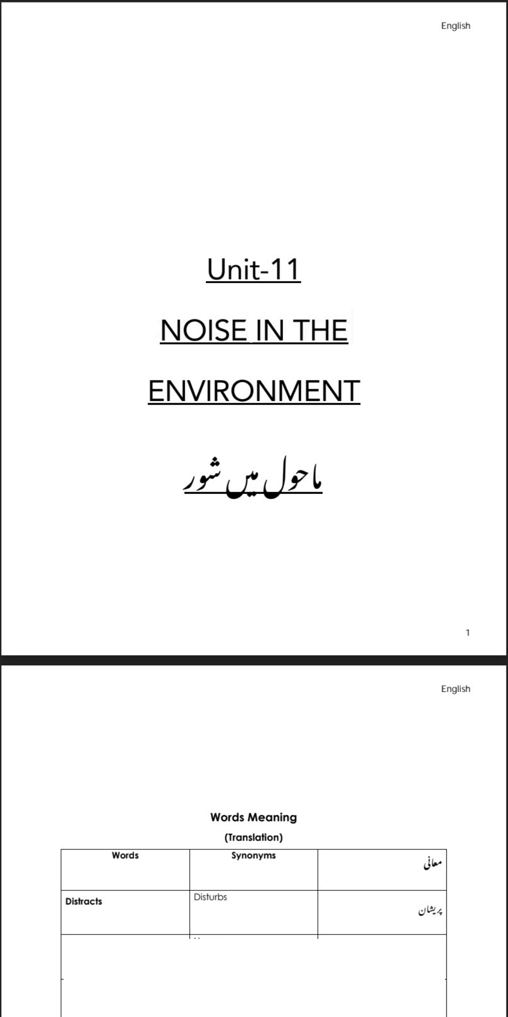


# Unit-11

# NOISE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

# ماحول میں شور

## Words Meaning

(Translation)

| Words | Synonyms | معانی |
|---|---|---|
| **Distracts** | Disturbs | پریشان |

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| **Excessively** | Extremely | ضرورت سے زیادہ |
| **Patrolling** | Guarding | گشت |
| **Insomnia** | Sleeplessness | نیند نہ آنا |
| **Irritant** | Annoying | تنگ ہونا |
| **Discomfort** | distress | بے سکونی |

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| **Noise pollution** | sound contamination | شور کی آلودگی |
| **Stress** | pressure | کشیدگی |
| **Urban** | city | شہری |
| **Dangerous** | unsafe | خطرناک |
| **Instance** | example | مثال کے طور پر |
| **Transportation** | convey | نقل و حمل |
| **Construction sites** | structure sites | تعمیری سائٹس |
| **Communities** | group of people | معاشرہ |
| **Honking** | beep | ہارن |
| **Residential** | housing | رہائشی |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Unavoidable** | inescapable | ناگزیر |
| **Grilling** | questioning | پریشان کن |
| **Piercing** | sharp | تکلیف دے |
| **Damage** | injure | نقصان |
| **Hypertension** | stress | ہائی بلڈپریشر |
| **insomnia** | sleeplessness | نیند نہ آنا |

1. Noise pollution is defined as any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of lite. If left unchecked, it can have serious effects on the mind and body of humans as well as animals.

کسی بھی قسم کا شور جو انسان کی زندگی میں مداخلت پیدا کرتا ہے شور کی آلودگی کہلاتا ہے۔ اگر اس آلودگی کو بغیر نگرانی کے چھوڑ دیا گیا تو یہ انسان اور جانوروں کے جسم اور دماغ پر سنگین اثرات مرتب کر سکتی ہے۔

2. Noise pollution is one of the biggest sources of discomfort, stress and nuisance in Pakistan. In urban areas and big cities, noise pollution has reached dangerous levels. For instance, a survey by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency claims that the level of noise in Lahore has reached 91

decibels whereas a maximum of 75 decibels is acceptable. This means that the mental and physical health of so many people is already at risk.

