UNIT 10 The Three Questions



تین سوالات

Leo Tolstoy

Learning Outcomes: تعلیمی مقاصد

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

- respond to the text by giving arguments and opinions, read, view and analyse a variety of readings grade- appropriate and high-interest books and texts from print and non-print sources:

دلائل اور رائے دے کر متن کا جواب دیں۔ پرنٹ کردہ اور غیر مطبوعہ ذرائع سے مختلف قسم کے ریڈنگ گریڈ کے لیے موزوں اور زیادہ دلچسپی والی کتابیں اور متن پڑھیں، دیکھیں اور ان کا تجزیہ کریں۔

- poetry (free verse, narrative and rhythmic) شاعری (آزاد نظم، بیانیہ اور ردھم)
- personal recounts (e.g., diary entries, biographies) ذاتی دوبارہ گنتی (مثال کے طور پر، ڈائری کے اندراجات، سوانح حیات)
- narratives (e.g., fables, historical fiction, science fiction, legends) حکایات (مثال کے طور پر، افسانے، تاریخی افسانہ، سائنس فکشن، داستانیں)
- procedures (e.g., recipes, directions, instruction manuals) طریقہ کار (مثال کے طور پر، ترکیبیں، ہدایات، ہدایت نامہ)
- information reports (e.g., project reports, fact sheets, brochures) معلوماتی رپورٹس (مثلاً پراجیکٹ رپورٹس، فیکٹ شیٹس، بروشرز)
- interpersonal texts (e.g. informal and formal letters, notices, emails) باہمی متن (مثلاً غیر رسمی اور رسمی خطوط، نوٹس، ای میلز)
- factual recounts (e.g., eye-witness accounts, news bulletins) حقائق پر مبنی دوبارہ گنتی (مثال کے طور پر، عینی شاہدین کے اکاؤنٹس، نیوز بلیٹن)
- drama (play scripts) ڈرامہ (پلے سکرپٹ)
- explanations (e.g., how something works) وضاحتیں (مثال کے طور پر، کچھ کیسے کام کرتا ہے)
- expositions (e.g., reviews, arguments) نمائشیں (مثال کے طور پر، جائزے، دلائل)

- change into indirect/direct speech (present, past and perfect tenses, future, modals, time and questions, orders, requests, suggestions and advice) in speech and writing.

گفتگو اور تحریر میں بالواسطہ/براہ راست گفتگو (موجودہ، ماضی اور کامل دور، مستقبل، ماڈلز، زمانے اور سوالات، انشائیہ، درخواست کرنے، تجاویز اور مشورے) میں تبدیل کریں۔

- write multiple paragraphs of free writing for fluency, creativity, brainstorming or pleasure.

روانی، تخلیقی صلاحیت، ذہن سازی یا خوشی کے لیے آزادانہ تحریر کے متعدد پیراگراف لکھیں۔

- Proofread and edit texts for errors in

متن میں غلطیوں کے لیے متن کو پروف ریڈ اور ترمیم کریں۔

www.ilmkidunya.com

- sentence structure. جملے کی ساخت
- subject/verb agreement. فاعل / فعل میں موافقت
- noun/pronoun agreement. اسم / اسم ضمیر میں موافقت
- reference words, connectives/transitional devices. حوالہ جات کے الفاظ، حروف ربط / عبوری تراکیب
- punctuation and spelling. اوقاف اور ہجے

Pre-reading: قبل از مطالعہ

- **If you could always know the perfect time to act, the most important thing to do, and the right people to listen to, how might that change your life?**
اگر آپ ہمیشہ کام کرنے کا بہترین وقت، کرنے کے لیے سب سے اہم کام، اور صحیح لوگوں کو سن سکتے، تو یہ آپ کی زندگی کو کیسے بدل سکتا تھا؟

Ans. If I always knew the right time, action, and people, my decisions would be more successful. Life would feel easier, and I could avoid mistakes and wasted efforts.
اگر میں ہمیشہ صحیح وقت، عمل اور لوگوں کو جانتا تو میرے فیصلے زیادہ کامیاب ہوتے۔ زندگی آسان محسوس ہو، اور میں غلطیوں اور ضائع ہونے والی کوششوں سے بچ سکتا تھا۔

- **What qualities do you think a wise person should have? Why might people seek advice from someone considered wise?**
آپ کے خیال میں ایک عقلمند شخص میں کون سی خوبیاں ہونی چاہئیں؟ لوگ عقلمند سمجھے جانے والے شخص سے مشورہ کیوں لے سکتے ہیں؟

Ans. A wise person should be patient, understanding, and experienced. People seek their advice from him because he can guide others to make better decisions and avoid problems.
ایک عقلمند شخص کو صابر، سمجھدار اور تجربہ کار ہونا چاہیے۔ لوگ اس سے مشورہ لیتے ہیں کیونکہ وہ بہتر فیصلے کرنے اور مسائل سے بچنے کے لیے دوسروں کی رہنمائی کر سکتا ہے۔

Paragraph No.1



1. It once occurred واقع ہوا to a certain مخصوص king بادشاہ, that if he always ہمیشہ knew جانتا تھا the right درست time وقت to begin شروع کرنا everything سب کچھ, if he knew who were the right people to listen سننا to, and who to avoid بچنا, and, above all, if he always knew what was the most important اہم thing to do, he would never fail ناکام ہوتا in anything he might undertake سرانجام دینا.

ایک مرتبہ ایک خاص بادشاہ کے دل میں یہ خیال آیا کہ اگر اسے ہمیشہ یہ معلوم ہو کہ ہر کام شروع کرنے کا درست وقت کون سا ہے، اگر وہ یہ جان لے کہ کن لوگوں کی بات سننی چاہیے اور کن سے بچنا چاہیے، اور سب سے بڑھ کر اگر اسے ہمیشہ یہ معلوم ہو کہ سب سے اہم کام کون سا ہے، تو وہ کبھی بھی کسی کام میں جسے وہ سرانجام دے ناکام نہ ہوگا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
occurred *(v.)*	/əˈkɜːrd/	اکرڈ	واقع ہوا	happened, took place	ignored	نظر انداز کیا گیا
certain *(adj.)*	/ˈsɜːrtn/	سرٹین	مخصوص	specific, particular	uncertain	غیر یقینی
king *(n.)*	/kɪŋ/	کنگ	بادشاہ	ruler, monarch	subject	رعیت
always *(adv.)*	/ˈɔːl.weɪz/	آلویز	ہمیشہ	continually, forever	never	کبھی نہیں
knew *(v.)*	/njuː/	نیو	جانتا تھا	understood, realized	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
right *(adj.)*	/raɪt/	رائٹ	درست	correct, proper	wrong	غلط
time *(n.)*	/taɪm/	ٹائم	وقت	moment, period	timelessness	بے وقت

www.ilmkidunya.com

begin *(v.)*	/bɪ'gɪn/	بیگن	شروع کرنا	start, commence	stop	روکنا
everything *(pron.)*	/'evri,θɪŋ/	ایوری تھنگ	سب کچھ	all, all things	nothing	کچھ نہیں
listen *(v.)*	/'lɪsn/	لسن	سننا	hear, pay attention	ignore	نظر انداز کرنا
avoid *(v.)*	/ə'vɔɪd/	اوائڈ	بچنا	escape, evade	confront	سامنا کرنا
important *(adj.)*	/ɪm'pɔ:rtənt/	امپورٹینٹ	اہم	essential, vital	trivial	معمولی
fail *(v.)*	/feɪl/	فیل	ناکام ہونا	lose, collapse	succeed	کامیاب ہونا
undertake *(v.)*	/,ʌndər'teɪk/	انڈر ٹیک	سرانجام دینا	attempt, begin	abandon	ترک کرنا

Simple English: Author says that a king believed that if he always knew the right time to begin everything, knew which people to trust and which to avoid, and always knew the most important thing to do, he would never fail in anything he tried.

Paragraph No.2

2. And this thought خیال having occurred to him, he had it proclaimed اعلان کیا throughout پورے his kingdom سلطنت that he would give a great **reward** انعام to anyone کوئی بھی who would teach سکھانا him what was the right درست time وقت for every ہر action عمل, and who were the most necessary ضروری people, and how he might know جانتا what was the most important اہم thing to do.

اس خیال کے آنے کے بعد اس نے اپنی پوری سلطنت میں اعلان کروادیا کہ جو کوئی اسے یہ سکھا دے گا کہ ہر کام کو کرنے کا درست وقت کون سا ہے، سب سے ضروری لوگ کون ہیں، اور سب سے اہم کام کیا ہے تو وہ اسے بڑا انعام دے گا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
thought *(n.)*	/θɔ:t/	تھوٹ	خیال	idea, notion	ignorance	جہالت
proclaimed *(v.)*	/prə'kleɪmd/	پروکلیمڈ	اعلان کیا	announced, declared	concealed	چھپایا
throughout *(prep./adv.)*	/θru:'aʊt/	تھروآؤٹ	پورے	across, all over	nowhere	کسی جگہ نہیں
kingdom *(n.)*	/'kɪŋdəm/	کنگڈم	سلطنت	realm, territory	anarchy	انتشار
reward *(n.)*	/rɪ'wɔ:rd/	ریوارڈ	انعام	prize, compensation	penalty	سزا
anyone *(pron.)*	/'eni,wʌn/	ایٹی ون	کوئی بھی	anybody, any person	no one	کوئی نہیں
teach *(v.)*	/ti:tʃ/	ٹیچ	سکھانا	instruct, educate	ignore	نظر انداز کرنا
every *(adj.)*	/'evri/	ایوری	ہر	each, all	none	کوئی نہیں
action *(n.)*	/'ækʃən/	ایکشن	عمل	deed, act	inaction	غیر عملی
necessary *(adj.)*	/'nesə,seri/	نی سیس ری	ضروری	essential, needed	unnecessary	غیر ضروری

Simple English: Author says that thinking this, the king announced across his kingdom that he would give a great reward to anyone who could teach him the right time for every action, who were the most important people to listen to, and how to know the most important task to do.

Paragraph No.3

3. And learned علمی men مرد came آئے to the King, but they all answered جواب دیا his questions سوالات differently مختلف طور پر

اور دانشور لوگ بادشاہ کے پاس آئے، لیکن سب نے اس کے سوالوں کے مختلف جوابات دیے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
learned *(adj.)*	/'lɜ:rnɪd/	لرنڈ	علمی	educated, knowledgeable	ignorant	جاہل

www.ilmkidunya.com

men *(n.)*	/men/	مین	مرد	people, humans	women	خواتین
came *(v.)*	/keɪm/	کیم	آئے	arrived, appeared	left	چلے گئے
answered *(v.)*	/'ænsərd/	آنسرڈ	جواب دیا	replied, responded	ignored	نظرانداز کیا
questions *(n.)*	/'kwɛstʃənz/	کویسچنز	سوالات	queries, inquiries	answers	جوابات
differently *(adv.)*	/'dɪfrəntli/	ڈفرینٹلی	مختلف طور پر	uniquely, variously	similarly	مماثل طور پر

Simple English: Many wise men came to the king, but each gave different answers to his questions.

Paragraph No.4

4. In reply جواب to the first question سوال, some said that to know the right time for every action, one must draw up تیار کرنا in advance سے پہلے a table جدول of days, months, and years, and must live رہنا strictly سختی سے according to it. They said in way everything could be done at its proper مناسب time وقت.

پہلے سوال کے جواب میں بعض نے کہا کہ ہر کام کے درست وقت کو جاننے کے لیے پہلے سے دنوں، مہینوں اور برسوں کی ایک فہرست بنانی چاہیے اور سختی سے اس کے مطابق زندگی گزارنی چاہیے۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ صرف اسی طرح ہر کام اپنے مناسب وقت پر ہو سکتا تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
reply *(v./n.)*	/rɪ'plaɪ/	ریپلائی	جواب	answer, response	question	سوال
draw up *(v.)*	/drɔ: ʌp/	ڈراآپ	تیار کرنا	prepare, make	ignore	نظرانداز کرنا
advance *(v./adv.)*	/əd'væns/	ایڈوانس	پہلے سے	ahead, beforehand	later	بعد میں
table *(n.)*	/'teɪbl/	ٹیبل	جدول	chart, schedule	chaos	انتشار
live *(v.)*	/lɪv/	لِو	رہنا	follow, abide	neglect	نظرانداز کرنا
strictly *(adv.)*	/'strɪktli/	سٹرکٹلی	سختی سے	rigorously, firmly	loosely	ڈھیلے
proper *(adj.)*	/'prɑ:pər/	پراپر	مناسب	correct, right	wrong	غلط

Simple English: Author says that some said to the king that to know the right time for every action, one must make a calendar of days, months, and years ahead and follow it strictly. This, they said, would ensure that everything is done at the proper time.

Paragraph No.5

5. Others declared that it was impossible ناممکن to decide فیصلہ کرنا beforehand پہلے the right time for every action, but that, not letting oneself be absorbed مشغول in idle بیکار pastimes. One should always attend توجہ دینا to all that was going on, and then do what was most needful ضروری.

دوسروں نے واضح کیا کہ ہر کام کے لیے درست وقت کو پہلے سے طے کرنا ناممکن ہے، بلکہ انسان کو چاہیے کہ خود کو فضول مشاغل میں نہ پڑنے دے۔ انسان کو چاہیے کہ جو کچھ ارد گرد ہو رہا ہو اس پر دھیان دے اور جو سب سے زیادہ ضروری ہو وہی کرے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
impossible *(adj.)*	/ɪm'pɒsəbl/	امپوسیبل	ناممکن	unachievable, hopeless	possible	ممکن
decide *(v.)*	/dɪ'saɪd/	ڈی سائیڈ	فیصلہ کرنا	choose, determine	hesitate	ہچکچانا
beforehand *(adv.)*	/bɪ'fɔ:rhænd/	بی فورہینڈ	پہلے	in advance, earlier	afterward	بعد میں
absorbed *(adj.)*	/əb'zɔ:rbd/	آبسوربڈ	مشغول	engaged, occupied	distracted	پرتشویش
idle *(adj.)*	/'aɪdl/	آئیڈل	بیکار	lazy, inactive	active	فعال
attend *(v.)*	/ə'tend/	اٹینڈ	توجہ دینا	notice, observe	ignore	نظرانداز کرنا
needful *(adj.)*	/'ni:dfəl/	نیڈفل	ضروری	necessary, required	unnecessary	غیر ضروری

www.ilmkidunya.com

Simple English: Author says that others said to the king that it was impossible to plan the right time in advance. Instead, a person should not waste time in useless activities. One must always pay attention to what is happening and then do what is most important.

Paragraph No.6

6. Others, again, said that however **attentive** چوکنا the King might be to what was going on, it was impossible ناممکن for one man to decide فیصلہ کرنا correctly صحیح طور پر the right time for every action. He should have a Council کونسل of wise عقلمند men, who would help him to fix متعین کرنا the proper time for everything.

پھر کچھ اور لوگوں نے کہا کہ چاہے بادشاہ کتنا ہی محتاط کیوں نہ ہو، ایک آدمی کے لیے ہر کام کے درست وقت کا فیصلہ کرنا ناممکن تھا۔ اسے دانا لوگوں کی ایک جماعت رکھنی چاہیے جو ہر کام کے لیے مناسب وقت طے کرنے میں اس کی مدد کرے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
attentive *(adj.)*	/ə'tentɪv/	اٹینٹیو	چوکنا	alert, watchful	careless	غافل
correctly *(adv.)*	/kə'rektli/	کوریکٹلی	صحیح طور پر	properly, accurately	incorrectly	غلط طور پر
council *(n.)*	/'kaʊnsəl/	کونسل	کونسل	committee, advisory board	individual	فرد
wise *(adj.)*	/waɪz/	وائز	عقلمند	intelligent, knowledgeable	foolish	بے وقوف
fix *(v.)*	/fɪks/	فکس	متعین کرنا	set, arrange	disrupt	خراب کرنا

Simple English: Author says that some others said to the king that even if he watched everything carefully, one man could not decide the right time for everything alone. He should have a council of wise men to help him choose the proper time for all actions.

