repetition makes the new habit easy, and after some weeks it becomes a natural part of the day.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Last Sermon was delivered on the occasion of the
   (a) last pilgrimage (b) first battle (c) migration to Madina (d) treaty of peace
2. The central teaching of the Last Sermon is
   (a) love of wealth (b) power of kings (c) love of travel (d) equality of all human beings
3. A habit becomes strong mainly through
   (a) luck (b) punishment (c) repetition (d) wealth
4. The Wise King valued most highly
   (a) a fine palace (b) wisdom (c) gold (d) a large army

5. The Four Seasons teach us mainly
   (a) patience and acceptance of change (b) fear of winter (c) love of summer only (d) avoiding hard work
6. A desert is best described as
   (a) a thick forest (b) a fertile river valley (c) a snowy mountain (d) a dry land with very little rain
7. In a second conditional sentence, the if-part uses
   (a) future simple (b) present perfect (c) past simple (d) present simple
8. The correct second conditional is
   (a) If I would have time, I help you. (b) If I had time, I would help you. (c) If I have time, I would help you. (d) If I had time, I will help you.
9. Good character is built by
   (a) small actions repeated daily (b) one great effort once (c) fine clothes (d) good luck
10. The sermon teaches us to treat workers with
    (a) harshness (b) indifference (c) suspicion (d) kindness and justice

Answer Key: 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Unit 2: Role Model

Reading texts: 2.1 Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai; Helen Keller; Allama Iqbal. Writing model: 2.4 Two Brothers (narrative essay).

Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai is the great saint-poet of Sindh, lovingly called Lal Latif by his people. The lesson presents seven aspects of his life: his family and birth, his early life and education, his youth, his travels, his spiritual growth, his poetry and his message. His poetry, collected in Shah Jo Risalo, teaches love of God and love of humanity. He is a role model because his life joined learning, humility and service to others.

Helen Keller lost her sight and hearing when she was very young, yet she learned to read, write and speak, and became a famous writer and teacher. Her life shows that disability cannot stop a person who works with courage and patience. She visited Pakistan in 1956 and was warmly welcomed for her message of hope.

Allama Iqbal is the poet-philosopher of Pakistan. His poetry awakened the Muslims of the subcontinent and gave them hope, self-respect and a sense of purpose. He taught that a person must know himself, work hard, and aim high. He is a role model: a man who used learning and poetry to serve his nation. The model story Two Brothers teaches that honesty and hard work are rewarded, while greed brings loss.

Key Points to Remember

- Shah Abdul Latif is called Lal Latif; his poetry is collected in Shah Jo Risalo.
- Seven aspects of Shah Latif's life are covered in the lesson.
- Helen Keller overcame blindness and deafness through courage, patience and a good teacher.
- Allama Iqbal's poetry gave the Muslims hope, self-respect and purpose.
- A role model is followed for character and action, not only admired in words.

Important Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (in simple English)
saint	a holy person known for a pure and good life
mystic	a person who seeks a close spiritual relation with God
disability	a condition that makes some ordinary activity difficult
philosopher	a thinker who studies the meaning and purpose of life
narrative	a story told in order, with a beginning, middle and end

Grammar Focus

Narrative writing (Unit 2.4): a story needs a beginning (people and place), a middle (a problem or choice), and an end (the result and the lesson). Use past tenses and keep the order of events clear.

Unit 2: Practice Questions

Short Questions with Answers

1. **How many aspects of Shah Abdul Latif's life are covered in the lesson?**
   Seven aspects are covered: his family and birth, early life and education, youth, travels, spiritual growth, poetry and message.
2. **Why is Shah Abdul Latif called Lal Latif?**
   He is lovingly called Lal Latif by his devotees because of his saintly life, his love for the people of Sindh and his simple, moving poetry.
3. **What is Shah Jo Risalo?**
   Shah Jo Risalo is the collection of Shah Abdul Latif's poetry, which has been translated into many languages.
4. **How did Helen Keller overcome her blindness and deafness?**
   She overcame them through courage, patience, hard work and the help of a devoted teacher, and learned to read, write and speak.
5. **What did Allama Iqbal teach through his poetry?**
   He taught self-knowledge, hard work, hope and high aims, and awakened the Muslims of the subcontinent to self-respect and purpose.

Long Questions with Answers

1. **Describe the life and message of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, and explain why he is a role model for students.**
   Shah Abdul Latif was born in Sindh and grew up in a religious family. He received his early education at home and in the company of learned men, and in his youth he travelled widely across Sindh, meeting farmers, sailors, craftsmen and saints, and learning from their lives. His spiritual growth made him humble and kind, and his poetry, collected in Shah Jo Risalo, speaks in simple words of love of God and love of humanity. He is a role model because his life joins learning with humility: he did not seek wealth or fame, he served people, and his message still guides the people of Sindh today. Students can follow him by learning sincerely, respecting common people and living simply.
2. **Show how Helen Keller's life proves that determination can overcome great difficulty.**
   Helen Keller lost sight and hearing in childhood, which could have closed the world to her. Instead, with a patient teacher and her own determination, she learned to read by touch, to write, and to speak. She studied hard, became a writer, and travelled to many countries to speak for blind and deaf people. When she visited Pakistan in 1956, people of all ages welcomed her as a symbol of hope. Her life proves that difficulty is not defeat: with courage, steady work and good guidance, a person can learn, achieve and help others, whatever the hardship.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Shah Abdul Latif is lovingly called
   (a) Lal Latif (b) Shah Jahan (c) Lal Shahbaz (d) Baba Farid
2. The collection of Shah Latif's poetry is
   (a) Bang-e-Dra (b) Gulistan (c) Shah Nama (d) Shah Jo Risalo
3. How many aspects of Shah Latif's life are covered?
   (a) Three (b) Nine (c) Seven (d) Five