پاکستان میں شور کی آلودگی کی تکلیف، کشیدگی اور اذیت دینے والے بڑے اسباب میں سے ایک ہے۔ شہری علاقوں اور بڑے شہروں میں شور کی آلودگی خطرناک سطح تک پہنچ گئی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، پنجاب میں ماحولیاتی تحفظ کی ایجنسی کے سروے کے مطابق لاہور میں شور کی سطح 191 ڈیسی بل تک پہنچ گئی ہے جبکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ 75 ڈیسی بل تک قابل برداشت ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ بہت سے لوگوں کی ذہنی اور جسمانی صحت پہلے ہی سے داؤ لگی ہوئی۔

3. The major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan are road traffic, construction sites, careless use of electronic appliances and loud speech patterns. Noise coming from different modes of transport. i.e. vehicles, airplanes, trains, ships, proves to be highly stressful for human communities. With the population growth and development in urban areas, the vehicular traffic has also multiplied. This has given rise to immense noise pollution, largely in the form of unwarranted honking by drivers. Also, the mushroom growth of residential colonies near airports and railway stations has exposed residents to permanent and unavoidable sources of noise pollution.

پاکستان میں شور کی آلودگی کے اہم وجوہات سڑک پر ٹریفک، تعمیراتی جگہیں، الیکٹرانک آلات اور بلند تقریر کا لاپرواہی سے استعمال ہے۔ نقل و حمل کے مختلف ذرائع مسلم گاڑیاں، ہوائی جہاز، ریل گاڑیوں، بحری جہازوں سے آنے

والے شور انسانی طبقوں کے لیے انتہائی پریشان کن ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ شہری علاقوں کی آبادی میں اضافہ اور ترقی کے ساتھ ٹریفک کی گاڑیوں میں بھی کئی گنا اضافہ ہو گیا ہے۔ بنیادی طور پر ڈرائیوروں کی طرف سے غیر ضروری ہارن بجانے کی وجہ سے زیادہ شور کی آلودگی کو جنم دیا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، ہوائی اڈوں اور ریلوے اسٹیشنوں کے قریب رہائشی کالونیوں کی تیز رفتار ترقی نے رہائشیوں کے مستقل حل ناگزیر شور کی آلودگی کے مستقل ذرائع کو بے نقاب کیا ہے۔

4. Another source of noise pollution in urban areas is the work on construction sites, Construction work in urban areas is usually slow and time-consuming. The transport and equipment used at construction sites, its grilling and piercing sound is a big source of noise pollution. It not only disturbs the general public but also effects construction workers by causing mental fatigue.

شہری علاقوں میں شور کی آلودگی کا ایک اور ذریعہ تعمیراتی جگہوں پر کام کرنا ہے۔ شہری علاقوں میں تعمیراتی کام عام طور پر سست ہوتا ہے اور اس پر زیادہ وقت لگتا ہے۔ تعمیراتی جگہوں پر نقل و حمل اور تعمیراتی آلات کا استعمال اور ان کی پریشان کن اور تکلیف دے آواز کی آلودگی کا بہت بڑا ذریعہ ہے۔ یہ نا صرف عام عوام کو پریشان کرتی ہے بلکہ تعمیراتی کارکنوں پر ذہنی تھکاوٹ کے اثرات کا باعث بنتی ہے۔

5. Use of technology is another cause of noise pollution. For example, mobile phones, electricity generators, music systems and TV, all become irritants from time to time. Unmonitored use of all these kinds makes them pollutants. People usually do not switch off their mobiles or put them on silent modes when they enter offices, hospitals, schools and colleges. They also use electricity generators excessively in residential areas and put other residents ill at ease. Moreover, listening to loud music or TV on a loud volume is another source of noise pollution. For this, people need to develop some civic responsibility so that others may not be get troubled because of these careless actions.

ٹیکنالوجی کا استعمال شور کی آلودگی کا ذریعہ ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر موبائل، فون، بجلی کے جنریٹرز، موسیقی کے آلات اور ٹی وی پر تمام وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ مشتعل ہو چکے ہیں۔ ان چیزوں کے بغیر نگرانی کے استعمال نے انہیں مضر بنا دیا ہے۔ لوگ عام طور پر جب وہ دفاتر، ہسپتالوں، اسکولوں اور کالجوں میں داخل ہوتے ہیں تو اپنے موبائل کو بند نہیں کرتے یا انہیں خاموش طریقے پر نہیں ڈالتے۔ وہ رہائشی علاقوں میں بھی بجلی کے جنریٹر ضرورت سے زیادہ استعمال کرتے ہیں اور دوسرے رہائشیوں کو بیمار کرتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں بلند آواز سے موسیقی سننا اور اونچی آواز سے ٹی وی دیکھنا بھی شور آلودگی کا ایک اور ذریعہ ہے۔ اس کے لیے لوگوں کو شہری ذمہ داری پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے تاکہ ان کے لاپرواہ اعمال سے دوسرے لوگ پریشان نہ ہوں۔

**6.** Noise pollution not only causes environmental damage but it also has a negative impact on human health. It can cause conditions such as aggression, hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, restlessness, depression and insomnia. Insomnia can further lead to anxiety, bad temper and emotional stress. In addition, noise pollution can seriously affect student learning and concentration. Students preparing for their examination are easily distracted by the loud noise of music systems, TV or electricity generators. This gives them unnecessary mental and physical tension.