Paragraph No.7

7. But then again others said there were some **things** چیزیں which could not wait to be laid before a Council, but about which one had at once to decide فیصلہ کرنا whether to undertake سرانجام دینا them or not. But in order to decide that, one must know جاننا beforehand سے پہلے what was going to **happen**. It is only magicians جادوگر who know that; and therefore, in order to know the right time for every action, one must consult magicians.

لیکن پھر دوبارہ کچھ افراد نے کہا کہ بعض کام ایسے ہوتے ہیں جنہیں مجلس کے سامنے پیش کرنے کا انتظار نہیں کیا جا سکتا، بلکہ کسی شخص کو ان کے متعلق فوراً فیصلہ کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ انھیں کیا جائے یا نہیں۔ لیکن اس کا فیصلہ کرنے کے حوالے سے انسان کو پہلے سے یہ جاننا ضروری ہے کہ آگے کیا ہونے والا ہے، اور یہ صرف جادوگر ہی جانتے ہیں۔ اور اس لیے ہر کام کے درست وقت کو جاننے کے لیے جادوگروں سے مشورہ کرنا چاہیے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
things *(n.)*	/θɪŋz/	تھنگز	چیزیں	items, matters	nothing	کچھ نہیں
undertake *(v.)*	/ˌʌndər'teɪk/	انڈرٹیک	سرانجام دینا	attempt, begin	abandon	ترک کرنا
beforehand *(adv.)*	/bɪ'fɔːrhænd/	بی فورہینڈ	پہلے سے	earlier, in advance	later	بعد میں
magicians *(n.)*	/mə'dʒɪʃənz/	میجی شنز	جادوگر	sorcerers, wizards	commoners	عام لوگ

Simple English: Author says that some people said to the eking that certain decisions could not wait for a council and had to be made immediately. To know this, one must predict the future. Only magicians know the future, so to find the right time for everything, one should ask magicians.

www.ilmkidunya.com

Q. What different suggestions were given to the King about how to determine the right time for every action? ہر کام کے لیے درست وقت کا تعین کرنے کے بارے میں بادشاہ کو کیا مختلف تجاویز دی گئیں؟

Ans. The learned men gave the king different suggestions. Some advised him to follow a fixed timetable, while others suggested acting according to the situation. A few believed he should consult wise men or even magicians to decide the right time for actions.

اہل علم نے بادشاہ کو مختلف تجاویز دیں۔ کچھ نے اسے ایک مقررہ ٹائم ٹیبل پر عمل کرنے کا مشورہ دیا، جب کہ دوسروں نے حالات کے مطابق کام کرنے کا مشورہ دیا۔ کچھ لوگوں کا خیال تھا کہ اسے عقلمندوں یا حتیٰ کہ جادوگروں سے مشورہ کرنا چاہیے تاکہ کام کے لیے صحیح وقت کا فیصلہ کیا جا سکے۔

Paragraph No.8

8. Equally اتنی ہی various مختلف were the answers جوابات to the second دوسرا question سوال. Some said, the people, the King most needed were his councillors کونسلرز; others, the priests پادری; others, the doctors ڈاکٹرز; while some said the warriors سپاہی were the most necessary ضروری.

دوسرے سوال کے جواب بھی اسی طرح مختلف تھے۔ بعض نے کہا کہ بادشاہ کے لیے سب سے زیادہ ضروری لوگ اس کے مشیر تھے، بعض نے کہا پادری، بعض نے کہا ڈاکٹر، اور کچھ کے نزدیک جنگجو سب سے زیادہ اہم تھے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
equally *(adv.)*	/'i:kwəli/	ایکوئلی	اتنی ہی	similarly, evenly	unequally	غیر مساوی
various *(adj.)*	/'veəriəs/	ویریئس	مختلف	diverse, different	same	ایک جیسا
second *(adj.)*	/'sekənd/	سیکنڈ	دوسرا	next, following	first	پہلا
councillors *(n.)*	/'kaunsələrz/	کونسلرز	کونسلرز	advisers, ministers	citizens	شہری
priests *(n.)*	/pri:sts/	پریسٹ	پادری	clergymen, ministers	laity	عام لوگ
doctors *(n.)*	/'dɑ:ktərz/	ڈاکٹرز	ڈاکٹرز	physicians, medics	patients	مریض
warriors *(n.)*	/'wɒriərz/	وارئیرز	سپاہی	fighters, soldiers	pacifists	امن پسند
necessary *(adj.)*	/'nesəsəri/	نیسیسری	ضروری	essential, needed	unnecessary	غیر ضروری

Simple English: Author says that the answers to the second question, about the most important people, were also very different. Some said the king needed his councillors most, others said priests, some said doctors, and others thought the warriors were the most important.

Paragraph No.9

9. To the third تیسرا question سوال, as to what was the most important occupation پیشہ, some replied جواب دینا that the most important thing in the world was science سائنس. Others said it was skill مہارت in warfare جنگ; and others, religious مذہبی worship عبادت.

تیسرے سوال کے جواب میں کہ سب سے اہم کام کون سا تھا بعض نے کہا کہ دنیا میں سب سے اہم کام سائنس تھی۔ دوسروں نے کہا جنگی مہارت، اور بعض نے کہا مذہبی عبادت اہم کام ہے۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
occupation *(n.)*	/ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən/	آکوپیشن	پیشہ	profession, work	leisure	فرصت
replied *(v.)*	/rɪ'plaɪd/	ریپلائڈ	جواب دینا	answered, responded	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
science *(n.)*	/'saɪəns/	سائنس	سائنس	knowledge, study	ignorance	جہالت
skill *(n.)*	/skɪl/	سکل	مہارت	ability, expertise	incompetence	نااہلی
warfare *(n.)*	/'wɔ:rˌfeər/	وارفیئر	جنگ	battle, combat	peace	امن
religious *(adj.)*	/rɪ'lɪdʒəs/	ریلی جیس	مذہبی	spiritual, pious	secular	غیر مذہبی

www.ilmkidunya.com

worship *(v.)*	/ˈwɜːrʃɪp/	ورشپ	عبادت	devotion, prayer	neglect	غفلت

Simple English: Author says that the answers to the third question asked by the king, about the most important work, also varied. Some said science was the most important, others said skill in war, and some said religious worship was the most important duty.

Paragraph No.10

10. All the answers جوابات being different مختلف, the King agreed متفق with none of them, and gave the reward انعام to none. But still wishing چاہا to find the right answers to his questions, he decided to consult مشورہ کرنا a hermit درویش, widely renowned for his wisdom حکمت.

چونکہ تمام جوابات مختلف تھے، اس لیے بادشاہ کسی سے بھی متفق نہ ہوا اور کسی کو بھی انعام نہ دیا۔ لیکن وہ پھر بھی اپنے سوالات کے درست جواب جاننا چاہتا تھا، اس لیے اس نے ایک درویش سے مشورہ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا جو اپنی دانائی کے لیے مشہور تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
different *(adj.)*	/ˈdɪfrənt/	ڈفرینٹ	مختلف	varied, diverse	same	ایک جیسا
reward *(n.)*	/rɪˈwɔːrd/	ری وارڈ	انعام	prize, compensation	punishment	سزا
agreed *(v.)*	/əˈgriːd/	اگریڈ	متفق ہوا	accepted, consented	disagreed	متفق نہ ہوا
wished *(v.)*	/wɪʃt/	وشڈ	چاہا	hoped, desired	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
consult *(v.)*	/kənˈsʌlt/	کنسلٹ	مشورہ کرنا	seek advice, refer	ignore	نظر انداز کرنا
hermit *(n.)*	/ˈhɜːrmɪt/	ہرمٹ	درویش	recluse, solitary	socialite	سماجی
wisdom *(n.)*	/ˈwɪzdəm/	وزڈم	حکمت	knowledge, insight	foolishness	بیوقوفی

Simple English: Author says that since all the answers to the questions the king asked were different, the king agreed with none and gave the reward to no one. Still wanting the right answers, he decided to visit a hermit famous for his wisdom.

Paragraph No.11

11. The hermit lived رہتا تھا in a wood جنگل which he never quitted چھوڑا, and he received ملتا none but common عام folk. So, the King put on simple سادہ clothes کپڑے, and before reaching the hermit's cell dismounted اترا from his horse, and, leaving his bodyguard جسمانی محافظ behind, went on alone اکیلا.

درویش ایک جنگل میں رہتا تھا اور کبھی وہاں سے باہر نہیں نکلتا تھا، اور وہ عام لوگوں کے سوا کسی سے نہ ملتا تھا۔ اس لیے بادشاہ نے سادہ لباس پہنا اور درویش کے جھونپڑے تک پہنچنے سے پہلے اپنے گھوڑے سے اترا، اور اپنے محافظوں کو پیچھے چھوڑ کر اکیلا اس کی جھونپڑی کی طرف گیا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
lived *(v.)*	/lɪvd/	لیوڈ	رہتا تھا	resided, stayed	left	چھوڑا
wood *(n.)*	/wʊd/	ووڈ	جنگل	forest, grove	desert	صحرا
quitted *(v.)*	/ˈkwɪtɪd/	کوِٹڈ	چھوڑا	left, abandoned	entered	داخل ہوا
received *(v.)*	/rɪˈsiːvd/	ریسیوڈ	ملتا	welcomed, accepted	refused	انکار کیا
common *(adj.)*	/ˈkɒmən/	کومن	عام	ordinary, everyday	extraordinary	غیر معمولی
simple *(adj.)*	/ˈsɪmpl/	سمپل	سادہ	plain, modest	fancy	مہنگا
clothes *(n.)*	/kloʊðz/	کلوتھز	کپڑے	garments, attire	naked	ننگا
dismounted *(v.)*	/dɪsˈmaʊntɪd/	ڈس ماؤنٹڈ	اترا	alighted, got off	mounted	چڑھا
bodyguard *(n.)*	/ˈbɒdigɑːrd/	باڈی گارڈ	جسمانی محافظ	protector, escort	invader	حملہ آور

www.urmikidunya.com

alone *(adj.)*	/ə'loʊn/	الون	اکیلا	solitary, solo	together	ساتھ

Simple English: Author says that the hermit lived alone in the woods and he only met ordinary people. The king put on simple clothes, left his horse and guards behind, and went alone to the hermit's hut.

Paragraph No.12



12. When the King approached قریب آیا, the hermit was digging کھودنا the ground in front of his hut. Seeing the King, he **greeted** سلام کیا him and went on digging. The hermit was frail کمزور and weak کمزور, and each time he stuck گھسا his spade بیلچہ into the ground and turned موڑا a little earth, he breathed سانس لیا heavily زور زور سے.

جب بادشاہ درویش کے پاس پہنچا تو اس نے دیکھا کہ وہ اپنی جھونپڑی کے سامنے زمین کھود رہا تھا۔ اس نے بادشاہ کو دیکھا، سلام کیا اور پھر سے کھدائی کرنے لگا۔ درویش کمزور اور ناتواں تھا، اور ہر بار جب وہ کدال زمین میں گاڑ کر تھوڑی سی مٹی پلٹتا تو زور زور سے سانس لیتا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
approached *(v.)*	/ə'proʊʧt/	اپروچڈ	قریب آیا	came near, neared	retreated	پیچھے ہٹا
digging *(v.)*	/'dɪgɪŋ/	ڈگنگ	کھودنا	excavating, turning soil	covering	ڈھانپنا
greeted *(v.)*	/gri:tɪd/	گریٹڈ	سلام کیا	welcomed, acknowledged	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
frail *(adj.)*	/freɪl/	فریل	کمزور	weak, delicate	strong	مضبوط
weak *(adj.)*	/wi:k/	ویک	کمزور	frail, feeble	powerful	طاقتور
stuck *(v.)*	/stʌk/	سٹک	گھسا	inserted, pushed	removed	ہٹایا
spade *(n.)*	/speɪd/	سپیڈ	بیلچہ	shovel, digger		
turned *(v.)*	/tɜ:rnd/	ٹرنڈ	موڑا	rotated, flipped	left	چھوڑا
breathed *(v.)*	/bri:ðd/	بریتھڈ	سانس لیا	inhaled, exhaled	held breath	سانس روکا
heavily *(adv.)*	/'hɛvɪli/	ہیوی لی	زور زور سے	deeply, strongly	lightly	ہلکے سے

Simple English: Author says that when the king arrived, the hermit was digging the ground in front of his hut. He greeted the king but kept working. The hermit was weak and frail, and every time he turned the soil with his spade, he breathed heavily.

Paragraph No.13

13. The King went up to him and said: "I have come to you, wise عقلمند hermit درویش, to ask پوچھنا you to answer جواب دینا three questions: - How can I learn to do the right صحیح thing چیز at the right time وقت? - Who are the people لوگ I most need, and to whom should I, therefore, pay more attention توجہ than to the rest? -And, what affairs معاملات are the most important, and need my first attention?"

بادشاہ اس کے پاس گیا اور کہا "اے دانا درویش! میں آپ کے پاس تین سوالوں کے جواب جاننے آیا ہوں۔ میں ہر کام صحیح وقت پر کیسے کر سکتا ہوں؟ میرے لیے سب سے زیادہ ضروری لوگ کون ہیں کہ جن پر میں باقیوں سے زیادہ توجہ دوں، اور سب سے اہم کام کون سے ہیں اور جو میری فوری توجہ چاہتے ہیں"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
wise *(adj.)*	/waɪz/	وائز	عقلمند	intelligent, clever	foolish	بیوقوف
hermit *(n.)*	/'hɜ:rmɪt/	ہرمٹ	درویش	recluse, solitary	socialite	سماجی
ask *(v.)*	/æsk/	آسک	پوچھنا	inquire, question	ignore	نظر انداز کرنا

www.ilmkidunya.com

answer *(v.)*	/ˈænsər/	آنسر	جواب دینا	reply, respond	refuse	انکار کرنا
right *(adj.)*	/raɪt/	رائٹ	صحیح	correct, proper	wrong	غلط
thing *(n.)*	/θɪŋ/	تھنگ	چیز	matter, item	nothing	کچھ نہیں
time *(n.)*	/taɪm/	ٹائم	وقت	moment, period	timelessness	بے وقت
people *(n.)*	/ˈpiːpl/	پی پل	لوگ	persons, humans	none	کوئی نہیں
attention *(n.)*	/əˈtenʃən/	اٹینشن	توجہ	focus, notice	neglect	غفلت
affairs *(n.)*	/əˈfeərz/	افیئرز	معاملات	matters, tasks	leisure	تفریح

Simple English: Author says that the king went to him and said, "I have come to ask three questions, wise hermit: How can I do the right thing at the right time? Who are the people I need most, and whom should I listen to carefully? And what are the most important matters that need my attention first?"

Q. What three questions did the King ask the wise hermit?

بادشاہ نے عقلمند درویش فقیر سے کون سے تین سوالات پوچھے؟

Ans. The king asked: a) "How can I learn to do the right thing at the right time?"

b) "Who are the people I most need, and to whom should I pay more attention?"

c) "What affairs are the most important and need my first attention?"

بادشاہ نے پوچھا: الف) 'میں صحیح وقت پر صحیح کام کرنا کیسے سیکھ سکتا ہوں؟'

ب) 'وہ لوگ کون ہیں جن کی مجھے سب سے زیادہ ضرورت ہے، اور مجھے کس پر زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہیے؟'

ج) 'کون سے معاملات سب سے اہم ہیں اور میری پہلی توجہ چاہتے ہیں۔'

Paragraph No.14

14. The hermit listened سنا to the King, but answered جواب دیا nothing. He just spat تھوکا on his hand ہاتھ and recommenced دوبارہ شروع کیا digging.