4. Helen Keller lost her
   (a) ability to walk (b) sight and hearing (c) speech only (d) memory
5. Helen Keller visited Pakistan in
   (a) 1956 (b) 1947 (c) 1965 (d) 1971
6. Allama Iqbal is best described as a
   (a) soldier (b) scientist (c) trader (d) poet-philosopher
7. Iqbal's poetry gave the Muslims
   (a) love of wealth (b) hatred of learning (c) hope and self-respect (d) fear and despair
8. A narrative essay must have
   (a) no lesson (b) a beginning, middle and end (c) only a beginning (d) only dialogue
9. Two Brothers is used in the book as a model of
   (a) narrative writing (b) a formal letter (c) a poem (d) a grammar rule
10. A role model is a person we follow for
    (a) fine clothes (b) wealth alone (c) fame alone (d) character and action

Answer Key: 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Unit 3: Education and Careers

Reading texts: 3.1 Chasing Dreams; 3.3 The Lion and the Zoo; The Secret of Success.

Chasing Dreams is the story of Jameel, a boy from a poor village family, and his sister Sara. Both pass their examination, but there is no college in their village or in the villages nearby, so their future seems closed. Jameel dreams of becoming a doctor and opening a hospital in his village; Sara shares the same dream. With the support of their family, the two go to the city to study, first in college and then in medical college. The story teaches that education is not only for earning money: it is for improving ourselves, serving our people and lifting our families.

The Lion and the Zoo is a short reading text about a lion kept in a zoo. It asks the reader to think about freedom, nature and the life of wild animals. A lion in the wild hunts, roams and lives by its own strength; in a cage it is fed and safe, but it has lost its freedom. The text teaches care for animals and respect for nature, and it reminds students that safety without freedom is a poor life for any living creature.

The Secret of Success explains that success has no magic shortcut. It comes from a clear aim, hard work, honesty, patience and the habit of finishing what is begun. Successful people do not waste time, do not blame others, and learn from failure instead of fearing it. Small steady steps, repeated every day, carry a person further than sudden bursts of effort.

Key Points to Remember

- Education is for improving ourselves and serving others, not only for earning money.
- Jameel and Sara both dream of becoming doctors and serving their village.
- Girls deserve the same education and the same chances as boys.
- A caged animal may be safe, but it has lost its freedom.
- Success comes from a clear aim, hard work, honesty and patience.

Important Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (in simple English)
career	the work a person does through life, especially work needing training
ambition	a strong wish to achieve something great
improve	to make better, or to become better
freedom	the state of being free, not kept in a cage or under control
patience	the ability to wait calmly and to keep working without giving up
failure	not succeeding; a useful teacher if we learn from it

Grammar Focus

Articles and prepositions: use a before a consonant sound and an before a vowel sound (an hour, a university). Use the for a particular person or thing already known. In, on and at show place and time: at night, on Monday, in June, in the morning.

Unit 3: Practice Questions

Short Questions with Answers

1. **Who are the main characters in Chasing Dreams?**
   The main characters are Jameel, a boy from a poor village family, his sister Sara, and their parents, with other family members such as Khalid, Aunt Satori and Uncle Noor Ali in the story.
2. **What problem do Jameel and Sara face after passing their examination?**
   There is no college in their village or in the nearby villages, so they cannot continue their studies unless they go to the city.
3. **What do Jameel and Sara dream of becoming?**
   Both dream of becoming doctors, and Jameel dreams of opening a hospital in his village.
4. **What does the lion in the zoo make the reader think about?**
   It makes the reader think about freedom and nature: a wild animal is safe in a cage but has lost the freedom to roam and live by its own strength.
5. **What is the secret of success, in one sentence?**
   The secret of success is a clear aim, honest hard work, patience and the habit of finishing what is begun.

Long Questions with Answers

1. **Tell the story of Chasing Dreams in your own words, and explain what it teaches about education.**
   Jameel belongs to a poor family in a village without a college. He and his sister Sara pass their examination, but their future seems closed because there is nowhere nearby to study further. Both dream of becoming doctors. Their family supports them, and the two go to the city, first to college and then to medical college. The story teaches that education is not only a way of earning money: it improves the person, gives dignity to the family, and lets the educated person serve the village. It also teaches that daughters must be given the same education as sons, because a village needs educated women as much as educated men.
2. **Explain, with examples from student life, how hard work, patience and honesty lead to success.**
   Hard work means regular study: attending class, revising the same day, and practising writing every week. Patience means not giving up when results are slow; a student who fails once and tries again with a better plan often succeeds the second time. Honesty means doing one's own work and speaking the truth, which earns the trust of teachers and friends. For example, a student who studies one hour daily for a whole term learns more than one who studies ten hours only before the examination. Together, these three qualities turn a clear aim into real success, while laziness, cheating and impatience waste the same years.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Jameel dreams of becoming a
   (a) doctor (b) teacher (c) engineer (d) farmer
2. Jameel and Sara have no college in their
   (a) city (b) country (c) street (d) village
3. We get education mainly for
   (a) reading magazines (b) earning praise only (c) improving ourselves (d) impressing others

4. The Lion and the Zoo teaches us about
   (a) keeping pets (b) freedom and care for animals (c) hunting lions (d) building cages
5. Success needs first of all a
   (a) clear aim (b) large fortune (c) famous friend (d) lucky day
6. The correct article is
   (a) a hour (b) the hour (c) an university (d) an hour
7. We say
   (a) at Monday (b) to Monday (c) on Monday (d) in Monday
8. A student who revises daily shows
   (a) greed (b) patience and hard work (c) laziness (d) fear
9. Sara's dream shows that girls deserve
   (a) the same education as boys (b) no education (c) less education (d) only home education
10. Learning from failure means
    (a) giving up at once (b) blaming others (c) hiding the result (d) trying again with a better plan

Answer Key: 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Unit 4: Pakistan and National Pride

Reading texts: Moen-jo-Daro; What the Quaid-i-Azam Said; The Great War Hero; The Guddu Barrage.

