# Unit-12

# THREE DAYS TO SEE

# دیکھنے کے تین دن

## Words Meaning

## (Translation)

| Words | Synonyms | معانی |
|---|---|---|
| Bark | the one covering of a tree | چھال |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Birch** | a tree with smooth branches | صنوبر کا درخت |
| **Chastened** | to make someone feel sorry for what he has done | سزایافتہ |
| **Doomed** | certain to fail, suffer, die, etc | برباد۔ اجڑا ہوا |
| **Inanimate** | not alive the way people, animals or plants are | مردہ |
| **Mellow** | become less extreme in behavior | کومل |
| **Pageant** | a competition to judge beauty, qualities and skill | مقابلے |
| **Panorama** | a view of wide area of land | منظر |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Stroke** | a mark made by moving a pen, brush, etc | نشان |
| **Texture** | the feel of a fabric or substance | بناوٹ |
| **Emphasize** | Highlight | زور دینا |
| **Gentleness** | calmness | نرمی |
| **Vigor** | Energy | حوصلہ افزائی |
| **Keenness** | eagerness | دلچسپی |
| **Impending** | imminent | ضروری |
| **Doomed** | Fated | برباد |
| **Appreciative** | Grateful | تعریف |
| **spiritual values** | religious values | روحانی اقدار |
| **Illustrate** | demonstrate | وضاحت |
| **Companionship** | company | صحبت |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **mellow sweetness** | smooth sugariness | مٹھاس سے بھرا ہوا |
| **hasty glimpse** | quick sight | جلدبازی۔ ایک جھلک |
| **Pageant** | Parade | تماشہ |
| **Revelation** | exposure | کھولنا |
| **Miracle** | Wonder | معجزہ |
| **Regret** | be sorry | اس بات کا پچھتاوا |
| **Longing** | Desire | خواہش |
| **Revealed** | Exposed | انکشاف کیا |
| **Haunt** | trouble | بسیرا |
| **Destination** | Purpose | منزل مقصود |
| **Accustomed** | familiar | عادی |
| **Convinced** | persuaded | اس بات پر یقین |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Symmetry** | regularity | متوازن |
| **Silver birch** | grey birch | چاندی والا صنوبر کا درخت |
| **Shaggy** | hairy woof | کانٹوں والی چھال |
| **Convolution** | Difficulty | مشکلات |
| **Fortunate** | Lucky | خوش قسمت |
| | | |
| **Sluggish** | Lethargic | السی |

1. Sometimes I have thought that it would be an excellent rule to live each day as if we should die tomorrow. Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life. We should live each day with gentleness, vigor, and a keenness of appreciation which is often lost when time stretches before us in the

constant panorama of more days and months and years to come. There are those, of course, who would adopt the epicurean motto of "eat, drink, and be merry" but most people would be chastened by the certainty of impending death.

کبھی کبھی میں نے سوچا کہ یہ ایک اچھی حکمرانی ہوگی کہ اگر ہمیں پتا ہو کہ کل ہم نے مرجانا ہے۔ اس طرح کا رویہ تیزی سے زندگی کی قدر کو واضح کردے گا۔ ہمیں ہر دل کو نرم مزاجی، حوصلہ افزائی اور تعریف کی خواہش پر گزارنا چاہیے۔ یہ اس وقت ضائع ہو جاتا ہے۔ جب وقت ہمارے سامنے دنوں، مہینوں اور مسلسل آنے والے سالوں کی شکل میں پھیلا ہوا ہوتا ہے۔ ظاہر ہے کچھ لوگ ایسے ہیں جو کہ ایپی کیورن کا یہ قول اپنائے ہوئے ہیں کہ "کھاؤپیو اور خوش رہو" لیکن زیادہ تر لوگ موت کے ضرور آنے کو اپنے اوپر حاوی کیے ہوئے ہیں۔

2. In stories, the doomed hero is usually saved at the last minute by some stroke of fortune, but almost always his sense of values is changed. He becomes more appreciative of the meaning of life and its permanent spiritual values. It has often been noted that those who live, or have lived, in the shadow of death bring a mellow sweetness to everything they do.