درویش نے بادشاہ کی بات سنی، مگر کوئی جواب نہ دیا۔ اس نے صرف اپنے ہاتھ پر تھوکا اور دوبارہ کھدائی شروع کر دی۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
listened *(v.)*	/ˈlɪsənd/	لسنڈ	سنا	heard, attended	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
answered *(v.)*	/ˈɪnsənd/	آنسرڈ	جواب دیا	replied, responded	refused	انکار کیا
spat *(v.)*	/spæt/	سپیٹ	تھوک دیا	expectorated, discharged	swallowed	نگلنا
hand *(n.)*	/hænd/	ہینڈ	ہاتھ	palm, paw	foot	پاؤں
recommenced *(v.)*	/ˌriːkəˈmenst/	ریکومینسڈ	دوبارہ شروع کیا	resumed, restarted	stopped	رکا

Simple English: Author says that the hermit listened but did not answer. He spat on his hand and kept digging.

Paragraph No.15

15. "You are tired تھکا ہوا," said the King, "let me take the spade and work کام awhile کچھ دیر for you."

بادشاہ نے کہا۔ "آپ تھک گئے ہیں، مجھے کدال دے دیجیے، میں کچھ دیر آپ کے لیے کام کر لیتا ہوں۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
tired *(adj.)*	/ˈtaɪərd/	ٹائرڈ	تھکا ہوا	exhausted, weary	energetic	توانا
work *(n.)*	/wɜːrk/	ورک	کام	labor, task	rest	آرام
awhile *(adv.)*	/əˈwaɪl/	اوائل	کچھ دیر	briefly, short time	forever	ہمیشہ

www.ilmkidunya.com

Simple English: The king said, "You are tired, let me help you with the spade for a while."

Paragraph No.16

16. "Thanks!" said the hermit, and, giving دینا the spade بیلچہ to the King, he sat بیٹھ گیا down on the ground زمین.

"شکریہ!" درویش نے کہا اور کدال بادشاہ کو دے کر وہ زمین پر بیٹھ گیا۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
thanks *(n.)*	/θæŋks/	تھینکس	شکریہ	gratitude, appreciation	ingratitude	ناشکری
giving *(v./n.)*	/ˈgɪvɪŋ/	گی ون	دینا	offering, presenting	take	لینا
spade *(n.)*	/speɪd/	سپیڈ	بیلچہ	shovel, digger	hand	ہاتھ
sat *(v.)*	/sæt/	سیٹ	بیٹھ گیا	rested, perched	stood	کھڑا ہونا
ground *(n.)*	/graond/	گراؤنڈ	زمین	soil, earth	sky	آسمان

Simple English: Author says that the hermit thanked the king and gave his spade to the king. Then he sat on the ground to rest.

Paragraph No.17

17. When he had dug کھودا two beds کیاریاں, the King stopped رکا and repeated دہرایا his questions. The hermit again gave no answer, but rose اٹھا, stretched کھینچا out his hand for the spade, and said: "Now rest a bit awhile کچھ دیر –and let me work a bit."

جب بادشاہ نے دو کیاریاں کھود ڈالیں، پھر رک کر اپنے سوالات دہرائے، درویش نے پھر بھی کوئی جواب نہ دیا، بلکہ اٹھا اپنا ہاتھ کدال کے لیے بڑھایا اور کہا: "اب تم تھوڑا آرام کرو، اور مجھے کچھ دیر کام کرنے دو۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
dug *(v.)*	/dʌg/	ڈگ	کھودا	excavated, turned	filled	بھرا ہوا
beds *(n.)*	/bedz/	بیڈز	کیاریاں	plots, rows	emptiness	خالی جگہ
stopped *(v.)*	/stɒpt/	سٹوپڈ	رکا	paused, halted	continued	جاری
repeated *(v.)*	/rɪˈpiːtɪd/	ریپیٹڈ	دہرایا	reiterated, said again	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
rose *(v.)*	/rouz/	روز	اٹھا	stood, ascended	sat	بیٹھ گیا
stretched *(v.)*	/stretʃt/	سٹریچڈ	کھینچا	extended, elongated	stopped	روکا
rest *(v.)*	/rest/	ریسٹ	آرام کرنا	relax, pause	work	کام کرنا

Simple English: Author says that after digging two beds, the king stopped and asked his questions again. The hermit still said nothing. He got up, asked for the spade back, and said, "Now rest a bit and let me work for a while."

Paragraph No.18

18. But the King did not give him the **spade**, and continued جاری رہا to dig کھودنا. One hour گھنٹہ passed گزر گیا and another. The sun سورج began شروع ہوا to sink ڈوبنا behind the trees درخت, and the King at last آخر کار stuck گھسا the spade بیلچہ into the ground زمین, and said: "I came to you, wise man, for an answer to my questions. If you can give me none, tell me so, and I will return home."

لیکن بادشاہ نے اُسے کدال نہ دی اور کھدائی جاری رکھی۔ ایک گھنٹہ گزرا، پھر دوسرا۔ سورج درختوں کے پیچھے ڈوبنے لگا، تو آخر کار بادشاہ نے کدال زمین میں گاڑ دی اور کہا: "اے دانا شخص میں آپ کے پاس اپنے سوالات کے جواب لینے آیا تھا۔ اگر آپ جواب نہیں دے سکتے تو صاف کہہ دیجیے، میں واپس چلا جاؤں گا۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
continued *(v.)*	/kən'tɪnjud/	کونٹی نیوڈ	جاری رہا	persisted, carried on	stopped	رکا
dig *(v.)*	/dɪg/	ڈگ	کھودنا	excavate, turn	cover	ڈھانپنا
hour *(n.)*	/'aʊər/	آور	گھنٹہ	sixty minutes, time	second	سیکنڈ
passed *(v.)*	/pæst/	پاسٹ	گزر گیا	elapsed, went by	stayed	رہا
sun *(n.)*	/sʌn/	سن	سورج	star, daylight	moon	چاند
began *(v.)*	/bɪ'gæn/	بی گین	شروع ہوا	started, commenced	ended	ختم ہوا
sink *(v.)*	/sɪŋk/	سنک	ڈوبنا	descend, lower	rise	طلوع ہونا
trees *(n.)*	/tri:z/	ٹریز	درخت	plants, timber	rocks	چٹانیں
at last *(adv.)*	/æt læst/	ایٹ لاسٹ	آخرکار	finally, eventually	immediately	فوری طور پر
spade *(n.)*	/speɪd/	سپیڈ	بیلچہ	shovel, digger	hand	ہاتھ
ground *(n.)*	/graʊnd/	گراؤنڈ	زمین	soil, earth	sky	آسمان

Simple English: Author says that the king did not give the spade back on the demand of the hermit and kept digging. One hour passed, then another. The sun went down behind the trees. At last, the king stuck the spade in the ground and said, "If you cannot answer me, tell me, and I will go home."

Paragraph No.19

19. "Here comes someone کوئی شخص running دوڑنا," said the hermit, "let us see دیکھنا who it یہ is."

"دیکھو، کوئی آدمی دوڑتا ہوا آ رہا ہے" درویش نے کہا "آؤ دیکھتے ہیں وہ کون ہے۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
someone *(pron.)*	/'sʌmwʌn	سمون	کوئی شخص	somebody, person	no one	کوئی نہیں
running *(v.)*	/'rʌnɪŋ/	رننگ	دوڑنا	sprinting, jogging	walking	چلنا
see *(v.)*	/si:/	سی	دیکھنا	look, observe	ignore	نظرانداز کرنا
it *(pron.)*	/ɪt/	اِٹ	یہ	that, this		

Simple English: Author says that the hermit told the king that someone was coming toward them. He asked the king to see who he was."

Paragraph No.20

20. The King turned مڑا round and saw دیکھا a bearded داڑھی والا man come running out of the wood. The man held his hands pressed دبایا against his stomach پیٹ, and blood خون was flowing پہنا from under them. When he reached پہنچا the King, he fell گر پڑا fainting بے ہوش on the ground, moaning آہ و پکار feebly. The King and the hermit **unfastened** کھولا the man's clothing. There was a large wound زخم in his stomach.

بادشاہ نے مڑ کر دیکھا کہ ایک داڑھی والا شخص جنگل سے نکل کر دوڑتا ہوا آ رہا ہے۔ اس شخص نے اپنے ہاتھ پیٹ پر رکھے ہوئے تھے اور ان کے نیچے سے خون بہہ رہا تھا۔ جب وہ بادشاہ کے پاس پہنچا وہ کمزور آواز میں کراہتا ہوا زمین پر بے ہوش گر پڑا۔ بادشاہ اور درویش نے اس کے کپڑے الگ کئے۔ اس کے پیٹ پر ایک گہرا زخم تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
turned *(v.)*	/tɜ:rnd	ٹرنڈ	مڑا	faced, rotated	went straight	سیدھا گیا
saw *(v.)*	/sɔ:/	سا	دیکھا	noticed, observed	ignored	نظرانداز کیا

www.ilmkidunya.com

bearded *(adj.)*	/ˈbɪərdɪd/	بیئرڈڈ	داڑھی والا	whiskered, facial hair	clean-shaven	صاف شیو والا
pressed *(v.)*	/prɛst/	پریسڈ	دبایا	held, squeezed	released	چھوڑا
stomach *(n.)*	/ˈstʌmək/	سٹمک	پیٹ	belly, abdomen	back	پیٹھ
blood *(n.)*	/blʌd/	بلڈ	خون	life fluid, gore		
flowing *(v/adj.)*	/ˈfloʊɪŋ/	فلوئنگ	پہنا	streaming, running	stagnant	جامد
reached *(v.)*	/rɪˈʧt/	ریچڈ	پہنچا	arrived, approached	left	چھوڑ دیا
fell *(v.)*	/fɛl/	فیل	گڑ پڑا	dropped, collapsed	rose	اٹھا
fainting *(v.adj.)*	/ˈfeɪntɪŋ/	فینٹنگ	بے ہوش	collapsing ,swooning	awake	جاگا ہوا
moaning *(v./n.)*	/ˈmoʊnɪŋ/	مونگ	آہ و پکار	groaning, whining	laughing	ہنسنا
unfastened *(v.)*	/ʌnˈfæsn/	اَن فاسنڈ	کھولا	loosened ,opened	fastened	باندھا
wound *(n.)*	/wuːnd/	ڈونڈ	زخم	injury, cut	heal	شفا

Simple English: Author says that the king turned and saw a bearded man running from the woods. He held his stomach, and blood flowed from his hands. He fell fainting in front of the king.

Paragraph No.21

21. The King washed دھویا it as best he could, and bandaged it with his handkerchief رومال and with a towel تولیہ the hermit had. But the blood would not stop رکنا flowing. The King again and again removed ہٹایا the bandage soaked گیلا with warm گرم blood, and washed and rebandaged دوبارہ پٹی باندھی the wound.

بادشاہ نے زخم کو جتنا ہو سکا دھویا اور اپنے رومال اور درویش کے تولیے سے پٹی باندھی، مگر خون کا بہاؤ کم نہ ہوا۔ بادشاہ نے بار بار گرم خون میں بھیگی ہوئی پٹی اتاری اور اسے دھویا اور دوبارہ پٹی باندھی۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
washed *(v.)*	/wɒʃt/	واشڈ	دھویا	cleaned, rinsed	dirtied	گندا کیا
handkerchief *(n.)*	/ˈhæŋkərʧɪf/	ہین کرچیف	رومال	cloth, napkin	-	
towel *(n.)*	/ˈtaʊəl/	ٹاول	تولیہ	cloth, rag	-	
soaked *(adj.)*	/soʊkt/	سوکڈ	گیلا	drenched, wet	dry	خشک
warm *(adj.)*	/wɔːrm/	وارم	گرم	hot, heated	cold	ٹھنڈا
stop *(v.)*	/stɒp/	سٹوپ	رکنا	cease, halt	continue	جاری رہنا
removed *(v.)*	/rɪˈmuːvd/	ری مووڈ	ہٹایا	took off, eliminated	placed	رکھا
rebandaged *(v.)*	/riːˈbændɪdʒd/	ری بینڈیجڈ	دوبارہ پٹی باندھی	wrapped again, fixed	uncovered	کھولا

Simple English: Author says that the king and hermit opened the man's clothes and saw a large wound in his stomach. The king tried to stop the bleeding, washing and bandaging it with his handkerchief and a towel, but the blood kept flowing.

Paragraph No.22

22. When at last the blood ceased رک گیا flowing, the man **revived** ہوش میں آیا and asked پوچھا for something to drink پینا. The King brought لایا fresh تازہ water and gave دیا it to him.

جب آخر کار خون بہنا بند ہو گیا، وہ آدمی ہوش میں آیا اور پینے کیلئے پانی مانگا۔ بادشاہ تازہ پانی لایا اور اسے اُس کو دیا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
ceased *(v.)*	/siːst/	سیزڈ	رک گیا	stopped, ended	continued	جاری
revived *(v.)*	/rɪˈvaɪvd/	ری وائی وڈ	ہوش میں آیا	recovered, regained	died	مرا

www.ilmkidunya.com

asked *(v.)*	/æskt/	آسکڈ	پوچھا	requested, inquired	ignored	نظر انداز کیا
drink *(v./n.)*	/drɪŋk/	ڈرنک	پینا	sip, beverage	abstain	پرہیز کرنا
brought *(v.)*	/brɔ:t/	براٹ	لایا	carried, fetched	took away	لے گیا
fresh *(adj.)*	/freʃ/	فریش	تازہ	clean, new	stale	بوسیدہ
gave *(v.)*	/geɪv/	گیو	دیا	offered, handed	took	لیا

Simple English: Author says that finally, the bleeding stopped. The man revived and asked for water. The king gave him fresh water to drink.

Paragraph No.23

23. Meanwhile the sun سورج had set غروب, and it became cool ٹھنڈا. So, the King, with the hermit's help, carried لے گیا the wounded man into the hut جھونپڑی and laid لگا دیا him on the bed. The man closed his eyes and lay quiet; but the King was so tired with his walk and with the work he had done that he crouched جھک گیا down on the **threshold** دہلیز, and also fell asleep - so soundly that he slept سو گیا all through the short چھوٹا summer night.

اسی دوران سورج غروب ہو چکا تھا اور موسم سرد ہو گیا تھا۔ بادشاہ نے درویش کی مدد سے زخمی آدمی کو جھونپڑی میں لے جا کر بستر پر لٹا دیا۔ وہ آنکھیں بند کر کے خاموش پڑا رہا۔ مگر بادشاہ بھی راستے کی تھکن اور دن بھر کے کام سے اتنا تھک چکا تھا کہ جھونپڑی کی دہلیز پر جھک کر بیٹھ گیا اور وہیں سو گیا۔ اتنی گہری نیند کہ گرمیوں کی اس چھوٹی رات میں رات بھر سوتا رہا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
sunset *(n.)*	/'sʌnsɛt/	سن سیٹ	سورج غروب	dusk, evening	sunrise	سورج طلوع
cool *(adj.)*	/ku:l/	کول	ٹھنڈا	chilly, cold	hot	گرم
carried *(v.)*	/'kærid/	کیریڈ	لے گیا	transported, bore	dropped	گرایا
hut *(n.)*	/hʌt/	ہٹ	جھونپڑی	cabin, shelter	palace	محل
laid *(v.)*	/leɪd/	لیڈ	لگا دیا	placed, set	lifted	اٹھایا
crouched *(v.)*	/kraʊʧt/	کراؤچڈ	جھک گیا	squatted, bent	stood	کھڑا ہوا
threshold *(n.)*	/'θrɛʃhould/	تھریش ہولڈ	دہلیز	entrance, doorway	exit	خروج
slept *(v.)*	/slɛpt/	سلیپٹ	سو گیا	rested, dozed	awake	جاگا ہوا
short *(adj.)*	/ʃɔ:rt/	شورٹ	چھوٹا	brief, little	long	لمبا

Simple English: Author says that the sun had set, and it became cool. The king, with the hermit's help, carried the wounded man into the hut and laid him on a bed. The king was so tired that he crouched at the doorway and slept all night.