شور کی آلودگی نا صر ماحولیاتی نقصان کا سبب بنتی ہے بلکہ یہ انسانی صحت پر منفی اثر ڈالتی ہے۔ یہ غصہ، ہائی بلڈ پریشر، کشیدگی میں اضافہ، سماعت کا نقصان پہنچانے، ڈپریشن اور نیند نہ آنے کی وجہ کا سبب بنتی ہے، نیند نہ آنے کی وجہ سے بے چینی، شدید غصہ اور جذباتی دباؤ کی طرف بڑھ جاتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، شور کی آلودگی طالب علم کو سیکھنے کی صلاحیت کو بھی بری طرح متاثر کرتی ہے۔ امتحان کے لئے تیاری کرنے والے طالبعلم کو آسانی سے موسیقی کی بلند آواز، ٹی وی یا بجلی کے جنریٹر کی بلند آواز سے آسانی سے غیر توجہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ یہ انہیں غیر ضروری ذہنی اور جسمانی کشیدگی دیتا ہے۔

**7.** In Pakistan, there is a dire need to bring down the noise levels, coming from different sources. The government must gear up and utilize various means unwarranted noise levels. For example, the Punjab Environment Protection Agency recommends around 55 decibels of noise level in residential colonies and 75 decibels in commercial areas. These figures must be strictly enforced by the government. Furthermore, the government should ensure smooth traffic flow, block noise emitting vehicles from roads, use noise barriers where necessary, and expedite construction work to minimize noise pollution.

Also, the residential societies should come forward, frame and enforce rules in their areas to check unnecessary noise producing agents. Offices, hospitals and academic institutions should strictly prohibit the use of mobile phones on campuses for better noise management. Moreover, people should be discouraged to speak loudly in these areas.

پاکستان میں مختلف ذرائع سے آنے والے شور کی سطح کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لیے مختلف ذرائع استعمال کرنے کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ حکومت کو مختلف ذرائع استعمال کرتے ہوئے غیر ضروری شور کی سطح کو کم کرنے کی تیاری کرنی چاہیے۔ مثال کے طور پر، پنجاب میں ماحولیات کے تحفظ کی ایجنسی نے تجارتی علاقوں میں رہائشی کالونیوں میں 55 ڈیسی بل اور تجارتی علاقوں میں شور کی سطح کے 75ڈیسی بل کی سفارش کی ہے۔ ان اعداد و شمار پر حکومت کو سختی سے نفاذ کرانا چاہیے۔ اس کے علاوہ حکومت کو ٹریفک کے بہاؤ کو بہتر، سڑکوں سے زیادہ شور کرنے والی گاڑیاں، جہاں ضروری ہو شور کی رکاوٹوں کا استعمال اور شور کی آلودگی کو کم کرنے کے لیے تعمیراتی کاموں میں تیزی لانے کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ رہائشیوں انجمنوں کو آگے آنا چاہیے اور غیر ضروری شور پیدا کرنے والے عناصر کی جانچ پڑتال کرنے کے لیے قوانین بنانے اور انہیں اپنے علاقوں میں نافذ کرنے چاہیے۔ دفاتر، ہسپتالوں اور تعلیمی اداروں کو بہتر شور کے انتظام کے لیے کیمپس میں موبائل فون کے استعمال کی سختی سے ممانعت کرنی چاہیے۔ اس کے علاوہ، لوگوں کو ان علاقوں میں اونچی آواز سے بات کرنے کی حوصلہ شکنی کرنا چاہیے۔

8. Noise pollution is a serious issue and needs more attention at local and state level. People must develop more awareness about the dangerous impact of noise on human health. It is, therefore, a need to acquire more civic sense and responsible attitude to avoid the unnecessary use of this irritant in the environment. Only then our country would be a much quieter and much more beautiful place to live in.

