



خوش دل شہزادہ

Learning Outcomes:

تعلیمی مقاصد

By the end of this unit, the students will be able to: اس یونٹ کے اختتام تک طلباء اس قابل ہو جائیں گے:

- apply the use of rhetorical questions for a range of audiences. مختلف سامعین کے لیے بیاناتی سوالات کے استعمال کا اطلاق کریں۔
- distinguish cause from effect, fact from opinion (e.g., by noting outcomes, personal comments, beliefs and biases), and generalized statements from evidence-based information with specific reference to informational texts. وجہ سے اثر میں حقیقت سے رائے میں فرق کرنا (مثلاً، نتائج، ذاتی تبصرے، عقائد اور تعصبات کو نوٹ کر کے)، اور معلوماتی متن کے مخصوص حوالے کے ساتھ ثبوت پر مبنی معلومات سے عمومی بیانات۔
- apply skimming and scanning strategies for relevant information and main points in texts to identify the writer's purpose, and intended audience. Infer the theme/main idea of the text, distinguishing between fact and opinion where necessary. مصنف کے مقصد اور مطلوبہ سامعین کی شناخت کے لیے متن میں متعلقہ معلومات اور اہم نکات کے لیے سکیمنگ اور اسکننگ کی حکمت عملیوں کا استعمال کریں۔ حقیقت اور رائے کے درمیان فرق کرتے ہوئے متن کے موضوع/مرکزی خیال کا اندازہ لگائیں۔
- examine how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text. اس بات کا جائزہ لیں کہ ایک مصنف متن میں مختلف کرداروں یا راویوں کے نقطہ نظر کو کس طرح تیار کرتا ہے اور اس میں تضاد رکھتا ہے۔
- demonstrate knowledge and application of parts of speech in oral and written communication in varying degrees of complexity. پیچیدگی کی مختلف ڈگریوں میں زبانی اور تحریری مواصلات میں اجزائے کلام کے علم اور اطلاق کا مظاہرہ کریں۔
- apply knowledge of parts of speech, tenses, sentence structure and other features of grammar and vocabulary to understand how language functions in different contexts and make effective choices for meaning or style while reading, listening and writing. اجزائے کلام، زمانوں، جملے کی ساخت اور گرامر و ذخیرہ الفاظ کے دیگر پہلوؤں کے علم کو یہ سمجھنے کے لیے استعمال کریں کہ زبان مختلف سیاق و سباق میں کیسے کام کرتی ہے اور پڑھتے، سننے اور لکھتے وقت معنی یا اسلوب کے لیے موثر انتخاب کریں۔
- identify and use compound prepositions and prepositional phrases in writing. الفاظ کی دیگر خصوصیات کے علم کا اطلاق کریں۔ تحریر میں مرکب حروف جار اور prepositional phrases کی شناخت اور استعمال کریں۔
- use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. تجربات، واقعات، ترتیب، اور یا کرداروں کی واضح تصویر پیش کرنے کے لیے درست الفاظ اور جملے، تفصیلات بتانے، اور حواس خمسہ سے متعلق زبان کا استعمال کریں۔

provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

ایک ایسا نتیجہ اخذ کریں جو کہانی کے دوران تجربہ و مشاہدہ یا عمل کی بنیاد پر ہے اور اس کی عکاسی کرتا ہو۔

produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience.

واضح اور مربوط تحریر لکھیں جس میں ترقی، تنظیم اور سٹائل کام، مقصد اور سامعین کے لیے موزوں ہو۔

develop and strengthen writing by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose.

منصوبہ بندی، نظر ثانی، تدوین، دوبارہ لکھنے، یا کسی خاص مقصد کے لیے سب سے اہم چیز کو حل کرنے پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہوئے، تحریر کو تیار اور تقویت دیں۔

Pre-reading:

قبل از مطالعہ:

• What do you think makes someone truly "happy"? Is it wealth, beauty, kindness, or something else? Why? آپ کے خیال میں کیا چیز کسی کو واقعی 'خوش' کرتی ہے؟ کیا یہ دولت، خوبصورتی، احسان یا کچھ اور ہے؟ کیوں؟

Ans. I think true happiness comes from kindness, love, and helping others, not just because of wealth or beauty. Being kind and caring makes life meaningful and brings real joy.

میرے خیال میں حقیقی خوشی صرف دولت یا خوبصورتی سے نہیں بلکہ مہربانی، محبت اور دوسروں کی مدد سے حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ ہمدردی اور خیال کرنے والا ہونا زندگی کو معنی خیز بناتا ہے اور حقیقی خوشی لاتا ہے۔

• Have you ever given up something important to help someone else? What did it feel like, and would you do it again?

کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی اور کی مدد کرنے کے لیے کوئی اہم چیز ترک کی ہے؟ یہ کیا محسوس ہوا اور کیا آپ اسے دوبارہ کریں گے؟

Ans. Yes, I once gave my lunch to a poor child. I felt good as sympathy is good habit. It was satisfying, and I would do it again to help others.

ہاں میں نے ایک مرتبہ اپنا دوپہر کا کھانا ایک غریب بچے کو دے دیا۔ مجھے اچھا لگا کیونکہ ہمدردی اچھی عادت ہے۔ یہ اطمینان بخش تھا، اور میں دوسروں کی مدد کے لیے دوبارہ ایسا کروں گا۔

Paragraph No. 1

① High above the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince.

He was gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold, for eyes he had two bright sapphires, and a large red ruby glowed on his sword-hilt.



شہر سے بہت اونچائی پر، ایک بلند ستون پر خوش دل شہزادے کا مجسمہ کھڑا تھا۔ وہ باریک اور خالص سونے کی پتیوں سے مکمل طور پر طبع تھا۔ اس کی آنکھوں کی جگہ دو چمکتے ہوئے نیلم تھے اور اس کی تلوار کے دسے میں ایک نیلم کا سرخ باقوت چمک رہا تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
statue (n.)	/'stætʃu:/	سٹیچو	مجسمہ	sculpture, monument,	person	شخص
column (n.)	/'kɒləm/	کالم	ستون	pillar, support	base	بنیاد
gilded (adj.)	/'gɪldɪd/	گلڈڈ	طبع تھا	coated, plated, covered	plain	ہموار
sapphires (n.)	/'sæfərəz/	سفاہرز	نیلم	gems, jewels, stones		
hilt (n.)	/hɪlt/	ہلٹ	دستہ	handle, grip, shaft		

Simple English: High above the city, on a tall pillar, stood the statue of the Happy Prince. His body was covered all over with thin sheets of gold, his eyes were two shining sapphires, and a big red ruby sparkled on the handle of his sword.

Paragraph No. 2

② He was very much admired کی تعریف کی indeed. "He is as beautiful as a weathercock," remarked one of the Town Councillors کنسلر who wished to gain a reputation شہرت for having artistic فنون لطیفہ tastes; "only not quite so useful," he added, fearing lest people should think him unpractical غیر حقیقی, which he really was not.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
admired (adj.)	/əd'marəd/	ایڈ مارڈ	تعریف کی	praised, appreciated	disliked	نا پسند کیا
councillor (n.)	/'kaʊnsɪlə/	کنسلر	کنسلر	representative, member	citizen	شہری
reputation (n.)	/'repjʊ'teɪʃən/	ریپوٹیشن	شہرت	fame, status,	disgrace	ذلت
artistic (adj.)	/ɑ:'tɪstɪk/	آرٹسٹک	فنون لطیفہ	creative, aesthetic,		
unpractical (adj.)	/ʌn'præktɪkəl/	آن پریکٹیکل	غیر حقیقی	unrealistic, impractical	practical	حقیقی عمل

Simple English: Many people admired him very much. "He is as beautiful as a weathercock," said a Town Councillor who wanted others to think he knew about art; "but not very useful," he added, worried that people might think he was not practical, which was not true.

Paragraph No.3

③ "Why can't you be like the Happy Prince?" asked a sensible سمجھدار mother of her little boy who was crying رو رہا for the moon. "The Happy Prince never dreams of کرنا crying for anything."

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
sensible (adj.)	/'sensɪbəl/	سین سی بیل	سمجھدار	practical, reasonable	foolish	بے وقوف
crying (v.)	/'kraɪɪŋ/	کرائنگ	رو رہا	weeping, sobbing	laughing	ہنس رہا
dreams (of) (n.)	/dri:mz/	ڈریمز	خیال کرنا	wishes, desires	ignores	نظر انداز کرنا

Simple English: "Why can't you be like the Happy Prince?" asked a wise mother to her little boy who was asking for something impossible. "The Happy Prince never cries or wants anything for himself."

Paragraph No. 4

④ "I am glad there is someone in the world who is quite happy," muttered بڑبڑایا a disappointed نا اُمید man as he gazed دیکھا at the wonderful عجیب statue.

One night there flew اڑا over the city a little Swallow ابا. His friends had gone away to Egypt six weeks before, but he had stayed قیام کیا behind.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
muttered (v.)	/'mʌtəd/	مٹھ	موتا	whispered, murmured	shouted	چلایا
disappointed (adj.)	/'disə pəʊntɪd/	ڈس آپوائنٹڈ	مایوس	sad, unhappy, discouraged	satisfied	مطمئن ہوا
gazed (v.)	/geɪzd/	گیزڈ	غور سے دیکھا	stared, looked, watched	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
wonderful (adj.)	/'wʌndəfʊl/	ونڈرفل	حیران کن	marvelous, amazing	awful	خوفناک
swallow (n.)	/'swɒləʊ/	سویلو	ابابیل	bird	-	-
Flew (v.)	/flu:/	فلو	اڑا	soared, glided, traveled	landed	اترا
stayed (v.)	/steɪd/	سٹےڈ	قیام کیا	remained, lingered, waited	left	چلا گیا

Simple English: "I am glad there is someone in the world who is truly happy," murmured a disappointed man as he looked at the wonderful statue. One night, a little Swallow flew over the city. His friends had left for Egypt six weeks ago, but he had stayed behind.

Paragraph No. 5

5 After they had gone, he felt lonely تنہا. Then, one day جب وہ سب چلے گئے تو وہ تنہا محسوس کرنے لگا۔ پھر ایک دن اس نے اڑان بھری۔ All day long he flew, and at night-time اس نے اڑان بھری۔ he arrived at the city. "Where shall I put up قیام کیا؟" he "میں کہاں ٹھہروں؟" he said; "I hope the town has made preparations تیاریاں کر لی ہیں۔" Then he saw the statue مجسمہ on the tall column ستون۔ پھر اس کی نظر اونچے ستون پر کھڑے مجسمے پر پڑی۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
lonely (adj.)	/'ləʊnli/	لونی	تنہا	alone, isolated	accompanied	کسی کے ساتھ
arrived (v.)	/ə'reɪvd/	آرائیوڈ	پہنچا	reached, landed	departed	روانہ ہوا
put up (v.)	/'put ʌp/	پٹ اپ	قیام کیا	stay, lodge, rest	leave	چلا گیا
preparations (n.)	/'prepə'reɪfənz/	پریپیریشنز	تیاریاں	arrangements, planning	neglect	نظر انداز کیا
statue (n.)	/'stætʃu:/	سٹیچو	مجسمہ	sculpture, monument	person	شخص
column (n.)	/'kɒləm/	کالم	ستون	pillar, post, support	base	بنیاد

Simple English: After his friends left, he felt lonely. Then one day, he decided to fly. He flew all day, and at night he reached the city. "Where should I stay?" he said, "I hope the town has prepared something for me." Then he saw the statue on the tall pillar.

Paragraph No. 6

6 "I will put up there," he cried; "it is a fine position جگہ, with plenty بہت زیادہ of fresh air." So, he تازہ ہوا بھی خوب ہے۔ alighted اتر just between the feet of the Happy Prince کے بالکل درمیان آ بیٹھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
position (n.)	/pə'zɪʃən/	پوزیشن	جگہ	place, location	movement	حرکت
plenty (n.)	/'plenti/	پلینٹی	بہت زیادہ	abundance, enough	scarcity	کمی
alighted (v.)	/ə'laɪtɪd/	آلائٹڈ	اترا	landed, settled	took off	اڑان بھری

Simple English: "I will stay there," he said; "it is a fine spot with lots of fresh air." So he landed right between the Happy Prince's feet.

Paragraph No. 7

7 "I have a golden bedroom," he said softly to himself as he looked round, and he prepared to go to sleep; but just as he was putting his head under his wing a large drop of water fell on him.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
softly (adv.)	/'snftli/	سوف ٹلی	نرم سے	gently, quietly, lightly	loudly	بلند آواز میں
prepared (adj.)	/'pri 'peəd/	پری پیئرڈ	تیار ہوا	ready, arranged, set	unready	تیار نہ ہونا
drop (n.)	/drop/	ڈراپ	قطرہ	droplet, bead, splash	dryness	خشکی

Simple English: "I have a golden bedroom," he whispered to himself as he looked around, getting ready to sleep; but just as he tucked his head under his wing, a large drop of water fell on him.

8 "What a curious thing!" he cried; "There is not a single cloud in the sky, the stars are quite clear and bright, and yet it is raining. The climate of Europe is really dreadful. Then another drop fell."

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
curious (adj.)	/'kjʊəriəs/	کیوریئس	عجیب	strange, odd, unusual	normal	ٹھیک
single (adj.)	/'sɪŋgl/	سنگل	ایک	one, only, sole	many	بہت سے
climate (n.)	/'klaɪmət/	کلائمیٹ	موسم	weather, atmosphere, conditions	-	-
dreadful (adj.)	/'dredfʊl/	ڈریڈفل	خوفناک	Terrible, awful, horrible	pleasant	خوش گوار

Simple English: "What a strange thing!" he cried; "The sky has no clouds, the stars are bright and clear, and yet it is raining. The weather in northern Europe is really terrible." Then another drop fell.

Paragraph No. 9

9 "What is the use of a statue if it cannot keep the rain off?" he said; "I must look for a good chimney-pot," and he determined to fly away.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
statue (n.)	/'stætʃu:/	سٹیچو	مجسمہ	sculpture, monument,	person	شخص
chimney-pot (n.)	/'tʃɪmni pɒt/	چیمنی پوٹ	چیمنی کا اوپر والا حصہ	chimney top, flue	-	-
determined (adj.)	/dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/	ڈیٹرمینڈ	ارادہ کیا	decided, resolved, firm	hesitated	ہچکچایا

Simple English: "What is the point of a statue if it cannot keep off the rain?" he said. "I should find a good chimney to sleep on," and he decided to fly away.

Paragraph No. 10

10 But before he had opened his wings پر، a third drop گر اس سے پہلے کہ وہ اپنے پر کھول چکا ہوتا تھا، آہ اس نے اوپر دیکھا۔ آہ اس نے کیا دیکھا؟
fell, and he looked up, and saw—Ah! what did he see?

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
wings (n.)	/wɪŋz/	وینگز	پر	feathers, pinions	-	

Simple English: But before he could open his wings, a third drop fell. He looked up, and—Ah! What did he see?

Paragraph No. 11

11 The eyes of the Happy Prince were filled with اور خوش دل شہزادے کی آنکھیں آنسوؤں سے بھری ہوئی تھیں اور tears آنسو، and tears were running down his golden cheeks. His face was so beautiful in the moonlight چاندنی چاندنی چہرہ اتنا حسین تھا کہ چھوٹے ابا تیل کے دل میں رحم آ گیا۔
that the little Swallow was filled with pity رحم.
"Who are you?" he said. "آپ کون ہیں؟" اس نے پوچھا۔
"I am the Happy Prince شہزادہ." "میں خوش دل شہزادہ ہوں۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
tears (n.)	/tiəz/	ٹیرز	آنسو	weeping, drops, crying	laughter	ہنسی
moonlight (n.)	/'mu:nlaɪt/	مون لائٹ	چاندنی	moonshine, glow	darkness	تاریکی
pity (n.)	/'pɪti/	پٹی	رحم	sympathy, compassion, mercy	cruelty	ظلم
prince (n.)	/'prɪns/	پرنس	شہزادہ	royal, ruler	layman	عام آدمی

Simple English: The eyes of the Happy Prince were full of tears, and tears ran down his golden cheeks. His face looked so beautiful in the moonlight that the little Swallow felt pity. "Who are you?" he asked. "I am the Happy Prince," said the statue.