Q. What did the King do after helping the hermit carry the wounded man into the hut?
زخمی آدمی کو جھونپڑی میں لے جانے میں درویش کی مدد کرنے کے بعد بادشاہ نے کیا کیا؟

Ans. Exhausted from his walk and the work, the king crouched down on the threshold of the hut and fell into such a deep sleep that he slept through the entire short summer night.
اپنی سیر اور کام سے تھک کر بادشاہ جھونپڑی کی چوکھٹ پر ٹیک لگا کر اس قدر گہری نیند سو گیا کہ گرمیوں کی تمام مختصر رات سوتا رہا۔

Paragraph No.24

24. When he awoke جاگا in the morning صبح, it was long before he could remember یاد کرنا where he was, or who was the strange عجیب bearded man lying لیٹا ہوا on the bed and gazing تکنا intently غور سے at him with shining چمکدار eyes.

صبح جب وہ جاگا تو یاد کرنے میں اسے کافی دیر لگ گئی کہ وہ کہاں تھا، یا وہ داڑھی والا عجیب آدمی کون تھا جو بستر پر لیٹا ہوا تھا اور اپنی چمکدار آنکھوں سے غور سے اسے دیکھ رہا تھا۔

www.ilmkidunya.com

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
awoke *(v.)*	/ə'wouk/	اووک	جاگا	woke, roused	slept	سوگیا
morning *(n.)*	/'mɔ:rnɪŋ/	مورننگ	صبح	daybreak, sunrise	night	رات
remember *(v.)*	/rɪ'membər/	ریمیمبر	یاد کرنا	recall, recollect	forget	بھولنا
strange *(adj.)*	/streɪndʒ/	سٹریج	عجیب	unfamiliar, odd	familiar	مانوس
lying *(v/adj.)*	/'laɪŋ/	لائنگ	لیٹا ہوا	resting, reclined	standing	کھڑا
gazing *(v.)*	/'geɪzɪŋ/	گیزنگ	تکنا	staring, looking	ignoring	نظرانداز کرنا
intently	/ɪn'tentli/	ان ٹینٹ لی	غور سے	attentively, closely	casually	غیر سنجیدگی سے
shining	/'ʃaɪnɪŋ/	شائننگ	چمکدار	bright, glowing	dull	مدھم

Simple English: Author says that I n the morning, when he woke up, it took a long time for the king to remember where he was and who the strange bearded man on the bed, looking at him with bright eyes, was.

Paragraph No.25

25. "Forgive معاف کرنا me!" said the bearded man in a weak کمزور voice آواز, when he saw that the King was awake جاگا ہوا and was looking دیکھنا at him.

مجھے معاف کر دیجیے!" اس داڑھی والے شخص نے کمزور آواز میں کہا جب اس نے دیکھا کہ بادشاہ جاگ گیا ہے اور اسے دیکھ رہا تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
forgive *(v.)*	/fər'gɪv	فورگیو	معاف کرنا	pardon, excuse	punish	سزا دینا
weak *(adj.)*	/wi:k/	ویک	کمزور	feeble, frail	strong	طاقتور
voice *(n.)*	/vɔɪs/	وائس	آواز	tone, sound	silence	خاموشی
awake *(adj.)*	/ə'weɪk/	اویک	جاگا ہوا	conscious, alert	asleep	سویا ہوا
looking *(v.)*	/'lʊkɪŋ/	لکنگ	دیکھنا	seeing, observing	ignoring	نظرانداز کرنا

Simple English: Author says that the man saw the king awake. He requested the king to forgive him for the wrong he was going to do with him.

Paragraph No.26

26. "I do not know جاننا you, and have nothing کچھ نہیں to forgive معاف کرنا you for," said the King.

بادشاہ نے کہا: "میں تمہیں نہیں جانتا اور مجھے تمہیں معاف کرنے کی کوئی وجہ بھی معلوم نہیں۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
know *(v.)*	/nou/	نو	جاننا	understand, recognize	ignore	نظرانداز کرنا
nothing *(pron.)*	/'nʌθɪŋ/	نتھنگ	کچھ نہیں	naught, nil	everything	سب کچھ

Simple English: Author says that the king replied that he did not know why should he forgive him and for what."

www.ilmkidunya.com

Paragraph No.27

27. "You do not know me, but I know you. I am that enemy دشمن of yours who swore قسم کھائی to revenge انتقام himself on you, because you **executed** پھانسی دی his brother and seized his property. I knew you had gone alone to see the hermit, and I resolved to kill you on your way back. But the day passed and you did not return. So, I came out from my ambush کمین گاہ to find you, and I came upon your bodyguard, and they recognized me, and wounded زخمی me. I **escaped** from them, but should have bled خون بہا to death had you not dressed my wound. I wished to kill you, and you have saved بچایا my life. Now, if I live, and if you wish it, I will serve خدمت کرنا you as your most faithful وفادار slave, and will bid my sons do the same. Forgive معاف کرنا me!"

"آپ مجھے نہیں جانتے مگر میں آپ کو جانتا ہوں۔ میں آپ کا وہ دشمن ہوں جس نے آپ سے بدلہ لینے کی قسم کھائی تھی کیونکہ آپ نے میرے بھائی کو پھانسی دی اور اس کی جائیداد ضبط کر لی تھی۔ میں جانتا تھا کہ اب اکیلے درویش سے ملنے گئے ہیں، اس لیے میں نے آپ کی واپسی پر راستے میں آپ کو قتل کرنے کا ارادہ کیا۔ لیکن دن گذرا اور آپ واپس نہ آئے لہٰذا میں اپنے مورچے سے آپ کو تلاش کرنے کے لیے باہر نکلا۔ میرا سامنا اتفاقاً آپ کے محافظوں سے ہو گیا اور انھوں نے مجھے پہچان لیا اور مجھے زخمی کر دیا۔ میں ان سے بچ نکلا، مگر اگر آپ میرے زخم پر پٹی نہ باندھتے تو میں زیادہ خون بہہ جانے سے مر جاتا۔ میں آپ کو قتل کرنا چاہتا تھا، اور آپ نے میری جان بچائی اب اگر میں زندہ رہا اور اگر آپ چاہیں تو میں آپ کا وفادار غلام بن کر آپ کی خدمت کروں گا، اور اپنے بیٹوں کو بھی یہی کرنے کا حکم دوں گا۔ مجھے معاف کر دیجیے۔"

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
enemy *(n.)*	/'ɛnəmi/	اینی می	دشمن	foe, adversary	friend	دوست
swore *(v.)*	/swɔ:r/	سوور	قسم کھائی	vowed, promised	denied	انکار کیا
revenge *(n.)*	/rɪ'vɛndʒ/	ری وینج	انتقام	retaliation, payback	forgiveness	معافی
executed *(v.)*	/'ɛksɪ,kju:tɪd/	ایگزی کیوٹڈ	پھانسی دی	punished, carried out	freed	آزاد کر دیا
ambush *(n.)*	/'æmbʊʃ/	ایم بش	کمین گاہ	trap, surprise attack	open field	کھلا میدان
wounded *(adj./v.)*	/'wu:ndɪd/	وُونڈڈ	زخمی	injured, hurt	healed	شفا
bled *(v.)*	/blɛd/	بلیڈ	خون بہا	hemorrhaged, lost blood	clot	لوتھڑا
saved *(v.)*	/seɪvd/	سیوڈ	بچایا	rescued, protected	harmed	نقصان پہنچایا
serve *(v.)*	/sɜ:rv/	سرو	خدمت کرنا	assist, help	betray	دھوکہ دینا
faithful *(adj.)*	/'feɪθfəl/	فیتھ فُل	وفادار	loyal, devoted	treacherous	غدار
forgive *(v.)*	/fər'gɪv/	فورگو	معاف کرنا	pardon, excuse	punish	سزا دینا

Simple English: Author says that the man explained that he was the king's enemy. He wanted revenge because the king had executed his brother and taken his property. He said the king's guards had wounded him, and he would have bled to death if the king had not helped him. Now he promised to serve the king and his sons faithfully and asked for forgiveness.

Paragraph No.28

28. The King was very glad خوش to have made peace امن with his enemy دشمن so easily آسانی سے, and to have gained حاصل کیا him for a friend دوست. He not only forgave معاف کیا him, but said he would send بھیجنا his servants خدمت گار and his own physician طبیب to attend حاضری دینا him, and promised وعدہ کیا to restore واپس کرنا his property جائیداد.

بادشاہ کو بہت خوشی ہوئی کہ اس نے اتنی آسانی سے اپنے دشمن سے صلح کر لی اور اسے اپنا دوست بنا لیا۔ اس نے نہ صرف اسے معاف کیا بلکہ یہ بھی کہا کہ وہ خدمت گاری کے لیے اپنے خادم اور ذاتی طبیب کو بھیجے گا، اور اس کی جائیداد واپس کرنے کا وعدہ بھی کیا۔

www.ilmidunya.com

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
glad *(adj.)*	/glæd/	گلیڈ	خوش	happy, pleased	sad	اداس
peace *(n.)*	/pi:s/	پیس	امن	harmony, calm	war	جنگ
enemy *(n.)*	/'ɛnəmi/	اینی می	دشمن	foe, adversary	friend	دوست
easily *(adv.)*	/'i:zili/	ایزی لی	آسانی سے	simply, effortlessly	hardly	مشکل سے
gained *(v.)*	/geɪnd/	گینڈ	حاصل کیا	obtained, acquired	lost	کھودیا
friend *(n.)*	/frend/	فرینڈ	دوست	companion, ally	enemy	دشمن
forgave *(v.)*	/fər'geɪv/	فورگیو	معاف کیا	pardoned, excused	punished	سزادی
send *(v.)*	/send/	سینڈ	بھیجنا	dispatch, deliver	recall	واپس بلانا
servants *(n.)*	/'sɜ:rvənts/	سروینٹس	خدمت گار	attendants, helpers	masters	مالکان
physician *(n.)*	/fi'zɪʃən/	فی زیشن	طبیب	doctor, medic	patient	مریض
attend *(v.)*	/ə'tend/	اٹینڈ	خدمت کرنا	care for, look after	ignore	نظرانداز کرنا
promised *(v.)*	/'prɒmɪst/	پرومسڈ	وعدہ کیا	pledged, assured	broke	توڑا
restore *(v.)*	/rɪ'stɔ:r/	ری سٹور	بحال کرنا	return, reinstate	remove	ہٹانا
property *(n.)*	/'prɒpərti/	پروپرٹی	جائیداد	estate, belongings	loss	نقصان

Simple English: Author says that the king was very happy to make peace with his enemy and gain him as a friend. He forgave him, promised to send servants and a doctor to help him, and promised to return his property.

Paragraph No.29

29. Having taken leave رخصت of the wounded man, the King went out into the porch برآمدہ and looked دیکھا around چاروں طرف for the hermit. Before going away he wished خواہش کی once more to beg التجا کرنا an answer جواب to the questions سوالات he had put.

زخمی آدمی سے رخصت ہو کر بادشاہ برآمدے میں آیا اور درویش کو ڈھونڈنے لگا، کیونکہ روانہ ہونے سے پہلے وہ آخری بار اپنے سوالوں کے جواب لینے کی درخواست کرنا چاہتا تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
leave *(v.)*	/li:v/	لیو	رخصت	departure, exit	arrive	آنا
porch *(n.)*	/pɔ:rʧ/	پورچ	برآمدہ	veranda, entrance	interior	اندرونی حصہ
looked *(v.)*	/lʊkt/	لوکڈ	دیکھا	glanced, observed	ignored	نظرانداز کیا
around *(adv.)*	/ə'raʊnd/	اراؤنڈ	چاروں طرف	surrounding, nearby	far	دور
wished *(v.)*	/wɪʃt/	وشڈ	خواہش کی	hoped, desired	refused	انکار کیا
beg *(v.)*	/beg/	بیگ	التجا کرنا	request, plead	demand	مطالبہ کرنا

Simple English: Author says that after the wounded man left, the king looked for the hermit. Before leaving, he wanted to ask the hermit one last time to answer his three questions.

Paragraph No.30

30. The hermit was outside, on his knees گھٹنے ٹیکنا, sowing بیج بوتا seeds بیج in the beds کیاریاں that had been dug the day before. The King approached قریب گیا him, and said: "For the last time, I pray دعا کرنا you to answer جواب دینا my questions, wise عاقل man."

درویش باہر گھٹنوں کے بل بیٹھا گزشتہ دن کھودی گئی کیاریوں میں بیج بو رہا تھا۔ بادشاہ اس کے پاس گیا اور کہا "اے دانا شخص! آخری بار میں آپ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ میرے سوالوں کے جواب دے دیجیے۔"

www.ilmkidunya.com

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
sowing *(v.)*	/ˈsoʊɪŋ/	سوونگ	بیج بونا	planting, scattering	harvesting	کاٹنا
seeds *(n.)*	/siːdz/	سیڈز	بیج	grains, kernels	fruits	پھل
beds *(n.)*	/bɛdz/	بیڈز	کیاریاں	plots, rows	roof	چھت
approached *(v.)*	/əˈproʊʧt/	اپروچڈ	قریب گیا	came near, advanced	left	چھوڑ دیا
pray *(v.)*	/preɪ/	پرے	دعا کرنا	request, entreat	ignore	نظر انداز کرنا
wise *(adj.)*	/waɪz/	وائز	دانا	intelligent, clever	foolish	بیوقوف

Simple English: Author says that when the king saw the hermit was outside, kneeling and sowing seeds in the beds dug the day before. The king approached and requested him to give the answers of his questions.

Paragraph No.31

31. "You have already پہلے ہی been ہوا answered! جواب دیا" said the hermit, still **crouching** جھکنا on his thin پتلا legs ٹانگیں, and looking دیکھنا up at the King, who stood کھڑا before him.

درویش نے کہا: "تمہیں جواب پہلے ہی مل چکے ہیں۔" جو اب بھی اپنی پتلی ٹانگوں پر بیٹھا تھا اور بادشاہ کو جو اس کے سامنے کھڑا تھا، دیکھ رہا تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
already *(adv.)*	/ɔːlˈrɛdi/	آل ریڈی	پہلے ہی	previously, before	later	بعد میں
crouching *(v./adv.)*	/ˈkraʊʧɪŋ/	کراؤچنگ	جھکنا	kneeling, bending	standing	کھڑا ہونا
thin *(adj.)*	/θɪn/	تھن	پتلا	slim, lean	thick	موٹا
looking *(v.)*	/ˈlʊkɪŋ/	لُکنگ	دیکھنا	watching, observing	ignoring	نظر انداز کرنا
stood *(v.)*	/stʊd/	سٹوڈ	کھڑا	remained upright, remained	sat	بیٹھا

Simple English: Author says that the hermit replied the king had already been given the answers of his questions. He was still busy in digging the ground.

Paragraph No.32

32. "How کیسے answered جواب دیا? What do you mean مطلب?" asked پوچھا the King.

"جواب کیسے مل گئے؟ آپ کی بات کا کیا مطلب ہے؟" بادشاہ نے پوچھا:

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
mean *(v.)*	/miːn/	مین	مطلب	signify, intend	confuse	الجھا دینا
asked *(v.)*	/æskt/	آسکڈ	پوچھا	inquired, questioned	ignored	نظر انداز کرنا

Simple English: Author says that the king asked the hermit what he wanted to say that he had already been answered.