شور کی آلودگی ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے اور مقامی اور ریاست کی سطح پر زیادہ توجہ کی ضرورت ہے۔ انسانی صحت پر شور کی آلودگی کے خطرناک اثرات کے بارے میں لوگوں میں زیادہ شعور کی ضرورت ہے۔ لہذا وہاں پر ماحول میں اس کے غیر ضروری استعمال سے بچنے کے لئے زیادہ شہری احساس اور ذمہ دار رویہ کی ضرورت ہے۔ صرف اسی صورت میں ہمارا ملک پر سکون اور زیادہ خوبصورت بن سکتا ہے۔

## Unit Related Question Answers

**1. What is normal functioning and how is it disrupted?**

**Ans.** The normal functioning of life is that one which is free of disruption. It is disrupted by noise pollution.

**2. Analyze paragraphs for topic sentences, supporting sentences and concluding sentences**

**Ans. Topic sentence:**

Noise pollution, is one of the biggest sources of discomfort, stress and nuisance in Pakistan.

**Supporting sentences:**

In urban areas and big cities, noise pollution has reached dangerous levels. For instance, a survey by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency claims that the level of noise in Lahore has reached 91 decibels whereas a maximum of 75 decibels is acceptable.

**Concluding sentences:**

This means that the mental and physical health of so many people is already at stake.

**3. How does technology increase noise pollution? What is technology-based irritants?**

**Ans.** Use of technology is another source of noise pollution. For example, mobile phones, electricity generators, music systems and TV, all become irritants from time to time.

**4. What harmful effects noise pollution is causing on human health?**

**Ans.** Noise pollution not only causes environmental damage but it also has a negative impact on human health. It is a biological stressor and can cause conditions such as aggression, hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, restlessness, depression and insomnia.

**5. How can we cope with this serious issue?**

**Ans.** We can cope with this serious issue by developing more awareness about the dangerous impact of noise on human health. Furthermore, the government should ensure smooth traffic flow, block noise emitting vehicles from roads, use noise barriers where necessary, and expedite construction work to minimize noise pollution.

### For the Teacher

- Conduct pre-reading activity to arouse students' interest in the topic.
- Make them predict from the title and the illustrations about the contents of the text.

### For the Teacher

- While-reading activity may be conducted to interact with the text. More while-reading questions may be asked.

- Help students analyze passages in the text to identify the key idea/central thought and supporting details e.g. cause and effect.

## Theme

The lesson gives awareness about the negative impact of noise pollution on human and animal health. It describes the major contributors of noise pollution and how they affect mental and physical health. It also outlines various solutions to combat the problem of noise pollution.

## Glossary

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| disturbs | ------------- | distracts |
| immense | ------------- | huge |
| mushrooming | ------------- | growing |
| excessively | ------------- | extremely |
| patrolling | ------------- | guarding |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| insomnia | -------------- | sleeplessness |
| irritant | -------------- | annoying |

## Oral Activity

**Group Discussion**

Form groups of four and make a plan to control the effects of noise pollution in your school. First, list the sources that produce noise around your school. For every source, find a practical solution to overcome the problem of noise pollution. Share your findings in a class presentation.

## Comprehension

**A. Cause and effect and solutions.**

Do you worry about pollution? Complete the table below with your partner(s). List the causes of noise pollution. What are their effects? Can you think of some solutions to these problems?

| Causes of noise pollution | Effects of noise pollution | Solution |
|---|---|---|
| **Honking** | Irritability | strict rules to check |
| **Construction work equipment** | Mental fatigue | Construction work must be finished rapidly |
| **Loud Music systems** | Human health | Use noise barriers |

**B. Answer the following questions.**

**1. How do you define noise pollution?**

**Ans.** Noise pollution is defined as any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of life.

**2. How is transport a source of noise pollution?**

**Ans.** Noise coming from different modes of transport, i.e. vehicles, airplanes, trains, ships, proves to be highly stressful for human communities. Excessive use of vehicle horns is a source of noise pollution.

**3. How is construction work a cause of noise pollution?**

**Ans.** Construction work in urban areas is usually slow and time-consuming. The transport and equipment used at construction sites, its grilling and piercing sound is a big source of noise pollution. It not only disturbs the general public but also effects construction workers by causing mental fatigue.

**4. How is use of technology causing noise pollution?**

**Ans.** Use of technology is source of noise pollution. For example, mobile phones, electricity generators, music systems and TV, all become irritants from time to time. Unmonitored use of all these kinds makes them pollutants.

