

A TEXTBOOK OF
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE GRADE
10



Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta.

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Yahya Khan Mengal

Chairman

Balochistan Textbook Board Quetta.

Ph: 081 - 2470503

081 - 2470503

E-mail: btbb_quetta@yahoo.com



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Authors:

Azmat Hussain Butt

M.A (English Literature)

M.A (International Relations)

L.L.B

Prof. Muhammad Munir

M.A English, L.L.B

Associate Professor, English Department,

Tameer-i-Nau Public College Quetta

Prof. Abdul Majeed Khan

M.A English

Associate Professor, English Department,

Tameer-i-Nau Public College Quetta

Editor:

Prof. Sultan Mehmood Niazi (Retired)

M.A English Literature

Internal Review Committee

Ms. Munawarah Rehman

Chairperson (English Department)

University of Balochistan, Quetta

Ms. Sana Mumtaz Siyal

English Teacher

Pakistan Airforce Inter College, Quetta

Mr. Muhammad Hassan Sarparrah

Subject Specialist (Coordinate Officer)

Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta

Mr. Nadir Shah

Assistant Professor

Govt: Degree College, Quetta

Mr. Muhammad Raheem Taran

Assessment Expert Balochistan Examination

and Assessment Commission Quetta

Mr. A. N Sabir

SST (General)

Govt. Special High School, Quetta

Provincial Review Committee

Mr. Daroo Khan Barech

Deputy Director (Curriculum)

Bureau of Curriculum Quetta

Mr. Arifullah

Subject Specialist

Bureau of Curriculum Quetta

Ms. Shumaila Rasheed

SST, Govt: Girls High School

Mission Road Quetta

Mr. Abdul Ghafoor

Associate Professor

Govt: Degree College Quetta

Ms. Saeeda Khan Khilji

SST, Govt: Pak Girls High School Quetta

Supervision:

Din Muhammad

Layout:

Farrukh Iqbal

Prepared by:

New College Publication, Quetta.

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3.	The Wealthy Man	-Comprehension questions -Make inferences and draw conclusion about character using supportive evidence from the text. -Alphabetize book titles, words and names.	Write expository composition showing comparison and contrast
4	The Daffodils (Poem)	-Comprehension Questions -Identify syllable division and stress pattern. -Create imagery	Write summary of the poem. Paraphrase the stanza.
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Unit 1

Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen(ﷺ)

Students Learning Outcomes

On the completion of this unit, the students will be able to:

- scan the text to answer the comprehension questions.
- deduce meanings of difficult words from context.
- understand cognates and identify commonly occurring cognates in English and Urdu.
- translate the passage from English to Urdu.
- write a unified paragraph.
- use collective, countable and uncountable, material and abstract nouns.
- illustrate use of gerunds and gerund phrases.
- classify, use, convert and make declarative (affirmative and negative), interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative sentences.
- express hopes and fears.

Pre-reading

- Who is the last Rasool of Allah.
- Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen's (ﷺ) life is role model for all of us. Discuss it.



Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen(ﷺ) changed life of the people of Arabia. Before him, Arabs had indulged in all sorts of evils. They did not worship Almighty Allah but gods and goddesses of various kinds. They gambled and drank wine. There was no respect for law. Nobody's life

and property was safe. They often quarrelled with each other over **petty** things. These quarrels turned into tribal feuds, which went on for years. Thousands of people were killed in such **feuds**. Women were treated like animals. Ignorance ruled everywhere and in every sphere of life.

Allah chose Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) to show the right path to the world. He was born in Makkah in 571 A.D. He was very different from other boys of his age. He was kind, merciful and helpful to others. People called him 'Ameen' and 'Sadiq' because of his honesty and truthfulness.

When Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) was only forty, Allah sent His message to him. He started preaching the message of Allah. He asked the people to worship one and the only Allah and to **give up** worshipping idols. People became his enemies. They gave him a lot of trouble but Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) did not give up preaching the message of Allah. He faced all the troubles with courage and determination. Only a few people **embraced Islam** in the beginning. The weak and the poor found a new hope in his message. Gradually the number of his followers increased. His enemies were very angry at his slow and steady success. One night, they came to his house to kill him, but Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) had already left for Madina with his friend Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (رضى الله عنه) some hours earlier. The journey from Makkah to Madina was very long and dangerous, because enemies were looking for him everywhere. They wanted to kill him.

Many people of Madina had embraced Islam before Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) reached there. They were overjoyed to see him. Many other Muslims from Makkah followed Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) to escape the painful treatment which they were receiving at the hands of kafirs of Makkah. Madina became the centre of Islam. The message of Islam reached many tribes of Arabia. More and more people started embracing Islam. They

saw a great difference between the old ways of life and the good ways of Islam. They started praying to Allah only. They gave up gambling and drinking. They stopped fighting with each other. Islam gave them the lesson of brotherhood. They were no longer enemies, but became kind and helpful companions to each other.