Paragraph No.33

33. "Do you not see," replied the hermit. "If you had not pitied ہمدردی my weakness کمزوری yesterday, and had not dug کیاریاں these beds بیڈ for me, but had gone your way, that man would have attacked حملہ کیا you, and you would have **repented** پچھتایا of not having stayed with me.

درویش نے جواب دیا: "کیا تمہیں نظر نہیں آتا؟ اگر تم نے کل میری کمزوری پر ترس نہ کھایا ہوتا اور میرے لیے یہ کیاریاں نہ کھودی ہوتیں، اور اپنا راستہ لے لیا ہوتا، تو وہ آدمی تم پر حملہ کر چکا ہوتا، اور تم اس بات پر پچھتاتے کہ میرے ساتھ نہ رکے۔

www.ilmkidunya.com

Therefore, the most important اہم time وقت was when you were **digging** the beds; and I was the most important man; and to do me good was your most important business کام. Afterwards, when that man ran to us, the most important time was when you were attending to him; for if you had not bound up باندھا his wounds زخم, he would have died مرگیا without having made peace صلح with you. So, he was the most important man, and what you did for him was your most important business.

اس لیے سب سے اہم وقت وہی تھا جب تم کیاریاں کھود رہے تھے، اور سب سے اہم آدمی میں تھا، اور تمہارا سب سے اہم کام میرے ساتھ بھلائی کرنا تھا۔ پھر جب وہ آدمی ہمارے پاس دوڑتا ہوا آیا، تو اس وقت سب سے اہم وقت وہی تھا جب تم اس کا خیال رکھ رہے تھے کیوں کہ اگر تم نے اس کے زخموں پر پٹی نہ کی ہوتی تو وہ تم سے صلح کیے بغیر مر جاتا۔ لہٰذا وہی سب سے اہم شخص تھا اور جو تم نے اس کے لیے کیا وہی تمہارا سب سے اہم کام تھا۔

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
pity *(n.)*	/ˈpɪti/	پٹی	ہمدردی	compassion, sympathy	cruelty	ظلم
weakness *(n.)*	/ˈwiːknəs/	ویک نیس	کمزوری	frailty, fragility	strength	طاقت
dig *(v.)*	/dɪg/	ڈگ	کھودنا	excavate, turn	cover	ڈھانپنا
attacked *(v.)*	/əˈtækt/	اٹیکڈ	حملہ کیا	assaulted, struck	protected	محفوظ کیا
repented *(v.)*	/rɪˈpentɪd/	ری پینٹڈ	پچھتایا	regretted, felt sorry	satisfied	مطمئن
important *(adj.)*	/ɪmˈpɔːrtənt/	ام پورٹینٹ	اہم	crucial, vital	unimportant	غیر اہم
business *(n.)*	/ˈbɪznəs/	بزنس	کام	task, duty	idleness	بے کار
bound up *(v.)*	/baʊnd ʌp/	باؤنڈ اپ	پٹی کرنا	tied, wrapped	untied	کھولا
wounds *(n.)*	/wuːndz/	ڈونڈز	زخم	injuries, cuts	healed	شفا
died *(v.)*	/daɪd/	ڈائیڈ	مرگیا	passed away, perished	lived	زندہ
peace *(n.)*	/piːs/	پیس	امن	harmony, calm	war	جنگ

Simple English: Author says that the hermit explained: if the king had not helped dig the beds, the enemy would have attacked that day. So, the most important time was while digging the beds, the hermit was the most important person, and helping him was the most important task. Later, helping the wounded man was the next-important work.

Q. How did the hermit explain what the most important time, person, and action were?
فقیر نے کیسے وضاحت کی کہ سب سے اہم وقت، شخص اور عمل کون سے تھے؟

Ans. The hermit said that the king had learned the answers through his own actions. The most important time is now, the most important person is the one with you, and the most important action is to do good for that person, as this is the purpose of life.
فقیر نے کہا کہ بادشاہ نے جوابات اپنے اعمال سے سیکھے۔ اب سب سے اہم وقت ہے، سب سے اہم شخص وہ ہے جو آپ کے ساتھ ہو، اور سب سے اہم عمل اس شخص کے لیے اچھا کرنا ہے، کیونکہ یہی زندگی کا مقصد ہے۔

Paragraph No.34

34. Remember یاد رکھنا then: there is only one time that is important اہم - Now! اب It is the most important time because it is the only time when we have any power طاقت. The most necessary ضروری person شخص is the one with whom you are, for no man knows whether he will ever have dealings معاملات with anyone else. And the most important affair is to do him good اچھا کرنا, because for that purpose **alone** was man sent بھیجا گیا into this life زندگی.

اس لیے یاد رکھو صرف ایک ہی وقت اہم ہے۔ اب! یہ اہم ترین وقت ہے کیونکہ یہ واحد وقت ہے جس میں ہمارے پاس اختیار ہوتا ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ ضروری آدمی وہ ہے جو اس وقت تمہارے ساتھ ہے، کیونکہ کوئی نہیں جانتا کہ آئندہ وہ کسی سے ملے گا۔ اور سب سے اہم کام یہ ہے کہ اس آدمی کے ساتھ بھلائی کی جائے، کیونکہ انسان کو فقط اسی مقصد کے لیے اس دنیا میں بھیجا گیا ہے۔

www.allmkidunya.com

Words	Pronunciation	تلفظ	معانی	Synonyms	Antonyms	معانی
remember *(v.)*	/rɪ'membər/	ری میمبر	یاد رکھنا	recall, retain	forget	بھولنا
important *(adj.)*	/ɪm'pɔ:rtənt/	امپورٹنٹ	اہم	crucial, vital	trivial	معمولی
Now *(adv.)*	/naʊ/	ناؤ	اب	present, currently	later	بعد میں
power *(n.)*	/'paʊər/	پاور	طاقت	ability, control	weakness	کمزوری
necessary *(adj.)*	/'nesəsərɪ/	نی سیس ری	ضروری	essential, required	unnecessary	غیر ضروری
person *(n.)*	/'pɜ:rsən/	پرسن	شخص	individual, human	nobody	کوئی نہیں
dealings *(n.)*	/'di:lɪŋz/	ڈیلنگز	معاملات	interactions, transactions		
good *(n./v.)*	/gʊd/	گڈ	اچھا کرنا	help, enefit	harm	نقصان
sent *(v.)*	/sent/	سینٹ	بھیجا گیا	dispatched, directed	received	موصول
life *(n.)*	/laɪf/	لائف	زندگی	existence, being	death	موت

Simple English: Author says that the hermit told that there is only one important time, which is now, and that the most important person is the one with you. He added that the most important work is to do good for that person, because that is the purpose of life.

Theme: نفسِ مضمون:

The importance of living in the present moment and doing good for the people around you. Tolstoy shows that the "right time" is now, the "most important person" is whoever you are with, and the "most important action" is to do good. The story emphasizes compassion, mindfulness, and practical wisdom over complicated theories or distant ambitions.

موجودہ لمحے میں جینے اور اپنے آس پاس کے لوگوں کے لیے اچھا کرنے کی اہمیت۔ ٹالسٹائی ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ صحیح وقت موجودہ لمحہ ہے سب سے اہم شخص وہ ہے جس کے ساتھ آپ ہوں اور سب سے اہم عمل اچھا کام کرنا ہے۔ کہانی پیچیدہ نظریات یا تخیلاتی عزائم کے مقابلے میں ہمدردی، ذہن سازی، اور عملی حکمت پر زور دیتی ہے۔

Glossary: فرہنگ:

Words	معانی	Meanings	معانی
alone	تنہا	by yourself; without anyone else	خود آپ: کسی اور کے بغیر
attentive	متوجہ	paying close attention; listening or watching carefully	قریبی توجہ دینا، غور سے سننا یا دیکھنا
certain	یقینی	sure; confident that something is true	یقینی، پر اعتماد کہ کوئی چیز درست ہے
crouching	جھکنا	bending your knees and lowering your body close to the ground	اپنے گھٹنوں کو یا جسم کو زمین کے قریب جھکانا
digging	کھودنا	making a hole in the ground	زمین میں سوراخ کرنا
escaped	فرار ہوا	got away from danger or from being caught	خطرے سے یا پکڑے جانے سے بچ نکلا
executed	موت کی سزا	put to death; also, can mean carrying out a plan	مار دینا، منصوبے پر عمل کرنا بھی ہو سکتا ہے
gazing	دیکھ رہا	looking steadily and thoughtfully at something	سوچنے کے انداز میں کسی چیز کو مسلسل دیکھنا

www.ilmkidunya.com

greeted	خوش آمدید کہا	welcomed someone; said hello	کسی کو خوش آمدید کہا، ہیلو کہا
happen	واقع ہونا	to occur; to take place	واقع ہونا، وقوع پذیر ہونا
necessary	ضروری	needed; essential	ضرورت تھی، ضروری ہے
repented	دہرایا	felt sorry for something wrong	کسی غلط چیز کے لیے افسوس کرنا
revived	ہوش میں آیا	became conscious or strong again after fainting or being weak	کمزور ہونے یا بے ہوش ہونے کے بعد ہوش میں آنا یا طاقت بحال ہونا
reward	صلہ	a prize or gift given for doing something good	کسی اچھے کام کے لیے انعام یا تحفہ دینا
spade	بیلچہ	a tool like a small shovel, used for digging	ایک چھوٹے کھرپے جیسا اوزار، کھدائی کے لیے استعمال ہونے والا بیلچہ
threshold	دہلیز	the entrance or doorway to a house or room	کسی گھر یا کمرے کا داخلی راستہ یا دروازہ
unfastened	کھولا	opened or loosened something that was tied or closed	کسی چیز کو کھولا یا آزاد کیا جو بندھی تھی یا بندھی
wounded	زخمی	injured, especially with a cut or a hole in the body	زخمی خاص طور پر کسی زخم کے یا جسم میں سوراخ

Reading and Critical Thinking: پڑھنا اور تنقیدی سوچ بچار

A. Answer the following questions. درج ذیل سوالات کے جواب دیں۔

1. What three questions did the king want to find answers to?
بادشاہ کن تین سوالوں کے جواب تلاش کرنا چاہتا تھا؟

Ans: The king wanted to know the right time to act, the most important thing to do, and the right people to listen to.
بادشاہ جاننا چاہتا تھا کہ کام کرنے کا صحیح وقت، سب سے اہم کام، اور صحیح لوگوں کے ساتھ رہنا۔

2. Why did the king first turn to the learned men in his kingdom?
بادشاہ پہلے اپنی مملکت کے تعلیم یافتہ لوگوں کی طرف کیوں متوجہ ہوا؟

Ans: The king believed that learned men were wise. He thought their knowledge and experience would help him find correct answers to his questions.
بادشاہ کو یقین تھا کہ تعلیم یافتہ لوگ عقلمند ہوتے ہیں۔ اس نے سوچا کہ ان کا علم اور تجربہ اسے اپنے سوالات کے صحیح جوابات تلاش کرنے میں مدد کرے گا۔

3. Why was the king dissatisfied with the answers he received from the learned men?
بادشاہ اہل علم کے جوابات سے کیوں مطمئن نہ تھا؟

Ans: *The King was dissatisfied with the answers he received from the learned men* because they gave different and conflicting answers. Their suggestions confused the king instead of guiding him clearly.
بادشاہ اہل علم کے جوابات سے مطمئن نہ ہوا کیونکہ انھوں نے مختلف اور متضاد جوابات دیے۔ ان کی تجاویز نے بادشاہ کو واضح رہنمائی کرنے کے بجائے الجھایا۔

4. Who did the king decide to visit after the learned men could not help him?
جب اہل علم مدد نہ کر سکے تو بادشاہ نے کس سے ملنے کا فیصلہ کیا؟

Ans: After receiving no clear answers from the learned men, the king decided to visit a hermit. He had heard that the hermit was very wise and could help him.
اہل علم سے کوئی واضح جواب نہ ملنے کے بعد، بادشاہ نے ایک درویش سے ملنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ اس نے سنا تھا کہ درویش بہت عقلمند ہے اور اس کی مدد کر سکتا ہے۔

www.urdukidunya.com

5. How did the hermit respond when the king asked him the three questions?

جب بادشاہ نے درویش سے تین سوال پوچھے تو اس کا ردِعمل کیسا تھا۔

Ans: The hermit did not reply to the king's questions. He continued digging the ground silently, as if he had not heard the king.

درویش نے بادشاہ کے سوالوں کا کوئی جواب نہیں دیا۔ وہ خاموشی سے زمین کھودتا رہا، جیسے اس نے بادشاہ کو سنا ہی نہ ہو۔

B. Choose the correct option.

درست آپشن کا انتخاب کریں۔

1. Who wanted answers to three important questions?

تین اہم سوالات کے جوابات کون جاننا چاہتا ہے؟

(a) farmer (b) king (c) hermit (d) soldier

2. Whom did the king first ask for advice?

بادشاہ نے کس سے مشورہ مانگا؟

(a) magicians (b) hermit (c) learned men (d) soldiers

3. Who did the king finally visit for wisdom?

بادشاہ آخر میں مشورے کے لیے کس کے پاس گیا؟

(a) doctor (b) hermit (c) priest (d) farmer

4. What was the hermit doing when the king arrived?

جب بادشاہ پہنچا تو درویش کیا کر رہا تھا؟

(a) reading (b) digging (c) sleeping (d) praying

5. Whom did the king save?

بادشاہ نے کس کو بچایا؟

(a) enemy (b) lawyer (c) philospher (d) hermit

Ans. 1. king 2. learned men 3. hermit 4. digging 5. enemy

Analyzing a Variety of Readings:

مختلف ریڈنگز کا تجزیہ کرنا

C. Here is some information to remember, and answer the given question based on it.

یہاں یاد رکھنے کے لیے کچھ معلومات ہیں اور اس کی بنیاد پر دیے گئے سوال کا جواب دیں۔

1. Poetry (free verse, narrative, rhythmic): A creative form of writing that expresses feelings, ideas, or a story, sometimes with rhyme and rhythm.

شاعری (آزاد نظم، بیانیہ، ردھم): تحریر کی ایک تخلیقی شکل جو احساسات، خیالات یا کہانی کو بیان کرتی ہے، بعض اوقات شاعری اور ردھم کے ساتھ۔

Example: A rhythmic poem about the passing of time.

مثال: وقت گزرنے کے بارے میں ایک ردھم والی نظم

- **How might a poet answer Tolstoy's question, "When is the right time to do things?" in his/ her poem?**

ایک شاعر ٹالسٹائی کے سوال کا جواب کیسے دے سکتا ہے، 'کام کرنے کا صحیح وقت کون سا ہے؟'

Ans. A poet might say the right time is when the heart and mind are ready. Through poetry, the poet may suggest that action should come from inner feeling, awareness, and inspiration rather than fixed schedules.

جواب: شاعر کہہ سکتا ہے کہ صحیح وقت وہ ہے جب دل و دماغ تیار ہوں۔ شاعری کے ذریعے شاعر یہ تجویز کر سکتا ہے کہ عمل کو مقررہ نظام الاوقات کی بجائے اندرونی احساس، آگہی اور الہام سے حاصل ہونا چاہیے۔

2. Personal Recounts (e.g., diary entries, biographies): A text that retells personal events or experiences in the first person.

ذاتی دوبارہ گنتی (مثلاً، ڈائری کی تحریریں، سوانح عمریاں): ایک متن جو پہلے شخص کے ذاتی واقعات یا تجربات کو دوبارہ بیان کرتا ہے۔

Example: A diary entry describing a day volunteering at a hospital.

