

The Silent Predator and the Majestic Prey – Snow Leopard and Markhor

خاموش شکاری اور شاندار شکار – برفانی تیندوا اور مارخور

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
Spotted	/ˈspɒtɪd/	دھبے دار	Poaching	- /ˈpəʊtʃɪŋ/	غیر قانونی شکار
Piercing	- /ˈpiəriŋ/	تیز	Trophy hunting	- /ˈtrɒfɪˈhʌntɪŋ/	شکار کی یادگار کا شکار
Blends	- /blendz/	ملا	Regulations	- /ˌregjʊˈleɪʃənz/	ضوابط
Adapted	- /əˈdæptɪd/	ڈھالنا	Revenue	- /ˈrevənjuː/	آمدنی
Paws	- /pɔːz/	پنجے	Incentives	- /ɪnˈsentɪvz/	ترغیبات
Solitary	- /ˈsɒlɪtəri/	اکیلا	Herders	- /ˈhɜːdəz/	چرواہے
Prey	- /preɪ/	شکار	Awareness	- /əˈweə(n)əs/	آگاہی
Top predator	- /tɒpˈpreɪdətə/	اعلیٰ شکاری	Endangered	- /ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	خطرے میں
Ripple effect	- /ˈrɪplɪˈfekt/	لہر اثر	Vulnerable	- /ˈvʌlnərəbl/	حساس
Disturbing	- /dɪsˈtɜːbɪŋ/	پریشان کن	Illegal	- /ɪˈliːɡəl/	غیر قانونی
Populations	- /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃənz/	آبادی	Ecosystems	- /ˈiːkəʊsɪstəmz/	ماحولیاتی نظام
Agility	- /əˈdʒɪləti/	چستی	Overgrazing	- /ˌəʊvəˈɡreɪzɪŋ/	زیادہ چرائی
Habitat	- /ˈhæbɪtæt/	رہائش	Soil erosion	- /sɔɪl ɪˈrəʊʒən/	مٹی کا کنناؤ
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	- /ˈkaɪbər pɑːkˈtʊŋkwaː/	خیبر پختونخوا	Conservation	- /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən/	تحفظ
Gilgit-Baltistan	- /ˈɡɪlɡɪt bæɪlˈtɪstæn/	گلگت بلتستان	Adaptation	- /ˌædæpˈteɪʃən/	سازگاری
Balochistan	- /bəˈləʊtʃɪstæn/	بلوچستان	Muscular	- /ˈmʌskjʊlər/	پٹھوں والا
Azad Jammu Kashmir	- /əˈzɑːd ˈdʒæmuː kəˈʃmɪr/	آزاد جموں کشمیر	Coiled	- /kɔɪld/	مڑا ہوا
Challenges	- /ˈtʃæl.ɪndʒ/	چیلنجز مشکلات	Ascend	- /əˈsend/	چڑھنا
Perched	- /pɜːtʃt/	بیٹھا	National symbol	- /ˈnæʃənəl ˈsɪmbəl/	قومی نشان

Herbivore	/ˈhɜːbrɪvɔː/	پودوں پر چنے والا جانور	Status	/ˈstetəs/	حیثیت
Twisted	/ˈtwɪstɪd/	تکڑا ہوا	Serpentine	/ˈsɜːpəntaɪn/	سانپ کی طرح
Morn	/mɔːn/	صبح	Camouflage	/ˈkæməflɑːʒ/	چھپانا
Cultural	/ˈkʌltʃərəl/	ثقافتی	Recognition	/ˌrɛkəgˈnɪʃən/	پہچان
Environmental heritage	/ɪnˌvaɪərənˈmentəlˈherɪtɪdʒ/	ماحولیاتی ورثہ	Resources	/ˈriːzɔːsɪz/	وسائل
Steep	/stiːp/	کھڑی	Inclusive	/ɪnˈkluːsɪv/	جامع
Habitat destruction	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	رہائش کا تباہ ہونا	Environment	/ɪnˈvaɪərənmənt/	ماحول
Climate change	/ˈklaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	موسمی تبدیلی	Efforts	/ˈɛfəts/	کوششیں
Spotted	/ˈspɒtɪd/	دھبے دار	Unlock	/ʌnˈlɒk/	کھولنا

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خاموش شکاری اور شاندار شکار – برفانی تیندوا اور مارخور

1. In the high-altitude regions of Pakistan, where the peaks of the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindukush touch the sky, two extraordinary animals have made these rugged landscapes home for centuries. The snow leopard and the markhor, predator and prey respectively, represent the delicate balance of nature in some of the most remote areas of the world. Both species are not only fascinating in their own outlook but are also symbols of Pakistan's wild beauty and the need for conservation.