کہانیوں میں عام طور پر برباد ہیرو قسمت کے کسی جھٹکے سے آخری منٹ میں بچ جاتا ہے۔ لیکن تقریبا ہمیشہ ہی ان کی اقدار کے احساس کو تبدیل کر دیا گیا ہے۔ وہ زندگی کے معنی اور اس کے مستقل روحانی اقدار کی زیادہ قریب ہوجاتا ہے۔ اکثر کہا گیا ہے کہ وہ لوگ جو موت کے سائے میں زندہ ہیں زندہ رہ چکے ہیں اس کام کی، جو وہ کرتے ہیں ایک خوشگوار میٹھا لیے ہوئے ہیں۔

3. Perhaps I can best illustrate by imagining what I should most like to see if I was given the use of my eyes, say for just three days.

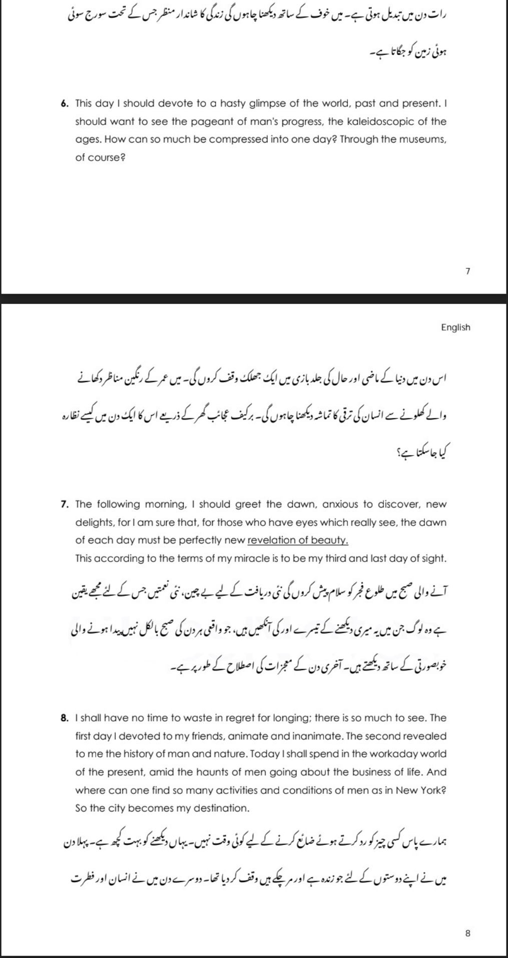
فرض کریں، میں بہتر طریقے سے بیان کر سکتی ہوں کہ مجھے تین دن کے لیے اپنی آنکھیں استعمال کرنے کا موقع دیا جائے تو میں سب سے زیادہ کیا دیکھنا پسند کروں گی۔

4. On the first day, I should want to see the people whose kindness, gentleness and companionship have made my life worth living.

پہلے دن میں ان لوگوں سے ملنا چاہوں گی جن کی مہربانی، نرم مزاجی اور صحبت نے میری زندگی کو قابل قدر بنا دیا ہے۔

5. The next day - the second day of sight -I should arise with the dawn and see the thrilling miracle by which night is transformed into day. I should behold with awe the magnificent panorama of life with which the sun awakens the sleeping earth.

اگلے دن، دیکھنے کے دوسرے دن۔ میں صبح سویرے اٹھوں گی اور وہ سنسنی خیز معجزہ دیکھوں گی جس کے ذریعے



رات دن میں تبدیل ہوتی ہے۔ میں خوف کے ساتھ دیکھنا چاہوں گی زندگی کا شاندار منظر جس کے تحت سورج سوئی ہوئی زمین کو جگاتا ہے۔

**6.** This day I should devote to a hasty glimpse of the world, past and present. I should want to see the pageant of man's progress, the kaleidoscopic of the ages. How can so much be compressed into one day? Through the museums, of course?

اس دن میں دنیا کے ماضی اور حال کی جلد بازی میں ایک جھلک وقف کروں گی۔ میں عمر کے رنگین مناظر دکھانے والے کھلونے سے انسان کی ترقی کا تماشہ دیکھنا چاہوں گی۔ برکیف عجائب گھر کے ذریعے اس کا ایک دن میں کیسے نظارہ کیا جاسکتا ہے؟

**7.** The following morning, I should greet the dawn, anxious to discover, new delights, for I am sure that, for those who have eyes which really see, the dawn of each day must be perfectly new revelation of beauty.
This according to the terms of my miracle is to be my third and last day of sight.