مثال: ایک ڈائری کی انٹری جس میں ہسپتال میں رضاکارانہ طور پر کام کرنے والے دن کو بیان کیا گیا ہے۔

- **If you wrote a diary entry today, how would you show who was the "most important person" in your experience, like Tolstoy's lesson?**

اگر آپ آج ڈائری میں اندراج کرتے ہیں، تو آپ کیسے دکھائیں گے کہ آپ کے تجربے میں ٹالسٹائی کے سبق کی طرح 'سب سے اہم شخص' کون تھا؟

Ans. If I wrote a diary entry today like the lesson, I would show the most important person by

describing the moment when I helped or talked to someone who needed me the most.

اگر میں سبق کی طرح آج ڈائری لکھتا تو میں سب سے اہم شخص کو وہ لمحہ بیان کرتے ہوئے ظاہر کرتا جب میں اس کی سب سے زیادہ ضرورت کے وقت مدد کی یا اس سے بات کی۔

3. **Narratives: (e.g., fables, historical fiction, Science fiction, legends):** Stories that entertain and often teach a lesson; they have characters, a setting, and a plot.

حکایات (مثال کے طور پر، افسانے، تاریخی افسانہ، سائنس فکشن، داستانیں): ایسی کہانیاں جو تفریح فراہم کرتی ہیں اور اکثر سبق سکھاتی ہیں، ان میں کردار، ایک ترتیب اور ایک پلاٹ ہوتا ہے۔

Example: A legend about a wise king who saves his kingdom by listening to advice.

مثال: ایک عقلمند بادشاہ کے بارے میں ایک افسانہ جو مشورہ سن کر اپنی بادشاہی بچاتا ہے۔

- **How does the main character's journey answer one of Tolstoy's three questions?**

مرکزی کردار کا سفر ٹالسٹائی کے تین سوالوں میں سے ایک کا جواب کیسے دیتا ہے؟

Ans. The main character's journey answers the question of what the most important action is. Through his experiences, he learns that helping and doing good for the person in front of him is the most important action in life.

مرکزی کردار کا سفر اس سوال کا جواب دیتا ہے کہ سب سے اہم عمل کیا ہے۔ اپنے تجربات سے وہ سیکھتا ہے کہ اپنے پاس موجود شخص کی مدد کرنا اور اس کے لیے اچھا کرنا زندگی کا سب سے اہم عمل ہے۔

4. **Drama (play scripts):** Scripts written for performance with characters' dialogue and stage directions.

ڈرامہ (پلے سکرپٹ): کرداروں کے مکالمے اور اسٹیج کی ہدایات کے ساتھ کارکردگی کے لیے لکھے گئے اسکرپٹ۔

Example: A short play about a young leader making difficult choices.

مثال۔ مشکل انتخاب کرنے والے نوجوان لیڈر کے بارے میں ایک مختصر ڈرامہ

- **How could a character's choices in a play answer Tolstoy's question about "the most important thing to do"?**

ڈرامے میں کسی کردار کے انتخاب ٹالسٹائی کے سوال "کہ کرنے کے لیے سب سے اہم کام" کا جواب کیسے دے سکتے ہیں؟

Ans. A character's choices in a play can answer Tolstoy's question by showing how acting at the right moment matters most. When the character responds wisely to the present situation and helps the person before them, the play highlights that the right time is now and the right action is doing good.

ایک ڈرامے میں ایک کردار کے انتخاب کے بارے میں ٹالسٹائی کے سوال کا جواب یہ دکھا کر دے سکتا ہے کہ درست وقت پر کام کرنا کس طرح اہم ہے۔ جب کردار موجودہ صورتحال پر سمجھداری سے جواب دیتا ہے اور اپنے سامنے والے شخص کی مدد کرتا ہے، تو ڈرامہ اس بات پر روشنی ڈالتا ہے کہ اب درست وقت ہے اور درست عمل بھلائی کرنا ہے۔

Vocabulary and Grammar: ذخیرہ الفاظ اور گرامر:

Practise Direct and Indirect Narration بلواسطہ وار بلاواسطہ بیان کی مشق کرنا:

When someone talks to someone else, the very words within inverted commas are used, are called **direct narration.**

جب کوئی کسی اور سے بات کرتا ہے تو واوین کے اندر وہی الفاظ استعمال ہوتے ہیں جنہیں بلاواسطہ بیان کہا جاتا ہے۔

When the same words are said by someone else, a change does take place in three things, tense, place and pronoun, it is called **indirect narration.**

جب وہی الفاظ کوئی اور کہے تو تین چیزوں میں تبدیلی واقع ہو جاتی ہے، زمانہ، مقام اور اسم ضمیر، اسے بالواسطہ بیان کہتے ہیں۔)

www.ilmkidunya.com

A. Read the following rules with examples carefully and answer the related questions.

درج ذیل اصولوں کو مثالوں کے ساتھ غور سے پڑھیں اور متعلقہ سوالات کے جواب دیں۔

1. **Present Tense:** In indirect speech, present tense usually changes to past tense.

فعل حال: بلواسطہ گفتگو میں عموماً فعل حال، فعل ماضی میں تبدیل ہوتا ہے۔

Example:

- **Direct:** The king said, "I want to find the answers today."
- **Indirect:** The king said that he wanted to find the answers that day.
- **Change this into indirect speech: "I need the answers right now," said the king.**

Ans: The king said that he needed the answer immediately.

2. **Past Tense:** Past tense in direct speech often shifts further back into past perfect in indirect speech.

فعل ماضی: بلواسطہ گفتگو میں فعل ماضی اکثر فعل ماضی مکمل میں تبدیل ہوتا ہے۔

Example:

Direct: The hermit said, "You helped the right person yesterday."

Indirect: The hermit said that the king had helped the right person the day before.

- **Report this: "You made the right choice yesterday," said the hermit.**

Ans. The hermit said that I had made the right choice the day before.

3. **Perfect Tense:** Perfect tense (has/have + past participle) usually shifts to past perfect.

فعل حال مکمل: فعل حال مکمل عموماً فعل ماضی مکمل میں تبدیل ہوتا ہے۔

Example:

Direct: The king said, "I have made many mistakes."

Indirect: The king said that he had made many mistakes.

- **Change this to indirect: "I have wasted my time," the king admitted.**

Ans: The king admitted that he had wasted his time.

4. **Future Tense:** Future tense (will/shall) changes into "would/should" in indirect speech.

فعل مستقبل: فعل مستقبل کے (will/shall)، would/should میں تبدیل ہوتے ہیں۔

Example:

Direct: The king said, "I will return tomorrow."

Indirect: The king said that he would return the next day.

- **Turn into indirect speech: "I shall ask the hermit again," the king decided.**

Ans: The king decided that he would ask the hermit again.

5. **Modals (can, may, must, etc.):** Modals change too (can → could, may → might, must → had to).

(can → could, may → might, must → had to)۔ ماڈل افعال: ماڈل افعال بھی تبدیل ہوتے ہیں۔

Example:

Direct: The hermit said, "You must listen carefully."

Indirect: The hermit said that the king had to listen carefully.

- **Report this: "You may find the answer soon," said the hermit.**

Ans. The hermit said that I might find the answer soon.

6. **Time Changes:** Words about time change (now → then, today → that day, tomorrow → the next day, etc.).

(now → then, today → that day, tomorrow → the next day, etc.)

وقت سے متعلق تبدیلیاں: وقت کے متعلق الفاظ تبدیل ہوتے ہیں۔ (now کو then، today کو that day، tomorrow کو the next day وغیرہ)

www.ilmkidunya.com

Example:

Direct: The king said, "I need the answer today."

Indirect: The king said that he needed the answer that day.

- **Change into indirect speech: "I will meet you tomorrow," the king promised.**

Ans: The king promised that he would meet him the next day.

7. **Questions:** In reported questions, the sentence structure changes to a statement, and question words (what, why, etc.) stay.

سوالات: سوالات والے فقرات میں جملے کی ساخت مثبت فقرے میں تبدیل ہوتی ہے اور سوالیہ الفاظ what, why وغیرہ ویسے ہی رہتے ہیں۔

Example:

Direct: The king asked, "What is the right time to act?"

Indirect: The king asked what the right time to act was.

- **Report this: "Who is the most important person?" the king asked.**

Ans: The king asked who the most important person was.

8. **Orders:** In indirect speech, orders are reported using "told" + "to" + base verb.

احکامات: بلواسطہ گفتگو میں احکامات کو told میں to کے ساتھ پہلی فارم کے ساتھ بیان کیا جاتا ہے۔

Example:

Direct: The king said, "Answer my questions!"

Indirect: The king ordered the hermit to answer his questions.

- **Change this to indirect: "Dig the ground for me," the king commanded.**

Ans: The king commanded to dig the ground for him.

9. **Requests:** Requests are reported using "asked" or "requested" + "to" + base verb.

درخواستیں: درخواست والے فقرات کو asked یا requested لگا کر ساتھ to اور فعل کی پہلی فارم کے ساتھ بیان کیا جاتا ہے۔

Example:

Direct: The king said, "Please help me find the answer."

Indirect: The king requested the hermit to help him find the answer.

- **Report this: "Please forgive me," the enemy said to the king.**

Ans: The enemy requested the king to forgive him.

10. **Suggestions and Advice:** Suggestions or advice are reported using verbs like "suggested," "advised," or "recommended."

تجاویز یا نصیحت: تجاویز یا نصیحت والے فقرات کو suggested، advised اور recommended جیسے الفاظ لکھ کر بیان کیا جاتا ہے۔

Example:

Direct: The hermit said, "You should care for those near you."

Indirect: The hermit advised the king to care for those near him.

- **Change to indirect: "You should focus on helping others," the hermit suggested.**

Ans. The hermit suggested that I should focus on helping others.

Oral Communication Skills

زبانی بول چال کی مہارتیں:

"Philosopher's Circle"

A. Read "The Three Questions" by Leo Tolstoy together in the class, arrange the students in a circle, pose three guiding questions based on the text:

کلاس میں ایک ساتھ لیو ٹالسٹائی کے 'تین سوالات' پڑھیں۔ طلبا کو ایک دائرے میں ترتیب دیں، متن کی بنیاد پر تین رہنما سوال پوچھیں:

www.ilmkidunya.com

1. When is the best time to do things? چیزوں کو کرنے کا بہترین وقت کون سا ہے؟
2. Who is the most important person? سب سے اہم شخص کون ہے؟
3. What is the most important thing to do? سب سے اہم چیز کون سی ہے؟

Ans. Practical Work عملی کام:

B. Read "The Three Questions" by Leo Tolstoy together in the class, arrange the students in a circle, pose three guiding questions based on the text:

کلاس میں ایک ساتھ لیو ٹالسٹائی کے 'تین سوالات' پڑھیں۔ طلبا کو ایک دائرے میں ترتیب دیں، متن کی بنیاد پر تین رہنما سوال پوچھیں:

1. When is the best time to do things? چیزوں کو کرنے کا بہترین وقت کون سا ہے؟

Ans. The best time to do things is the present moment because it is the only time we have control over.

کام کرنے کا بہترین وقت موجودہ لمحہ ہے کیوں کہ یہی وہ وقت ہے جس پر ہمارا اختیار ہوتا ہے۔

2. Who is the most important person? سب سے اہم شخص کون ہے؟

Ans. The most important person is the one you are with at the moment.

سب سے اہم شخص وہ ہوتا ہے جس کے ساتھ آپ موجودہ وقت میں ہوں۔

3. What is the most important thing to do? سب سے اہم چیز کون سی ہے؟

Ans. The most important thing is to do good to others and help them.

سب سے اہم کام دوسروں کے ساتھ بھلائی کرنا اور ان کی مدد کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

Writing Skills لکھنے کی مہارتیں:

Write a Summary: Summarizing, or writing a summary, means giving a concise overview of a text's main points in your own words. A summary is always much shorter than the original text. There are five key steps that can help you to write a summary.

خلاصہ لکھنا: خلاصہ لکھنے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ کسی متن کے اہم نکات کو اپنے الفاظ میں مختصر انداز میں بیان کیا جائے۔ خلاصہ ہمیشہ اصل متن سے بہت چھوٹا ہوتا ہے۔ پانچ ایسے مراحل ہیں جو خلاصہ لکھنے میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتے ہیں۔

(1) Read the text carefully متن کو غور سے پڑھیں۔
(2) Break it down into sections اسے حصوں میں تقسیم کریں۔
(3) Identify the key points in each section ہر حصے کے اہم نکات کی شناخت کریں۔
(4) Write the summary خلاصہ لکھیں۔
(5) Check the summary against the text خلاصے کو اصل متن کے ساتھ ملا کر دیکھیں (پڑتال کریں)

Writing a summary does not involve critiquing or evaluating the content. You should simply provide an accurate account of the most important information and ideas of the content/text without copying any text from the original one.

خلاصہ لکھنے میں مواد پر تنقید یا جانچ شامل نہیں ہوتی۔ آپ کو صرف متن کی اہم معلومات اور خیالات کو درست انداز میں بیان کرنا چاہیے اور اصل متن سے مواد کاپی نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔

A. Write the summary of "The Three Questions" written by Leo Tolstoy.

لیو ٹالسٹائی کی لکھی ہوئی کہانی "تین سوالات" کا خلاصہ لکھیں۔

Ans. "The Three Questions is a story about a king who wants to know three important things: the right time to do everything, the most important person and the most important task. He asks wise men but receives no satisfying answer. Eventually, he meets a hermit and learns that the

www.ilmkidunya.com

best time to act is "now", the most important person is" the one you are with", and the most important task is "to do good for that person". By helping a wounded man, the king realizes these truths and understands that caring for others and acting in the present moment is the key to life.

"تین سوالات" ایک کہانی ہے جس میں ایک بادشاہ یہ جاننا چاہتا ہے کہ کسی کام کو کرنے کا درست وقت کیا ہے، سب سے اہم شخص کون ہے اور سب سے اہم کام کیا ہے۔ وہ دانش وروں سے پوچھتا ہے مگر اسے کوئی واضح جواب نہیں ملتا۔ آخر کار وہ ایک درویش سے ملتا ہے اور جان لیتا ہے کہ بہترین وقت "اب" ہے، سب سے اہم شخص "وہ ہے جو آپ کے ساتھ موجود ہے"، اور سب سے اہم کام "اس شخص کے ساتھ بھلائی کرنا ہے"۔ ایک زخمی شخص کی مدد کرنے کے بعد بادشاہ یہ سچائیاں سمجھ لیتا ہے اور جان لیتا ہے کہ دوسروں کی مدد کرنا اور موجودہ لمحے میں عمل کرنا ہی زندگی کی اصل کلید ہے۔

Additional Exercises

☆ **Answer the following questions.**

1. Why did the king want to know the answers to the three questions?

Ans: The king wanted to know the right time to act, the right people to listen to, and the most important thing so that he could make wise decisions.

2. What were the three questions the king wanted to answer?

Ans: The King wanted to know what is the right time to begin something? Who are the most important people? What is the most important thing to do?

3. Why did the king consult a hermit instead of his ministers?

Ans: The king thought the hermit, being wise and experienced, could give him true answers that his ministers could not.

4. How did the king help the wounded man?

Ans: The king cleaned blood from the stomach of the wounded man and helped treat his injuries, showing much care and compassion.

5. What lesson did the king learn from helping the wounded man?

Ans: He learned that the most important thing is to do good for the people who are with you at that moment.

6. Why is "the most important time is now" an important message?

Ans: The message is important as it teaches us not to waste our time worrying about the past or future, but to focus on the present moment.

7. Who were the most important people for the king according to the story?

Ans: According to the story the most important people are those who are with you now and need your help.

8. What did the king understand about the most important action to take?

Ans: The king understood that helping and serving people in need is the most important action to be taken.

9. Why did the wounded man forgive the king?

Ans: The wounded man forgave the King realizing that the king had saved his life and showed kindness, so he had no reason to be angry.