Moen-jo-Daro is one of the oldest planned cities in the world, built in the Indus Valley in Sindh thousands of years ago. Its streets were straight and laid out in a regular plan, its houses were built of baked bricks, with covered drains, wells and a great bath. The lesson shows that the people of the Indus Valley were skilled builders and town planners.

What the Quaid-i-Azam Said brings together the words of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. He asked the people to work with unity, faith and discipline, to be honest in public life, and to treat every citizen fairly without regard to religion or caste. He reminded students that the future of the country was in their hands.

The Great War Hero tells of a soldier who fought bravely for the country and gave his life in its defence. The lesson honours courage, duty and sacrifice in action. The Guddu Barrage, built across the River Indus in Sindh, shows the other side of national pride: great works of engineering that bring water to farms, control floods and help the people.

Key Points to Remember

- Moen-jo-Daro was a planned city of the Indus Valley, with straight streets, baked-brick houses and covered drains.
- The Quaid-i-Azam's motto for the nation was unity, faith and discipline.
- The Quaid asked citizens to treat every person fairly, whatever their religion.
- A war hero is honoured for courage, duty and sacrifice in action.
- The Guddu Barrage on the Indus brings water to farms and helps control floods.

Important Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (in simple English)
civilisation	an advanced stage of human society, with cities, laws and arts
heritage	the history, buildings and customs passed down from the past
unity	the state of being joined together as one people
discipline	orderly conduct and obedience to rules and duty
sacrifice	giving up something valuable, even life, for a greater cause

Grammar Focus

Active and passive voice: active — the subject does the action (The workers built the barrage); passive — the action is done to the subject (The barrage was built by the workers). To change voice, make the object the subject, use the right form of be, and use the past participle.

Unit 4: Practice Questions

Short Questions with Answers

1. **Why is Moen-jo-Daro important in the history of Sindh?**
   It is one of the oldest planned cities in the world, built in the Indus Valley in Sindh, with straight streets, baked-brick houses, covered drains and a great bath, showing an advanced civilisation.
2. **What did the people of Moen-jo-Daro show by their town planning?**
   They showed skill in building, trade and town planning, and a well-organised civic life thousands of years ago.
3. **What three words did the Quaid-i-Azam give as a motto for the nation?**
   Unity, faith and discipline.
4. **What did the Quaid say about the treatment of citizens?**
   He said every citizen should be treated fairly, without regard to religion or caste, and that honesty in public life was essential.
5. **What is the use of the Guddu Barrage?**
   It is built across the River Indus to control its water, bring water to farms for irrigation, and help in flood control.

Long Questions with Answers

1. **Describe Moen-jo-Daro and explain why it is a source of pride for the people of Sindh.**
   Moen-jo-Daro, in the Indus Valley in Sindh, is one of the oldest planned cities in the world. Its streets were straight and crossed at right angles, its houses were built of baked bricks, and the city had covered drains, wells, bathrooms and a great bath for public use. These features show that its people were skilled builders and planners who lived an organised civic life thousands of years ago. For the people of Sindh it is a source of pride because it proves that their land was home to a great civilisation long before many modern cities existed, and it reminds us to protect and study our heritage.
2. **Explain the Quaid-i-Azam's message to the nation, and show how students can follow it today.**
   The Quaid-i-Azam told the people of Pakistan to live by unity, faith and discipline. Unity means standing together as one nation and putting the country above personal or provincial interest. Faith means trust in God and in our own ability to build the country. Discipline means obeying the law, working honestly and keeping order in public life. He also asked that every citizen be treated fairly, whatever their religion. Students can follow this message by studying sincerely, respecting all classmates, obeying school rules, and preparing themselves to serve Pakistan as honest and useful citizens.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moen-jo-Daro is situated in the
   (a) Indus Valley in Sindh (b) Punjab plains (c) Balochistan hills (d) Khyber mountains
2. The houses of Moen-jo-Daro were built of
   (a) mud only (b) wood (c) marble (d) baked bricks
3. The Quaid-i-Azam's motto was
   (a) war, victory and revenge (b) trade, travel and pleasure (c) unity, faith and discipline (d) wealth, power and fame

4. The Quaid asked citizens to be treated fairly without regard to
   (a) language only (b) religion or caste (c) wealth only (d) age only
5. A war hero is honoured mainly for
   (a) courage and sacrifice (b) fine clothes (c) long speeches (d) great wealth
6. The Guddu Barrage is built across the
   (a) River Ravi (b) River Jhelum (c) River Chenab (d) River Indus
7. The passive of “The workers built the barrage” is
   (a) The workers was built. (b) The barrage is build by workers. (c) The barrage was built by the workers. (d) The barrage built the workers.
8. Moen-jo-Daro shows the people of the Indus Valley were
   (a) forest dwellers (b) skilled town planners (c) nomads only (d) sea traders only
9. National pride in this unit comes from
   (a) history, heroes and great works (b) fine clothes (c) foreign goods (d) empty slogans
10. The great bath at Moen-jo-Daro was probably used for
    (a) storing grain (b) keeping animals (c) making bricks (d) public bathing and rituals

Answer Key: 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Unit 5: Healthy Life Style

Reading texts: Health is Wealth; 5.1 Health Problems Caused by Mosquitoes; Nursing. Writing: 5.4 Earthquake News Report.