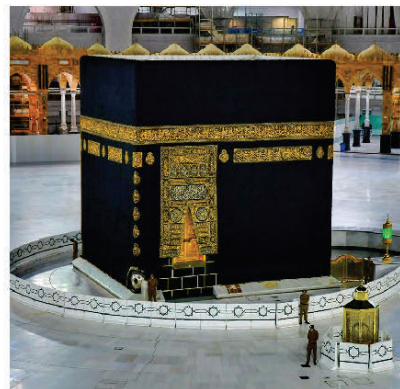
After some years, the Muslims conquered Makkah. The idols placed in the Kaaba were destroyed and Muslims started offering their prayers in the 'Harem-e- Kaaba'.

All the people of Arabia embraced Islam within a few years. Their lives were completely changed and they became law-abiding citizens.

They were turned into honest, kind and truthful people. Nobody stole anything even if it was left by the roadside. Women got their due rights and respect. The whole Muslim society became a model of justice and equality for the world. The message of Islam led the Muslims to succeed in every field of life.

The blessings of Islam spread to other parts of the world from Arabia. This true religion guided its followers in every walk of life. Islam taught them how to fulfill their duties of Allah and how to serve their fellow men. They learnt honest rules of trade. Their new faith encouraged them to seek knowledge. They were united and became strong and powerful. Thus Islam taught them a complete, **practicable** and successful way of life.

Islam is a perfect religion. Everyone finds guidance in the message of Allah and the life of Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ). The Holy Quran which is the complete message of Allah shows us the right path. Allah completed His message through the teachings of Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) and blessed us with the true faith—Islam. The light of Islam will always show right path to the people.



Reading and thinking skills

Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions.

- i. What was the condition of Arabs before spread of Islam?
- ii. What did people call Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) because of his honesty and truthfulness?
- iii. Why did the people of Makkah become enemies of Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ)?
- iv. How did Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) face all the hardships?
- v. What did Islam teach to the mankind?
- vi. Why was the journey from Makkah to Madina very dangerous?
- vii. What was the reaction of the Muslims of Madina to see Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ)?
- viii. How were the Muslims of Makkah being treated by the Kaffirs?
- ix. What changes took place in the lives of Arabs when they embraced Islam?
- x. How does the Holy Quran guide us?

2. Choose the correct option to complete the following sentences.

- i. Before Islam, Arabs had
 - a. indulged in all sorts of evils.
 - b. helped one another.
 - c. worshipped Allah.
 - d. were very civilized.
- ii. They often quarrelled with each other
 - a. over cultural things.
 - b. over business dealings.
 - c. over petty things.
 - d. over major things.
- iii. Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) left
 - a. for Basra soon afterwards.

- b. for Madina soon afterwards.
 - c. for Makka soon afterwards.
 - d. for Hijaz soon afterwards.
- iv. His enemies were
 - a. helping him everywhere.
 - b. happy with him.
 - c. cooperating with him.
 - d. looking for him everywhere.
- v. Many people of Madina had embraced Islam before
 - a. Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) reached there.
 - b. the Arabs reached there.
 - c. merchants reached there.
 - d. caravans reached there.
- vi. Madina became the centre of
 - a. business.
 - b. trade.
 - c. Islam.
 - d. meetings.
- vii. Nobody stole anything even if it was
 - a. sold by the road side.
 - b. purchased by the roadside.
 - c. left by the roadside.
 - d. thrown by the roadside.
- viii. The message of Islam led the Muslims
 - a. to succeed in every field of life.
 - b. to cooperate at homes.
 - c. to become happy.
 - d. to prosper in business.
- ix. The tribes of Arabia saw a great difference between
 - a. the old ways of life and the good ways of Islam.

- b. the business and the good ways of Islam.
 - c. the imports and the good ways of Islam.
 - d. the exports and the good ways of Islam.
- x. All the people of Arabia embraced Islam
- a. within a few hours.
 - b. within a few days.
 - c. within a few months.
 - d. within a few years.

3. Deduce the meanings of the following words and use them in your sentences.

Words	Meanings	Sentences
petty	_____	_____
embraced	_____	_____
abandon	_____	_____
practicable	_____	_____
feuds	_____	_____

4. Critical thinking

What changes were brought in the lives of people of Makkah after the conquest of Makkah?

Vocabulary

Cognates

Words that are the same or nearly the same in pronunciation and meaning in two different languages are called cognates, for example in English and Urdu telephone, pen, bus, etc, are cognates.

5. Read the following words and identify commonly occurring cognates in English and Urdu.

teacher	universe	poet	football	computer
doctor	shoes	book	earth	cricket

6. Translate the following passage into Urdu.

All the people of Arabia embraced Islam within a few years. Their lives were completely changed and they became law-abiding citizens. They were turned into honest, kind and truthful people. Nobody stole anything even if it was left by the roadside. Women got their due rights and respect. The whole Muslim society became a model of justice and equality for the world. The message of Islam led the Muslims to succeed in every field of life.