10. How did the hermit help the king understand the answers?

Ans: The hermit guided the king understand the answers through action and real experiences instead of directly telling him.

11. What does the story teach about time management?

Ans: The story teaches about time management by telling that the present moment is the most

www.ilmkidunya.com

important time to act wisely and kindly.

12. Why was the king glad at the end of the story?

Ans: The King was glad because he had learned the true meaning of life and how to act wisely and kindly.

13. How does helping others connect to being wise?

Ans: Helping others connects to being wise as it shows compassion and understanding, which are important parts of wisdom.

14. What role does kindness play in the story?

Ans: Kindness plays an important role in the story as it is shown as the most important action we can take, and it brings happiness and peace. The King won the heart of his enemy with kindness.

15. Why did the king think that knowing the right time was important?

Ans: The King thought knowing the right time would make his actions successful, but he later realized that helping people now is more important.

16. What does the story tell us about planning vs acting?

Ans: Planning is useful, but acting kindly and wisely in the present moment is more valuable than overthinking.

17. How did the king show courage in the story?

Ans: The king showed courage in the story by going out to help the wounded man, even though it was unexpected and difficult.

18. Why is the story still important today?

Ans: The story is still important today as it teaches us lessons about living in the present, helping others, and being kind, which are still valuable in daily life.

19. What did the king do first when he met the wounded man?

Ans: The King immediately helped the wounded man when he met him. He bandaged his wound.

20. What does the story say about the importance of people in our lives?

Ans: The story tells us that the people around us now are the most important, and we should value and help them.

21. How did the king feel before meeting the hermit?

Ans: The King felt confused and worried because he wanted to find the perfect answers to all his questions.

22. Why is "doing good now" better than waiting for the right time?

Ans: It is better "doing good now" than waiting for the right time because waiting can waste opportunities, and helping others immediately makes a real difference.

23. What is the connection between wisdom and action in the story?

Ans: In the story, wisdom is not only knowing what is right but also acting on it through kindness and help.

24. Why did the king have to work himself instead of only giving orders?

Ans: The King learned that true understanding and kindness come from action, not just giving instructions.

25. What is the main moral of the story?

Ans: The main moral of the story is that the most important time is now, the most important people are those with you, and the most important action is to do good.

www.ilmkidunya.com

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

1.	a) Ocurred	b) Occured	c) Oecuredd	d) Occurred
2.	a) Certain	b) Certin	c) Certan	d) Certean
3.	a) King	b) Kingg	c) Kng	d) Kyng
4.	a) Alwayes	b) Always	c) Alwayz	d) Allways
5.	a) Proclamed	b) Proclaimedd	c) Procleimed	d) Proclaimed
6.	a) Reward	b) Rewaard	c) Re ward	d) Rewrd
7.	a) Teach	b) Teech	c) Teache	d) Teah
8.	a) Necessary	b) Necessery	c) Necesary	d) Nessessary
9.	a) Differently	b) Diferently	c) Diffrently	d) Differentely
10.	a) Question	b) Queston	c) Questtion	d) Qestion
11.	a) Advance	b) Advancce	c) Advanse	d) Advence
12.	a) Strictly	b) Stricly	c) Strickly	d) Strctly
13.	a) Proper	b) Propper	c) Propr	d) Propur
14.	a) Impossible	b) Imposible	c) Imppossible	d) Impossble
15.	a) Decide	b) Deside	c) Decice	d) Decid
16.	a) Beforehand	b) Before hand	c) Beforhand	d) Beforehannd
17.	a) Absorbed	b) Absorbd	c) Absorbeed	d) Absorbedd
18.	a) Idle	b) Idel	c) Idl	d) Idale
19.	a) Needful	b) Needfull	c) Nedful	d) Needfool
20.	a) Attentive	b) Attantive	c) Atentive	d) Addentive
21.	a) Council	b) Councel	c) Counsel	d) Concil
22.	a) Magicians	b) Magishans	c) Magiciens	d) Magitians
23.	a) Consult	b) Consullt	c) Conslt	d) Consolt
24.	a) Equally	b) Eqully	c) Equallly	d) Ekually
25.	a) Various	b) Varyous	c) Varius	d) Vareous
26.	a) Councillors	b) Councilors	c) Counsillors	d) Councellors
27.	a) Doctors	b) Docters	c) Doctrs	d) Docturs
28.	a) Warriors	b) Warriours	c) Warriers	d) Worriors
29.	a) Occupation	b) Ocupation	c) Occupasion	d) Occuption
30.	a) Science	b) Sciencce	c) Scince	d) Sience
31.	a) Warfare	b) Warfarre	c) Warfair	d) Warfar
32.	a) Worship	b) Worshipp	c) Worships	d) Worsship
33.	a) Agreed	b) Agreeed	c) Agre	d) Agread
34.	a) Hermit	b) Hermitt	c) Hermett	d) Hermyt
35.	a) Renowned	b) Renouned	c) Renownd	d) Renound
36.	a) Wisdom	b) Wisedom	c) Wisdoom	d) Wisdome
37.	a) Quitted	b) Quitd	c) Quittd	d) Quited
38.	a) Received	b) Receeved	c) Recieved	d) Receved
39.	a) Common	b) Commmon	c) Comon	d) Comen
40.	a) Simple	b) Simpple	c) Simpel	d) Simplle
41.	a) Resolved	b) Resolvd	c) Reesolved	d) Resollved
42.	a) Bodyguard	b) Bodygaurd	c) Bodygard	d) Body gurad
43.	a) Approached	b) Aproached	c) Approched	d) Aprouched

www.gunkidunya.com

44.	a) Digging	b) Diging	c) Diggin	d) Diginng
45.	a) Greeted	b) Greted	c) Gretta	d) Greated
46.	a) Frail	b) Fraill	c) Fraile	d) Fraile
47.	a) Weak	b) Week	c) Weack	d) Wiek
48.	a) Spade	b) Spaid	c) Spadee	d) Spad
49.	a) Breathed	b) Breathted	c) Breathedd	d) Breethed
50.	a) Heavily	b) Heavely	c) Hevely	d) Heavilly
51.	a) Affair	b) Affaire	c) Afair	d) Affar
52.	a) Listened	b) Listend	c) Listned	d) Lisened
53.	a) Recommenced	b) Recomenced	c) Recommenst	d) Recommensd
54.	a) Tired	b) Tred	c) Tireed	d) Tyred
55.	a) Stretched	b) Streched	c) Streatched	d) Stretchd
56.	a) Continued	b) Continud	c) Continewed	d) Contnued
57.	a) Return	b) Returrn	c) Retun	d) Returne
58.	a) Answered	b) Ansered	c) Answred	d) Answeered
59.	a) Bearded	b) Beareded	c) Beardd	d) Beerd
60.	a) Pressed	b) Prest	c) Presd	d) Pressd
61.	a) Stomach	b) Stomacch	c) Stomick	d) Stomech
62.	a) Flowing	b) Flowwing	c) Floeing	d) Floing
63.	a) Fainting	b) Faintting	c) Feinting	d) Faynting
64.	a) Moaning	b) Moanning	c) Moning	d) Mowning
65.	a) Unfastened	b) Unfastnd	c) Unfastend	d) Unfastenedd
66.	a) Bandaged	b) Bandageed	c) Bandag	d) Bandgd
67.	a) Handkerchief	b) Hankerchief	c) Hankercheif	d) Hankercief
68.	a) Removed	b) Removd	c) Remooved	d) Removved
69.	a) Revived	b) Revivd	c) Revieved	d) Revved
70.	a) Cool	b) Coole	c) Col	d) Coul
71.	a) Carried	b) Carrid	c) Cared	d) Carryed
72.	a) Threshold	b) Threshhold	c) Treshold	d) Thresheld
73.	a) Crouched	b) Crouced	c) Crouchedd	d) Crouched
74.	a) Soundly	b) Soundley	c) Soundli	d) Soundlee
75.	a) Gazing	b) Gazeing	c) Gazzing	d) Basing
76.	a) Forgive	b) Forgivve	c) Forgiv	d) For give
77.	a) Revenge	b) Revange	c) Reveng	d) Revenje
78.	a) Executed	b) Execuuted	c) Exicuted	d) Exsecuted
79.	a) Property	b) Propertie	c) Proparty	d) Propperty

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. d	28. b
29. a	30. b	31. d	32. b	33. a	34. b	35. d
36. b	37. a	38. b	39. d	40. b	41. b	42. b
43. d	44. b	45. a	46. b	47. d	48. b	49. a

www.ilmkidunya.com

50.	b	**51.**	d	**52.**	b	**53.**	a	**54.**	b	**55.**	d	**56.**	b
57.	a	**58.**	b	**59.**	d	**60.**	b	**61.**	a	**62.**	b	**63.**	d
64.	b	**65.**	a	**66.**	b	**67.**	d	**68.**	b	**69.**	a	**70.**	b
71.	d	**72.**	b	**73.**	a	**74.**	b	**75.**	d	**76.**	b	**77.**	a
78.	b	**79.**	d										

☆ **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.**

1. "It once **occurred** to a certain king, that if he always knew the right time to begin everything…"
a) happened b) ignored c) vanished d) avoided

2. The word **"undertake"** means:
a)ignore b) abandon c) escape d) attempt

3. "He had it **proclaimed** throughout his kingdom that he would give a great reward…"
a) announced b) hidden c) whispered d) avoided

4. **"necessary"** means:
a) optional b) useless c) required d) trivial

5. "**Learned** men came to the King, but they all answered his questions differently."
a) knowledgeable b) ignorant c) naive d) foolish

6. The word "**absorbed**" means:
a) engrossed b) distracted c) avoided d) neglected

7. "…however **attentive** the King might be to what was going on…"
a) inattentive b) careless c) lazy d) careful

8. The word "**Council**" means:
a) assembly b) solitude c) crowd d) audience

9. "…it is only **magicians** who know that, and therefore one must consult them."
a) sorcerers b) farmers c) teachers d) merchants

10. The word "**various**" means:
a) differing b) similar c) uneven d) rare

11. "…what was the most important **occupation**…"
a) task b) leisure c) idleness d) hobby

12. The word "**hermit**" means:
a) recluse b) stranger c) servant d) neighbor

13. "The hermit was **frail** and weak, and each time he stuck his spade…"
a) delicate b) strong c) healthy d) tough

14. The word "**moaning**" means:
a) shouting b) laughing c) groaning d) singing

15. "The King **bandaged** the wound with his handkerchief and towel."
a) wrapped b) uncovered c) cut d) opened

16. The word "**crouched**" means:
a) squatted b) stood c) walked d) ran

17. "…he had gone out from his **ambush**…"
a) surprise attack b) retreat c) meeting d) gathering

www.ilmkidunya.com

18. The word "**resolved**" means:
a) hesitated b) decided c) avoided d) doubted

19. "…but they **recognized** him and wounded him."
a) identified b) ignored c) avoided d) forgot

20. The word "**important**" means:
a) trivial b) minor c) trivial d)crucial

21. "…giving the spade to the King, he sat down on the ground, **digging** slowly."
a) excavating b) resting c) walking d) lifting

22. "**spade**" means:
a) shovel b) sword c) pen d) hammer

23. "The King stopped and **repeated** his questions."
a) asked again b) ignored c) answered d) avoided

24. "**continued**" means:
a) stopped b) persisted c) abandoned d) avoided

25. "…the **sun** began to sink behind the trees…"
a) star b) moon c) cloud d) lamp

26. "**fainting**" means:
a) lost consciousness b) slept c) jumped d) ran

27. "…there was a large **wound** in his stomach."
a) injury b) scar c) bruise d) mark

28. The word "**bandage**" means:
a) rope b) cloth c) dressing d) paper

29. "…the man **revived** and asked for something to drink."
a) recovered b) slept c) fainted d) died

30. "**threshold**" means:
a) doorstep b) wall c) roof d) window

31. The word "**ambush**" means:
a) gathering b) retreat c) meeting d) surprise attack

32. "…I will serve you as your most **faithful** slave…"
a) loyal b) deceitful c) careless d) unreliable

33. "**restore**" means:
a) return b) destroy c) hide d) steal

34. "…the King went out into the **porch**…"
a) courtyard b) veranda c) roof d) hall

35. The word "**sowing**" means:
a) planting b) harvesting c) watering d) cutting

36. "…**beds** that had been dug…"
a) soil plots b) pillows c) chairs d) baskets

37. "**pray**" means:
a) request b) ignore c) command d) forbid

38. The word "**pitied**" means:
a) felt compassion b) ignored c) mocked d) despised

39. "…if you had not pitied my **weakness**…"
a) fragility b) strength c) power d) ability

www.ilmkidunya.com

40. "**bound up**" means:
a) tied and dressed b) ignored c) injured d) cut

41. "...you would have **repented** of not having stayed..."
a) ignored b) regretted c) celebrated d) avoided

42. "...it is the only time when we have any **power**..."
a) ability b) weakness c) avoidance d) insignificance

43. The word "**purpose**" means:
a) reason b) distraction c) fun d) mischief

44. "...the most important **affair** is to do him good..."
a) task b) joke c) leisure d) distraction

45. "**consult**" means:
a) seek advice b) ignore c) mock d) avoid

46. The word "**councillors**" means:
a) advisors b) enemies c) strangers d) soldiers

47. The word "**renowned**" means:
a) famous b) unknown c) ordinary d) secret

48. "**intently**" means:
a) quicly b) carelessly c) attentively d) casually

49. "**executed**" means:
a) put to death b) saved c) ignored d) rewarded

50. "...and **seized** his property..."
a) gave b) took c) ignored d) returned

51. The word "**crucial**" means:
a) unimportant b) minor c) optional d) critical

52. "...he would give a great **reward** to anyone..."
a) prize b) punishment c) loss d) burden

53. The word "**necessary**" means:
a) essential b) unimportant c) trivial d) optional

54. The word "**attending**" means:
a) helping b) ignoring c) leaving d) avoiding

55. "**forgive**" means:
a) deceive b) punish c) ignore d) pardon

Answer Key

1. a	2. d	3. a	4. c	5. a	6. a	7. d
8. a	9. a	10. a	11. a	12. a	13. a	14. c
15. a	16. a	17. a	18. b	19. a	20. d	21. a
22. a	23. a	24. b	25. a	26. a	27. a	28. c
29. a	30. a	31. d	32. a	33. a	34. b	35. a
36. a	37. a	38. a	39. a	40. a	41. b	42. a
43. a	44. a	45. a	46. a	47. a	48. c	49. a
50. b	51. d	52. a	53. a	54. a	55. d	

www.ilmkidunya.com

☆ **Choose the correct option according to the grammar.**

1. **"I need the answers right now," said the king. The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) The king said that he needed the answers right now.
   b) The king said that he needed the answers then.
   c) The king said that he needed the answers immediately.
   d) The king said that he needs the answers immediately.
2. **"You made the right choice yesterday," said the hermit.**
   a) The hermit said that you made the right choice yesterday.
   b) The hermit said that I had made the right choice the day before.
   c) The hermit said that I made the right choice yesterday.
   d) The hermit said that I have made the right choice the day before.
3. **"I have wasted my time," the king admitted.**
   a) The king admitted that he wasted his time.
   b) The king admitted that he has wasted his time.
   c) The king admitted that he had wasted his time.
   d) The king admitted that he was wasting his time.
4. **"I shall ask the hermit again," the king decided.**
   a) The king decided that he shall ask the hermit again.
   b) The king decided that he would ask the hermit again.
   c) The king decided that he will ask the hermit again.
   d) The king decided that he should ask the hermit again.
5. **"You may find the answer soon," said the hermit.**
   a) The hermit said that you may find the answer soon.
   b) The hermit said that I might find the answer soon.
   c) The hermit said that I may find the answer soon.
   d) The hermit said that I might found the answer soon.
6. **"I will meet you tomorrow," the king promised.**
   a) The king promised that he will meet me tomorrow.
   b) The king promised that he would meet me tomorrow.
   c) The king promised that he would meet me the next day.
   d) The king promised that he will meet me the next day.
7. **"Who is the most important person?" the king asked.**
   a) The king asked who is the most important person.
   b) The king asked who was the most important person.
   c) The king asked who the most important person is.
   d) The king asked who the most important person was.
8. **"Dig the ground for me," the king commanded.**
   a) The king commanded to dig the ground for him.
   b) The king commanded me to dig the ground for me.
   c) The king commanded that dig the ground for him.
   d) The king commanded digging the ground for him.
9. **"Please forgive me," the enemy said to the king.**
   a) The enemy said to the king please forgive me.
   b) The enemy requested the king to forgive him.

www.ilmkidunya.com

c) The enemy requested the king to forgive me.
d) The enemy said that please forgive him.