Health is Wealth teaches that good health is more valuable than money, because a sick person cannot enjoy wealth or work well. Health is kept by simple habits: clean water and food, fresh air, exercise, enough sleep, cleanliness and a balanced diet. The lesson warns against overeating, laziness and unclean habits, which bring disease. A healthy student learns better, plays better and helps the family more, so care of health is a duty, not a luxury.

Health Problems Caused by Mosquitoes explains that mosquitoes are not only a nuisance: they spread serious diseases such as malaria and dengue. They breed in standing water, so the cure begins at home: do not let water stand in pots, tyres or open drains, cover water containers, use nets and sprays, and keep the surroundings clean.

Nursing presents the work of nurses, who care for the sick day and night with patience, skill and kindness. A nurse must be clean, gentle, watchful and honest, because a patient's comfort and recovery depend on good nursing as much as on medicine. The earthquake news report shows how to report an event clearly, in short factual sentences.

Key Points to Remember

- Health is more valuable than wealth, because without health we cannot work or enjoy life.
- Clean food and water, exercise, sleep and cleanliness keep us healthy.
- Mosquitoes spread malaria and dengue, and they breed in standing water.
- Prevention is cheaper and easier than treatment.
- A good nurse is clean, gentle, watchful, patient and honest.

Important Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (in simple English)
wealth	a large amount of money or valuable things
balanced diet	food containing the right amounts of all the things the body needs
malaria	a fever spread by the bite of some mosquitoes
dengue	a fever spread by mosquitoes, with high temperature and body pain
prevention	stopping something bad before it happens
patient	a sick person under medical care; also, able to wait calmly

Grammar Focus

Direct and indirect speech: in direct speech we repeat the exact words (He said, “I am ill.”). In indirect speech we report the meaning (He said that he was ill). When the reporting verb is in the past, present becomes past, and words like today become that day.

Unit 5: Practice Questions

Short Questions with Answers

1. **Why is health called wealth?**
   Because without good health a person cannot work well or enjoy wealth, so health is more valuable than money.
2. **Name four habits that keep a person healthy.**
   Eating clean and balanced food, drinking clean water, taking exercise and fresh air, and getting enough sleep, with cleanliness in daily life.
3. **Which diseases are spread by mosquitoes?**
   Mosquitoes spread malaria and dengue, among other diseases.
4. **Where do mosquitoes breed?**
   They breed in standing water, in pots, tyres, open drains and uncovered containers.
5. **What qualities must a good nurse have?**
   A good nurse must be clean, gentle, watchful, patient and honest, caring for the sick day and night.

Long Questions with Answers

1. **Explain why health is wealth, and describe the habits that keep a student healthy.**
   Health is called wealth because money cannot buy it back once it is lost, and a sick person cannot study, work or enjoy life. A student keeps healthy by simple daily habits: eating clean, balanced food at regular times, drinking clean water, taking exercise and fresh air, sleeping enough at night, and keeping body, clothes and surroundings clean. Overeating, laziness and unclean habits bring disease and waste both time and money on treatment. A healthy student learns better and helps the family more, so care of health is a duty and a form of wisdom.
2. **Describe the health problems caused by mosquitoes and explain how they can be prevented.**
   Mosquitoes spread serious diseases, especially malaria and dengue, by biting people. They breed in standing water, so prevention begins with cleanliness: empty pots and tyres, cover water containers, clean drains, and do not let water stand anywhere. Families should use nets and sprays, wear full sleeves in the evening, and keep the house and street clean. When a whole neighbourhood takes these steps, mosquitoes cannot breed and disease falls. Prevention is cheaper and easier than treatment, and it protects children and old people who suffer most from these fevers.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Health is called wealth because
   (a) without health we cannot work or enjoy life (b) healthy people are rich (c) doctors are rich (d) medicine is costly
2. A balanced diet means food with
   (a) only meat (b) only sweets (c) only rice (d) the right amounts of all body needs
3. Mosquitoes spread
   (a) headache only (b) hunger (c) malaria and dengue (d) cold only
4. Mosquitoes breed in
   (a) hot ovens (b) standing water (c) dry sand (d) clean flowing rivers

5. Prevention means
   (a) stopping disease before it happens (b) treating after illness (c) ignoring illness (d) hiding illness
6. A good nurse must be
   (a) harsh and careless (b) lazy and sleepy (c) rude and impatient (d) gentle, watchful and honest
7. The indirect form of “He said, ‘I am ill.’” is
   (a) He said that I am ill. (b) He said that he will be ill. (c) He said that he was ill. (d) He said that he is ill.
8. A news report should be written in
   (a) secret code (b) short factual sentences (c) long poems (d) angry words
9. Clean surroundings protect
   (a) everyone in the neighbourhood (b) only the rich (c) only children (d) nobody
10. Enough sleep is needed because it
    (a) wastes time (b) makes us lazy (c) costs money (d) rests the body and mind

Answer Key: 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Unit 6: Gender Equity

Reading texts: 6.1 The Role of Women in Pakistan's Creation and Development; The Role of Women in the Pakistan Movement.