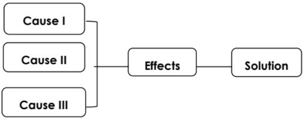
5. **Why is noise dangerous for human health?**

**Ans.** Noise hazardous for human health. It is a biological stressor and can cause conditions such as aggression, hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, restlessness, depression and insomnia.

6. **What kind of precautions may reduce noise coming from electronic devices?**

**Ans.** Listening to loud music or TV on a loud volume and mobile phones are another source of noise pollution. For this, people need to develop some civic responsibility so that others do not get troubled because of these careless actions. Offices, hospitals and academic institutions should strictly prohibit the use of mobile phones on campuses for better noise management. Moreover, people should be discouraged to speak loudly in these areas.

a. **In paragraphs 3,4,5,6 and 7 the writer is describing the cause, effect and solution of noise pollution. Identify and summarize these.**



**Ans:**

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The lesson gives awareness about the negative impact of noise pollution on human and animal health. It describes the major contributors of noise pollution and how they affect mental and physical health. It also outlines various solutions to combat the problem of noise pollution.

The writer describes that noise coming from different modes of transports Is the calls of noise pollution increase in vehicular traffic and unwarranted honking by drivers as gives rise to immense pollution. It is highly stressful for human communities. The transport used at construction sites; t sharp sound is a big cause of noise pollution. Use of technology is another source of noise pollution. Electricity, generators make sharp noise and put other residence will at ease. Listening to T. V's on loud volume is also a source of noise pollution. To overcome this issue people, need to develop civics sense. It has a negative impact on human health. It can cause conditions such as aggression, blood pressure, stress, hearing loss, restlessness and insomnia. Noise can seriously affect student learning and concentration.

The government should control unwarranted noise levels. Furthermore, it should ensure smooth traffic flow, block noise-emitting vehicles from roads and use noise barriers where necessary. The residential societies should come forward and enforce rules in their areas to check unnecessary noise producing agents.

## Vocabulary

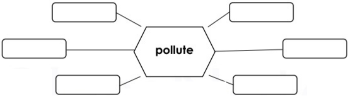
A. **Write the synonyms of the following words.**

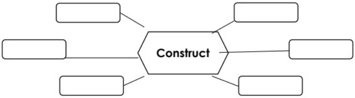
disrupts (Para 1)

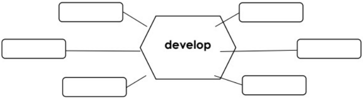
| | |
|---|---|
| rapid | (Para 3) |
| unmonitored | (Para 5) |
| nuisance | (Para2) |
| piercing | (Para 4) |

| Words | Meanings |
|---|---|
| Disrupts | Disturb |
| Rapid | Fast |
| Unmonitored | Unchecked |
| Nuisance | Irritation |

**B. How many words can you form from these root words.**







**Ans. Pollute:** Pollution, Polluter, Polluted, **Pollutant,**

**Construct:** Construction, Constructive, Constructor, Constructional, Construct

**Develop:** Under developed, Developer, Developing, Development, Developed,

**C. Choose five words you have made from the root words and use them in sentences.**

| Words | Meanings |
|---|---|
| **Pollution** | Air pollution is big problem of the modern world. |
| | |
| **Under developed** | Pakistan is an under develop country. |

## For the Teacher

**Tell students about cause and effect relation and solution.**

## Grammar

**Transitional devices**

Transitional devices are words and phrases that connect parts of your writing. They link sentences and paragraphs together to maintain continuity of ideas.

The following is a list of some commonly used transitional words or phrases.

| Types | Transitional device |
|---|---|
| **addiction** | and, again, besides. Finally, further, furthermore, too, next, lastly, moreover, in addition, first (second, etc.) |
| **comparison** | but, yet, on the other hand, however, nevertheless, on the contrary, by comparison, where, compared to, although, meanwhile, after all, in contrast |
| **emphasis** | definitely, extremely, obviously, in fact, indeed, absolutely, positively, naturally, always, forever, never, certainly |
| **sequencing** | first, second, third, next, then, following this, at this time, now, at this point, after, afterward, subsequently, finally, consequently, previously, thus, therefore, hence, next |
| | |

**A. Identify transitional devices in paragraphs 8 and 9.**

**Ans.** And, therefore, only, then

## For the Teacher

- Illustrate the use of transitional devices.
- Explain to students that transitional devices link/connect sentences within and beyond paragraphs.