پاکستان کے بلند و بالا پہاڑی علاقوں، جہاں ہمالیہ، قراقرم اور ہندوکش کے پہاڑ آسمان کو چھوتے ہیں، دو غیر معمولی جانور صدیوں سے ان دشوار گزار زمینوں کو اپنا مسکن بنائے ہوئے ہیں۔ برفانی تیندوا اور مارخور، شکاری اور شکار، بالترتیب، دنیا کے سب سے دور دراز علاقوں میں قدرت کے نازک توازن کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں۔ یہ دونوں جانور نہ صرف اپنی ظاہری دلکشی میں بے مثال ہیں بلکہ پاکستان کی جنگلی خوبصورتی اور تحفظ کی ضرورت کی علامت بھی ہیں۔

The Ghost of the Mountains - Snow Leopard
2. The snow leopard is one of the most elusive animals on the planet. With its thick, spotted coat and piercing blue eyes, it blends perfectly with the rocky mountains. Often referred to as the "Ghost of the Mountains," the snow leopard

پہاڑوں کا بھوت – برفانی تیندوا
برفانی تیندوا اس کرہ ارض کے سب سے پراسرار جانوروں میں سے ایک ہے۔ اپنی گھنی، دھیوں والی کھال اور گہرے نیلے آنکھوں کے ساتھ، یہ پتھر لیلے پہاڑوں میں بخوبی چھپ جاتا

roams at altitudes as high as 5,500 metres, surviving the cold with its dense fur and muscular build.	ہے۔ "پہاڑوں کا بھوت" کہلایا جائے والا یہ جانور 5,500 میٹر کی بلندی تک رہتا ہے اور اپنی گھٹی کھال اور طاقتور جسم کے ساتھ سردی کو جھیلتا ہے۔
3. Snow leopards are highly adapted to their mountains habitats. Their wide, fur- covered paws allow them to walk on snow without sinking, and their long tails help them balance on narrow ledges. But despite their strength and agility, snow leopards are rarely seen by. This mysterious predator is shy and solitary, avoiding human contact whenever possible.	برفانی تیندوے پہاڑی ماحول کے مطابق ڈھل چکے ہیں۔ ان کے چوڑے اور کھال سے ڈھکے پنجے انہیں برف پر چلنے میں مدد دیتے ہیں تاکہ وہ دھنسنے سے بچ سکیں، اور ان کی لمبی دم تنگ پہاڑی راستوں پر توازن قائم رکھنے میں معاون ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن اپنی طاقت اور پھرتی کے باوجود، برفانی تیندو انسانوں کو شاذ و نادر ہی نظر آتا ہے۔ یہ شرمیلا اور تنہا شکاری انسانوں سے دور رہنے کو ہر ممکن ترجیح دیتا ہے۔
4. The snow leopard's primary prey is the markhor, though it also hunts ibex and wild sheep. As a top predator in the ecosystem, it plays a crucial role in maintaining the natural balance. If the snow leopard were to disappear, it would create a ripple effect, disturbing the populations of other animals and the overall health of the mountain environment.	برفانی تیندو ابتدائی طور پر مارخور کا شکار کرتا ہے، لیکن یہ پہاڑی بکروں اور جنگلی بھیڑوں کا بھی شکار کرتا ہے۔ ماحولیاتی نظام کے ایک اہم شکاری کے طور پر یہ قدرتی توازن کو برقرار رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ اگر برفانی تیندو ختم ہو جائے تو اس سے دیگر جانوروں کی آبادی اور پہاڑی ماحول کی مجموعی صحت متاثر ہوگی۔
The Majestic Markhor - A National Symbol 5. The markhor, with its impressive corkscrew-shaped horns, is Pakistan's national animal. Found in the mountainous regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit- Baltistan, Balochistan, and parts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the markhor is perfectly adapted to the steep and rocky terrain. Its wide hooves help it climb cliffs with ease, while its coat changes with the seasons, providing warmth in winter and shedding in summer.	باوقار مارخور - قومی علامت مارخور، اپنے شاندار پیچ دار سینگوں کے ساتھ، پاکستان کا قومی جانور ہے۔ خیبر پختونخوا، گلگت بلتستان، بلوچستان، اور آزاد جموں و کشمیر کے پہاڑی علاقوں میں پایا جانے والا مارخور ڈھلوانی اور پتھریلے راستوں کے لیے بہترین طور پر ڈھلا ہوا ہے۔ اس کے چوڑے کھراے چٹانوں پر آسانی سے چڑھنے میں مدد دیتے ہیں، جبکہ اس کی کھال موسم کے ساتھ تبدیل ہوتی ہے، سردیوں میں گرمی فراہم کرتی ہے اور گرمیوں میں جھڑ جاتی ہے۔
6. The markhor is a herbivore, feeding on grasses, shrubs, and leaves. Living at altitudes of up to 3,600 metres, these animals are often seen perched on narrow ledges, grazing on vegetation. Males are known for their long, twisted horns, which can grow up 1.5 metres.	مارخور ایک سبزی خور جانور ہے جو گھاس، جھاڑیوں، اور پتوں پر گزارہ کرتا ہے۔ 3,600 میٹر کی بلندی پر رہنے والے یہ جانور اکثر تنگ چٹانوں پر بیٹھے ہوئے نظر آتے ہیں، سبزہ چر رہے ہوتے ہیں۔ نر مارخور اپنے لمبے، پیچ دار سینگوں کے لیے مشہور ہیں، جو 1.5 میٹر تک بڑھ سکتے ہیں۔