The Role of Women in the Pakistan Movement tells how women took part in the struggle for Pakistan long before independence. They attended meetings, carried the message to homes and villages, raised funds, and stood beside men in public work at a time when many people thought public life was not for women. Their courage and sacrifice helped the movement reach every home. The lesson teaches that the history of Pakistan is not the story of men alone.

The Role of Women in Pakistan's Creation and Development carries the story forward: after independence, women worked as teachers, doctors, nurses, lawyers and leaders, building schools, hospitals and institutions. The lesson explains gender equity in simple terms: men and women have equal worth, equal rights and equal duties as citizens, and a country cannot develop if half its people are kept back. Educating a girl educates a family, because an educated mother guides her children and manages the home wisely. Fair treatment in education, work and public life is not a favour to women; it is justice, and it makes the whole country stronger.

Key Points to Remember

- Women took an active part in the Pakistan Movement, in meetings, fund-raising and public work.
- The history of Pakistan is not the story of men alone.
- After independence, women built schools, hospitals and institutions as teachers, doctors and leaders.
- Gender equity means equal worth, equal rights and equal duties for men and women.
- Educating a girl educates a family; keeping women back holds the whole country back.

Important Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (in simple English)
equity	fairness; treating people justly according to their equal worth
movement	an organised effort by many people for a common aim
fund	money collected for a purpose; to raise funds is to collect such money
institution	an established organisation such as a school or hospital
citizen	a member of a country, with rights and duties
develop	to grow and improve over time

Grammar Focus

Correct use of verbs (subject-verb agreement): a singular subject takes a singular verb (She works hard; The girl reads daily), and a plural subject takes a plural verb (They work hard; The girls read daily). Watch out for he, she and it, which take -s in the present simple.

Unit 6: Practice Questions

Short Questions with Answers

1. **How did women help the Pakistan Movement?**
   They attended meetings, carried the message to homes and villages, raised funds, and stood beside men in public work.
2. **Why is the history of Pakistan not the story of men alone?**
   Because women shared the struggle, the sacrifice and the public work that created the country.
3. **What work did women do after independence?**
   They worked as teachers, doctors, nurses, lawyers and leaders, and helped build schools, hospitals and institutions.
4. **What does gender equity mean?**
   It means men and women have equal worth, equal rights and equal duties as citizens, and should be treated fairly.
5. **Why does educating a girl educate a family?**
   Because an educated mother guides her children, manages the home wisely, and passes learning to the next generation.

Long Questions with Answers

1. **Describe the part played by women in the Pakistan Movement.**
   Women played a full part in the Pakistan Movement. They attended meetings and processions, carried the message of the movement into homes and villages where men could not always reach, raised funds for the cause, and encouraged their families to support it. They did this at a time when public life was thought to be only for men, so their work needed courage. Their effort helped the movement reach every home and gave it moral strength. The lesson reminds us that Pakistan was created by the work of both men and women, and that the sacrifices of women must be remembered with honour.
2. **Explain what gender equity means and why it matters for the development of Pakistan.**
   Gender equity means that men and women, as equal citizens, have equal worth, equal rights and equal duties, and should be treated fairly in education, work and public life. It matters for development because a country cannot progress if half its people are kept back: when girls are educated, families become healthier and wiser, and when women work as teachers, doctors and leaders, the whole country gains skilled hands and minds. Keeping women out of education and work wastes talent and slows progress. Fair treatment is therefore not a favour but justice, and it makes Pakistan stronger.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Women in the Pakistan Movement helped by
   (a) attending meetings and raising funds (b) staying silent (c) opposing the movement (d) leaving the country
2. Pakistan's history is the story of
   (a) men alone (b) rulers alone (c) foreigners alone (d) both men and women
3. After independence, women worked as
   (a) traders only (b) farmers only (c) teachers, doctors and leaders (d) soldiers only
4. Gender equity means
   (a) no rights for anyone (b) equal worth, rights and duties (c) women above men (d) men above

women

5. Educating a girl educates
   (a) a family (b) nobody (c) only herself (d) only her school
6. The correct sentence is
   (a) She work hard. (b) She working hard. (c) She worked hard yesterday and work today. (d) She works hard.
7. The plural subject takes a
   (a) past verb only (b) no verb (c) plural verb (d) singular verb
8. A country cannot develop if
   (a) hospitals are opened (b) half its people are kept back (c) women are educated (d) schools are built
9. Fair treatment of women is
   (a) justice (b) a favour (c) a luxury (d) a punishment
10. Women carried the movement's message to
    (a) foreign lands only (b) empty streets (c) nobody (d) homes and villages

Answer Key: 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Unit 7: Life Skills

Reading texts: Responsibilities of a Good Citizen; study skills: note-making, dictionary use and reading for purpose.

Responsibilities of a Good Citizen explains that a citizen has rights, but also duties. A good citizen obeys the law, pays taxes honestly, keeps the surroundings clean, respects public property, votes in elections, and helps neighbours in need. In school, a good citizen respects teachers, follows rules and protects school property. The lesson teaches that a country is strong when its citizens are honest, helpful and law-abiding, and weak when they are selfish or careless. Rights and duties go together: we cannot demand good government while ignoring our own duties.

Life skills are the practical abilities that help a person live well: managing time, making decisions, solving problems, communicating clearly, and studying wisely. The book's study-skills work teaches note-making: read a passage, pick out the main points, and write them in short phrases in your own words. It teaches dictionary use: find a word, read its meaning, its part of speech and an example, and then use the word in a sentence of your own. It teaches reading for a purpose: before reading, ask what you need to find, and read with that question in mind. These skills help in every subject, not only in English.