Writing

Write a unified paragraph on 'Importance of simplicity in life'.

Grammar

Use of collective, countable and uncountable, material and abstract nouns.

- i. Our football team includes the best players of city. (*collective noun*)
- ii. Amina is an intelligent student. (*countable noun*)
- iii. Money is not everything. (*uncountable noun*)
- iv. This pan is made of iron. (*material noun*)
- v. Honesty is liked by everyone. (*abstract noun*)

7. Use the following nouns in your sentences.

council information photograph diamond success

Gerund and Gerund phrases

Gerund

A gerund is that form of verb which ends in 'ing' and acts as a noun.

Examples:

- i. Swimming is a good exercise. (as subject)
- ii. She likes reading. (as direct object)
- iii. She never gives cooking all that much effort. (as indirect object)
- iv. My hobby is gardening. (as complement)

Gerund Phrase

A gerund phrase always starts with a gerund and acts as a noun. Read the following examples. The underlined words are gerund phrases.

Phrase: It is a group of two or more words that express a single idea but does not give complete sense.

Examples

- i. The principal proposed meeting in a hall. (*as object*)
- ii. Reading funny stories is my favourite hobby. (*as subject*)
- iii. He is interested in teaching English for the rest of his life. (*object of the preposition in*)
- iv. His brother likes repairing cars. (*direct object*)
- v. As part of his exercise, Nasir made walking everyday a priority. (*as an indirect object*)

8. Fill in the blanks by choosing suitable gerunds from the list given below.

sleeping writing walking smoking gardening

- i. _____ is injurious to health.
- ii. Her _____ has improved.
- iii. My interest in _____ developed over a time.
- iv. _____ keeps man fit and healthy.
- v. I never like _____ for a whole day.

9. Choose suitable gerund phrases to complete the following sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) eating ice cream on a hot day | (b) studying for tests |
| (c) jumping on the bed | (d) riding a horse |
| (e) working with computers | |

- i. _____ scares my little brother.
- ii. Qasim's attitude about _____ has improved.
- iii. Kids like _____.
- iv. _____ is a great fun.
- v. He is computer engineer. He likes _____.

Kinds of Sentences

- i. Declarative sentence
- ii. Interrogative sentence
- iii. Exclamatory sentence
- iv. Imperative sentence

- **Declarative Sentence**

A declarative sentence makes a statement or states a fact, belief or an opinion. It ends with a full stop(.).

Examples

- i. I am reading a book.
- ii. The players are playing.

- **Interrogative Sentence**

An interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark (?).

Examples

- i. What are you doing?
- ii. Are you going for shopping tomorrow?

- **Exclamatory Sentence**

An exclamatory sentence expresses strong sudden feelings of joy, sorrow or wonder. It ends with an exclamation mark (!).

Examples

- i. What an excellent shot!
- ii. What a beautiful flower!
- iii. Alas! she lost her son.

- **Imperative Sentence**

An imperative sentence makes a request or gives a command. It ends with a full stop.

Examples

- i. Open the window, please.
- ii. Don't make a noise.

10. Change the following affirmative sentences into interrogative sentences.

- i. We should work for the development of our country.
- ii. I have bought a new computer.
- iii. They are watering the plants.
- iv. It is raining.
- v. The cat has four kittens.

11. Write type of the following sentences in the given spaces.

- i. Always obey your parents. _____
- ii. Where are you from? _____
- iii. Bring me a glass of water. _____
- iv. What a tall man! _____
- v. Hashim is my best friend. _____

12. Write five exclamatory and five imperative sentences.

Oral Communication

Expressions for expressing hopes and fears

Expressions hopes

- i. I hope you can come to party on Monday. (future possibility)
- ii. I was expecting that you would come to party. (but you didn't)
- iii. I hoped to see you at the party on Sunday. (but I didn't)

Conversation

(Two class fellows talking about result)

- Saima:* I hope to get first position in the examinations.
- Laiba:* Really! Do you think so?
- Saima:* Yes, I am quite hopeful.
- Laiba:* But you said the same last time as well.
- Saima:* Yes, but this time I have worked harder.
- Laiba:* Ok, wish you good luck.

Expressing fears

- i. I am afraid....
- ii. It is frightening.....
- iii. I am scared.....

Conversation

(Husband and wife on plane)

Mr. and Mrs. Qasim are flying from Quetta to Karachi.

It is Mrs. Qasim's first time to travel by air.

Mrs. Qasim: Oh, my Allah ! I think something wrong has happened to this plane.

Mr. Qasim: No, don't worry. It's usual. The plane is about to take off.

Mr. Qasim: Are you still afraid?

Mrs. Qasim: Yes, I am.

Mr. Qasim: Don't be afraid. We will be OK.

- 13. Construct and perform dialogue with your classfellow, expressing hopes and fears about your up-coming examinations.**