Paragraph No. 12

12 "Why are you weeping رورہا then?" asked the "پھر آپ کیوں رورہے ہیں؟" ابا تیل نے پوچھا۔ "آپ
Swallow; "you have quite drenched بھگو دیا me." نے تو مجھے پوری طرح بھگو دیا ہے۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
weeping (v.)	/'wi:pɪŋ/	ویپنگ	رورہا	crying, sobbing, lamenting	laughing	ہنس رہا
drenched (adj.)	/'drentʃt/	ڈرنچٹ	بھگو دینا	soaked, wet, flooded	dry	خشک

Simple English: "Then why are you crying?" asked the Swallow; "You have wet me all over."

Paragraph No. 13

13 "When I was alive and had a human heart," مجسمے نے جواب دیا، "جب میں زندہ تھا اور میرے پاس انسانی
answered the statue, "I did not know what tears were, دل تھا۔" "میں نہیں جانتا تھا کہ آنسو کیا ہوتے ہیں، کیونکہ میں
for I lived in the Palace محل of Sans-Souci, where sorrow سان سوچی کے محل میں رہتا تھا جہاں غم کو داخل ہونے کی
is not allowed اجازت دی to enter. اجازت نہیں ہے۔"

In the daytime I played with my companions ساتھی in the garden, and in the evening, I led قیادت کی the dance in the Great Hall ہال. Round the garden ran a very lofty بلند wall, but I never cared پروا کی to ask what lay beyond کے پار it, everything about me was so beautiful. My courtiers درباری called me the Happy Prince, and happy indeed I was, if pleasure خوشی be happiness. So, I lived, and so I died. And now that I am dead, they have set me up here so high that I can see all the ugliness بد صورتی and all the misery بد حالی of my city, and though my heart is made of lead سیسہ I cannot choose but weep رونا."

دن کے وقت میں باغ میں اپنے ساتھیوں کے ساتھ کھیلتا تھا اور شام کو عظیم ہال میں رقص کی قیادت کرتا تھا۔ باغ کے گرد ایک بہت اونچی دیوار تھی، مگر میں نے بھی یہ جاننے کی پروا نہیں کی کہ اس کے پار کیا ہے، کیونکہ میرے ارد گرد سب کچھ بہت خوبصورت تھا۔ میرے درباری مجھے خوش دل شہزادہ کہتے تھے، اور اگر لذت ہی خوشی ہے تو میں واقعی خوش تھا۔ اسی طرح میں زندہ رہا اور اسی طرح میں مر گیا۔ اور اب جب میں مر چکا ہوں تو انھوں نے مجھے یہاں اتنی بلندی پر نصب کیا ہے کہ میں اپنے شہر کی تمام بد صورتی اور بد حالی دیکھ سکتا ہوں، اور اگرچہ میرا دل سیسے کا بنا ہوا ہے، پھر بھی میں روئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
sorrow (n.)	/ˈsɒrəʊ/	سارو	غم	sadness, grief, misery	happiness	خوشی
palace (n.)	/ˈpælɪs/	پیلس	محل	mansion, castle, residence	hut	جھونپڑی
allowed (v./adj.)	/əˈlaʊd/	آلاؤڈ	اجازت دی	permitted, approved	forbidden	منع کیا
companions (n.)	/kəmˈpæniənz/	کمپینینز	ساتھی	friends, partners,	enemies	دشمن
led (v.)	/led/	لیڈ	قیادت کی	guided, directed	followed	پیروی کی
hall (n.)	/hɔːl/	ہال	ہال	room, chamber, gallery	cell	کوٹھڑی
lofty (adj.)	/ˈlɒfti/	لافتی	بلند	high, tall, elevated	low	پست
beyond (prep./adv.)	/biˈjɒnd/	بایونڈ	کے پار	outside, further, over	within	کے درمیان
cared (v.)	/keəd/	کیئر	پروا کی	minded, bothered, considered	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
courtiers (n.)	/ˈkɔːtiəz/	کوٹیرز	درباری	nobles, attendants, officials		
pleasure (n.)	/ˈpleɪzə/	پلیئر	خوشی	joy, delight, enjoyment	pain	تکلیف
ugliness (n.)	/ˈʌɡliːns/	اگلینس	بد صورتی	hideousness, badness, filth	beauty	خوبصورتی
misery (n.)	/ˈmɪzəri/	مائزری	بد حالی	suffering, pain, distress	comfort	آرام
lead (n.)	/led/	لیڈ	سیسہ	metal, weight	-	
weep (v.)	/wiːp/	ویپ	رونا	cry, sob, mourn	laugh	ہنسنا

Simple English: "When I was alive and had a human heart," the statue replied, "I did not know tears, because I lived in the Palace of Sans-Souci, where no sorrow could come. During the day I played in the garden, and in the evening I led the dances in the Great Hall. A tall wall ran around the garden, but I never cared what was outside, everything around me was so beautiful. My courtiers called me the Happy Prince, and I was happy, if pleasure is happiness. I lived like that, and I died like that. Now that I am dead, they have placed me so high that I can see all the misery of my city, and though my heart is made of lead, I cannot help but cry."

Why does the Happy Prince say he cannot help but weep after being placed high above the city?

Ans. The Happy Prince weeps because he can see the suffering and poverty of the people but is unable to move. Earlier, he did not know about their pain, but now it makes him very sad.

خوش شہزادہ کیوں کہتا ہے کہ وہ شہر میں بلندی پر نصب ہونے کے بعد روئے بغیر رہ نہیں سکتا؟

پہلی اسے ان کے درد کا علم نہیں تھا لیکن اب اسے بہت دکھ ہوتا ہے۔

14 "What! is he not solid خالص gold?" said the Swallow to himself. He was too polite to make any personal remarks out loud. کیا! کیا وہ خالص سونے کا نہیں ہے؟ ابا نیل نے اپنے آپ سے کہا۔ وہ اتنا مہذب تھا کہ بلند آواز میں کوئی ذاتی رائے نہیں دے سکتا تھا۔

Word	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonym	Antonym	معانی
solid (adj.)	/ˈsɒl.ɪd/	ساؤلڈ	ٹھوس۔ خالص	hard, firm	soft	نرم

Simple English: "What! Is he not solid gold?" thought the Swallow. He was too polite to speak his thought aloud.

Paragraph No. 15

15 "Far away," continued the statue in a low musical voice, "far away in a little street there is a poor غریب house. One of the windows is open, and through it I can see a woman seated بیٹھا at a table. Her face is thin and worn تھکا ہوا, and she has coarse کھردرا, red hands, all pricked by the needle, for she is a seamstress درزن. She is embroidering کڑھائی passion-flowers on a satin ریشی gown for the Queen. In a bed in the corner of the room her little boy is lying ill بیمار. He has a fever بخار, and is asking for oranges. His mother has nothing کچھ نہیں to give him but river دریا water, so he is crying چلا رہا. Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow, will you not bring her the ruby جگر دیا out of my sword-hilt? My feet are fastened دیا to this pedestal پائے ستون and I cannot move."

"I am waited انتظار کیا جاتا for in Egypt," said the Swallow.

"میرا مصر میں انتظار کیا جا رہا ہے۔" ابا نیل نے کہا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
musical (adj.)	/ˈmjuːzɪkəl/	میوزیکل	ترنم	melodious, tuneful, sweet	harsh	تلخ
poor (adj.)	/puə/	پوآر	غریب	needy, destitute, helpless	rich	امیر
seated (adj.)	/ˈsiːtɪd/	سیٹڈ	بیٹھا ہوا	sitting, settled, placed	standing	کھڑا ہوا
worn (adj.)	/wɔːn/	دورن	تھکا ہوا	tired, exhausted, weak	fresh	تازہ
coarse (adj.)	/kɔːs/	کورس	کھردرا	rough, harsh, hard	smooth	ہموار
seamstress (n.)	/ˈsiːmstrɪs/	سیم سٹریس	درزن	tailor, needlewoman, dressmaker-		
embroidering (v.)	/ɪmˈbrɔɪdərɪŋ/	ایم براؤڈرنگ	کڑھائی کر رہی	decorating, stitching, ornamenting	plain	سادہ
satin (n.)	/ˈsætɪn/	سائٹن	ریشی	silk, fabric, cloth	cotton	کاشن
gown (n.)	/gaʊn/	گاؤن	گاؤن	dress, robe		
ill (adj.)	/ɪl/	ایل	بیمار	sick, unwell, weak	healthy	صحت مند

fever (n.)	/ 'fi:və/	فیور	بھار	illness, temperature, sickness	health	تندرستی
corner (n.)	/ 'kɔ:nə/	کارنر	کونا	edge, angle, side	center	مرکز
nothing (pron.)	/ 'nʌθɪŋ/	تھنگ	کچھ نہیں	none, zero, empty	everything	ہر چیز
river (n.)	/ 'rɪvə/	ریور	دریا	stream, flow, waterway	desert	صحرا
crying (v.)	/ 'kraɪɪŋ/	کرائنگ	چلا رہا	weeping, sobbing, wailing	laughing	ہنس رہا
ruby (n.)	/ 'ru:bi/	روبی	یاقوت	gem, jewel, stone	pebble	پتھر
fastened (adj./v.)	/ 'fɑ:sənd/	فاسنڈ	جکڑ دیا	fixed, attached, secured		
pedestal (n.)	/ 'pedɪstl/	پیدسٹل	پینڈہ	base, stand, platform	up	اوپر
waited for (v.)	/ 'wertɪd fɔ:/	ویٹید فار	انتظار کیا	expected, awaited, looked for	ignored	نظر انداز کیا جانا

Simple English: Far away," said the statue in a soft musical voice, "in a small street there is a poor house. One window is open, and I can see a woman sitting at a table. Her face is thin and tired, her hands are red and pricked by her needle, for she is a seamstress. She is sewing passion-flowers on a gown for the Queen. In a bed in the corner, her little boy is lying sick. He has a fever and asks for oranges. His mother has nothing but river water, so he cries. Swallow, little Swallow, will you take the ruby from my sword-hilt to her? My feet are fixed to this pedestal, I cannot move." "I am needed in Egypt," said the Swallow.

Paragraph No. 16

16 "Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "will you not stay with me for one night, and be my messenger میرے ساتھ ایک رات اور نہیں ٹھہرو گے اور میرے پیغام رساں؟ The boy is so thirsty پیاسا، and the mother so sad غمگین۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
messenger (n.)	/ 'mesɪndʒə/	میسینجر	پیغام رساں	carrier, envoy, courier	receiver	وصول کنندہ
thirsty (adj.)	/ 'θɜ:sti/	تھرشی	پیاسا	dry, craving water, parched		
sad (adj.)	/sæd/	سڈ	غمگین	unhappy, sorrowful, gloomy	happy	خوش

Simple English: "Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "will you stay with me for one night and be my messenger? The boy is so thirsty, and the mother is so sad."

Paragraph No. 17

17 "I don't think I like boys," answered the Swallow. "Last summer, when I was staying on the river, there were two rude بدتمیز boys, the miller's sons, who were always throwing پھینکنا stones at me. They never hit me, of course; we swallows fly far too well for that, and besides, I come of a family famous for its agility مہارت۔" but still, it was a mark of disrespect ادب کی علامت تھی۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
rude (adj.)	/ ɹu:d/	رڈ	بدتمیز	impolite, rough, disrespectful	polite	نرم

millar (n.) /'mɪlə/ میلر	چکی پیسنے والا	grinder, corn seller	
throwing (v.) /'θrəʊɪŋ/ تھرونگ	پھینکنا	tossing, hurling, casting	catching پکڑنا
agility (n.) /ə'dʒɪlɪti/ آجیلیٹی	پھرتی	quickness, speed, nimbleness	clumsiness سستی
famous (adj.) /'feɪməs/ فیمس	مشہور	well-known, renowned, noted	unknown نامعلوم
disrespect (n.) /ˌdɪsrɪ'spekt/ دیسریسپیکٹ	بے ادبی	insult, rudeness, contempt	respect عزت

Simple English: "I don't like boys," said the Swallow. "Last summer, I stayed by the river, and two rude miller's sons kept throwing stones at me. They never hit me, of course, and I fly very well, but still, it was rude."

Paragraph No. 18

18 But the Happy Prince looked so sad that the little Swallow was sorry. "It is very cold سردی here," he said; "but I will stay with you for one night, and be your messenger پیغام رساں." "Thank you آپ کا شکریہ, little Swallow," said the Prince.

لیکن خوش دل شہزادہ اتنا اداس نظر آ رہا تھا کہ ننھے اباتیل کو اس پر ترس آ گیا۔ "یہاں بہت سردی ہے۔" اس نے کہا۔ "لیکن میں آپ کے ساتھ ایک رات رہوں گا اور آپ کا پیغام رساں بنوں گا۔" "شکریہ چھوٹے اباتیل،" شہزادے نے کہا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
cold (adj.)	/kəʊld/	کولڈ	سردی	chilly, freezing, cool	warm	گرمی
thank you (phrase.)	/θæŋk ju:/	تھینک یو	آپ کا شکریہ	thanks, gratitude, appreciation	ingratitude	ناشکری

Simple English: But the Happy Prince looked so sad that the little Swallow felt sorry. "It is very cold here," he said, "but I will stay with you for one night and be your messenger." "Thank you, little Swallow," said the Prince.

Paragraph No. 19

19 So, the Swallow picked out اتارا the great ruby from the Prince's sword, and flew away with it in his beak چوچ over the roofs چھتیں of the town.

چنانچہ اباتیل نے شہزادے کی تلوار کے دستے سے بڑا قیمتی اتارا اور اسے چوچ میں دبا کر شہر کی چھتوں کے اوپر سے اڑ گیا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
picked out (v.)	/pɪkt aʊt/	پکٹ آؤٹ	اتارا	removed, extracted, chose	inserted	نصب کیا
beak (n.)	/bi:k/	بیک	چوچ	bill, mouth	-	
roofs (n.)	/ru:fs/	روفس	چھتیں	tops, coverings	floors	فرش

Simple English: So the Swallow took the big ruby from the Prince's sword and flew over the roofs of the town with it in his beak.

Paragraph No. 20

20 He passed by the cathedral گرجا گھر tower منار. He passed گزرا over the river. At last he came to the poor house and looked in. The boy was tossing کروٹ بدلتا feverishly بے چینی سے on his bed, and the mother had fallen asleep, she was so tired.

وہ گرجا گھر کے مینار کے پاس سے گزرا، دریا کے اوپر سے اڑا اور آخر کار اس غریب گھر تک پہنچا اور اندر جھانکا۔ لڑکا بخار میں اپنے بستر پر بے چینی سے کروٹیں بدل رہا تھا اور ماں اتنی تھکی ہوئی تھی کہ سو گئی تھی۔

In he hopped اچھلا, and laid رکھا the great ruby on the table beside the woman's thimble سوئیوں کا بکس. Then he flew gently نرمی کے گرد اڑا اور اپنے پردوں سے بچے کے ماتھے کو ہوا سے round the bed, fanning ہوا دینا the boy's forehead with his wings. "How cool ٹھنڈک I feel," said the boy, "I must be getting better"; and he sank into a delicious مزیدار slumber گہری اور وہ گہری اور میں ضرور بہتر ہو رہا ہوں۔ اور وہ گہری اور میٹھی نیند سو گیا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
cathedral (n.)	/kə'thi:drəl/	کیتھڈرل	گر جاگھر	church, basilica, chapel	masjid	مسجد
tower (n.)	/'taʊə/	ٹاور	ٹاور	pillar, spire, column	base	پینڈہ
passed (v.)	/pɑ:st/	پاسڈ	گزرا	crossed, went by, moved	stayed	قیام کیا
tossing (v.)	/'tɒsɪŋ/	ٹاسنگ	کروٹ بدلنا	turning, twisting, moving	resting	آرام کرنا
feverishly (adv.)	/'fi:vəriʃli/	فیوریشلی	بے چینی سے	restlessly, anxiously, wildly	calmly	پر سکون انداز سے
hopped (v.)	/hɒpt/	ہوپ	اچھلا	jumped, leaped, bounced	stood	کھڑا
laid (v.)	/leɪd/	لے ڈ	رکھا	placed, set, put	removed	ہٹایا
thimble (n.)	/'θɪmbəl/	تھمبل	سوئیوں کا بکس	sewing cap, needle guard	-	
gently (adv.)	/'dʒentli/	جینٹلی	نرمی سے	softly, mildly, lightly	harshly	ترشی سے
fanning (v.)	/'fæniŋ/	فیننگ	ہوا دینا	cooling, waving, fluttering		
forehead (n.)	/'fɒrɪd/	فروہیڈ	پیشانی	brow, front		
cool (adj.)	/ku:l/	کول	ٹھنڈک	fresh, chilly, soothing	hot	گرم
delicious (adj.)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	ڈلیشس	مزیدار	pleasant, delightful, sweet	tasteless	بے ذائقہ
slumber (n.)	/'slʌmbəl/	سلمبر	گہری نیند	sleep, rest, doze	wakefulness	جاگنا

Simple English: He flew past the cathedral tower and over the river. Finally, he reached the poor house and looked in. The boy was tossing on his bed with fever, and the mother had fallen asleep from tiredness. The Swallow hopped in and placed the ruby on the table beside the mother's thimble. Then he flew gently around the boy's bed, fanning his forehead with his wings. "How cool I feel," said the boy, "I must be getting better," and he fell into a deep sleep.