Key Points to Remember

- A good citizen obeys the law, keeps the surroundings clean and respects public property.
- Rights and duties go together; we cannot demand good government while ignoring our duties.
- A good citizen votes, pays taxes honestly and helps neighbours.
- Note-making means writing main points in short phrases in your own words.
- Reading for a purpose means asking what you need to find before you read.

Important Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (in simple English)
citizen	a member of a country, with rights and duties
duty	something a person ought to do, by law or by moral rule
public property	things owned by all the people, such as roads, parks and schools
decision	a choice made after thinking about the options
note-making	writing the main points of a text in short phrases
dictionary	a book or list giving the meanings and uses of words

Grammar Focus

Parts of speech (Q.4 of the paper): learn to recognise the eight parts of speech — noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection — in a sentence. Ask: does the word name a thing (noun), do an action (verb), describe a noun (adjective), or describe a verb (adverb)?

Unit 7: Practice Questions

Short Questions with Answers

1. **What are three duties of a good citizen?**
   Obeying the law, keeping the surroundings clean, and respecting public property; also voting, paying taxes honestly and helping neighbours.
2. **Why do rights and duties go together?**
   Because we cannot demand good government and good services while ignoring our own duties as citizens.
3. **How should a good citizen behave in school?**
   By respecting teachers, following school rules, and protecting school property.
4. **What is note-making?**
   It is reading a passage, picking out the main points, and writing them in short phrases in your own words.
5. **What does reading for a purpose mean?**
   It means asking what you need to find before you read, and reading with that question in mind.

Long Questions with Answers

1. **Explain the responsibilities of a good citizen, in the country and in school.**
   A good citizen obeys the law and respects the rights of others. In the country, this means paying taxes honestly, voting in elections, keeping streets and public places clean, protecting public property, and helping neighbours in difficulty. In school, it means respecting teachers and classmates, following the rules, keeping classrooms clean, and protecting books, desks and other school property. A country is strong when its citizens are honest, helpful and law-abiding, because good government alone cannot make a nation great if the people are selfish or careless. Rights and duties go together, and a good citizen performs duties first and then claims rights.
2. **Describe three study skills from this unit and show how each one helps a student.**
   First, note-making: a student reads a lesson, picks out the main points, and writes them in short phrases in his own words, which makes revision quick and shows whether the lesson is understood. Second, dictionary use: when a difficult word appears, the student finds its meaning, part of speech and example, and then uses it in a sentence, which builds vocabulary that lasts. Third, reading for a purpose: before reading, the student asks what information is needed, and reads with that question in mind, which saves time and keeps attention on what matters. Together, these skills help in every subject, not only in English.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A good citizen obeys the
   (a) law (b) rich only (c) strong only (d) foreigners
2. Public property includes
   (a) private houses (b) personal cars (c) private shops (d) roads, parks and schools
3. Rights and duties
   (a) are the same thing (b) do not exist (c) go together (d) are enemies
4. A good citizen in school
   (a) fights classmates (b) respects teachers and follows rules (c) damages desks (d) ignores rules

5. Note-making uses
   (a) short phrases in your own words (b) copying the whole text (c) drawing only (d) no reading
6. In “She reads quickly”, quickly is an
   (a) noun (b) adjective (c) verb (d) adverb
7. In “The tall boy ran”, tall is an
   (a) verb (b) noun (c) adjective (d) adverb
8. A dictionary gives the
   (a) recipes of food (b) meaning and use of words (c) history of kings (d) maps of countries
9. Reading for a purpose saves
   (a) time and attention (b) money only (c) nothing (d) books
10. A selfish citizen makes the country
    (a) strong (b) rich (c) famous (d) weak

Answer Key: 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Unit 8: People and Places

Reading texts: The Village Life in Pakistan; Deserts (model descriptive essay, studied here as a place).

The Village Life in Pakistan describes life in a Pakistani village: the fields, the cattle, the wells, the mosque, the school and the simple homes. Village people rise early, work in the fields, and live close to nature and to one another. Life is simple and healthy, but it also has difficulties: fewer schools, fewer hospitals, and hard work in heat and cold. The lesson teaches respect for farmers, whose labour feeds the country, and shows that village life has values the city can learn from: honesty, hospitality, hard work and neighbourly help.

Deserts, studied as a model descriptive essay, describes a place of great heat, silence and space. The writer builds the picture in order: the wide sand, the moving dunes, the fierce sun by day and the cold night, the few plants and animals that survive there, and the travellers and camel riders who cross it. A descriptive essay works by observed detail and clear order: it begins with a general view, adds detail in a sensible order, and ends with the feeling the place leaves in the mind. Students can use the same plan to describe any place they know, such as their village, their town or the seaside.

Key Points to Remember

- Village life is simple, healthy and close to nature, but has fewer schools and hospitals.
- Farmers' labour feeds the country and deserves respect.
- Village values include honesty, hospitality, hard work and neighbourly help.
- A desert is a place of heat, silence, wide sand and moving dunes.
- A descriptive essay begins with a general view, adds detail in order, and ends with a feeling.

Important Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (in simple English)
village	a small group of houses in the countryside, smaller than a town
hospitality	kind and generous treatment of guests and strangers
labour	hard work, especially physical work
dune	a hill of sand made by the wind in a desert
traveller	a person who journeys from place to place
descriptive	giving a clear picture in words of a person, place or thing

Grammar Focus

Translation (Q.5 of the paper): the paper asks you to translate a paragraph into Urdu or Sindhi. Keep tenses correct, keep names of places unchanged, and read the translation aloud to check that it sounds natural.