**B. Read the sentences and insert appropriate transitional devices in the blanks given below.**

1. **It was announced that doctors' salaries would be increased, _______doctors ended their strike.**
   a. as a result b. certainly c. and

2. **Amjad is an excellent teacher, ________ he explains the subject matter very well and makes sure that all students understand the concepts.**
   a. consequently b. meanwhile c. for example
3. **Amina speaks English very well, _________ she does not assist her friends in learning to speak English.**
   a. however b. further c. thus

4. **The government has levied more taxes, _________ the salary structure has not been improved.**
   a. in fact b. but c. hence

5. **Salma is a good speaker, _________ she also writes very well.**
   a. in addition b. but c. next

**Answers:**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. **a** | ii. **c** | iii. **a** | iv. **b** | v. **a** |

## Adverb Clause

An Adverb Clause is a group of words which does the work of an Adverb. It usually begins with a subordinating conjunction such as, after, because, until, where, while, unless, as, when, since, if, though, wherever,

**Underline Adverb Clauses in the following sentences. Also encircle the subordinating conjunctions.**

1. You may sit wherever you like.
2. He will pass if he works hard.
3. We shall wait here until you come.
4. I did not buy it because it was very expensive.
5. Do it before you forget.

**Ans. Adverb Clauses**
1. You may sit wherever you like.
2. He will pass if he works hard.
3. We shall wait here until you come.
4. I did not buy it because it was very expensive.
5. Do it before you forget.

**Subordinating conjunctions**
1. You may sit wherever you like.
2. He will pass if he works hard.
3. We shall wait here until you come.
4. I did not buy it because it was very expensive.
5. Do it before you forget.

## For the Teacher

- Help students identify and use adverb clauses.

**D. Supply suitable Adverb Clauses.**

1. Nobody likes him ______________________

2. She sings exactly ____________________
3. I will not go out ____________________
4. It shall remain ____________________
5. ____________________, I spoke to his brother.

---

**Ans.**

1. Nobody likes him Because he is naughty.
2. She sings exactly like Noor Jahan.
3. I will not go out because it's raining.
4. It shall remain the strike for two days.
5. He shall pass the exams, I spoke to his brother.

**E. Use the following Subordinating Conjunctions in sentences.**

since, unless, though, while, as, when, after

| Words | Sentences |
|---|---|
| **Since** | I am waiting for Aslam since last two hours. |
| | |
| **While** | I was plying while Ahmad was studying. |
| **As** | He could not go to school as he was ill. |
| **When** | Sentences I shall call you when I was there. |
| **After** | I shall call you after 1 have spoken to her. |

**F. Identify and write these clauses in the relevant columns of the table.**

1. Asif plays hockey as he enjoys it.
2. Shazia could not catch the bus because she was late.
3. Ali could not finish the Mathematics test on time although he knows all the sums.
4. Arifa quickly ate her lunch as she was very hungry.

---

5. Harris is back from work so he must take rest.
6. You must work hard if you want to succeed in life.

**Ans.**

| No. | Independent clause | Dependent clause |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Asif plays hockey | as he enjoys it. |
| 2 | Shazia could not catch the bus | because she was late. |
| 3 | Ali could not finish the Mathematics test on time | Although he knew all the sums. |
| 4 | Arifa quickly ate her lunch | as she was very hungry. |
| 5 | Harris is back from work | so he must take rest. |
| 6 | You must work hard | if you want to succeed in life. |

## For the Teacher

- Explain to students that adjective clauses and adverb clauses are always dependent clauses.

**G. Read the following sentences and tick the right adverbial clause given in brackets.**

1. The train left the station as Asad arrived.

✓

(Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of time)

2. You can put it wherever you like.

✓

(Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of reason)

3. After the thief had stolen money, he left home quickly.

✓

(Adverbial clause of time, adverbial clause of manner)

4. He was very pleased that you have passed.

✓

(Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of reason)

5. He failed because he did not work hard.

✓

(Adverbial clause of reason, adverbial clause of place)

**Use of comma to separate a dependent clause from the main clause.**

**a.** In a sentence which has an independent and a dependent clause, a comma is used to separate the two if the sentence starts with the dependent clause.

**b.** The dependent clause usually starts with any of these subordinating conjunctions: while, as, although, because, since, if, after, before, until.