آنے والی صبح میں طلوع فجر کو سلام پیش کروں گی نئی دریافت کے لیے بے چین، نئی نعمتیں جس کے لئے مجھے یقین ہے وہ لوگ جن میں یہ میری دیکھنے کے تیسرے اور کی آنکھیں ہیں، جو واقعی ہر دن کی صبح بالکل نہیں پیدا ہونے والی خوبصورتی کے ساتھ دیکھتے ہیں۔ آخری دن کے معجزات کی اصطلاح کے طور پر ہے۔

**8.** I shall have no time to waste in regret for longing; there is so much to see. The first day I devoted to my friends, animate and inanimate. The second revealed to me the history of man and nature. Today I shall spend in the workaday world of the present, amid the haunts of men going about the business of life. And where can one find so many activities and conditions of men as in New York? So the city becomes my destination.

ہمارے پاس کسی چیز کو رد کرتے ہوئے ضائع کرنے کے لیے کوئی وقت نہیں۔ یہاں دیکھنے کو بہت کچھ ہے۔ پہلا دن میں نے اپنے دوستوں کے لئے جو زندہ ہے اور مر چکے ہیں وقف کر دیا تھا۔ دوسرے دن میں نے انسان اور فطرت

کے بارے میں جانا۔ آج کا دن میں روزمرہ کے کاموں میں گزاروں گی۔ مصیبت میں گھرے لوگ جو زندگی کے کاروبار سے گزر رہے ہیں۔ جہاں ایک انسان نیویارک میں.بندوں کی اتنی سرگرمیاں اور حالات تلاش کر سکتا ہے تو یہ شہر میری منزل بن جاتا ہے۔

**9.** Now and then I have tested my seeing friends to discover what they see. Recently I was visited by a very good friend who had just returned from a long walk in the woods, I ask her what she had observed. "Nothing in particular." she replied. I might have been incredulous had I not been accustomed to such responses, for long ago became convinced that the seeing see little.

اب اور پھر میں نے دیکھنے والے دوستوں سے معلوم کیا کہ وہ کیا دیکھتے ہیں۔ حال ہی میں، میں اپنی ایک.بہت اچھی دوست کے ہاں گئی تھی جو جنگل میں ایک لمبی چہل قدمی کے بعد واپس آئی تھی میں نے اس سے پوچھا کہ اس نے کیا مشاہدہ کیا "کوئی خاص نہیں" اس نے جواب دیا۔ مجھے کچھ اعتماد نہ حاصل ہوا۔ کیا میں اسے رد عمل سے واقف نہیں ہوئی تھی۔ کافی عرصہ پہلے میرا اس بات پر یقین بن گیا تھا کہ دیکھنے والے لوگ تھوڑا ہی دیکھتے ہیں۔

**10.** How was it possible, I asked myself, to walk for an hour in the woods and see nothing worthy of note? I who cannot see can find hundreds of things to interest me through mere touch. I feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. I pass lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch, or the rough shaggy bark of a pine. In spring I touch the branches of trees hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep. I feel the delightful, velvety texture of a flower, and discover its remarkable convolutions; and

something of the miracle of Nature is revealed to me. Occasionally, if I am fortunate, I place my hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song.

I am delighted to have the cool waters of a brook rush through my open fingers. To me a lush carpet of pine needles or spongy grass is more welcome than the most luxurious Persian rug. To me, the pageant of seasons is a thrilling and unending drama, the action of which streams through my fingertips.