7. The name "Markhor" means "snake-eater" in Persian, a reference to the twisting horns that resemble coiled snakes. The markhor holds a special place in Pakistan's cultural and environmental heritage, but like the snow leopard, it has faced numerous challenges.

مارخور کا نام فارسی زبان میں "سانپ کھانے والا" کے معنی رکھتا ہے، جو اس کے پیچ دار سینگوں سے مشابہت رکھتا ہے جو پیچے ہوئے سانپ کی مانند نظر آتے ہیں۔ مارخور پاکستان کے جنگلی حیات میں ایک خاص مقام رکھتا ہے اور ایک اہم ثقافتی اور قدرتی علامت ہے۔ لیکن برفانی تیندوے کی طرح، اس نے بے شمار مسائل کا سامنا کیا ہے۔

A Fragile Balance - Predator and Prey

8. The relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor is a classic example of predator and prey. Snow leopards rely on markhors for food, and markhors have to escape these powerful predators by living in steep, rocky areas where they can quickly flee.

نازک توازن - شکاری اور شکار
برفانی تیندوے اور مارخور کے درمیان تعلق شکاری اور شکاری ایک بہترین مثال ہے۔ برفانی چیتے کو کھانے کے لیے مارخور کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے، اور مارخور کو ان طاقتور شکاریوں سے بچنے کے لیے پہاڑی، چٹانی علاقوں میں رہنا پڑتا ہے جہاں وہ جلدی سے بھاگ سکتے ہیں۔

9. However, human activities have upset this delicate balance. Poaching, habitat destruction, and climate change have reduced populations of both the species. Markhors have been hunted for their valuable horns, while snow leopards have been killed by herders trying to protect their livestock.

تاہم، انسانی سرگرمیوں نے اس نازک توازن کو بگاڑ دیا ہے۔ شکار، رہائش کے مقامات کی تباہی، اور موسمی تبدیلی نے دونوں نسلوں کی تعداد کو کم کر دیا ہے۔ مارخور کو اس کے قیمتی سینگوں کے لیے شکار کیا جاتا رہا ہے، جب کہ برفانی چیتوں کو ان چرایوں کے ذریعے مارا گیا ہے جو اپنے مویشیوں کی حفاظت کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

Conservation Success and Future Challenges

10. Despite these threats, both the snow leopard and the markhor have benefited from successful conservation efforts in Pakistan. Organisations such as the Snow Leopard Foundation and the WWF-Pakistan have worked tirelessly to protect these species. In the areas like Chitral National Park and the Toshi Game Reserve, local communities, in collaboration with the government, have established trophy hunting programmes. These programmes allow foreign hunters to hunt a limited number of markhors under strict regulations. The revenue generated is used for wildlife conservation and to provide financial incentives for local people to protect the animals.