Paragraph No. 21

21 Then the Swallow flew back واپس اڑا to the Happy Prince, and told بتایا him what he had done. "It is curious عجیب," he remarked کہا, "but I feel quite warm گرمی now, although it is so cold."

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
flew back (v.)	/flu: bæk/	فلو بیک	واپس اڑا	returned, came back		
told (v.)	/təʊld/	ٹولڈ	بتایا	informed, said, explained	silent	خاموش
curious (adj.)	/'kjʊəriəs/	کیوریوس	عجیب	strange, odd, unusual	normal	نارمل
remarked (v.)	/rɪ'mɑ:kt/	ریمارکڈ	کہا	commented, said, noted	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
warm (adj.)	/wɔ:m/	وام	گرمی	heated, cozy, mild	cold	سردی

Simple English: Then the Swallow flew back to the Happy Prince and told him what he had done. "It is strange," he said, "but I feel warm now, even though it is so cold."

Paragraph No. 22

22 "That is because you have done a good action," said the Prince. And the little Swallow began to think and then he fell asleep. Thinking always made him sleepy.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
action (n.)	/ˈæksən/	ایکشن	کام	deed, act, behavior		
good (adj.)	/ɡʊd/	گڈ	اچھا	kind, nice, moral	bad	برا
think (v.)	/θɪŋk/	تھنک	سوچنا	ponder, reflect, consider	ignore	نظر انداز کرنا
sleepy (adj.)	/ˈsliːpi/	سلیپی	سوتا	drowsy, tired, lazy		

Simple English: "That is because you have done a good deed," said the Prince. The little Swallow thought about it, then fell asleep. Thinking always made him sleepy.

Paragraph No. 23

23 When day broke, he flew down to the river and had a bath. "What a remarkable phenomenon," said the Professor of Ornithology as he was passing over the bridge. "A swallow in winter!" And he wrote a long letter about it to the local newspaper. Every one quoted it, it was full of so many words that they could not understand.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
phenomenon (n.)	/fəˈnɒmɪnən/	فینومی ن	منظر	occurrence, event, marvel	ordinary thing	عام چیز
Ornithology (n.)	/ˌɔːnɪˈθɒlədʒi/	پرنڈول کا مطالعہ	پرندوں کی تھولوجی	bird study, bird science	-	-
quoted (v.)	/kwəʊtɪd/	کوئڈ	حوالہ دیا	cited, mentioned, repeated	ignored	نظر انداز کیا

Simple English: When day came, he flew down to the river and had a bath. "What an amazing thing," said the Professor of Birds as he passed over the bridge. "A swallow in winter!" He wrote a long letter about it to the newspaper. Everyone talked about it, though many words were hard to understand.

Paragraph No. 24

24 "Tonight I go to Egypt," said the Swallow, and he was in high spirits at the prospect. He visited all the public monuments and sat a long time on top of the church steeple. Wherever he went the Sparrows chirruped and said to each other, "What a distinguished stranger!" so he enjoyed himself very much.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
prospect (n.)	/ˈprɒspekt/	پراس پیکٹ	خیال	expectation, outlook, possibility	hopelessness	ناممندی
monuments (n.)	/ˈmɒnjumənts/	مونیمینٹس	یادگاریں	memorials, statues, markers	ruins	کھنڈرات
distinguished (adj.)	/diˈstɪŋɡwɪʃt/	ڈسٹنگویشت	متمیز	eminent, notable, prominent	ordinary	عام
chirruped (v.)	/ˈtʃɪrʌpt/	چراپٹ	چھپچھپایا	twittered, trilled, chirped		

Simple English: "Tonight, you can go to Egypt," said the Prince, and the Swallow was excited. He visited the public monuments and sat a long time on the church steeple. The Sparrows chirped wherever he went, saying, "What a distinguished stranger!" and he enjoyed himself very much.

Paragraph No. 25

25 When the moon rose, he flew back to the Happy Prince. "Have you any commissions for Egypt?" he cried; "I am just starting." جب چاند نکلا تو وہ دوبارہ خوش دل شہزادے کے پاس اڑ کر آیا۔ "کیا مصر کے لیے آپ کے پاس کوئی اور فرمان ہے؟" اس نے پکار کر کہا۔ "میں ابھی روانہ ہونے والا ہوں۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
commission (n.)	/kəˈmɪʃən/	کمیشن	فرمان	task, assignment, duty	leisure	فرصت
starting (v./adj.)	/ˈstɑːtɪŋ/	سٹارٹنگ	روانہ ہو رہا	departing, leaving	stopping	رک رہا

Simple English: When the moon rose, he flew back to the Happy Prince. "Do you have any messages for Egypt?" he called. "I am just about to start."

Paragraph No. 26

26 "Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "will you not stay with me one night longer?" "ابابیل، ابابیل، ننھے ابابیل۔" شہزادے نے کہا۔ "کیا تم میرے ساتھ مزید ایک رات نہیں ٹھہرو گے؟"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
longer (adj.)	/ˈlɒŋɡə/	لوئگر	مزید	extended, additional, extra		

Simple English: "Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "will you stay with me one more night?"

Paragraph No. 27

27 "I am waited for in Egypt," answered the Swallow. میرا مصر میں انتظار کیا جا رہا ہے۔" ابابیل نے جواب دیا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
answered (v.)	/ˈɑːnsəd/	آنسرد	جواب دیا	replied, responded, said	ignored	نظر انداز کیا

Simple English: "I am needed in Egypt," answered the Swallow.

Paragraph No. 28

28 "Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "far away across the city I see a young man in a garret over a desk covered with papers, and in a tumbler by his side there is a bunch of withered violets." "ابابیل، ابابیل، چھوٹے ابابیل۔" شہزادے نے کہا۔ "شہر کے اس پار بہت دور میں ایک نوجوان کو دیکھ رہا ہوں جو ایک بالا خانے میں رہتا ہے۔ وہ کاغذات سے بھری ہوئی میز پر جھکا ہوا ہے، اور اس کے پاس ایک گلدان میں مرجھائے ہوئے بنفشے رکھے ہیں۔"

اس کے بال ہلکے اور ہلکے ہیں، اس کے ہونٹ انار کی طرح سرخ ہیں، اور اس کی آنکھیں بڑی اور خواب ناک ہیں۔ وہ تھیز کے ڈائریکٹر کے لیے ایک ڈرامہ مکمل کرنے کی کوشش کر رہا ہے، مگر اسے اتنی سردی لگ رہی ہے کہ وہ مزید لکھ نہیں سکتا۔ آنکھیں میں آگ نہیں ہے اور بھوک نے اسے نڈھال کر دیا ہے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
garret (n.)	/ˈɡærɪt/	گیرٹ	اوپر والا کمرہ	attic, loft, top room	basement	بیسمنٹ
leaning (v./adj.)	/ˈliːnɪŋ/	لیننگ	جھکا ہوا	bending, slanting, tilting	straight	سیدھا
withered (adj.)	/ˈwɪðəd/	وڈرڈ	مر جھائے ہوئے	dried, shriveled, faded	fresh	تازہ
crisp (adj.)	/krɪsp/	کریسپ	تھکنے والے	curly, wavy, firm	flat	سیدھے
pomegranate (n.)	/ˈpɒmɪɡrænt/	پونم گرانٹ	انار	fruit, seed fruit	-	-
grate (n.)	/ɡreɪt/	گریٹ	آنکھیں	fireplace, hearth, firebox	-	-
faint (adj.)	/feɪnt/	فینٹ	کمزور	weak, dizzy, feeble	strong	طاقتور

Simple English: "Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "far across the city I see a young man in a small attic. He is leaning over a desk full of papers, and in a glass by his side are some withered violets. His hair is brown and curly, his lips red, and his eyes are big and dreamy. He is trying to finish a play for the Theatre Director, but he is too cold to write. There is no fire, and he is weak from hunger."

Paragraph No. 29

29 "I will wait with you one night longer," said the Swallow, who really had a good heart. "Shall I take him another ruby?"

”میں آپ کے ساتھ ایک رات اور ٹھہروں گا۔“ ابابیل نے کہا، کیونکہ اس کا دل واقعی بہت نرم تھا۔ ”کیا میں اسے ایک اور یاقوت لے جا کر دوں؟“

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
heart (n.)	/hɑːt/	ہاٹ	دل	soul, spirit, courage		
ruby (n.)	/ˈruːbi/	روبی	یاقوت	jewel, gem, stone	pebble	پتھر

Simple English: "I will stay with you one more night," said the Swallow, who had a kind heart. "Shall I take him another ruby?"

Paragraph No. 30

30 "Alas! I have no ruby now," said the Prince; "My eyes are all that I have left. They are made of rare sapphires. Pluck out one of them and take it to him. He will sell it to the jeweller, and buy food and firewood, and finish his play."

"Dear Prince," said the Swallow, "I cannot do that"; and he began to weep.

"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "do as I command you."

افسوس! اب میرے پاس کوئی یاقوت نہیں رہا۔“ شہزادے نے کہا۔ ”میرے پاس اب صرف میری آنکھیں بچی ہیں۔ وہ نایاب نیلم کی بنی ہوئی ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک نکال دو اور اسے وہاں سے جوہری کے ہاتھ بچ دے گا، اور اس کے بدلے کھانا اور کپڑاں خریدے گا اور اپنا ڈرامہ مکمل کر لے گا۔“

”پیارے شہزادے! ابابیل نے کہا۔“ میں یہ نہیں کر سکتا اور رونے لگا۔“

”ابابیل، ابابیل، ننھے ابابیل۔“ شہزادے نے کہا۔ ”جیسا میں تمہیں حکم دوں، یہاں آ کر۔“

Simple English: "I am appreciated at last!" he cried. "This must be from some great admirer. Now I can finish my play," and he felt very happy.

Paragraph No. 33

33 The next day the Swallow flew down to the harbour. He sat on the mast of a large vessel and watched the sailors hauling big chests out of the hold with ropes. "Heave a-hoy!" they shouted as each chest came up. "I am going to Egypt!" cried the Swallow, but nobody minded, and when the moon rose, he flew back to the Happy Prince.

"I am come to bid you good-bye," he cried.

"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince,

"will you not stay with me one night longer?"

اگلے دن ابابیل بندرگاہ کی طرف اڑا۔ وہ ایک بڑے جہاز کے مستول پر جا بیٹھا اور ملاحوں کو رستیوں کے ذریعے جہاز کے نچلے حصے سے بڑے بڑے صندوق نکالتے ہوئے دیکھنے لگا۔ "ہیو آہائے!" وہ ہر صندوق کے اوپر آنے پر نعرہ لگاتے تھے۔ میں مصر جا رہا ہوں۔" ابابیل نے پکارا، مگر کسی نے پروا نہ کی اور جب چاند نکلا تو وہ دوبارہ خوش دل شہزادے کے پاس اڑ کر آیا۔ "میں آپ کو الوداع کہنے آیا ہوں۔" اس نے کہا۔ "ابابیل، ابابیل، ننھے ابابیل۔" شہزادے نے کہا۔ "کیا تم میرے ساتھ ایک رات اور نہیں ٹھہرو گے؟"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
harbour (n.)	/ 'hɑ: bə/	ہاربر	بندرگاہ	port, dock, marina		
vessel (n.)	/ 'vesl/	ویسل	بحری جہاز	ship, boat, craft		
hauling (v.)	/ 'hɑ: lɪŋ/	ہولنگ	گھسیٹنا	dragging, lifting, pulling	pushing	دھکیٹنا
bid (v.)	/ bɪd/	بیڈ	کہنا	say, express, declare	ignore	نظر انداز کرنا
good-bye (n.)	/ gud baɪ/	گود بائی	خدا حافظ	farewell, adieu, leave-taking	welcome	خوش آمدید
longer	/ 'lɒŋgə/	لوگر	مزید	extended, extra, additional		

Simple English: The next day, the Swallow flew to the harbour. He sat on a ship's mast and watched sailors lifting big chests from the hold. "Heave a-hoy!" they shouted. "I am going to Egypt!" said the Swallow, but no one noticed. At night, he flew back to the Prince. "I have come to say goodbye," he called. "Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "will you stay one more night?"

Paragraph No. 34

34 "It is winter," answered the Swallow, "and the chill snow will soon be here. In Egypt the sun is warm on the green palm-trees. My companions are building a nest in the Temple of Baalbec, and the pink and white doves are watching them, and cooing to each other. Dear Prince, I must leave you, but I will never forget you, and next spring I will bring you back two beautiful jewels in place of those you have given away. The ruby shall be redder than a red rose, and the sapphire shall be as blue as the great sea."

"یہ سردیوں کا موسم ہے۔" ابابیل نے جواب دیا۔ اور جلد ہی برف پڑنے والی ہے۔ مصر میں سبز کھجور کے درختوں پر دھوپ گرم ہوتی ہے۔ میرے ساتھی بلبلک کے مندر میں گھونسلہ بنا رہے ہیں، اور گلابی اور سفید فاختیاں ان کی دکانچیں میں غوغا کر رہی ہیں۔ پیارے شہزادے، مجھے آپ کو چھوڑنا ہی ہوگا، مگر میں آپ کو کبھی نہیں بھولوں گا، اور اگلے بہار میں میں آپ کے لیے زیورات کے بدلے دو خوبصورت جواہر واپس لاؤں گا، جو آپ دے چکے ہیں۔ یا قوت سرخ گلاب سے بھی زیادہ سرخ ہوگا اور نیلیم عظیم سمندر کی طرح نیلا ہوگا۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
chill (adj.)	/tʃɪl/	چل	سردی	cold, frost, cool	warmth	گرمی
companions (n.)	/kəm'pænjənz/	کمپینینز	ساتھی	friends, partners, associates	enemies	دشمن
cooing (v.)	/'ku:ɪŋ/	کوئنگ	غوغاؤں کرنا	murmuring, chirping, singing	silence	خاموشی
jewels (n.)	/'dʒu:əlz/	جیولز	زیورات	gems, stones, treasures		

Simple English: "It is winter," said the Swallow, "and soon snow will fall. In Egypt, the sun warms the green palms. My friends are building a nest in the Temple of Baalbec, and the doves are cooing. Dear Prince, I must leave you, but I will never forget you. Next spring, I will bring you two jewels to replace those I have taken. The ruby will be redder than a rose, and the sapphire as blue as the sea."

Paragraph No. 35

35 "In the square below," said the Happy Prince, "there stands a little match-girl. She has let her matches fall in the gutter, and they are all **spoiled**. Her father will beat her if she does not bring home some money, and she is crying. She has no shoes or **stockings**, and her little head is bare. **Pluck out** my other eye, and give it to her, and her father will not beat her."