میں نے اپنے آپ سے پوچھا یہ کیسے ممکن ہے کہ گھنٹہ جنگل میں چلنے کے بعد توجہ کرنے کے لئے کچھ بھی نہ ہو۔ میں جو دیکھ نہیں سکتی سے چھونے کے عمل سے دلچسپی کی سینکڑوں چیزیں تلاش کر سکتی ہوں۔ میں ایک پتے کا نرم و نازک تناسب محسوس کر سکتی ہوں۔ میں چاندی جیسے صنوبر کے درخت کی ہموار چال پر یادیو دار (صنوبر) کے درخت کی کھردری بالوں والی جھال پرپیار سے اپنا ہاتھ پھیرتی ہو۔ بہار کے موسم میں کلی کی تلاش میں درختوں کی شاخوں کو چھوتی ہوں، جو کہ موسم سرما میں نیند کے بعد بہار کے جاگنے کا پہلا اشارہ ہے۔ میں پھول کی مخملی ساخت پر لذت محسوس کرتی ہوں اور اس کی پرپیچ قابل قدر دریافت پر، اور قدرت کے معجزہ پر.جو اس نے مجھ پر عیاں کی ہے۔ کبھی کبھار اگر میں خوش قسمت ہوں میں نرمی سے اپنا ہاتھ درخت پر رکھتی ہوں اور میں پرندوں کو پورے جوبن سے گاتے ہوئے محسوس کرتی ہوں۔ میں ندی کا ٹھنڈا پانی اپنی انگلیوں میں سے گزرتے ہوئے پاکر.بہت خوشی محسوس کرتی ہوں۔ میرے لئے صنوبر کے سبزپتوں کا کالین یا نرم مخملی گھاس فارسی قالین کی نسبت.بہت زیادہ آرام دہ اور زیادہ

خوش کن ہے۔ میرے لیے موسموں کی سنسنی خیزی اور تماشہ نہ ختم ہونے والا ڈرامہ ہے۔ جن کا نظارہ میں اپنی انگلیوں کے پوروں کے ذریعہ محسوس کرتی ہوں۔

11. If I were the president of a university, I should establish a compulsory course in "How to Use Your Eyes". The professor would try to show his pupils how they could add joy to and their lives by really seeing what passes unnoticed before them. He would try to awaken their dormant and sluggish faculties.

اگر میں یونیورسٹی کی صدر ہوتی تو میں اس پر ایک لازمی کورس قائم کرتی کہ "کس طرح آپ اپنی آنکھوں کا استعمال کریں" پروفیسر اپنے شاگردوں کو دکھانے کی کوشش کرے گا کہ وہ کس طرح خوشی شامل کر سکتے ہیں اور کون سی ایسی چیزیں گزر جاتی ہیں جن پر وہ دھیان نہیں دیتے۔ وہ ان کے غیر فعال اور سست ذہنوں کو جگانے کی کوشش کرے گا۔

## Unit Related Question Answers

1. **How can you relate the underlined phrase with this paragraph?**

**Ans.** "Eat drink and be marry" means to live each day with fine taste and vigor. We should live each day with gentleness, vigor, and a keenness.

2. **Why is the arising of the sun so special for the author?**

**Ans.** The arising of the Sun was so special tor the author because it can bring the new dawn of day and feel and see the beauty of nature.

3. **What does the revelation of beauty mean to her?**

**Ans.** The revelation of beauty means to her that she can feel the beauty of nature and the coming of the spring.

4. **Why she has no time to waste in longings?**

**Ans.** She has no time to waste in longings because there is much to see. She is an optimistic woman.

5. **What is the meaning of the underlined phrases?**

**Ans.** The meaning of the underlined phrase is a thrilling and unending drama that has become dead and slow. The authoress feels the change of season like a continues drama.

6. **Explain the difference between facilities opportunities.**

**Ans.** Facilities: Facilities mean relaxations given to a person for particular purpose. Opportunities: Opportunities mean time given to a person to prove himself.

### For the Teacher

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

- Help students analyze the chronological order of arranging paragraphs 4 to 8.

## Notes and Comments

Helen Keller, (1880-1968) after an illness was left blind and deaf at the age of 19 months.

At the age of seven years, Anne Sullivan took charge of her. She was a 20-year-old graduate of the Perkins School for the blind.

Helen Keller's formal education ended when she received her BA degree, but throughout her life she continued to study. There are many publications to her

credit. During her life time she received awards of great distinction. She showed the world that there are no boundaries to courage and faith.

Helen Keller, a remarkable woman, has masterfully portrayed the feelings of the deprived people. Physical fitness, according to the author, is a boon, least appreciated by those who are blessed by it. According to her, we must always remain mindful of the blessings of Almighty Allah.