10. **"You should focus on helping others," the hermit suggested.**
a) The hermit suggested that I should focus on helping others.
b) The hermit suggested that you should focus on helping others.
c) The hermit suggested to focus on helping others.
d) The hermit suggested focusing on helping others.

11. **"I want to find the answers today," said the king.**
a) The king said that he wanted to find the answers today.
b) The king said that he wants to find the answers that day.
c) The king said that he wanted to find the answers that day.
d) The king said that he wanted to find the answers now.

12. **"You helped the right person yesterday," the hermit said.**
a) The hermit said that the king helped the right person yesterday.
b) The hermit said that the king had helped the right person the day before.
c) The hermit said that the king has helped the right person yesterday.
d) The hermit said that the king had helped the right person yesterday.

13. **"I have made many mistakes," the king said.**
a) The king said that he has made many mistakes.
b) The king said that he had made many mistakes.
c) The king said that he made many mistakes.
d) The king said that he have made many mistakes.

14. **"I will return tomorrow," the king said.**
a) The king said that he will return tomorrow.
b) The king said that he would return tomorrow.
c) The king said that he would return the next day.
d) The king said that he will return the next day.

15. **"You must listen carefully," the hermit said.**
a) The hermit said that the king must listen carefully.
b) The hermit said that the king had to listen carefully.
c) The hermit said that the king has to listen carefully.
d) The hermit said that the king should listen carefully.

16. **"I need the answer today," the king said.**
a) The king said that he needed the answer today.
b) The king said that he needs the answer today.
c) The king said that he needed the answer that day.
d) The king said that he needed the answer now.

17. **"What is the right time to act?" the king asked.**
a) The king asked what is the right time to act.
b) The king asked what was the right time to act.
c) The king asked what the right time to act is.

www.ilmkidunya.com

d) The king asked what the right time to act was.

18. "Answer my questions!" the king said.

a) The king said to answer his questions.
b) The king ordered to answer his questions.
c) The king ordered the hermit to answer his questions.
d) The king ordered that answer his questions.

19. "Please help me find the answer," the king said.

a) The king requested the hermit to help him find the answer.
b) The king said please help me find the answer.
c) The king requested the hermit to help me find the answer.
d) The king requested that help him find the answer.

20. "You should care for those near you," the hermit said.

a) The hermit said that you should care for those near you.
b) The hermit advised the king to care for those near him.
c) The hermit advised that the king should care for those near him.
d) The hermit advised to care for those near him.

21. "I shall ask the hermit again," the king decided.

a) The king decided that he will ask the hermit again.
b) The king decided that he shall ask the hermit again.
c) The king decided that he would ask the hermit again.
d) The king decided that he should ask the hermit again.

22. They said, "We may come late." The correct indirect speech is:

a) They said that they might come late.
b) They said that they may come late.
c) They said that we may come late.
d) They said that they might come late.

23. She said, "I should study harder." The correct indirect speech is:

a) She said that she should study harder.
b) She said that I should study harder.
c) She said that she should have studied harder.
d) She said that she must study harder.

24. The King said to the hermit, "I have come to you, wise hermit, to ask you to answer three questions."

a) The King told the hermit that he has come to him to ask him to answer three questions.
b) The King told the hermit that he had come to him to ask him to answer three questions.
c) The King said to the hermit that I have come to you to ask you to answer three questions.
d) The King told the hermit that he had come to you to ask you to answer three questions

25. She said, "I am very tired today." The correct indirect speech is:

a) She said that she was very tired today.
b) She said that she is very tired today.
c) She said that she was very tired that day.
d) She said that I am very tired today.

www.ilmkidunya.com

26. He said, "My father works in a bank." The correct indirect speech is:

a) He said that my father works in a bank.
b) He said that his father worked in a bank.
c) He said that his father works in a bank.
d) He said that his father is working in a bank.

27. They said, "We have completed our homework." The correct indirect speech is:

a) They said that they have completed their homework.
b) They said that we had completed our homework.
c) They said that they had completed their homework.
d) They said that they completed their homework.

28. She said, "I will call you tomorrow." The correct indirect speech is:

a) She said that she will call me tomorrow.
b) She said that she would call me the next day.
c) She said that she would call me tomorrow.
d) She said that I will call you tomorrow.

29. He said, "I don't like this movie." The correct indirect speech is:

a) He said that he didn't like this movie.
b) He said that he doesn't like that movie.
c) He said that he didn't like that movie.
d) He said that I don't like this movie.

30. Mother said, "The dinner is ready." The correct indirect speech is:

a) Mother said that the dinner was ready.
b) Mother said that the dinner is ready.
c) Mother said that dinner was ready.
d) Mother said that the dinner has been ready.

31. The teacher said, "The earth revolves around the sun." The correct indirect speech is:

a) The teacher said that the earth revolved around the sun.
b) The teacher said that the earth revolves around the sun.
c) The teacher said that earth revolved around the sun.
d) The teacher said that earth revolves around the sun.

32. They said, "We were watching television." The correct indirect speech is:

a) They said that they were watching television.
b) They said that they had been watching television.
c) They said that we were watching television.
d) They said that they are watching television.

33. He said, "I have never visited Lahore." The correct indirect speech is:

a) He said that he has never visited Lahore.
b) He said that he had never visited Lahore.
c) He said that he never visited Lahore.
d) He said that I have never visited Lahore.

34. She said, "I can speak three languages." The correct indirect speech is:

a) She said that she can speak three languages.
b) She said that she could speak three languages.

www.ilmkidunya.com

c) She said that I can speak three languages.
d) She said that she may speak three languages.

35. He asked me, "Where do you live?" The correct indirect speech is:
a) He asked me where did I live.
b) He asked me where I lived.
c) He asked me where do you live.
d) He asked me where I live.

36. She asked him, "Why are you late?" The correct indircct speech is:
a) She asked him why was he late.
b) She asked him why he was late.
c) She asked him why are you late.
d) She asked him why he is late.

37. The teacher asked the student, "What is your name?" The correct indirect speech is:
a) The teacher asked the student what was his name.
b) The teacher asked the student what is your name.
c) The teacher asked the student what his name was.
d) The teacher asked the student what his name is.

38. They asked us, "When will you arrive?" The correct indirect speech is:
a) They asked us when we would arrive.
b) They asked us when will we arrive.
c) They asked us when we will arrive.
d) They asked us when would we arrive.

39. He asked me, "How much does this cost?" The correct indirect speech is:
a) He asked me how much did this cost.
b) He asked me how much that cost.
c) He asked me how much that costs.
d) He asked me how much that costed.

40. She asked him, "Who gave you this gift?" The correct indirect speech is:
a) She asked him who had given him that gift.
b) She asked him who gave you this gift.
c) She asked him who has given him that gift.
d) She asked him who gives him that gift.

41. The policeman asked the driver, "Where is your license?" The correct indirect speech is:
a) The policeman asked the driver where was his license.
b) The policeman asked the driver where his license was.
c) The policeman asked the driver where is your license.
d) The policeman asked the driver where his license is.

42. Mother asked me, "Which dress do you want?" The correct indirect speech is:
a) Mother asked me which dress I wanted.
b) Mother asked me which dress did I want.
c) Mother asked me which dress do you want.
d) Mother asked me which dress I want.

www.ilmkidunya.com

43. **He asked her, "Whose book is this?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) He asked her whose book was that.
    b) He asked her whose book is this.
    c) He asked her whose book that was.
    d) He asked her whose book that is.
44. **The curious child asked, "Why is the sky blue?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) The curious child asked why was the sky blue.
    b) The curious child asked why the sky was blue.
    c) The curious child asked why the sky is blue.
    d) The curious child asked why is the sky blue.
45. **He asked me, "Do you like coffee?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) He asked me if I liked coffee.
    b) He asked me did I like coffee.
    c) He asked me whether I like coffee.
    d) He asked me that I liked coffee.
46. **She asked him, "Have you finished your work?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) She asked him if he has finished his work.
    b) She asked him if he had finished his work.
    c) She asked him had he finished his work.
    d) She asked him that he had finished his work.
47. **Mother asked, "Are you feeling well?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) Mother asked if I was feeling well.
    b) Mother asked that I was feeling well.
    c) Mother asked was I feeling well.
    d) Mother asked if I am feeling well.
48. **The doctor asked, "Did you take your medicine?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) The doctor asked if you took your medicine.
    b) The doctor asked if I had taken my medicine.
    c) The doctor asked did I take my medicine.
    d) The doctor asked that I took my medicine.
49. **He asked her, "Will you attend the meeting?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) He asked her if she will attend the meeting.
    b) He asked her if she would attend the meeting.
    c) He asked her would she attend the meeting.
    d) He asked her that she would attend the meeting.
50. **She asked me, "Can you help me?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) She asked me if I can help her.
    b) She asked me if I could help her.
    c) She asked me can I help her.
    d) She asked me that I could help her.
51. **The teacher asked, "Is everyone present?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) The teacher asked if everyone was present.
    b) The teacher asked if everyone is present.
    c) The teacher asked was everyone present.
    d) The teacher asked that everyone was present.
52. **He asked me, "Do you know the way?" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) He asked me if I knew the way.
    b) He asked me if I know the way.
    c) He asked me did I know the way.
    d) He asked me that I knew the way.

www.ilmkidunya.com

53. **She asked him, "Are you coming with us?" The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) She asked him if he was coming with them.
   b) She asked him if he is coming with us.
   c) She asked him was he coming with them.
   d) She asked him that he was coming with them.

54. **The officer asked, "Have you submitted the report?" The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) The officer asked if I have submitted the report.
   b) The officer asked if I had submitted the report.
   c) The officer asked had I submitted the report.
   d) The officer asked that I had submitted the report.

55. **Mother said, "Please clean your room." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) Mother requested to clean my room.
   b) Mother requested me to clean my room.
   c) Mother said to me please clean your room.
   d) Mother requested that I clean my room.

56. **The teacher said, "Sit down, students." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) The teacher ordered the students to sit down.
   b) The teacher said the students to sit down.
   c) The teacher told that students sit down.
   d) The teacher asked to the students sit down.

57. **He said, "Don't touch my phone." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) He said not to touch his phone.
   b) He said don't touch my phone.
   c) He told me not to touch his phone.
   d) He forbade to touch his phone.

58. **She said to him, "Please wait for me." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) She requested him to wait for her.
   b) She said him to wait for her.
   c) She asked to him please wait for me.
   d) She requested that he waits for her.

59. **The officer said, "Show me your ID card." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) The officer said to show his ID card.
   b) The officer ordered to show your ID card.
   c) The officer ordered me to show my ID card.
   d) The officer said that show my ID card.

60. **Father said, "Don't stay out too late." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) Father said don't stay out too late.
   b) Father forbade me to stay out too late.
   c) Father forbade to stay out too late.
   d) Father said to me don't stay out too late.

61. **The stranger said, "Can you help me find the station?" The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) The stranger asked if I could help him find the station.
   b) The stranger asked me to help him find the station.
   c) The stranger said can you help me find the station.
   d) The stranger requested that I help him find the station.

62. **Mother said, "Don't eat junk food." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) Mother forbade me to eat junk food.
   b) Mother told me not to eat junk food.
   c) Mother said don't eat junk food.
   d) Mother ordered not to eat junk food.

www.allmkdaunya.com

63. **The manager said, "Please arrive on time." The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) The manager requested to arrived on time.
    b) The manager said please arrive on time.
    c) The manager requested us to arrive on time.
    d) The manager ordered that we arrive on time.

64. **She said, "Let's go for a walk." The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) She suggested to go for a walk.
    b) She said let's go for a walk.
    c) She suggested that we should go for a walk.
    d) She proposed to go for a walk.

65. **He said, "What a beautiful painting!" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) He exclaimed with wonder that it was a very beautiful painting.
    b) He said that what a beautiful painting.
    c) He exclaimed what a beautiful painting. d) He said that the painting was beautiful.

66. **He said, "Let me have some water." The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) He requested to let him have some water.
    b) He asked for some water.
    c) He said let me have some water.
    d) He requested that he might have some water.

67. **They said, "Hurrah! We won the match!" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
    b) They said hurrah we won the match.
    c) They exclaimed that we won the match.
    d) They said with joy that they win the match.

68. **He said, "Alas! I failed in the test." The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) He said alas I failed in the test. b) He exclaimed that he failed in the test.
    c) He exclaimed with sorrow that he had failed in the test.
    d) He said with sorrow that he fails in the test.

69. **She said, "I wish I were rich." The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) She wished that she had been rich. b) She said that she wished she was rich.
    c) She said I wish I were rich. d) She wished that she is rich.

70. **He said, "May you succeed!" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) He prayed that I may succeed. b) He wished that I might succeed.
    c) He prayed that I might succeed. d) He said that I might succeed.

71. **She said, "Good morning!" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) She wished me good morning. b) She said good morning.
    c) She greeted me good morning. d) She said that good morning.

72. **They said, "Congratulations!" The correct indirect speech is:**
    a) They said congratulations. b) They exclaimed congratulations.
    c) They congratulated me. d) They wished congratulations.

www.ilmkidunya.com

73. **He said, "I will meet you here tomorrow." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) He said that he would meet me here the next day.
   b) He said that he will meet me there tomorrow.
   c) He said that he would meet me there the next day.
   d) He said that he would meet you here tomorrow.

74. **She said, "I bought this dress yesterday." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) She said that she bought this dress yesterday.
   b) She said that she had bought this dress yesterday.
   c) She said that she had bought that dress the previous day.
   d) She said that I bought that dress the previous day.

75. **They said, "We are leaving now." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) They said that they were leaving now. b) They said that we were leaving then.
   c) They said that they were leaving then. d) They said that they are leaving then.

76. **He said, "My father came here last week." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) He said that his father had gone there the previous week.
   b) He said that his father came there last week.
   c) He said that my father had come here last week.
   d) He said that his father had come there the previous week.

77. **She said, "I don't know these people." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) She said that she didn't know those people.
   b) She said that she doesn't know these people.
   c) She said that I don't know these people.
   d) She said that she didn't know these people.

78. **The boy said, "This is my book." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) The boy said that this was his book. b) The boy said that that was his book.
   c) The boy said that this is my book. d) The boy said that it is his book.

79. **He said, "I have been waiting for two hours." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) He said that he had been waiting for two hours.
   b) He said that he has been waiting for two hours.
   c) He said that I have been waiting for two hours.
   d) He said that he was waiting for two hours.

80. **She said, "We will visit the museum tomorrow." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) She said that they would visit the museum the next day.
   b) She said that we will visit the museum tomorrow.
   c) She said that they will visit the museum tomorrow.
   d) She said that they would visit the museum tomorrow.

81. **He said, "I must finish this work today." The correct indirect speech is:**
   a) He said that he must finish that work that day.
   b) He said that he had to finish that work that day.
   c) He said that I must finish this work today.
   d) He said that he must finish this work today.

www.ilmkidunya.com