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
gutter (n.)	/'gʌtə/	گٹر	سڑک	drain, channel, trough	road	سڑک
spoiled (adj.)	/spɔɪld/	سپائلڈ	ضائع کیا	ruined, damaged, wasted	preserved	محفوظ کیا

Simple English: "In the square below," said the Prince, "a little match-girl is crying. She has dropped her matches in the gutter. Her father will beat her if she brings home no money. She has no shoes or stockings, and her head is bare. Pluck out my other eye and give it to her, so she will not be punished."

Why does the Happy Prince ask the Swallow to give his other eye to the match-girl?

خوش دل شہزادہ ابا نیل سے اپنی دوسری آنکھ ماچیس بیچنے والی لڑکی کو دینے کو کیوں کہتا ہے؟

Ans. The Happy Prince asks the swallow to give his other eye to the match-girl because her match-boxes have fallen into gutter and spoiled. Her father would beat her.

خوش دل شہزادہ ابا نیل کو اپنی دوسری آنکھ ماچیس بیچنے والی لڑکی کو دینا چاہتا ہے کیونکہ اس کی ماچیس گٹر میں گر کر ضائع ہو گئیں ہیں اور اس کا والد اسے مارے گا۔

Paragraph No. 36

36 "I will stay with you one night longer," said the Swallow, "but I cannot **pluck out** your eye. You would be quite **blind** then."

"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "do as I command you."

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
pluck out (v.)	/plʌk aʊt/	توڑنا پلک آؤٹ		remove, extract, pull		
blind (adj.)	/blaɪnd/	اندھا بلائینڈ		sightless, visually impaired, unseeing	seeing	دیکھنا
command (v.)	/kə'mɑ:nd/	کمانڈ		order, instruct, direct	request	درخواست

Simple English: "I will stay with you one more night," said the Swallow, "but I cannot take your eye. Then you would be blind." "Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "do as I command you."

Paragraph No. 37

37 So, he plucked out the Prince's other eye, and darted دوڑی down with it. He swooped غوطہ لگایا past the match-girl, and slipped رکھا the jewel into the palm of her hand. "What a lovely bit of glass," cried the little girl; and she ran home, laughing.

چنانچہ اس نے خوش دل شہزادے کی دوسری آنکھ بھی نکال لی اور اسے لے کر تیزی سے نیچے اڑا۔ وہ ماچس بیچنے والی لڑکی کے پاس سے جھپٹتا ہوا گزرا اور وہ قیمتی نیلم اس کی پتیلی میں رکھ دیا۔ یہ شیشے کا کتنا خوبصوت ٹکڑا ہے!، ننھی لڑکی خوشی سے چلائی اور ہنستی ہوئی گھر کی طرف دوڑ گئی۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
darted (v.)	/'da:tɪd/	ڈارٹڈ	دوڑی	rushed, dashed, zipped	lingered	لڑکھرائی
swooped (v.)	/'swu:pt/	سڈوپٹ	غوطہ لگایا	dove, dived, descended	rose	ابھرا
slipped (v.)	/slipt/	سلیپٹ	رکھا	inserted, placed, put	removed	اتارا

Simple English: So he plucked out the other eye and flew down. He passed the match-girl and placed the jewel in her hand. "What a beautiful piece of glass!" she cried and ran home, laughing.

Paragraph No. 38

38 Then the Swallow came back to the Prince. "You are blind اندھا now," he said, "so I will stay with you always ہمیشہ." "No, little Swallow," said the poor Prince, "you must go away چلے جانا to Egypt." "I will stay with you always," said the Swallow, and he slept at the Prince's feet. All the next day he sat on the Prince's shoulder کندھا, and told him stories of what he had seen in strange lands پردیس.

پھر ابابیل واپس خوش دل شہزادے کے پاس آیا۔ "اب آپ اندھے ہو گئے ہیں۔" اس نے کہا۔ "اس لیے میں ہمیشہ آپ کے ساتھ رہوں گا۔" "نہیں، چھوٹے ابابیل۔" شہزادے نے کہا۔ "تمہیں مصر چلے جانا چاہیے۔" میں ہمیشہ آپ کے ساتھ رہوں گا۔" ابابیل نے کہا، اور وہ شہزادے کے قدموں میں سو گیا۔ اگلے پورے دن وہ شہزادے کے کندھے پر بیٹھا رہا اور اسے ان چیزوں کے متعلق کہانیاں سناتا رہا جو اس نے پردیس میں دیکھا تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
blind (adj.)	/blaɪnd/	بلائینڈ	اندھا	sightless, unseeing, visually impaired	seeing	دیکھنا
always (adv.)	/'ɔ:lweɪz/	آل ویز	ہمیشہ	forever, constantly, perpetually	never	کبھی نہیں
returned (v.)	/rɪ'tɜ:nɪd/	ریٹرنڈ	لوٹا	came back, went back, went home	left	چلا گیا
must (v.)	/mʌst/	مسٹ	ضرور	have to, need to, required	optional	اختیاری
go away (v.)	/gəʊ ə'weɪ/	گواؤے	چلے جانا	depart, leave, exit	stay	قیام

refused (v.) /rɪˈfjuːzd/	ری فیوزڈ	انکار کیا	declined, rejected, denied	قبول کیا
forever (adv.) /fəˈrevə/	فار ایور	ہمیشہ کے لیے	always, eternally, perpetually	عارضی طور پر
shoulder (n.) /ˈʃouldər/	شولڈر	کنڈھا	upper arm base, support, top	
strange (adj.) /streɪndʒ/	سٹرینج	غریب	unusual, odd, unfamiliar	

Simple English: The Swallow returned to the Prince. "You are blind now," he said, "so I will stay with you forever." "No, little Swallow," said the Prince, "you must go to Egypt." "I will stay with you forever," said the Swallow, and he slept at the Prince's feet. All day he sat on the Prince's shoulder and told stories of strange lands.

Paragraph No. 39

39 "Dear little Swallow," said the Prince, "you tell me of marvellous things, but more marvellous than anything else is the suffering of men and of women. There is no Mystery so great as Misery. Fly over my city, little Swallow, and tell me what you see there."

"پیارے ننھے ابابیل" شہزادے نے کہا، "تم مجھے حیرت انگیز باتیں سناتی ہو، مگر ان سب سے بڑھ کر حیرت انگیز مردوں اور عورتوں کا دکھ ہے۔ غم سے بڑا کوئی راز نہیں۔ میرے شہر کے اوپر اڑو، ننھے ابابیل، اور مجھے بتاؤ کہ تم وہاں کیا دیکھتے ہو۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
marvellous (adj.)	/ˈmɑːvələs/	ماروی لس	حیران کن	amazing, wonderful, astonishing	ordinary	عام
suffering (n.)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	سفرنگ	مشکلات	pain, hardship, distress	comfort	آرام
misery (n.)	/ˈmɪzəri/	میزری	بے چارگی	wretchedness, affliction, suffering	happiness	خوشی

Simple English: "Dear little Swallow," said the Prince, "your stories are wonderful, but more wonderful are the sufferings of men and women. There is no mystery greater than misery. Fly over my city and tell me what you see."

Paragraph No. 40

40 So, the Swallow flew over the great city, and saw the rich making merry in their beautiful houses, while the beggars were sitting at the gates. He flew into dark lanes, and saw the white faces of starving children looking out listlessly at the black streets. Then he flew back and told the Prince what he had seen.

چنانچہ ابابیل نے بڑے شہر کے اوپر پرواز کی اور اس نے دیکھا کہ امیر لوگ خوبصورت گھروں میں عیش و عشرت کر رہے تھے جبکہ فقیر دروازوں پر بیٹھے تھے۔ وہ اندھیری گلیوں میں گیا اور بھوکے بچوں کے زرد چہرے دیکھے جو سیاہ سڑکوں کی طرف بے دلی سے دیکھ رہے تھے۔ پھر وہ واپس آیا اور شہزادے کو سب کچھ بتا دیا جو اس نے دیکھا تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
merry (adj.) /ˈmɛrɪ/		میری	خوشی	joyful, cheerful, happy	sad	عسکین
beggars (n.) /ˈbɛɡərz/		بگرز	بھکاری	paupers, poor people, mendicants	rich	امیر
lanes (n.) /leɪnz/		لینس	گلیاں	alleys, streets, pathways		
listlessly (adv.) /ˈlɪstləsli/		لیسٹلسلی	بے دلی سے	apathetically, lethargically, indifferently	energetically	جوش سے

Simple English: So the Swallow flew over the city. He saw the rich celebrating in their beautiful houses, while beggars sat at the gates. He flew into dark streets and saw starving children looking sadly at the black lanes. Then he returned and told the Prince.

Paragraph No. 41

41 "I am covered with fine gold," said the Prince, "you must take it off, leaf by leaf, and give it to my poor; the living always think that gold can make them happy."

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
leaf (n.)	/li:f/	لیف	پرت	sheet, piece, layer		
living (adj.)	/'lɪvɪŋ/	لیونگ	زندہ	alive, people, humans	dead	مردہ
covered (v./adj.)	/'kʌvəd/	کورڈ	ڈھکا ہوا	coated, layered, enveloped	exposed	کھلا

Simple English: "I am covered in fine gold," said the Prince, "take it leaf by leaf and give it to my poor. People think gold will make them happy."

Paragraph No. 42

42 Leaf after leaf of the fine gold the Swallow picked off, till the Happy Prince looked quite dull and grey. Leaf after leaf of the fine gold he brought to the poor, and the children's faces grew rosier, and they laughed and played games in the street. "We have bread now!" they cried.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
dull (adj.)	/dʌl/	ڈال	بے رونق	lifeless, drab, faded	Bright	چمکدار
rosier (adj.)	/'rouziə/	روزیر	گلابی	pinkish, flushed, healthy	Pale	زرد
picked off (v.)	/'pɪkt ɒf/	پیکڈ آف	اتارے	removed, plucked, took		

Simple English: Leaf by leaf, the Swallow picked the gold until the Prince looked dull and grey. He brought the gold to the poor, and the children's faces became rosy, and they laughed and played. "We have bread now!" they cried.

Paragraph No. 43

43 Then the snow came, and after the snow came the frost. The streets looked as if they were made of silver. They were so bright and glistening; long icicles like crystal daggers hung down from the eaves of the houses. Everybody went about in furs, and the little boys wore scarlet caps and skated on the ice.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
frost (n.)	/frɒst/	فراست	شدید سردی	ice, chill, freeze	heat	گرمی
glistening (adj.)	/'glɪsənɪŋ/	گلشننگ	چمک دار	shining, sparkling, shimmering	dull	بے رونق
icicles (n.)	/'aɪsɪklz/	ایسیکلز	برف کے ٹکڑے	ice spikes, frozen drops, stalactites		
scarlet (adj.)	/'ska:rlɪt/	سکارلٹ	سکارلٹ	crimson, ruby		

Simple English: Then snow fell, and after the snow came frost. The streets looked like silver, sparkling in the sun. Long icicles hung from the roofs. People wore furs, and the little boys wore red caps and skated on the ice.

Paragraph No. 44

44 The poor little Swallow grew colder and colder, but he would not leave the Prince, he loved him too well. He picked up crumbs outside the baker's door when the baker was not looking and tried to keep himself warm by flapping his wings.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
crumbs (n.)	/krʌmz/	کرمز	ٹکڑے	pieces, bits, fragments	whole	مکمل
flapping (v.)	/'flæpɪŋ/	فلے پنگ	پھڑپھڑانا	fluttering, waving, beating	still	ساکن

Simple English: The poor Swallow grew colder and colder, but he would not leave the Prince. He loved him too much. He picked up crumbs from outside the baker's door and tried to stay warm by flapping his wings.

Paragraph No. 45

45 But at last he knew that he was going to die. He had just strength to fly up to the Prince's shoulder once more. "Goodbye, dear Prince!" "I am glad that you are going to Egypt at last," said the Prince. "You have stayed too long here." "It is not to Egypt that I am going," said the Swallow. "I am going to the House of Death. Death is the brother of Sleep, is he not?" And he kissed the Happy Prince, and fell down dead at his feet.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
strength (n.)	/streŋkθ/	سٹریٹھ	قوت	power, energy, force	weakness	کمزوری
last (adj.)	/læst/	لاسٹ	آخری	final, ultimate, concluding	first	پہلا
glad (adj.)	/glæd/	گلیڈ	خوش	happy, pleased, joyful	sad	غمگین
stayed (v.)	/sterd/	سٹے ڈ	قیام کیا	remained, lingered, rested	left	روانہ ہوا
death (n.)	/deθ/	ڈیتھ	موت	demise, passing, end	life	زندگی
kissed (v.)	/kɪst/	کسڈ	بوسہ دیا	peck, smooch, touch		
fell (v.)	/fel/	فیل	گرا	dropped, tumbled, descended	rose	اٹھا

Simple English: At last, he knew he was going to die. He had just enough strength to fly to the Prince's shoulder one last time. "Goodbye, dear Prince!" "I am glad you are going to Egypt at last, little Swallow," said the Prince. "You have stayed too long here." "I am not going to Egypt," said the Swallow. "I am going to the House of Death. Death is the brother of Sleep, isn't he?" He kissed the Prince and fell dead at his feet.

Paragraph No. 46

46 At that moment a curious عجیب سی crack sounded اندر سے ایک عجیب سی ٹکڑا ہونے کی آواز
inside the statue, as if something had broken. The fact is آئی، جیسے کوئی چیز ٹوٹ گئی ہو۔ حقیقت یہ تھی کہ سیسے کا دل دو
that the leaden سیسے کا دل heart had snapped ٹوٹ کر right in ٹوٹ کر
two. It certainly was a dreadfully hard frost سردی رہی تھی۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
curious (adj.)	/'kjʊəriəs/	کیوری اس	عجیب سی	strange, odd, unusual	ordinary	عام
snapped (v.)	/snæpt/	سنپٹڈ	ٹوٹ گئی	broke, cracked, split	joined	جوڑ دی۔ ملا دی
frost (n.)	/frɒst/	فراست	سردی	freeze, ice, chill	heat	گرمی
leaden (adj.)	/'ledən/	لیڈن	سیسے کا دل	heavy, metallic, dull		

Simple English: At that moment, a crack was heard inside the statue, as if something had broken. The lead heart had snapped in two. It was a very hard frost.

Paragraph No. 47

47 Early the next morning the Mayor was walking in the اگلی صبح سویرے میئر شہری کونسلروں کے ساتھ نیچے
square below in company کمپنی with the Town Councillors کونسلرز۔
As they passed the column he looked up at the statue "Dear گزرے تو اس نے اوپر عجیب سی طرف دیکھ کر کہا:
me! how shabby بوسیدہ the Happy Prince looks!" he said. "ارے! خوش دل شہزادہ تو کتنا بوسیدہ نظر آ رہا ہے۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
shabby (adj.)	/'ʃæbi/	شابی	بوسیدہ	worn, dilapidated, tattered	neat	صاف
company (n.)	/kəm'pəni/	کمپنی	کمپنی	companionship, presence, group	alone	تنہا
councillors (n.)	/'kaʊnsələz/	کونسلرز	کونسلرز	officials, representatives, members	citizens	شہری

Simple English: Early the next morning, the Mayor walked in the square with the Town Councillors. Looking up at the statue, he said, "Oh my! How shabby the Happy Prince looks!"

Paragraph No. 48

48 "How shabby indeed!" cried the حقیقت میں cried the
Town Councillors, who always agreed with the Mayor; and they went up to look at it. واقعی کتنا بوسیدہ لگ رہا ہے! شہری کونسلروں نے پکارا، جو ہمیشہ میئر کی بات
سے اتفاق کرتے تھے، اور وہ اس کو قریب سے دیکھنے کے لیے اوپر چلے گئے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
indeed (adv.)	/in'di:d/	انڈیڈ	حقیقت میں	truly, certainly, really	falsely	جھوٹ موٹ
inspect (v.)	/in'spekt/	انسپیکٹ	معائنہ کیا	examine, check, look over	ignore	نظر انداز کیا

Simple English: "Indeed, shabby!" said the Town Councillors, and they went up to examine it.