## Glossary

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bark | ------------------ | the outer covering of a tree |
| Birch | ------------------ | a tree with smooth branches |
| Chastened | ------------------ | to make someone feel sorry for what he has done |
| Doomed | ------------------ | certain to fail, suffer, die, etc |
| Inanimate | ------------------ | not alive the way people, animals or plants are |
| Mellow | ------------------ | become less extreme in behavior |
| Pageant | ------------------ | A series of interesting events |
| Panorama | ------------------ | a view of wide area of land |
| Shaggy | ------------------ | having long and untidy hair |
| Stroke | ------------------ | a mark made by moving a pen, brush, etc |
| Texture | ------------------ | the feel of a fabric or substance |

## Oral Activity

**a.** Have a discussion on the facilities available in our country tor special children. Are you satisfied with the arrangements?

**b.** Discuss the importance of cooperation with special children.

**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. **Who was Helen Keller?**

**Ans.** Helen Keller was a woman after an illness was left blind and deaf at the age of 19 months. At the age of seven years, Anne Sullivan took charge of her. She was a 20-year-old graduate of the Perkins School for the blind.

2. **Describe the thought expressed by the author in the first paragraph.**

**Ans.** The thought expressed by the author is that "I have thought that it would be an excellent rule to live each day as if we should die tomorrow. Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life".

3. **What makes you feel that the author is sad and depressed?**

**Ans.** The author is sad and depressed that the people with sight can see little, even though she can see much better than people with sight.

4. **How do you get an impression that she was a great admirer of Nature?**

**Ans.** She was a great admirer of nature. She visits nature and walk in the woods. Vesicles of plants reveal nature to her.

5. **People who are deprived of sight not devoid of imagination. Discuss, referring to the text.**

**Ans.** I who cannot see can find hundreds of things to interest me through mere touch. I feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. I pass my hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch.

6. **"To me the pageant of seasons is an unending drama", Comment.**

**Ans**. The phrase tells that the pageant of season is unending drama. Change in the season is endless.

## For the Teacher

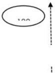
- Help students summarize the main points of the discussion for the benefit of the whole group.

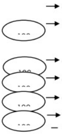
**B. Read the life history of Helen Keller. Arrange the details in, chronological order.**

Helen Adams Keller was born on June 27, 1880, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Keller was not born blind and deaf; it was not until she was 19 months old that she contracted an illness. In March 1887, Anne Sullivan began to teach Helen to communicate by spelling words into her hand. Starting in May, 1888, Keller attended the Perkins Institute for the Bind. In 1894, Helen Keller moved to New York to attend the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf. In 1896, she returned to Massachusetts and Keller entered. The Cambridge School for Young Ladies before gaining admittance, in 1900, to Radcliffe College. In 1904, at the age of 24, Keller graduated from Radcliffe, becoming the first deaf blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Keller wrote The World I Live In 1908 giving readers an insight into how she felt about the world. Out of the Dark, a series of essays on socialism was published in 1913. Her spiritual autobiography. My Religion, was published in 1927.

Keller suffered a series of strokes in 1961 and spent the last years of her life at her home. On September 14, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 1965 she was elected to the National Women's Hall of Fame at the New York World's Fair, Keller died in her sleep on June 1, 1968, at her home.





a. She returned to Massachusetts

b. Pres dent Lyndon B. Johnson awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom,

c. Sullivan began to teach Helen

d. Keller died

e. Helen Adams Keller was born

f. Series of essays on socialism was published

**Ans.**

**Born and Early education (1880-1896):**

Helen Adams Keller was born on June 27, 1880, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Helen Adams Keller was born on June 27. 1880, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Keller was not born blind and deaf; it was not until she was 19 months old that she contracted an illness, In March 1887, Anne Sullivan began to teach Helen to communicate by spelling words into her hand. Starting in May, 1888, Keller attended the Perkins Institute for the Blind. In 1894,

**Higher Studies (1896-1900):**

In 1896, she returned to Massachusetts and Keller entered The Cambridge School for Young Ladies before gaining admittance, in 1900, to Radcliffe College. In 1904, at the age of 24, Keller graduated from Radcliffe, becoming the first deaf blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree.

**As a writer (1908- 1927):**

Keller wrote The World I Live in 1908 giving readers an insight into how she felt about the world. Out of the Dark, a series of essays on socialism was published in 1913. Her spiritual autobiography. My Religion, was published in 1927.