Unit 8: Practice Questions

Short Questions with Answers

1. **Describe a Pakistani village in two or three sentences.**
   A Pakistani village has fields, cattle, wells, a mosque, a school and simple homes. People rise early and work in the fields, living close to nature and to one another.
2. **What difficulties does village life have?**
   It has fewer schools and hospitals than the city, and hard work in heat and cold, with fewer facilities.
3. **Why should we respect farmers?**
   Because their labour feeds the whole country, and they work hard in difficult conditions.
4. **What values does village life teach?**
   Honesty, hospitality, hard work and neighbourly help.
5. **How is a descriptive essay organised?**
   It begins with a general view, adds observed detail in a sensible order, and ends with the feeling the place leaves in the mind.

Long Questions with Answers

1. **Describe the life of a Pakistani village, with its good points and its difficulties.**
   A Pakistani village is a small settlement of simple homes surrounded by fields. People rise early, work in the fields, tend cattle, draw water from wells, and gather in the mosque and the village school. Life is simple and healthy, close to nature, and neighbours help one another in work and in trouble. Village people are known for honesty, hospitality and hard work. Yet life is also difficult: there are fewer schools and hospitals, facilities are limited, and work in heat and cold is hard. Respect for farmers is therefore a duty, because their labour feeds the towns and cities of the country.
2. **Write a short descriptive paragraph on a desert, using the plan taught in the model essay.**
   A desert is a vast land of sand, silence and space. Wide dunes rise and fall like waves, shaped by the wind, and under the fierce sun the sand shines and burns. By day the heat is intense, but at night the desert grows cold and the sky is full of stars. Few plants and animals survive there, and travellers cross it slowly on camels, carrying water and food. The desert leaves a deep feeling in the mind: of loneliness, of the power of nature, and of the patience of the people who live and travel in it.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A Pakistani village is known for
   (a) fields, wells and simple homes (b) tall buildings (c) factories only (d) cinemas
2. Village people are known for
   (a) selfishness (b) laziness (c) rudeness (d) honesty and hospitality
3. Farmers deserve respect because
   (a) they live in cities (b) they own cars (c) their labour feeds the country (d) they are rich
4. A desert has
   (a) snowy fields (b) wide sand and moving dunes (c) thick forests (d) heavy rain
5. A descriptive essay ends with
   (a) the feeling the place leaves (b) a list of prices (c) a map (d) a joke

6. In translation, the most important thing is to keep the
   (a) number of words (b) spelling of English (c) same word order always (d) meaning
7. Hospitality means
   (a) fear of visitors (b) ignoring guests (c) kind treatment of guests (d) hatred of strangers
8. Village life is close to
   (a) airports (b) nature (c) machines only (d) crowded offices
9. Dunes are made by
   (a) wind (b) rain (c) snow (d) earthquakes
10. A traveller in the desert needs most
    (a) gold (b) fine clothes (c) music (d) water

Answer Key: 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

The Poems of the Book

How to study a poem for the paper: do not try to memorise every line. Learn the poet's name where it is given in your textbook, the central idea in two or three sentences, the main images, and the lesson or feeling of the poem. In the paper, questions on poetry usually ask for the central idea, the meaning of a stanza, or a short explanation with reference to the context. The notes below give the theme and central idea only. No poem lines are quoted in this book.

1. The Neem Tree (Poem)

Theme: the usefulness and shelter of a common tree. **Central idea:** the neem tree, though common and unnoticed, gives shade, cool air and medicine, and serves people and animals without asking for praise. The poem teaches gratitude for the ordinary gifts of nature and respect for trees, which protect life and health.

2. The Daffodils (Poem) — William Wordsworth

Theme: the joy of nature and the power of memory. **Central idea:** the poet sees a great crowd of golden daffodils dancing beside a lake, and the sight fills him with joy. Long afterwards, when he is lonely or thoughtful, the memory of the flowers returns to his mind and makes him happy again. The poem teaches that the beauty of nature stays with us and comforts us in quiet moments.

3. Children (Poem)

Theme: the innocence and happiness of childhood. **Central idea:** children live in a world of play, wonder and simple joy, free from the worries of grown-up life. The poem asks older people to remember that innocence with love, and to protect the happiness of children rather than burdening them too early with care.

4. Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening (Poem) — Robert Frost

Theme: the beauty of nature and the call of duty. **Central idea:** on a snowy evening, a traveller stops to watch the woods fill with snow, quiet and beautiful. He is tempted to stay and enjoy the scene, but he remembers that he has promises to keep and a long journey before he sleeps. The poem teaches that beauty may hold us for a moment, but duty and promises must come first.

5. The Miller of the Dee (Poem) — Charles Mackay

Theme: contentment and honest work. **Central idea:** a miller who lives beside the River Dee works and sings from morning to night, and is happy with his simple life. He envies no king and no rich man, because his work gives him food, freedom and peace of mind. The poem teaches that happiness lies in honest work and contentment, not in wealth or power.

6. Abou Ben Adhem (Poem) — Leigh Hunt

Theme: love of humanity as the true service of God. **Central idea:** Abou Ben Adhem sees an angel writing the names of those who love God, and asks for his own name to be written as one who loves his fellow men. The next night the angel shows him that his name leads all the rest. The poem teaches that serving and loving other people is the best way of loving God.