Paragraph No. 49

49 "The ruby has fallen اُتر گیا out of his sword, his اس کی تلوار سے یا قوت نکل گیا ہے، اس کی آنکھیں غائب ہیں
eyes are gone, and he is golden سہری no longer," said اور اب یہ سہری بھی نہیں رہا۔ میئر نے کہا، حقیقت میں یہ تو ایک
the Mayor in fact, "He is little better than a beggar!" فقیر سے بھی کچھ بہتر نہیں رہا! ایک فقیر سے بھی کچھ بہتر نہیں رہا۔
"Little better than a beggar بھکاری," said the Town شہری کونسلروں نے دہرایا۔
Councillors.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
fallen (v.)	/ˈfɔ:lən/	فالن	گرا	dropped, tumbled, descended	risen	اٹھا
golden (adj.)	/ˈɡoʊldən/	گولڈن	شہری	gilded, shiny, yellow	dull	بوسیدہ
beggar (n.)	/ˈbægər/	بگگر	بھکاری	pauper, poor person, mendicant	rich	امیر

Simple English: "The ruby has gone from his sword, his eyes are gone, and he is no longer golden," said the Mayor. "He is little better than a beggar!" "Little better than a beggar," agreed the Councillors.

Paragraph No. 50

50 "And here is actually a dead bird at his feet!" continued the Mayor. "We must really issue a proclamation that birds are not to be allowed to die here." And the Town Clerk made a note of the suggestion.

”اور یہاں تو اس کے قدموں میں واقعی ایک مردہ پرندہ پڑا ہے!“ میئر نے بات جاری رکھی۔ ”ہمیں فوراً ایک اعلان جاری کرنا چاہیے کہ پرندوں کو یہاں مرنے کی اجازت نہ دی جائے“ اور ٹاؤن کلرک نے اس تجویز کو نوٹ کر لیا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
proclamation (n.)	/ˌprɒkləˈmeɪʃən/	پروکلیمیشن	اعلان	announcement, declaration, edict	secrecy	رازداری
suggestion (n.)	/səˈdʒestʃən/	تجویز	تجویز	proposal, recommendation, advice	command	حکم
dead (adj.)	/dæd/	ڈیڈ	مردہ	lifeless, deceased, expired	alive	زندہ

Simple English: "And there is a dead bird at his feet!" said the Mayor. "We must issue a rule that birds cannot die here." The Town Clerk made a note.

Paragraph No. 51

51 So, they pulled down the statue of the Happy Prince. "As he is no longer beautiful, he is no longer useful," said the Art Professor at the University.

چنانچہ انہوں نے خوش دل شہزادے کا مجسمہ گرا دیا۔ ”جب یہ خوبصورت نہیں رہا تو کارآمد بھی نہیں رہا،“ یونیورسٹی کے آرٹ کے پروفیسر نے کہا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
pulled down (v.)	/pʊld daʊn/	پلڈ ڈاؤن	گرایا	demolished, removed, destroyed	erected	گاڑھا
useful (adj.)	/ˈjuːsfəl/	یوزفل	مفید	helpful, beneficial, practical	useless	بے کار
statue (n.)	/ˈstætʃuː/	سٹیچو	مجسمہ	figure, sculpture, effigy	-	-

Simple English: So they pulled down the statue. "It is no longer beautiful, so it is useless," said the Art Professor.

Paragraph No. 52

52 Then they melted the statue in a furnace, and the Mayor held a meeting of the Corporation to decide what was to be done with the metal. "We must have another statue, of course," he said, "and it shall be a statue of myself."

اس کے بعد انہوں نے مجسمے کو بھٹی میں پگھلا دیا، اور میئر نے کارپوریشن کا اجلاس بلایا تاکہ یہ طے کیا جاسکے کہ اس دھات کا کیا کیا جائے۔ ”ظاہر ہے ہمیں ایک نیا مجسمہ بنانا چاہیے۔“ اس نے کہا ”اور وہ مجسمہ میرا ہوگا۔“

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
melted (v.)	/'meltɪd/	میلٹیڈ	پگھلایا	liquefied, dissolved, fused	solidified	ٹھوس بنایا
furnace (n.)	/'fɜːrnis/	فرنس	بھٹی	oven, kiln, heater	-	-
Corporation (n.)	/'kɔːrpə'reɪʃən/	کارپوریشن	کارپوریشن	company, council, authority	-	-

Simple English: They melted the statue in a furnace, and the Mayor called a meeting to decide what to do with the metal. "We need another statue," he said, "and it should be of me."

Paragraph No. 53

53 "Of myself," said each of the Town Councillors, and they quarrelled. When I last heard of them, they were quarrelling still.

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
quarrelled (v.)	/'kwɒr.əld/	کوآرلڈ	جھگڑے	argued, fought, bickered	agreed	راضی ہوئے
heard (v.)	/'hɜːrd/	ہیرڈ	سنا	listened, perceived, learnt	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
still (adv.)	/'stil/	سٹل	ابھی تک	yet, even now, continuously	-	-

Simple English: "Of me," said the Town Councillors, and they all argued. Last I heard, they were still quarrelling.

Paragraph No. 54

54 "What a strange thing!" said the overseer of the workmen at the foundry. "This broken lead heart will not melt in the furnace. We must throw it away." So, they threw it on a dust-heap where the dead Swallow was also lying.

They both died and reunited within heaven and lived happily together.



”کتی عجیب بات ہے!“، بھٹی کے کارخانے کے نگران نے کہا۔ ”یہ ٹوٹا ہوا شیشے کا دل بھٹی میں پگھل نہیں رہا۔ ہمیں اسے پھینک دینا چاہیے۔“ چنانچہ انہوں نے اسے کوڑے کے ڈھیر پر پھینک دیا جہاں ننھے ابا تیل کی لاش پڑی تھی۔ وہ دونوں مر چکے تھے، اور جنت میں دوبارہ ملے، جہاں وہ خوش سے اکٹھے رہنے لگے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
overseer (n.)	/'ouvər,siːər/	اوور سیر	نگران	supervisor, manager, inspector	worker	مزدور
furnace (n.)	/'fɜːrnis/	فرنس	بھٹی	oven, kiln, heater	-	-
dust-heap (n.)	/'dʌst hi:p/	کوڑے کا ڈھیر ڈسٹ-ہیپ	کوڑے کا ڈھیر	rubbish pile, trash heap, garbage mound	-	-
reunited (v.)	/'riːjuː'naitɪd/	ری یونائیٹڈ	دوبارہ ملے	joined, reconnected, brought together	separated	الگ ہوئے
heaven (n.)	/'hevən/	ہیون	جنت	paradise, afterlife, nirvana	hell	دوزخ
happily (adv.)	/'hæptli/	ہاپلی	خوشی سے	joyfully, cheerfully, blissfully	sadly	غمی سے

Simple English: "What a strange thing!" said the overseer of the foundry. "The lead heart will not melt. We must throw it away." So they threw it on a rubbish heap, where the dead Swallow lay. Both died and were reunited in heaven, and lived happily together.

Theme:

نفس مضمون:

The Happy Prince explores the theme of selfless love and sacrifice. The story shows how true happiness comes not from wealth or beauty, but from helping those in need. Through the bond between the Prince and the Swallow, Wilde highlights the power of compassion and empathy. It criticizes the hypocrisy and superficial values of society, especially its neglect of the poor. Ultimately, the story teaches that acts of kindness and generosity are the most valuable treasures of all, even if they go unrecognized by the world.

خوش دل شہزادے کا موضوع بے لوث محبت اور قربانی کو اجاگر کرتا ہے۔ کہانی دکھاتی ہے کہ کس طرح حقیقی خوشی دولت یا خوبصورتی سے نہیں بلکہ ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کرنے سے حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ شہزادے اور اپائیٹل کے درمیان تعلق کے ذریعے وانڈلڈ نے انسان سے محبت اور ہمدردی کی طاقت کو اجاگر کیا۔ یہ معاشرے کی منافقت اور سطحی اقدار پر تنقید کرتا ہے، خاص طور پر غریبوں کو نظر انداز کرنا۔ آخر میں کہانی ہمیں سبق سکھاتی ہے کہ مہربانی اور سخاوت کے کام ہی سب سے قیمتی خزانے ہیں، چاہے وہ دنیا بچانے بغیر ہی کیوں نہ جائے۔

Glossary:

فرہنگ:

Words	معانی	Meanings	معانی
agility	حرکت کی صلاحیت	the ability to move quickly and easily	آسانی سے اور تیزی سے حرکت کی صلاحیت
alighted	اترا	landed or came down gently from the air	اترایا ہوا سے آرام سے نیچے آیا
coarse	کھردرا	rough or harsh in texture; not smooth	کھردرا یا سطح میں سخت، ناہموار
determined	پر عزم	having made a firm decision and not changing it	پختہ ارادہ کرنا اور تبدیل نہ کرنا
drenched	شرابو	completely wet or soaked	مکمل بھیگا ہوا یا ڈوبا ہوا
flapping	پھڑپھڑانا	moving or beating wings quickly	پروں کو حرکت دینا یا تیزی سے چلانا
furnace	بھٹی	an enclosed structure used for heating or melting things	ایک بند ڈھانچہ جو چیزوں کو پگھلانے یا گرم کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے
gilded	ڈھکا ہوا	covered with a thin layer of gold	سونے کی باریک پرت سے ڈھکا ہوا
grate	انکٹھی	a metal frame in a fireplace that holds burning fuel	دھات کا فریم جو جلتے ہوئے ایندھن کو محدود رکھتا ہے
hauling	زور سے کھینچنا	pulling or dragging something with effort or force	کوشش یا قوت سے کسی چیز کو کھینچنا یا گھسیٹنا
meited	پگھلا	changed from solid to liquid due to heat	حرارت کی وجہ سے ٹھوس سے مائع میں تبدیل ہوا
Ornithology	پرندوں کا علم	the scientific study of birds	پرندوں کا سائنسی مطالعہ
pleasure	خوشی	a feeling of happiness or enjoyment	خوشی اور مسرت کے جذبات
sensible	سمجھدار	showing good judgment; practical and reasonable	اچھی سمجھ دکھانا، عملی اور منطقی
slumber	سونا	a peaceful or deep sleep	پر سکون یا گہری نیند
spoiled	ضائع کیا	damaged, ruined, or no longer usable	ضائع ہوا، تباہ ہوا یا استعمال کے قابل نہ رہا

starving

بھوک سے مرنا

suffering or dying from extreme
hunger

شدید بھوک میں مبتلا ہونا یا مرنا

For the Teacher:

معلم کے لیے

- Help the students read a short story with focus and curiosity, paying attention to characters, setting, plot, and the author's message.

• طلبہ کو توجہ اور تجسس کے ساتھ مختصر کہانی پڑھنے میں مدد کریں، اور کرداروں، ماحول، پلاٹ اور مصنف کے پیغام پر خاص دھیان دیں۔

Reading and Critical Thinking:

پڑھنا اور تنقیدی سوچ بچار

A. Answer the following questions.

درج ذیل سوالات کے جواب دیں۔

1. Why is the statue of the Happy Prince crying, even though he was known as "Happy Prince" during his life?

پہلی پرنس کا مجسمہ کیوں رو رہا ہے، حالانکہ وہ اپنی زندگی میں پہلی پرنس کے نام سے جانا جاتا تھا؟

Ans. The Happy Prince cries because, from his high position, he can see all the suffering, hunger, and misery of the people of the city. Although he was happy when alive, he did not know about sorrow. Now he feels pity for the poor.

خوش شہزادہ اس لیے روتا ہے کہ وہ اپنے اونچے مقام سے شہر کے لوگوں کے تمام دکھ، بھوک اور مصائب کو دیکھ سکتا ہے۔ اگرچہ وہ زندہ تھا تو خوش تھا لیکن اسے غم کا علم نہیں تھا۔ اب اسے غریبوں پر رحم آتا ہے۔

2. What motivates the Swallow to delay his journey to Egypt and help the Happy Prince?

ابابیل کو کون سی چیز مصر کے سفر میں تاخیر کرنے اور خوش دل شہزادے کی مدد کرنے کی ترغیب دیتی ہے؟

Ans. The Swallow is motivated by the Prince's sadness and the suffering of the poor. He wants to help and shows loyalty to the Prince. He stays even in the cold winter because of his care for others.

ابابیل پرنس کے دکھ اور غریبوں کے دکھ سے متاثر ہے۔ وہ مدد کرنا چاہتا ہے اور شہزادے کے ساتھ وفاداری ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ وہ سخت سردی میں بھی دوسروں کا خیال رکھنے کی وجہ سے رہتا ہے۔

3. Describe the first act of kindness that the Happy Prince and the Swallow performed together.

ہمدردی کا پہلا عمل بیان کریں جو خوش دل شہزادے اور ابابیل نے ایک ساتھ انجام دیا تھا۔

Ans. The first act of kindness that the Happy Prince and the Swallow performed is that the swallow takes the ruby from the Prince's sword and gives it to a sick boy so that he can have food.

خوش دل شہزادہ اور ابابیل نے ہمدردی کا پہلا عمل یہ کیا کہ ابابیل شہزادے کی تلوار سے یاقوت لے کر ایک بیمار لڑکے کو دیتا ہے تاکہ وہ کھانا کھا سکے۔

4. How does the relationship between the Happy Prince and the Swallow change throughout the story?

پوری کہانی میں خوش دل شہزادے اور ابابیل کے درمیان تعلقات کیسے بدلتے ہیں؟

Ans. The relationship between the Happy Prince and the Swallow change throughout the story as they become close friends through their shared acts of kindness. The Swallow becomes loyal and protective, while the Prince guides him in helping the poor.

پہلی پرنس اور ابابیل کے درمیان تعلقات پوری کہانی میں تبدیل ہو جاتے ہیں کیونکہ وہ اپنے مشترکہ احسانات کے ذریعے قریبی دوست بن جاتے ہیں۔ ابابیل وفادار اور محافظ بن جاتا ہے، جبکہ شہزادہ غریبوں کی مدد کرنے میں اس کی رہنمائی کرتا ہے۔

5. What does the Prince mean when he says, "There is no Mystery so great as Misery"?

شہزادہ جب وہ کہتا ہے، 'مصلحت سے بڑا کوئی راز نہیں تو اس سے لاکھ کی مراد ہے؟'

Ans. The Prince means by this phrase that human suffering is the most important thing in life to notice and understand. Nothing else compares to the pain of the poor. It shows he values helping people over material wealth.

شہزادے کا اس فقرے سے مطلب یہ ہے کہ انسانی مصائب کو محسوس کرنا اور سمجھنا زندگی میں سب سے اہم چیز ہے۔ غریبوں کے درد کا کوئی اور دکھ مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ وہ مادی دولت سے زیادہ لوگوں کی مدد کو اہمیت دیتا ہے۔

6. Why does the Prince ask the Swallow to strip off his gold leaf by leaf? What effect does this have on the people of the city?

شہزادہ اباہیل سے ایک ایک کر کے اپنا سونے کا پرت اتارنے کو کیوں کہتا ہے؟ اس کا شہر کے لوگوں پر کیا اثر ہوگا؟

Ans. The Prince asks the Swallow to remove his gold leaf so it can be given to the poor and needy. This act reduces suffering and brings relief and happiness to the people of the city.

شہزادہ اباہیل سے کہتا ہے کہ وہ اپنا سونے کا پرت اتار دے تاکہ اسے غریبوں اور مسکینوں کو دیا جاسکے۔ یہ عمل مصائب کو کم کرتا ہے اور شہر کے لوگوں کے لیے راحت اور خوشی لاتا ہے۔

7. What message do you think Oscar Wilde is trying to convey about wealth, beauty, and true value?

آپ کے خیال میں آسکر وائلڈ دولت، خوبصورتی اور حقیقی قدر کے بارے میں کیا پیغام دینے کی کوشش کر رہا ہے؟

Ans. Oscar Wilde suggests that true beauty is not found in wealth or appearance but in kindness and sacrifice. Real value lies in helping others and caring for the poor.

آسکر وائلڈ کا کہنا ہے کہ حقیقی خوبصورتی دولت یا شکل و صورت میں نہیں بلکہ اچانک اور مہربانی میں پائی جاتی ہے۔ حقیقی قدر دوسروں کی مدد کرنے اور غریبوں کی دیکھ بھال میں ہے۔

8. What is the symbolic meaning of the Swallow dying at the Prince's feet and the leaden heart not melting in the furnace?