**Suffered a series of strokes (1961):**

Keller suffered a series of strokes in 1961 and spent the last years of her life at her home.

**Presidential Award (1964):**

On September 14, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

**National Women's Hall of Fame (1965):**

In 1965 she was elected to the National Women's Hall of Fame at the New York World's Fair.

**Death:** Keller died in her sleep on June 1, 1968, at her home.

## Vocabulary

**A. Consult a dictionary to find the meanings of the given words.**

sluggish, quiver, animate, panorama, buoyant, dormant, manifold, convolutions, kaleidoscopic, epicurean, impending

| Words | Meanings | Synonyms |
|---|---|---|
| **Sluggish** | سست | Lethargic |
| **Quiver** | کپکپی طاری ہونا | Tremble |
| **Animate** | زندہ | Living |
| **Panorama** | نظارہ | View |
| **Buoyant** | زرق برق | Floating |
| **Dormant** | خوابیدہ | Latent |
| **Manifold** | گونا گوہ | Various |
| **Convolutions** | بل دار | Difficulty |
| **Kaleidoscopic** | ایک دوربین | Ever changing |
| **Epicurean** | عیش پسن | Epicure |
| **Impending** | نزدیک | Imminent |

**B. Encircle the option that relates to the text.**

**i) apparently means**

a) obviously b) as it appears c) clearly

**ii) manifold means**

a) different types b) many layers c) an object

**iii) quiver means**

a) to demonstrate b) to shake slightly c) to act amusingly

**Answers:**

**i) (c) ii) (a) iii) (c)**

**C. For each of these words from the passage, give one word or short phrase which has the same meaning.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| emphasize | (line-------2) | appreciative | (line-------10) |
| lush | (line------43) | pageant | (line-------21) |

**Ans. (i) Stress (ii) grateful (iii) with rich taste**

**(iv) Showy, Splendid**

## Grammar

**Conditionals: Type II (imaginary condition)**

Conditionals this type are used when we talk about something which we do not expect to happen or which is purely imaginative.

**Example**

If I were the president of a university, I should establish a compulsory course in "How to Use Your Eyes".

### For the Teacher

**Help students identify the structure and use of conditionals type II.**

**Kinds of Sentences**

There are three kinds of sentences according to structure: simple, compound and complex.

a **Simple Sentence:**

All main clauses can stand as simple sentence when the rest of the sentence is removed.

**Examples:**

1. Most of us take life for granted.
2. When we are in a buoyant health, death is all but unimaginable.
3. Sometimes it was as long as a year, sometimes as short as twenty-four hours.

In above examples the main clauses stand as complete simple sentences, even without the rest of the sentence.

b. **Compound Sentence:**

A compound sentence contains two or more main clauses.

**Examples:**

1. Night came on and the room grew dark.
2. He is rich, yet he is not happy.

c. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence consists of one or more main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

**Examples:**

1. It is the same old story of not being grateful (main clause) for what we have until we lose it (subordinate clause).
2. If I were the president of a university (subordinate clause), I should establish a compulsory course in "How to Use Your Eyes" (main clause).

**A. Complete the following conditionals.**

1. If I were the education minister, I would have made education free.
2. If you had a degree If you had a degree you would get first position.
3. If you work hard you would get first position.
4. If he stopped smoking, he would enjoy a good health.
5. We could win the match, if play hard.

### For the Teacher

Help them identify and differentiate between simple, compound and complex sentences.

**B. Make three Conditionals Type II sentences.**

**Ans.**

1. If you work hard you will succeed.
2. If you speak the truth, I shall forgive you.

3. If he had walked fast, he would have caught the train.

**C. Match the halves to make complete sentences.**

| | |
|---|---|
| If you had not drunk water from that well | your teeth would go bad. |
| If you ate sweets all the time | you might hit somebody's head. |
| If you don't use a mosquito net | you may fall off. |
| If you don't keep food in the fridge | you may catch malaria. |
| If you cycle with things in your hand | it will go bad in hot weather. |
| If you wave the stick in the air | you wouldn't have fallen in. |