**c.** If the same sentence starts with an independent clause no comma is required.

**Examples:**

**a** While I was eating, the doorbell rang. The doorbell rang while was eating.

**b.** Because her alarm clock was broken, she was late for class. She was late for class because her alarm clock was broken.

**c.** If you are sick, you must see a doctor. You must see a doctor if you are sick.

**d.** When the rain stops, we will clean the driveway. We will clean the driveway when the rain stops.

**H. Mark the sentences as correct or incorrect. Put a comma to make the sentence correct.**

1. Because Aliya missed her school bus, she was late for her school. x
2. After Kalim comes home he will take you to the book shop. x
3. The class will have the swimming lesson if the instructor comes tomorrow. ✓
4. When it rains, I'll bring an umbrella to school. x
5. Although Mr. Asif was sick, he went to work. ✓

**Ans.**

1. Because Aliya missed her school bus, she was late for her school.
2. After Kalim comes, home he will take you to the book shop.
3. The class will have the swimming lesson if the instructor comes tomorrow
4. When it rains, I 'll bring an umbrella to school.
5. Although Mr. Asif was sick, he went to work.

## Writing Skills

**A. Write a paragraph on "Effects of Land Pollution on Human Health".**

**Ans.** In our everyday life, water, air and land matter a lot. We drink water, breathe air and walk on land. We can tell whether the water we drink has a peculiar taste, is colourless of it has an odour which is unpleasant. The air we breathe has dust and smoke. The land we walk on is dirty and spoiled. All this is due to the fact that we are facing serious problems of pollution.

Agriculture, mining and human garbage cause land pollution. Pesticide and industrial chemical runoff as well as heavy metals from batteries cause soil contamination, Poisons in water leach toxins into the land and airborne pollutants taint soil with effects on public health. In 2010, among ongoing studies by government agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the World Health Organization and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, continued research defines the effects of land pollution on health.

**B. Write an application to the principal of your school for arranging separate bins for dry waste (plastic, glass, paper).**

The principal,
Government High Secondary School,
A.B.C

Sir,

With due respect I beg to state that the collection of wastes in our school is not up to the mark. During break the students throw used papers, juice boxes in the playground. There are no separated dust bins in the ground where students can through garbage. I request you to kindly arrange the bins for these dry wastes. So that we may control the pollution.

Thank You
Yours obediently,
Naveed Akhter
Class IX

**C. Write a letter to the Executive Officer Environmental Protection Agency in your city, informing him about the irregular collection of solid waste in your area.**

**Ans.**

Examination Hall
City A.B.C
25 April 2012

The Executive Officer Environmental Protection Agency
Islamabad.

**Subject:** **The irregular collection of solid waste in our area.**

Sir,

I want to draw your attention to a very serious issue in our society. It is brought to your notice that environment protection worker do not come regularly to collect the solid waste from our society. Domestic trash and other solid wastes are thrown are in to the streets or dumped at open places. It is a matter of great concern for the residents of this area.

I request you to make appropriate arrangements for regular collection of solid wastes. Kindly direct them to collect the solid waste from our area.

Hope for a favorable response.
Your sincerely,
X.Y.Z

**For the Teacher**

- Tell the students that dry waste i.e. used papers, juice boxes and bottles can be recycled. Such material should be disposed of in the respective bins.
- Arrange students' visit to a Recycling Plant.

**Sample Letter**

Examination Hall
City A. B.C — **The Heading**

March 20, 2012 — **The Date**

The inside Address
The Chairman
The Punjab Textbook Board
Lahore

The Salutation
Dear/Sir/Madam

The Body

We are students of 9th class. We are confronted with the problem of the paucity of textbooks in the area. This state of affairs is causing a great loss to our studies.

The

We want to draw your attention to this grave issue and hope for an instant favour. Kindly ensure availability of the textbooks in the area at the earliest.

Hope for a favourable response.

Complementary Close
__________

The Signature

## Oral Communications Skills

**Expressions of advice**

I think you should go there.
I don't think you should leave the job.
You ought to obey your parents.
You ought not to obey unlawful orders of police
If were you I would have been a doctor.
If I were in your place I would have punish him.

If were in your position I would give resign.
I suggest that you should go to hospital.

### For the Teacher

Guide students to write a formal letter following the given flow chart and sample help them write and revise formal letters and applications in extended social and academic environment.