محافظتی کامیابیاں اور مستقبل کے چیلنجز
ان خطرات کے باوجود، برفانی چیتے اور مارخور دونوں نے پاکستان میں کامیاب حفاظتی اقدامات سے فائدہ اٹھایا ہے۔ ادارے جیسے کہ WWF اور Snow Leopard Foundation پاکستان ان نسلوں کی حفاظت کے لیے سخت محنت کر رہے ہیں۔ چترال قومی پارک اور توشی کھیل کے محفوظ علاقے جیسے مقامات پر، مقامی کمیونٹیز نے حکومت کی مدد سے ٹرافی شکاری پروگرام قائم کیے ہیں۔ یہ پروگرام غیر ملکی شکاریوں کو محدود تعداد میں مارخور شکار کرنے کی اجازت دیتے ہیں، لیکن سخت اصولوں کے تحت۔ حاصل ہونے والی رقم جنگلی حیات کے تحفظ کے لیے استعمال کی جاتی ہے اور مقامی لوگوں کو جانوروں کی حفاظت کرنے کے لیے مالی مراعات فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔

11. Thanks to the efforts to reduce human-leopard conflict by which an improvement in the numbers of snow leopard has also been seen. By compensating herders who lose livestock due to snow leopard attacks and raising awareness of the species' importance, conservationists have reduced the killings of these endangered cats.	انسانوں اور برفانی تیندوؤں کے درمیان تنازعہ کم کرنے کی کوششوں کا شکریہ جس کی بدولت برفانی تیندوؤں کی تعداد میں بھی بہتری دیکھی گئی ہے۔ ان شکاریوں کو معاوضہ دے کر جو برفانی تیندوؤں کے حملوں کی وجہ سے مویشی کھودیتے ہیں، اور اس نسل کی اہمیت کے بارے میں آگاہی بڑھا کر، ماحولیات کے محافظوں نے ان خطرے میں پڑے ہوئے چیتوں کے مارے جانے کی تعداد کو کم کیا ہے۔
12. Despite these successes, both the species remain vulnerable. Continued efforts are needed to protect their habitats and prevent illegal hunting. By preserving the snow leopard and the markhor, Pakistan is also preserving its natural heritage and the balance of life in its wildest regions.	ان کامیابیوں کے باوجود، دونوں نسلیں ابھی بھی خطرے میں ہیں۔ ان کے رہائش کی حفاظت اور غیر قانونی شکار کی روک تھام کے لیے مسلسل کوششوں کی ضرورت ہے۔ برفانی چیتے اور مارخور کی حفاظت کر کے، پاکستان اپنی قدرتی وراثت اور اپنے جنگلی علاقوں میں زندگی کا توازن بھی برقرار رکھ رہا ہے۔
The Role of Pakistan's Mountain Ecosystems 13. The survival of the snow leopard and the markhor is essential for the health of Pakistan's mountain ecosystems. Snow leopards keep the populations of herbivores like the markhor in check, ensuring that plant life in these areas remains balanced. Markhors, in turn, are critical for maintaining the vegetation of the mountain slopes, preventing overgrazing and soil erosion.	پاکستان کے پہاڑی ماحولیاتی نظام کا کردار برفانی چیتے اور مارخور کی بقا پاکستان کے پہاڑی ماحولیاتی نظام کی صحت کے لیے ضروری ہے۔ برفانی چیتے مارخور جیسے جڑی بوٹی خوروں کی تعداد کو کنٹرول میں رکھتے ہیں، جو ان علاقوں میں پودوں کی زندگی کو متوازن رکھتا ہے۔ دوسری طرف، مارخور پہاڑی ڈھلوانوں کی نباتات کے لیے اہم ہیں، جو حد سے زیادہ چرائی اور مٹی کے کٹاؤ کو روکنے میں مدد دیتے ہیں۔
14. Without these two species, the entire ecosystem would be at risk. Protecting them is not only about saving two magnificent animals but also preserving the very environment they inhabit.	ان دو نسلوں کے بغیر، پورا ماحولیاتی نظام خطرے میں ہو گا۔ ان کی حفاظت صرف دو شاندار جانوروں کو بچانے کے بارے میں نہیں ہے، بلکہ اس ماحول کو بھی محفوظ رکھنے کے بارے میں ہے جہاں وہ رہتے ہیں۔

Theme

The central theme of the text is delicate balance of nature through the predator-prey relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor in Pakistan's mountains. Both the species are crucial for maintaining the ecosystem's health but face threats from poaching, habitat loss, and climate change. The markhor, as Pakistan's national animal, also holds cultural significance. Conservation efforts by organizations like the Snow Leopard Foundation and the WWF-Pakistan aim to protect these animals and preserve the fragile ecosystem. This theme highlights the importance of biodiversity, adaptation, and human responsibility in conservation.