Poetry Practice Questions

1. **What is the central idea of The Daffodils?**
   The sight of golden daffodils fills the poet with joy, and the memory of them returns in lonely moments to make him happy again.
2. **What does Stopping by Woods teach about duty?**
   It teaches that the beauty of nature may hold us for a moment, but promises must be kept and the journey finished before rest.
3. **What is the message of The Miller of the Dee?**
   Happiness lies in honest work and contentment, not in wealth or power.
4. **What does Abou Ben Adhem teach about loving God?**
   It teaches that loving and serving our fellow human beings is the truest way of loving God.
5. **What does The Neem Tree teach us?**
   It teaches gratitude for the ordinary gifts of nature, and respect for trees that give shade and health without praise.

Poetry MCQs — Answer Key: 1. The Daffodils is about (a) the joy of nature and memory. 2. The miller is happy because (b) he is content with honest work. 3. Abou Ben Adhem's name led the list because (c) he loved his fellow men. 4. The traveller in Stopping by Woods cannot stay because (a) he has promises to keep. 5. Children celebrates (b) the innocence of childhood.

Grammar and Writing Toolkit

Tenses at a Glance

Present simple for habits and facts: She reads daily. **Present continuous** for an action now: She is reading now. **Past simple** for a finished action: She read the book yesterday. **Present perfect** for an action with a present result: She has read the book. **Future simple** for a plan or promise: She will read the book tomorrow. Keep one tense through a paragraph unless the time changes.

Active and Passive Voice

Active: The gardener planted the tree. Passive: The tree was planted by the gardener. To change voice, make the object the subject, use the right form of *be*, and use the past participle. Only sentences with an object can be made passive.

Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct: He said, “I am busy today.” Indirect: He said that he was busy that day. When the reporting verb is past, present becomes past, *today* becomes *that day*, and *here* becomes *there*. Questions and commands follow their own rules: asked if/whether for yes-no questions, and told + to + verb for commands.

Parts of Speech in One Minute

Noun names a person, place or thing. Pronoun stands for a noun. Verb shows action or state. Adjective describes a noun. Adverb describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Preposition shows relation (in, on, at, of). Conjunction joins words or sentences (and, but, because). Interjection shows sudden feeling (Alas! Hurrah!).

Essay Writing (120–150 words)

Plan first: one line for the beginning, three or four points for the middle, one line for the end. Keep to the word limit: count roughly ten words a line and write about thirteen lines. Use short clear sentences, one idea in each paragraph, and check spelling and punctuation at the end. Useful topics from this book: My Best Friend, Health is Wealth, The Role of Women, My Village, A Visit to a Historical Place.

Application to the Head of School

Layout: your address and the date at the top, then “To, The Headmaster / Headmistress, (school name)”, then the subject line, then “Respected Sir / Madam,”, then the body in two short paragraphs — first, what you are asking and why; second, a polite request for the favour. End with “Yours obediently” and your name, class and roll number. Keep it formal and to the point. The paper may instead ask for a diary entry: write in the first person, give the date, describe what happened and how you felt, and keep it natural and honest.

Letter to the Editor

A letter to the editor raises a public problem, such as traffic accidents, plastic bags, or dirty streets. State the problem in the first paragraph, give two or three facts or examples in the middle, and suggest a practical remedy at the end. Address it to the editor of a newspaper, keep the tone polite, and sign with your name.

Comprehension Passages (Q.9)

Read the passage twice: first for the general idea, then slowly for the questions. Answer in your own words, in two or three sentences, using facts from the passage. Do not copy whole lines. If a question asks for a word's meaning, use the sense it has in the passage, not any other meaning. Attempt every question, and keep the answers short and to the point.

Cloze Passage (Q.6)

Read the whole passage first without filling anything. Then try each word from the box in each blank, and choose the word that fits both the grammar and the sense. A noun is needed after *the* or *a*; a verb is needed after a subject; a preposition is needed before a place or time. Read the finished passage once more to check it makes sense.

Translation Practice

Translate short paragraphs from Units 1, 4 and 8 into Urdu or Sindhi every week. Keep the meaning, not word-for-word. Keep the tense correct, keep names of people and places unchanged, and read the translation aloud: if it sounds unnatural, rewrite it until it does.

Final Revision Checklist

Use this page in the last week before the examination. Tick each item when you can do it without looking at the book.

- I can state the central idea of every one of the 20 lessons in two or three sentences.
- I know the central idea of all six poems, and the poet's name for The Daffodils, Stopping by Woods, The Miller of the Dee and Abou Ben Adhem.
- I can answer the short questions of every unit in two or three sentences.
- I can write a long answer on the Last Sermon, Shah Abdul Latif, Chasing Dreams, Moen-jo-Daro, the Quaid-i-Azam, Health is Wealth, the role of women, good citizenship and village life.
- I can change active sentences to passive, direct speech to indirect, and first conditional to second conditional.
- I can name the part of speech of an underlined word.
- I can write an essay of 120–150 words, an application, a letter to the editor and a diary entry.
- I can translate a short paragraph into Urdu or Sindhi.
- I have practised one cloze passage and one comprehension passage this week.
- I have checked the current model paper of my own board (Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana or Mirpurkhas) and know its exact pattern.

A note on sources. The 8-unit list of the current STBB edition and the 20-lesson list of the earlier edition were checked against more than one independent source, including the contents page of *Secondary Stage English Book One for Class IX* (Sindh Textbook Board, Jamshoro) and the chapter list of the current edition. The paper pattern is a third-party reproduction of the BSEK 2024 model paper, not an official document, and should be confirmed with your board. All study notes, questions and answers in this book are original. No textbook passage and no poem line is reproduced here.