اباہیل کے شہزادے کے قدموں میں مرنے اور سپیے کے دل کے بھٹی میں نہ پھلنے کا علامتی معنی کیا ہے؟

Ans. The Swallow's death shows loyalty and love for the Prince, even to the end. The leaden heart not melting represents that goodness and kindness last forever. It symbolizes eternal love and moral worth.

اباہیل کی موت شہزادے کے لیے یہاں تک کہ آخر تک وفاداری اور محبت کو ظاہر کرتی ہے، نہ پھلنے والا دل نمائندگی کرتا ہے کہ نیکی اور مہربانی ہمیشہ باقی رہتی ہے۔ یہ ابدی محبت اور اخلاقی قدر کی علامت ہے۔

B. Choose the correct option.

درست آپشن کا انتخاب کریں:

1. Where did the Happy Prince live before becoming a statue? مجسمہ بننے سے پہلے خوش دل شہزادہ کہاں رہتا تھا؟

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. King's Palace | b. Sans-Souci Palace |
| c. Royal Garden | d. Queen's Castle |

2. Where did the Swallow want to migrate before meeting the Prince?

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| a. South America | b. Nile Valley | c. Eastern Asia | d. Egypt |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|

3. What did the Happy Prince give to the poor seamstress?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a. golden feather | b. silver ring | c. ruby jewel | d. crystal bead |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|

4. What were the eyes of the Happy Prince made of?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| a. white pearls | b. blue diamonds | c. shiny glass | d. rare sapphires |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|

5. What did the Mayor decide to do with the statue in the end?
 a. paint again b. rebuild it c. remove statue d. burn it
6. What happened to the Happy Prince's heart at the end?
 a. melted completely b. broke apart c. turned black d. vanished instantly
7. What did the Swallow do with the gold leaves?
 a. buried them b. ate them up c. gave away d. sold them
8. What was thrown onto the dust-heap together in the end?
 a. bird bones b. gold dust c. lead heart d. silver wings

Ans. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b
 6. c 7. c 8. c

Vocabulary and Grammar:

ذخیرہ الفاظ اور گرامر

Matter of Understanding Precisely:

Parts of Speech are the categories of the words based on their function in a sentence. The main ones are:

1. **Noun** – names a person, a place, a thing, or an idea (e.g., *Baron, money, kindness*)
2. **Pronoun** – replaces a noun (e.g., *he, she, it, they*)
3. **Verb** – shows action or state of being (e.g., *gave, is, disguise*)
4. **Adjective** – describes a noun or pronoun (e.g., *kind, poor, generous*)
5. **Adverb** – modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb (e.g., *quickly, kindly*)
6. **Preposition** – shows relationships (e.g., *on, in, by, for*)
7. **Conjunction** – joins words or groups of words (e.g., *and, but, although*)
8. **Interjection** – expresses emotion (e.g., *Oh! Wow!*)

Now, see the examples from the text.

اب ان کی متن سے لی گئی مثالیں دیکھیں۔

1. **Noun** (Person, Place, Thing, Idea)
 - **Prince** – "The Happy Prince looked beautiful."
 - **Swallow** – "Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince.
 - **Town** – "He is as beautiful as a weathercock," remarked one of the Town Councillors, who wished to gain a reputation for having artistic tastes.
2. **Pronoun** (Replaces a noun)
 - **He** – "He is covered with thin leaves of fine gold."
 - **It** – "It is curious," he thought, "but I feel quite warm now, although it is so cold."
 - **They** – "They pulled down the statue of the Happy Prince."
3. **Verb** (Action or state of being)
 - **Cried** – "Cried the Swallow, 'You are blind now!'"
 - **Shone** – "He shone all over with gold."
4. **Adjective** (Describes a noun)
 - **Happy** – "The Happy Prince never dreamed of crying for anything."
 - **Fine** – "He is gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold."
5. **Adverb** (Describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb)
 - **Far** – "Far away in a little street there is a poor house."
 - **Gently** – "The bird gently picked out the great ruby."

6. **Preposition** (Shows relationship between a noun/pronoun and another word)

- **On** – "On a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince."
- **Under** – "The Swallow slept under the Prince's feet."
- **Through** – "Through the still air he flew past the cathedral tower."

7. **Conjunction** (Joins words or groups of words)

- **And** – "The Happy Prince gave away his gold, and the poor people in the city were able to live a little more comfortably."
- **But** – "But the Prince looked so sad that the little Swallow was sorry."
- **So** – "So he flew back to the Happy Prince."

8. **Interjection** (Short exclamatory word)

- **Ah!** – "Ah! what a beautiful star!"
- **Oh!** – "Oh! I am not admired now!"

A. **Rewrite the ending of *The Happy Prince* using at least five different parts of speech.**

کم از کم پانچ اجزائے کلام استعمال کرتے ہوئے پپی پرنس کے اختتام کو دوبارہ لکھیں۔

Ans: The Happy Prince (noun) smiled (verb) gratefully (adverb) as the Swallow (noun) gently (adverb) landed (verb) beside him. His heart (noun), now blackened (adjective) with love, rested (verb) peacefully. The poor children (noun) danced (verb) happily around the streets, while the golden leaves (adjective + noun) sparkled (verb) in the sunlight. He (pronoun) knew that kindness always (adverb) wins (verb), and for (preposition) every soul he helped, joy remained (verb) in the city.

B. **Find three examples of interesting or elevated vocabulary in the story.**

کہانی سے ذخیرہ الفاظ کی تین دل چسپ یا نمایاں مثالیں تلاش کریں۔

- Ans.** • **Gently** reflects the Swallow's care and tenderness.
- **Sparkled** makes the scene magical and highlights hope and beauty.
 - **Remained** suggests lasting effects of kindness and generosity.

Oral Communication Skills

ربانی بول چال کی مہارتیں

Rhetorical Question: A rhetorical question is a question asked not to get an answer, but to make a point, emphasize an idea, or persuade the audience. It makes the reader or listener think and the answer is usually obvious or implied.

بیاناتی سوال: ایک بیاناتی سوال ایک سوال ہے جو جواب حاصل کرنے کے لیے نہیں بلکہ ایک نقطہ بنانے، کسی خیال پر زور دینے یا سامعین کو قائل کرنے کے لیے پوچھا جاتا ہے۔ یہ قاری یا سامع کو یہ سوچنے پر مجبور کرتا ہے کہ جواب عام طور پر واضح یا مضمر ہوتا ہے۔

"Why are you weeping then?" asked the Swallow.

"تو پھر تم کیوں رو رہے ہو؟ ابابیل نے پوچھا۔"

The Swallow asked the statue of the Happy Prince this question, who is supposed to be always joyful and carefree. The question isn't meant to get an answer, it's meant to emphasize the surprising contrast between the Prince's name ("Happy") and his sorrowful condition (weeping while watching the suffering in the city). It draws the reader's attention to the theme of compassion and hidden sorrow.

ابابیل نے خوش دل شہزادے کے مجسمے سے یہ سوال پوچھا، جو ہمیشہ خوش اور بے فکر رہتا ہے۔ سوال کا مقصد جواب حاصل کرنا نہیں ہے۔ اس کا مقصد شہزادہ کے نام ('خوش') اور اس کی غمگین حالت (شہر میں تکلیف کو دیکھتے ہوئے رونا) کے درمیان حیرت انگیز تضاد پر زور دینا ہے۔ یہ قاری کی توجہ ہمدردی اور چھپے دکھ کے موضوع کی طرف مبذول کراتی ہے۔

A. Prepare 1-2 rhetorical questions that could be used:

a. in a speech encouraging people to donate to the poor.

Ans.

1. "If we have enough to eat and wear, shouldn't we share with those who have nothing?"
2. "Can we truly call ourselves kind if we ignore the suffering around us?"

b. in a blog post to describe the kindness of people.

Ans.

1. "Isn't it amazing how one small act of kindness can change someone's entire day?"
2. "How often do we stop to appreciate the good deeds happening around us?"

B. Divide the class into two groups, and conduct a discussion by putting the following question:

کلاس کو دو گروپوں میں تقسیم کریں، اور مندرجہ ذیل سوال پوچھ کر بحث کریں:

• Do rhetorical questions make writing more powerful or just more poetic? Why?

کیا بیاناتی سوالات تحریر کو زیادہ طاقتور بناتے ہیں یا زیادہ شاعرانہ؟ کیوں؟

Ans. Rhetorical questions can make writing both more powerful and more poetic, depending on how they are used. بیاناتی سوالات تحریر کو زیادہ طاقتور اور زیادہ شاعرانہ بنا سکتے ہیں، اس پر منحصر ہے کہ وہ کس طرح استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔

• **Powerful:** They engage the reader's mind and make them think about the issue without expecting a direct answer. For example, asking "Who will stand for justice if not us?" encourages reflection and can inspire action.

طاقتور: وہ قارئین کے ذہن کو مشغول کرتے ہیں اور براہ راست جواب کی توقع کے بغیر انہیں مسئلے کے بارے میں سوچنے پر مجبور کرتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر، یہ پوچھنا کہ 'ہم نہیں تو انصاف کے لیے کون کھڑا ہوگا؟ سوچ کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتا ہے اور عمل کو قوی بناتا ہے۔

• **Poetic:** They add rhythm, emotion, and a lyrical quality to writing, making it more expressive. For example, "What is life without love?" creates a reflective, almost musical effect.

شاعرانہ: وہ تحریر میں تال، جذبات اور ایک گیت کا معیار شامل کرتے ہیں، اسے مزید باہمی بناتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر، 'محبت کے بغیر زندگی کیا ہے؟' ایک پُر فکر تقریباً موسیقی کا اثر پیدا کرتا ہے۔

Why: Rhetorical questions work because they make the reader pause and consider the point being made. They don't just convey information, they invite the reader to feel or think, which makes the writing more memorable and impactful.

کیوں: بیاناتی سوالات کام کرتے ہیں کیونکہ وہ قارئین کو توقف دیتے ہیں اور بنائے جانے والے نقطہ پر غور کرتے ہیں۔ وہ صرف معلومات نہیں پہنچاتے۔ وہ قاری کو محسوس کرنے یا سوچنے کی دعوت دیتے ہیں، جو تحریر کو زیادہ یادگار اور اثر انگیز بناتا ہے۔

Writing Skills:

لکھنے کی مہارتیں:

A. How does Oscar Wilde use sensory language to show the sadness of the Happy Prince?

آسکر وائلڈ ہیپری پرنس کے دکھ کو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے حسی زبان کیسے استعمال کرتا ہے؟

Ans. Wilde describes the Prince's weeping, the heavy tears, and his broken heart, which allows readers to see and feel his sorrow. Words like "wept," "cried," and "saddened" make his sadness vivid and real.

وائیلڈ نے شہزادے کے رونے، بھاری آنسوؤں اور اس کے ٹوٹے ہوئے دل کو بیان کیا، جو قارئین کو اس کے دکھ کو دیکھنے اور محسوس کرنے کی اجازت دیتا ہے۔ 'رویا'، 'چلایا'، اور 'غم زدہ' جیسے الفاظ اس کی اداسی کو واضح اور حقیقی بناتے ہیں۔

B. Which details help you imagine the setting where the Swallow finds shelter beneath the statue?

کون سی تفصیلات آپ کو اس سیٹنگ کا تصور کرنے میں مدد کرتی ہیں جہاں اباتیل کو بجسے کے نیچے پناہ ملتی ہے؟

Ans. Details like the tall column, the statue of the Prince, and the streets below filled with poor.

people help readers picture the Swallow resting safely under the statue while watching the city.

لسباستون پرنس کا مجسمہ، اور غریب لوگوں سے بھری نیچے کی سڑکیں جیسی تفصیلات قاری میں کو شہر کو دیکھتے ہوئے محسوس کے نیچے بحفاظت آرام کرنے والے ابا بیل کی تصویر بنانے میں مدد کرتی ہیں۔

C. Identify a sentence that appeals to your senses (sight, sound, touch, etc.) in the story.
ایک جملے کی شناخت کریں جو آپ کے حواس (بصارت، آواز، لمس) کو متاثر کرے:

Ans. "The Happy Prince's eyes, made of blue diamonds, shone brilliantly, reflecting the sunlight on the streets below." It creates a vivid picture in our mind.

”ہپی پرنس کی آنکھیں، نیلے ہیروں سے بنی، نیچے کی سڑکوں پر سورج کی روشنی کی عکاسی کرتے ہوئے، شاندار چمک رہی تھیں۔ یہ ہمارے ذہن میں ایک واضح تصویر بنا دیتا ہے۔

D. What effect do the author's descriptive words and details have on the reader's understanding of the Prince's character and emotions?

مصنف کے وضاحتی الفاظ اور تفصیلات قاری کے ذہن میں شہزادے کے کردار اور جذبات کو سمجھنے پر کیا اثر ڈالتے ہیں؟

Ans. The vivid descriptions of the Prince's tears, his golden body, and his concern for the poor show that he is compassionate, selfless, and deeply kind, making the reader admire his generosity and feel sympathy for his sadness.

شہزادے کے آنسو، اس کا سنہرا جسم اور غریبوں کے لیے اس کی فکر کی واضح وضاحتیں یہ ظاہر کرتی ہیں کہ وہ ہمدرد، بے لوث اور بے حد مہربان ہے، جس سے قاری اس کی سخاوت کی تعریف کرتا ہے اور اس کے غم پر ہمدردی محسوس کرتا ہے۔

Additional Exercises

☆ **Answer the following questions.**

1. Why was the Happy Prince called "happy" if he weeps?

Ans. Happy Prince was called happy because he lived a life of pleasure in the palace. Now he sees the city's suffering and cries for his people.

2. Why did the Swallow stay in the city instead of flying to Egypt?

Ans. The Swallow stayed in the city because he felt pity for the Prince and wanted to help the poor people. He grew attached to the Prince and wanted to do good deeds.

3. Why did the Swallow rest at the Prince's feet?

Ans. The Swallow rested at the Prince's feet as it was safe, warm, and gave him a good view of the city. He thought it was a perfect spot to sleep.

4. What made the Swallow notice the Prince's tears?

Ans. A drop of water fell on the Swallow, making him look up. He saw tears running down the Prince's golden cheeks.

5. What does the Prince say about life in the Palace of Sans-Souci?

Ans. He lived in beauty and pleasure, never knowing sorrow. He played and danced every day and saw nothing beyond the palace walls. Life was easy and happy, but he didn't understand suffering then.

6. Why does the Prince weep while being high above the city?

Ans. The Prince weeps because he sees the misery and poverty of the city and feels sad that he cannot help alone. He wants to ease their suffering but is tied to the pedestal. His golden beauty cannot comfort them by itself.

7. What was the first act of kindness by the Prince and Swallow?

Ans. The first act of kindness by the prince and the Swallow was to give the ruby from the

Prince's sword to the sick boy's mother. It helped her care for her son.

8. How did the poor boy benefit from the ruby?

Ans. The mother sold the ruby to buy food and medicine for her sick child. This helped the boy recover and sleep peacefully.

9. Why did the Swallow agree to stay one night longer?

Ans. The swallow wanted to help the Prince because he felt pity and love for him. He saw the Prince's sadness and could not leave him alone.

10. How did the Prince help the young playwright?

Ans. The prince gave one sapphire from his eye so the young man could buy food and finish his play. The playwright could now complete his work.

11. What did the Swallow do with the Prince's sapphires?

Ans. The Swallow delivered them to the poor to help them survive and be happy.

12. How did the Swallow feel after helping the poor children?

Ans. The Swallow felt warm, happy, and satisfied even though it was cold outside. Helping others gave him joy. His heart was comforted by the Prince's mission of kindness.

13. Why did the Prince give away gold leaf by leaf?

Ans. The Prince gave away gold leaf by leaf gradually to help the poor without losing it all at once. This ensured that every person got something.

14. How did the people benefit from the gold?

Ans. The people became happier, healthier, and could play and enjoy life. Children laughed and families celebrated. The gifts changed their lives in small but meaningful ways.

15. What does the story teach about wealth?

Ans. The story teaches that wealth is valuable only when it is used to help others, not kept for oneself. Gold or jewels alone do not bring happiness. True joy comes from sharing and kindness.