Glossary

Words	Meanings
agility	the ability to move quickly and easily
conservation	the protection of the natural environment
ecosystem	all the plants and living creatures in a particular area considered in relation to their physical environment
elusive	difficult to find, define or achieve
herbivore	any animal that eats only plants
heritage	the history, traditions, buildings and objects that a country or society has had for many years and that are considered an important part of its character
magnificent	extremely attractive and impressive; deserving praise
predator	an animal that kills and eats other animals
preserve	to keep a particular quality, feature, etc.; to make sure that something is kept
ripple	a small wave on the surface of a liquid, especially water in a lake, etc.
rugged	not level or smooth and having rocks rather than plants or trees
vulnerable	weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally

Words/ Sentences

Words	Sentences
Adapt	Animals must adapt to changing environments to survive.
Ascend	The climbers will ascend the mountain at sunrise.
Endanger	Pollution can endanger many species of animals.
Overgraze	The cattle tend to overgraze the pasture if not controlled.
Erode	Wind and water can erode the rocks over time.
Conserve	It's important to conserve energy by turning off lights when not needed.
Blend	She loves to blend different fruits in her new recipe.
Recognize	I didn't recognize him at the party.
Poaching	Poaching of endangered animals has become a major concern worldwide.
Revenue	The company generated a large amount of revenue last year.
Incentive	The company offered an incentive to employees who met their targets.
Awareness	The campaign raised awareness about the importance of recycling.
Vulnerability	The community's vulnerability to flooding has increased after the heavy rains.
Ecosystem	The forest ecosystem is home to many different species of plants and animals.

Reading and Critical Thinking

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the predator-prey relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor important for the ecosystem?

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Ans. Predator-prey relationship

The snow leopard and markhor's predator-prey relationship helps regulate the populations of herbivores and maintain balance in the ecosystem. By controlling the herbivore population, snow leopards prevent overgrazing, which could harm the vegetation.

2. How do the snow leopard and the markhor's adaptations help them survive in the mountains?

096010002

Ans. The snow leopard's thick fur and powerful legs help it navigate rocky areas, while the markhor's hooves provide stability on steep slopes. Both species have evolved traits that enable them to withstand the harsh mountain climate and difficult areas.

3. What are the benefits and potential concerns of community-led conservation programmes like trophy hunting?

096010003

Ans. Community-led conservation programs can provide economic incentives and increase local engagement in protecting wildlife. However, trophy hunting can also raise ethical concerns, and if not properly regulated, it may harm endangered species like the snow leopard.

4. What might happen to the mountain ecosystem if either the snow leopard or the markhor disappeared?

096010004

Ans. If either species disappeared, the balance of the ecosystem would be disrupted. The absence of the snow leopard would lead to an increase in herbivore populations, while the disappearance of the

markhor could affect the predator's food supply, impacting the entire food chain.

5. How do human activities like poaching and habitat destruction threaten the balance between the snow leopard and the markhor?

096010005

Ans. Poaching and habitat destruction threaten both the snow leopard and markhor by reducing their populations and disrupting their natural habitats. This weakens the predator-prey relationship and harms the overall biodiversity of the ecosystem.

6. How is the markhor adapted to living in mountainous regions?

096010006

Ans. The markhor has evolved strong, muscular limbs and specialized hooves that allow it to climb steep, rocky cliffs. Its long, spiral horns help it navigate rough terrain and protect it from predators.

7. What more can be done to raise awareness about protecting endangered species like the snow leopard and the markhor?

096010007

Ans. Education campaigns, wildlife documentaries, and local community involvement can help raise awareness about endangered species. Additionally, promoting eco-tourism and engaging with global conservation efforts can further highlight the importance of protecting these animals.

8. How did the description of the snow leopard and the markhor impact your understanding of these animals and their environment?

096010008

Ans. The description emphasized the delicate balance between the snow leopard and the markhor in their mountainous habitat. It highlighted the critical role each species plays in maintaining ecosystem

health and the challenges they face from both natural and human-induced threats.

Additional Questions / Answers

1. Why are snow leopards rarely seen by humans? 096010009

Ans. The snow leopards are rarely seen by humans because of their mysterious and shy nature.