**Ans.**

| | |
|---|---|
| If you had not drunk water from that well | you wouldn't have fallen in. |
| If you ate sweets all the time | your teeth would go bad. |
| If you don't use a mosquito net | you may catch malaria. |
| I | |
| I | |
| If you wave the stick in the air | you might hit somebody's head. |

**D. Pick out simple, compound and complex sentences from the text.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sometimes I have thought that it would be an excellent rule to complex live each day as if we should die tomorrow. | **complex** |
| Perhaps I can best illustrate by imagining what I should most like complex Ito see if I was given the use of my eyes, say for just three days. | **complex** |
| So the city becomes my destination. | **Simple** |

| | |
|---|---|
| If I were the president of a university. I should establish a complex compulsory course in "How to Use Your Eves". | **complex** |

**E. Identify and write the simple, compound and complex sentence in the given column.**

| | |
|---|---|
| He came to see me, but I was not present at home. | **compound** |
| She wrote an article in the newspaper. | **simple** |
| We shall die one day or the other for we are immortal. | **complex** |
| They finished the work in time. | **simple** |
| My mother always prays for my success. | **compound** |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| I soon returned home because I was upset. | **simple** |

**F. Identify hyphens and dashes in the following sentences and mark in the relevant box.**

1. The injured woman is thirty-Five years old.
2. You are the friend-the only friend-who offered to help me.
3. This is very important-are you listening to me?
4. Samina ate three-quarters of a large size pizza.
5. Mr. Aziz is a well-known person in town.
6. We went to USA - and met a very old friend there.
7. My neighbor wanted us - my daughter, my son and me - to meet her guests.
8. My great-grandfather owned a big house in his home town.

| Hyphen Sentences | Dashes Sentences |
|---|---|
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| Samina ate three-quarters of a large size pizza. | My neighbor wanted us - my daughter, my son and me - to meet her guests. |

## Writing Skills

**A. Summarize the author mean by saying "the seeing see little". Explain in a paragraph.**

**Ans.**

By saying "the seeing see little" the author means that of her seeing friend are not keen observer of the object of the nature. They do not know how seen property. She visited a very good friend who had just returned from a long walk in the woods, she asked her what she had observed. "Nothing in particular," she thinks how is it possible that hundreds of things to interest me through mere touch. It often happens that most of us do not use our sense of seeing to have complete sight of all the object of nature.

**B. What is the 'epicurean motto'? Discuss.**

**Ans.** The epicurean mono is "eat, drink and be marry". The epicurean believes in merry making. They are not keen observer of nature. They have no insight.

**C. Write a paragraph on the difficulties of a special child.**

**Ans.** A special child, who is physical or mentally deprived, has to face a lot of difficulties and problems in his life. As there are no proper educational facilities available for the deaf children, the parents of these children have to take special care of them. After completing their education, it becomes very difficult for them to get proper jobs. They have to face biased and discriminating attitude from the persons who are physically fit. They have to face social adjustment problems in the society.

**How to write a book review of a simple story book?**

- Write a summary of the book. (A brief outline of the plot - with brief description of the characters. Evaluate the plot, character and setting.
- Gather information about the author.
- Give your own opinion about what you liked and what you did not like.
- Revise, and proof read the review.

### SAMPLE BOOK REVIEW

**The Old Man and the Sea**

The novel tells us about a fisherman's heroic struggle with nature. The fight begins when the old man Santiago hooks a giant marlin after months without a catch. The old man puts up a powerful effort to conquer the huge fish fighting exhaustion, hunger, injury and even a group of sharks. The novel/written in Hemingway simple style is a timeless tale of courage and adventure.

**E. Read any of these texts written by Helen Keller and write a book review.**

**1. The World I Live in'** **2. The Story of My Life'**

## Oral Communications Skills

**Ali:** I'd like to improve my English. Can you give me an advice.

**Bilal:** Of course. What about joining an English class?

**Ali:** I've already joined one. But it's a difficult language.

**Bilal:** Keep trying. Don't give up.

**Ali:** Keep trying. Don't give up.

**Bilal:** How about watching English movies and plays on TV?

**Ali:** They speak very fast. I can't follow them.

**Bilal:** Start reading good books.

**Ali:** What else?

**Bilal:** You should do language exercises on the internet. Some language websites can be accessed free of cost.

**Ali:** That sounds like a good idea. I'll try it. Thanks!