16. Why did the Swallow die at the Prince's feet?

Ans. The Swallow loved the Prince and chose to stay with him instead of going to Egypt. His loyalty and compassion cost him his life. He wanted to be with the Prince until his death.

17. What happened to the Prince's leaden heart?

Ans. The Prince's leaden heart broke in two because of his sorrow and love for the suffering people. Even in death, it could not bear the pain of the city. It symbolized true compassion and sacrifice.

18. How did the Mayor and Town Councillors react to the statue?

Ans. The Mayor and Town Councillors only cared about appearance and thought it was useless when it lost beauty. They ignored its true worth. They valued practicality over kindness and selflessness.

19. What does melting the statue symbolize?

Ans. Melting the statue symbolizes that society values beauty and usefulness over kindness and goodness. The Prince's selflessness is overlooked. True virtue is often ignored by people who only see outward appearances.

20. Why did the Prince give away his eyes and gold?

Ans. The Prince gave away his eyes and gold because he wanted to ease the suffering of others and show selfless love. He gave everything he had for the needy.

21. How did the Swallow show loyalty and compassion?

Ans. The Swallow showed loyalty and compassion staying with the Prince and helping the poor

even at the cost of his life. He followed the Prince's commands without complaint.

22. What does the Prince mean by "no Mystery so great as Misery"?

Ans. The Prince means that human suffering is the greatest mystery because it is hard to understand or solve. He sees people's pain everywhere.

23. How are the poor shown in the story?

Ans. They are kind, suffering, and in need, while the rich ignore them. The story shows their struggle and vulnerability. They gain relief only through the Prince and Swallow's help.

24. What lesson does the story teach about beauty and usefulness?

Ans. The story teaches that true beauty comes from helping others, not from gold or outward appearance. A statue may look beautiful but is only meaningful when it brings goodness.

25. Why does Wilde end the story with the Prince and Swallow in heaven?

Ans. Wilde ends the story so to show they are rewarded for their love, kindness, and selflessness. Their good deeds continue even after death. It gives hope that true compassion is eternal.

☆ **Choose the word with correct spelling.**

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) Statua | b) Stautue | c) Stactue | d) Statue |
| 2. a) Gildeed | b) Gilded | c) Gildid | d) Gildad |
| 3. a) Sapphires | b) Sapphires | c) Sapphires | d) Sapphires |
| 4. a) Rubie | b) Ruby | c) Ruby | d) Rubi |
| 5. a) Admiered | b) Admered | c) Admired | d) Admired |
| 6. a) Councilors | b) Councilors | c) Counsillors | d) Councellors |
| 7. a) Unpractical | b) Unpracticle | c) Unpractial | d) Unpractical |
| 8. a) Sensibale | b) Sensible | c) Sensible | d) Sensible |
| 9. a) Disappointed | b) Disappointed | c) Disappointed | d) Disappointed |
| 10. a) Arrived | b) Arrived | c) Arrived | d) Arrived |
| 11. a) Alighted | b) Alited | c) Alighted | d) Aliteed |
| 12. a) Bedroom | b) Bedroom | c) Bedroom | d) Bedroom |
| 13. a) Droped | b) Dropped | c) Dropeed | d) Dropped |
| 14. a) Climate | b) Climate | c) Climet | d) Climate |
| 15. a) Dreadful | b) Drefull | c) Drefdul | d) Dreadful |
| 16. a) Chimny-pot | b) Chimney-pot | c) Chimneypot | d) Chimneee-pot |
| 17. a) Tears | b) Teers | c) Tears | d) Teairs |
| 18. a) Cheaks | b) Cheeks | c) Chekks | d) Cheecks |
| 19. a) Sorrow | b) Sorroe | c) Sorrou | d) Sorrow |
| 20. a) Companions | b) Companions | c) Companions | d) Companions |
| 21. a) Courtiers | b) Courtiers | c) Courtiers | d) Courtiers |
| 22. a) Miserey | b) Misery | c) Misarry | d) Misery |
| 23. a) Pedestal | b) Pedestal | c) Pedistell | d) Pedestal |
| 24. a) Seamstress | b) Seamstress | c) Seamstress | d) Seamstress |
| 25. a) Embroidery | b) Embroidery | c) Embroidery | d) Embroidery |
| 26. a) Fever | b) Fever | c) Fevor | d) Fevr |
| 27. a) River | b) River | c) River | d) River |
| 28. a) Messenger | b) Messanger | c) Messenger | d) Messenger |
| 29. a) Agility | b) Agility | c) Agillitee | d) Agillitee |

30. a) Respect b) Respeckt c) Repect d) Respect
 31. a) Commissions b) Commissions c) Commissions d) Commissions
 32. a) Harbor b) Harber c) Harbor d) Harbbour
 33. a) Sailers b) Sailors c) Sailors d) Saylers
 34. a) Wihthered b) Witherd c) Withered d) Withered
 35. a) Garret b) Garrette c) Garreted d) Garet
 36. a) Chille b) Chill c) Chill d) Chyl
 37. a) Palm-tres b) Palmtrees c) Palm-tree d) Palm-trees
 38. a) Matcgirl b) Match-girl c) Matchgirl d) Matchgirll
 39. a) Stockings b) Stockins c) Stockins d) Stockings
 40. a) Jewell b) Jewel c) Juwel d) Jwell
 41. a) Fluter b) Flutter c) Fluttr d) Flutter
 42. a) Marvellos b) Marvelous c) Marvelus d) Marveless
 43. a) Mystery b) Mistery c) Mysteree d) Mystry
 44. a) Miserey b) Misery c) Missary d) Misssery
 45. a) Begers b) Beggars c) Beggars d) Beggars
 46. a) Rosier b) Rosier c) Roser d) Rosier
 47. a) Glistening b) Glistening c) Glistening d) Glistening
 48. a) Icicles b) Icicles c) Icicles d) Icickells
 49. a) Fures b) Furs c) Furs d) Furs
 50. a) Strenght b) Strength c) Strength d) Strength
 51. a) Shoulder b) Sholder c) Shoulder d) Shulder
 52. a) Craked b) Cracked c) Cracked d) Crackt
 53. a) Ledden b) Leddeen c) Leaden d) Leaden
 54. a) Furness b) Furnace c) Furnesss d) Furnace
 55. a) Proclamation b) Proclamacion c) Proclamation d) Proclamation
 56. a) Quarreled b) Quarreled c) Quarrilled d) Quarreled
 57. a) Overseer b) Overseer c) Overseer d) Overseer
 58. a) Reunited b) Reunited c) Reunited d) Reuynited
 59. a) Joyous b) Joyus c) Joyious d) Jooius
 60. a) Livng b) Living c) Liveng d) Livin
 61. a) Beautiffully b) Beautifully c) Beautifully d) Beautifully
 62. a) Wundrfully b) Wonderfully c) Wonderfully d) Wundrefully
 63. a) Cried b) Cryed c) Cried d) Cri
 64. a) Streets b) Streets c) Strrets d) Strrets
 65. a) Forst b) Frost c) Frost d) Frost
 66. a) Mayor b) Mayer c) Mayor d) Mayor
 67. a) Fundry b) Foundrie c) Fowndry d) Foundry

Answer Key

1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. b
 7. a 8. b 9. d 10. b 11. a 12. b
 13. d 14. b 15. a 16. b 17. a 18. b
 19. d 20. b 21. a 22. b 23. d 24. b
 25. a 26. b 27. b 28. a 29. b 30. d

31. b	32. a	33. b	34. d	35. a	36. b
37. d	38. b	39. a	40. b	41. d	42. b
43. a	44. b	45. d	46. b	47. a	48. b
49. d	50. b	51. a	52. b	53. d	54. b
55. a	56. b	57. d	58. b	59. a	60. b
61. d	62. b	63. a	64. b	65. b	66. a
67. d					

☆ Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

- "Happy Prince was gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold."
 - covered with gold
 - broken
 - painted black
 - hidden
- admired means:
 - hated
 - praised
 - ignored
 - feared
- The word sensible means:
 - foolish
 - wise
 - angry
 - careless
- "muttered a disappointed man" :
 - pleased
 - upset
 - excited
 - proud
- "What a curious thing!" :
 - strange
 - simple
 - common
 - boring
- drenched means:
 - dried
 - soaked
 - cleaned
 - warmed
- lofty means:
 - short
 - tall
 - weak
 - narrow
- The word companions means:
 - enemies
 - friends
 - teachers
 - strangers
- The word misery means:
 - happiness
 - suffering
 - beauty
 - comfort
- "They are precious sapphires." :
 - worthless
 - valuable
 - common
 - cheap
- "she was so fatigued." :
 - tired
 - active
 - fresh
 - cheerful
- feverishly means:
 - calmly
 - restlessly
 - slowly
 - happily
- glistening means:
 - shining
 - dull
 - dirty
 - dark
- The word scarce means:
 - plenty
 - rare
 - fresh
 - enough
- The word obedient means:
 - rude
 - disloyal
 - respectful
 - careless
- "how shabby the Happy Prince looks!" :
 - neat
 - tidy
 - worn-out
 - bright
- "a curious crack sounded" :
 - silence
 - loud noise
 - whisper
 - song
- tremendous means:
 - small
 - slight
 - severe
 - gentle

19. **marvellous** means:
a) wonderful b) dull c) ordinary d) weak
20. The word **listlessly** means:
a) energetically b) lazily c) sadly d) carelessly
21. "The Swallow began to **strive** to help." Here **strive** means:
a) avoid b) try hard c) forget d) refuse
22. The word **delightful** means:
a) pleasant b) painful c) short d) restless
23. "The Swallow showed great **devotion**." :
a) hatred b) loyalty c) anger d) pride
24. "Swallows are famous for their **agility**." :
a) weakness b) speed c) clumsiness d) laziness
25. **mischievous** means:
a) goodness b) trouble c) kindness d) joy
26. **glowed** means:
a) shone b) faded c) broke d) cooled
27. The word **elegant** means:
a) graceful b) ugly c) rough d) plain
28. The word **terrific** means:
a) awful b) ordinary c) strange d) impressive
29. "The **sacred** temples of the city." :
a) holy b) dirty c) public d) empty
30. "The Swallow felt **pitiable** for the suffering people." :
a) joyful b) sorry c) angry d) proud
31. **scarlet** means:
a) blue b) red c) green d) white
32. **poor** means:
a) rich b) wealthy c) needy d) proud
33. The word **rare** means:
a) common b) unusual c) cheap d) dull
34. The word **dreadful** means:
a) pleasant b) terrible c) light d) warm
35. "the **white** faces of starving children" :
a) full b) hungry c) strong d) healthy
36. **weep** means:
a) laugh b) cry c) shout d) smile
37. **command** means:
a) request b) order c) advise d) ask
38. The word **generous** means:
a) selfish b) kind c) greedy d) careless
39. "It is very **chilled** up here." :
a) hot b) cold c) bright d) calm
40. "The little boy's forehead was **tender** to the touch."
a) hard b) soft c) painful d) strong

63. The word "**palm**" means:
a) inner hand b) finger c) arm d) wrist
64. The little girl "**laughed**" as she ran home.
a) giggled b) cried c) shouted d) hid
65. The Swallow told stories of "**strange**" lands.
a) unusual b) familiar c) ordinary d) normal
66. He saw the beggars "**sitting**" at the gates.
a) resting b) running c) flying d) dancing
67. The word "**fine**" means:
a) pure b) dirty c) rough d) broken
68. The Swallow picked "**leaf after leaf**" of gold.
a) one by one b) all at once c) randomly d) partially
69. The word "**rosier**" means:
a) healthier b) weaker c) sadder d) paler
70. Streets looked as if they were made of "**silver**".
a) shiny metal b) mud c) sand d) stone

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. b | 4. b | 5. a | 6. b | 7. b |
| 8. b | 9. b | 10. b | 11. a | 12. b | 13. a | 14. b |
| 15. c | 16. c | 17. b | 18. c | 19. a | 20. c | 21. b |
| 22. a | 23. b | 24. b | 25. b | 26. a | 27. a | 28. d |
| 29. a | 30. b | 31. b | 32. c | 33. b | 34. b | 35. b |
| 36. b | 37. b | 38. b | 39. b | 40. c | 41. c | 42. b |
| 43. a | 44. c | 45. b | 46. b | 47. a | 48. a | 49. a |
| 50. a | 51. a | 52. a | 53. a | 54. a | 55. a | 56. b |
| 57. a | 58. a | 59. a | 60. a | 61. a | 62. a | 63. b |
| 64. a | 65. a | 66. a | 67. a | 68. a | 69. a | 70. a |

☆ Choose the correct option according to the grammar. گرامر کی رو سے درست آپشن کا انتخاب کریں۔

1. The Happy **Prince** looked beautiful. The underlined word is a/an _____.
a) Verb b) Adjective c) Noun d) Adverb
2. "**Swallow**, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince. Here "Swallow" is:
a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Verb d) Interjection
3. "He is as beautiful as a **weathercock**," remarked one of the Town Councillors.
a) Adjective b) Noun c) Adverb d) Conjunction
4. "**He** is covered with thin leaves of fine gold." The underlined word is:
a) Noun b) Verb c) Pronoun d) Adjective
5. "It is curious," he thought, "but **I** feel quite warm now, although it is so cold." The underlined word is a/an _____.
a) Pronoun b) Preposition c) Conjunction d) Interjection
6. "**They** pulled down the statue of the Happy Prince." The underlined word is:
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Pronoun
7. "**Cried** the Swallow, 'You are blind now!'" The underlined word is a/an _____.
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adverb d) Preposition

8. "He shone all over with gold." Here "shone" is:
a) Adjective b) Noun c) Verb d) Pronoun
9. "The Happy Prince never dreamed of crying for anything."
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adverb d) Adjective
10. "He was gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold." The underlined word is:
a) Adjective b) Noun c) Verb d) Preposition
11. "Far away in a little street there is a poor house." Here "away" is:
a) Adjective b) Adverb c) Noun d) Conjunction
12. "The bird gently picked out the great ruby."
a) Verb b) Adjective c) Adverb d) Pronoun
13. "On a tall column stood the statue of the Happy Prince." The underlined word is a/an _____
a) Preposition b) Conjunction c) Interjection d) Noun
14. "The Swallow slept under the Prince's feet." Here "under":
a) Verb b) Adverb c) Preposition d) Adjective
15. "Through the still air he flew past the cathedral tower." The underlined word is a/an _____
a) Conjunction b) Preposition c) Pronoun d) Interjection
16. "The Happy Prince gave away his gold, and the poor people in the city were able to live a little more comfortably." The underlined word is:
a) Preposition b) Adverb c) Conjunction d) Adjective
17. "But the Prince looked so sad that the little Swallow was sorry."
a) Conjunction b) Interjection c) Noun d) Verb
18. "So he flew back to the Happy Prince." Here "so" is:
a) Adverb b) Conjunction c) Preposition d) Pronoun
19. "Ah! what a beautiful star!" The underlined word is a/an _____
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Interjection
20. "Oh! I am not admired now!" The underlined word is:
a) Interjection b) Conjunction c) Adverb d) Pronoun
21. "High above the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince." - The underlined word is a/an _____:
a) Verb b) Adjective c) Noun d) Adverb
22. "He was gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
23. "He was very much admired indeed."
a) Adjective b) Noun c) Verb d) Adverb
24. "Only not quite so useful," he added".
a) Adjective b) Adverb c) Noun d) Verb
25. "Asked a sensible mother of her little boy" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb

26. "Muttered a disappointed man" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Verb b) Noun c) Adjective d) Adverb
27. "One night there flew over the city a little Swallow." - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Verb b) Adjective c) Noun d) Adverb
28. "After they had gone, he felt lonely." :
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Pronoun d) Adjective
29. "I will put up there," he cried - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Adjective d) Adverb
30. "It is a fine position" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
31. "I have a golden bedroom," he said softly to himself" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
32. "As he looked round" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
33. "What a curious thing!" he cried - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
34. "There is not a single cloud in the sky" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
35. "The stars are quite clear and bright" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Adjective b) Noun c) Verb d) Adverb
36. "The climate in the north of Europe is really dreadful." - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Adjective b) Noun c) Verb d) Adverb
37. "What is the use of a statue if it cannot keep the rain off?"
 a) Preposition b) Conjunction c) Adverb d) Pronoun
38. "But before he had opened his wings"
 a) Preposition b) Conjunction c) Adverb d) Pronoun
39. "And he looked up" Here "up" is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
40. "Tears were running down his golden cheeks." - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
41. "You have quite drenched me." - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Adjective b) Noun c) Verb d) Adverb
42. "When I was alive and had a human heart," - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Verb b) Adjective c) Noun d) Adverb
43. "I did not know what tears were, for I lived in the Palace of Sans-Souci" - The underlined word is :
 a) Preposition b) Conjunction c) Adverb d) Pronoun
44. "Round the garden ran a very lofty wall" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
45. "But I never cared to ask what lay beyond it" - The underlined word is :
 a) Preposition b) Conjunction c) Adverb d) Pronoun

46. "Everything about me was so beautiful." - The underlined word is a/an _____:
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
47. "If pleasure be happiness." - The underlined word is a/an _____:
a) Verb b) Adjective c) Noun d) Adverb
48. "What! is he not solid gold?" - The underlined word is a/an _____:
a) Noun b) Verb c) Interjection d) Adverb
49. "He was too polite to make any personal remarks out loud."
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
50. "Wow! He was truly popular among the men,"
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Interjection
51. "Wow! He was truly popular among the men for he clearly had every remarkable accomplishment except unfortunately, the ability to earn money." Here "clearly" is a/an:
a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Adjective d) Adverb
52. "Wow! He was truly popular among the men,"
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Preposition

Answer Key

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. a	6. d	7. b
8. c	9. d	10. a	11. b	12. c	13. a	14. c
15. b	16. c	17. a	18. b	19. d	20. a	21. c
22. c	23. d	24. b	25. c	26. c	27. b	28. c
29. d	30. c	31. c	32. d	33. c	34. c	35. d
36. d	37. b	38. b	39. d	40. c	41. d	42. c
43. b	44. c	45. a	46. c	47. c	48. c	49. c
50. d	51. d	52. d				

Review 1: Units 1-5



Reading and Critical Thinking:

پڑھنا اور تنقیدی سوچ

A. Answer the following questions:

درج ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دیں:

1. In what ways did Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) reform the society of the then Arab?
حضرت محمد (ﷺ) نے اس وقت کے عرب معاشرے کی کن طریقوں سے اصلاح کی؟

Ans. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) reformed Arab society by promoting justice.

equality, and kindness. He gave rights to women, protected orphans, and encouraged fair treatment and freedom of slaves.

2. What feelings does the poet express towards the flag in these lines?

ان سطور میں شاعر جھنڈے کے بارے میں کن جذبات کا اظہار کرتا ہے۔

Your flag of green and star so white,
Shines like a beacon in the night.

We hold it high, both proud and strong,
In every heart, your name belongs.

Ans. In these lines, poet expresses love, pride, and respect for the flag. The flag is shown as a symbol of unity, strength, and national honor. It lives in the hearts of the people and inspires pride.

3. What are two positive and two negative effects of digital globalisation on the English language?

ڈیجیٹل گلوبلائزیشن کے انگریزی زبان پر کون سے دو مثبت اور منفی اثرات ہیں؟

Ans. Digital globalisation has made English a global language and improved communication worldwide. However, it weakens local languages and promotes informal English with poor grammar and spelling.

4. Why is climate change considered both an environmental and a social justice issue?

موسمیاتی تبدیلی کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انصاف دونوں کا مسئلہ کیوں سمجھا جاتا ہے؟

Ans. Climate change harms the environment through pollution, rising temperatures, and disasters. It is also a social justice issue because poor communities suffer the most despite contributing the least to the problem.

Vocabulary and Grammar:

ذخیرہ الفاظ اور گرامر

A. Find the meanings of the words 'reforms' and 'oppressed' as used in Unit 1.

الفاظ "اصلاحات اور مظلوم" کے یونٹ 1 میں استعمال کیے گئے معنی تلاش کریں۔

Ans. • Reforms:

It means changes made to improve a system or society by correcting unfair or wrong practices.

• Oppressed:

People who are treated cruelly or unfairly and are denied their basic rights and freedoms.

B. Identify and label the adjectival, prepositional, and adverbial phrases in the following sentence:

اس فقرے میں اسم صفت، حرف جار اور معاون فعل فریز شناخت کریں اور انہیں لیبل کریں۔

"Because English is the default language on most digital platforms, non-native speakers often feel pressured to adopt it in order to access information."

Ans: Adjectival Phrase

- non-native → adjectival phrase

Prepositional Phrases

- on most digital platforms → prepositional phrase
- in order to access information → prepositional phrase

Adverbial Phrase

- Because English is the default language on most digital platforms → adverbial phrase (gives reason)

C. Identify the part of speech for each of the underlined words in the following sentence:

درج ذیل فقرات میں ہر ایک خط کشیدہ لفظ کے جزو کلام کی شناخت کریں۔

"Wow! He was truly popular among the men, for he clearly had every remarkable accomplishment – except, unfortunately, the ability to earn money."

Interjection	Pronoun	Verb	Adverb
Wow	He	earn	truly/clearly/unfortunately
Adjective	Preposition	Conjunction	Noun
remarkable/ popular	among/except	for	men, money

Oral Communication Skills

زبانی بول چال کی مہارتیں

A. How does the poet use imagery to show pride and love for the flag, and how would you describe your own feelings for your country's flag?

شاعر پرچم کے لیے فخر اور محبت دکھانے کے لیے بصری علامت کا استعمال کیسے کرتا ہے اور آپ وطن کے پرچم کے لیے اپنے جذبات کا اظہار کیسے کریں گے؟

Ans. The poet uses imagery by describing the flag's green color and white star shining like a beacon in the night, which creates a strong and beautiful picture. This imagery shows pride, hope, and deep love for the flag as a symbol of the nation.

I feel pride, respect, and love for my country's flag. It represents unity, sacrifice, and the identity of my nation, and seeing it always fills me with honor and patriotism.

شاعرات کے وقت مینار کی مانند چمکتے جھنڈے کے سبز رنگ اور سفید ستارے کو یہ ان کرتے ہوئے تصویر کشی کرتا ہے جو ایک مضبوط اور خوبصورت تصویر بناتا ہے۔ یہ تصویر قوم کے پرچم کے لیے فخر، امید اور گہری محبت کو علامت کے طور پر ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

میں اپنے ملک کے پرچم کے لیے فخر، احترام اور محبت محسوس کرتا ہوں۔ یہ اتحاد، قربانی اور میری قوم کے شخص کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے اور اسے دیکھ کر میرے دل میں ہمیشہ عزت اور حب الوطنی کا جذبہ آتا ہے۔

Writing Skills:

لکھنے کی مہارتیں

1. Describe how Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) life serves as a model to make the Arabian society a just one.

بیان کریں کہ کس طرح حضرت محمد ﷺ کی زندگی عربی معاشرے کو منصفانہ بنانے کے لیے ایک نمونہ کے طور پر کام کرتی ہے

Ans. Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) life is a perfect model of justice, mercy, and equality. He (ﷺ) treated all people fairly, regardless of tribe, race, or status. He (ﷺ) raised the position of women, protected orphans, and encouraged kindness towards slaves. Through his actions and teachings, he (ﷺ) replaced cruelty and injustice with compassion and moral responsibility.

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی زندگی عدل، رحمت اور مساوات کا بہترین نمونہ ہے۔ آپ ﷺ نے قبیلے، نسل یا حیثیت سے قطع نظر تمام لوگوں کے ساتھ انصاف کیا۔ آپ ﷺ نے عورتوں کا تحفظ بلند کیا، یتیموں کو تحفظ فراہم کیا اور غلاموں کے ساتھ حسن سلوک کی ترغیب دی۔ آپ ﷺ نے اپنے اعمال اور تعلیمات کے ذریعے ظلم اور نا انصافی کو ہمدردی اور اخلاقی ذمہ داری سے بدل دیا۔

2. Write a short paragraph explaining how digital globalisation is changing the way the people speak English.

ایک مختصر پیرا گراف لکھیں کہ کس طرح ڈیجیٹل گلوبلائزیشن لوگوں کے انگریزی بولنے کے طریقے کو بدل رہی ہے۔

Ans. Digital globalisation has made English a common language for communication across the world. People now use English not only for formal purposes but also on social media, websites, online platforms, and messaging apps. This widespread use of English has led to the creation of new words, abbreviations, acronyms, emojis, and informal expressions that are widely understood across cultures. As a result, English is constantly evolving and becoming more flexible, adapting to the needs of a fast-paced, digital world. While this flexibility allows people to communicate quickly and creatively, it also means that grammar, spelling, and punctuation are sometimes ignored or simplified. Consequently, English today exists in multiple forms—traditional, formal English for academic or professional use, and informal, digital English used for casual communication online. This dynamic nature of English reflects how globalisation is reshaping language, making it more inclusive and accessible while also presenting challenges for maintaining standard language rules.

جواب: ڈیجیٹل گلوبلائزیشن نے انگریزی کو دنیا بھر میں رابطے کے لیے ایک عام زبان بنا دیا ہے۔ لوگ اب انگریزی کا استعمال نہ صرف رسمی مقاصد کے لیے کرتے ہیں بلکہ سوشل میڈیا، ویب سائٹس، آن لائن پلیٹ فارمز اور میسجنگ ایپس پر بھی استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ انگریزی کا اس وسیع پیمانے پر استعمال نئے الفاظ، اختصارات، مخفقات، ایموجیز اور غیر رسمی تاثرات کی تخلیق کا باعث بنا ہے جو ثقافتوں میں لاگو ہوتے ہیں۔ نتیجے کے طور پر، انگریزی مسلسل ترقی کر رہی ہے ایک تیز رفتار، ڈیجیٹل دنیا کی ضروریات کے مطابق اور زیادہ چکدار ہوتی جا رہی ہے، اگرچہ یہ چلک لوگوں کو تیز کر رہی ہے اور تخلیقی طور پر بات چیت کرنے دیتی ہے، اس کا مطلب یہ بھی ہے کہ گرامر، ہجے، اور اوقاف کو بعض اوقات نظر انداز کیا جاتا ہے۔ نتیجتاً، انگریزی آج متعدد شکلوں میں موجود ہے—روایتی، علمی یا پیشہ ورانہ استعمال کے لیے رسمی انگریزی، اور غیر رسمی، ڈیجیٹل انگریزی جو کہ آرام دہ اور پرسکون آن لائن مواصلات کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ انگریزی کی یہ متحرک نوعیت اس بات کی عکاسی کرتی ہے کہ کس طرح عالمگیریت زبان کی تشکیل نو کر رہی ہے، اسے مزید جامع اور قابل رسائی بنا رہی ہے جبکہ معیاری زبان کے قواعد کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے چیلنج بھی پیدا کر رہی ہے۔

3. Write a persuasive paragraph (6-8 sentences) arguing why wealthier nations should take more responsibility in fighting climate change, especially for the sake of poorer and developing countries.

ایک مؤثر پیرا گراف (6-8 جملے) پر لکھیں جس میں بحث کی جائے کہ کیوں امیر ممالک کو موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں سے لڑنے میں زیادہ ذمہ داری قبول کرنی چاہیے۔

Ans. Wealthier nations should take more responsibility in fighting climate change because they produce the most pollution. Their industries and lifestyles release large amounts of harmful gases into the air. Poor and developing countries suffer more from floods, droughts, and food shortages, even though they pollute less. Rich countries have better technology and resources to control pollution. They should help poorer nations by providing funds and clean energy solutions. Climate change is a global problem and needs shared effort. Taking responsibility will help protect both people and the planet.

دولت مند ممالک کو موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں سے لڑنے میں زیادہ ذمہ داری لینا چاہیے کیونکہ وہ سب سے زیادہ آلودگی پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ ان کی صنعتیں اور طرز زندگی بڑی

مقدار میں نقصان دہ گیسیں ہوا میں چھوڑتی ہیں۔ غریب اور ترقی پذیر ممالک سیلاب، خشک سالی اور خوراک کی کمی کا زیادہ شکار ہوتے ہیں، حالانکہ وہ آلودگی کم کرتے ہیں۔ امیر ممالک کے پاس آلودگی پر قابو پانے کے لیے بہتر ٹیکنالوجی اور وسائل ہیں۔ انہیں فنڈز اور صاف توانائی کے حل فراہم کر کے غریب ممالک کی مدد کرنی چاہیے۔ مومبائی کی ایک ماحولیاتی تنظیم ہے اور اس سے نمٹنے کے لیے مشترکہ کوششوں کی ضرورت ہے۔ ذمہ داری لینے سے لوگوں اور کرہ ارض دونوں کی حفاظت میں مدد ملے گی۔

4. Write a character sketch of the Happy Prince. Describe his personality, strengths, weaknesses, and lifestyle. Use descriptive language and at least one example from the text to support your points.

پہلی پرنس کے کردار کا خاکہ لکھیں۔ اس کی شخصیت، قوت، کمزوریاں اور زندگی گزارنے کا طریقہ بیان کریں۔ تفصیلی زبان استعمال کریں اور اپنے نکات کے حق میں متن سے کم از کم ایک مثال دیں۔

Ans. The Happy Prince is a kind, generous, and selfless figure. Even though he now exists as a statue, he is deeply aware of the suffering of the poor and needy people in the city below. His heart is filled with compassion, and he cannot bear to see anyone in pain or misery. To help others, he gives away all his gold and precious jewels, demonstrating his caring and noble nature. His greatest strength is his boundless compassion, which motivates him to sacrifice his own beauty and riches for the sake of others. However, his weakness lies in the fact that he cannot act alone. He relies on the Swallow to carry out his wishes and deliver the gold and jewels to those in need. Despite living high above the city on a tall pedestal, his heart remains close to the poor and suffering. For example, he gives his large ruby to help a poor seamstress who is struggling to care for her sick child, and he donates gold leaf to repair the homes of the destitute, bringing warmth and hope to their lives. Through these acts, the Happy Prince shows that true generosity is not about wealth or status but about love, empathy, and the willingness to help others in need.

خوش دل شہزادہ ایک مہربان، فیاض اور بے لوث شخصیت ہے۔ اگرچہ اب وہ ایک مجسمے کے طور پر موجود ہے، لیکن وہ نیچے شہر کے غریب اور نادار لوگوں کے دکھوں سے بخوبی واقف ہے۔ اس کا دل ہمدردی سے بھرا ہوا ہے، اور وہ کسی کو تکلیف یا مصیبت میں نہیں دیکھ سکتا۔ دوسروں کی مدد کرنے کے لیے، وہ اپنا سارا سونا اور قیمتی زیورات دے دیتا ہے، اس کی دیکھ بھال اور عمدہ فطرت کا مظاہرہ کرتا ہے۔ اس کی سب سے بڑی طاقت اس کی بے پناہ شفقت ہے، جو اسے دوسروں کی خاطر اپنی خوبصورتی اور دولت کو قربان کرنے کی تحریک دیتی ہے۔ تاہم، اس کی کمزوری اس حقیقت میں مضمر ہے کہ وہ اکیلے کام نہیں کر سکتا۔ وہ اپنی خواہشات کو پورا کرنے اور ضرورت مندوں کو سونا اور زیورات پہنچانے کے لیے ابا تیل پر انحصار کرتا ہے۔ شہر سے اونچے مقام پر رہنے کے باوجود اس کا دل غریبوں اور مصائب کے قریب رہتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، وہ اپنا بڑا نیلم ایک غریب درزن کی مدد کے لیے دیتا ہے جو اپنے بیمار بچے کی دیکھ بھال کے لیے جدوجہد کر رہی ہے، اور وہ بے سہارا لوگوں کے گھروں کی مرمت کے لیے سونے کی بٹی عطیہ کرتا ہے، جس سے ان کی زندگیوں میں جوش اور امید پیدا ہوتی ہے۔ ان اعمال کے ذریعے، خوش دل شہزادہ ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ حقیقی سخاوت دولت یا حیثیت کا ہونا نہیں ہے بلکہ محبت، ہمدردی اور ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کرنے کی خواہش کا ہونا ہے۔