What do markhors eat?

Ans. Markhors eat grasses, shrubs and leaves.

2. How have conservation efforts helped increase snow leopards? 096010010

Ans. The reduced human-leopard conflicts have helped increase snow leopards.

B. Choose the correct option for each question.

1. What might be the long-term impact on the ecosystem if the snow leopard were to become extinct? 096010011

a. The population of herbivores like the markhor would increase, leading to overgrazing.

b. The markhor population would decrease due to a lack of protection.

c. The ecosystem would become healthier without predators.

d. The environment would remain unchanged.

2. How do community-based conservation efforts, such as trophy hunting, benefit both wildlife and local people? 096010012

a. They reduce human-wildlife conflict by eliminating predators.

b. They generate income for locals and fund wildlife protection efforts.

c. They help introduce foreign species into local ecosystems.

d. They allow uncontrolled hunting, reducing animal populations.

3. What lesson can be learned from the successful conservation efforts of the snow leopard and the markhor? 096010013

a. Conservation only works if predators are removed from the ecosystem.

b. Animals can survive without human intervention.

c. Involving local communities in conservation efforts leads to better outcomes.

d. Conservation is not necessary for naturally strong species.

4. Why is it important to maintain the balance between predator and prey in ecosystems like those of the snow leopard and the markhor? 096010014

a. to increase tourism in mountain regions

b. to ensure that predators do not starve

c. to keep herbivore populations in check and protect vegetation

d. to help predators dominate the ecosystem

5. What is one potential drawback of trophy hunting programmes, even when they help conservation efforts? 096010015

a. They may lead to uncontrolled hunting of species.

b. They only focus on predators like the snow leopard.

c. They may prioritise financial gain over the welfare of animals.

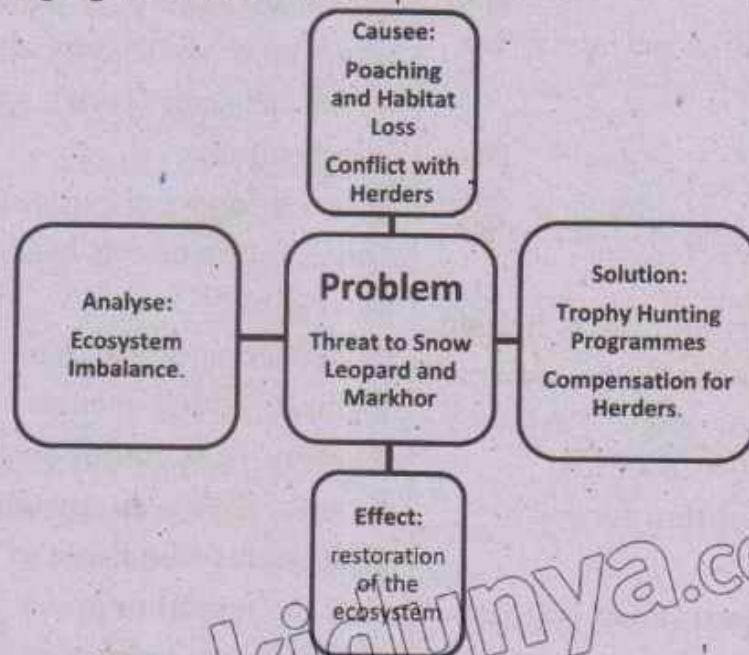
d. They do not involve local communities in any way.

C. Read the following text and put relevant information into the graphic organiser. 096010016

There is a serious threat to the snow leopard and the markhor in Pakistan's mountains.

Poaching and habitat loss have decreased their numbers. Snow leopards are also killed by herders protecting their livestock. These problems lead to an imbalance in the ecosystem. Without snow leopards, the markhor population can increase, causing overgrazing and damaging the environment.

Conservation efforts include trophy hunting programmes that help protect wildlife. Compensation for herders also reduces the killing of snow leopards. These actions aim to save both the species and protect the ecosystem.



Vocabulary

A. Distinguish between the connotative and denotative meanings of the following words using context clues from the text.

096010017

Words	Context clues	Denotative meaning	Connotative meaning
balance	destruction	equilibrium	Preservation
elusive	ghost of the mountains	difficult to describe, find, achieve, or remember	difficult to find, define or achieve
heritage	balance of life in its wildest regions	features belonging to the culture of a particular society	
predator	prey	an animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals	Leopard
vulnerable	prevent	able to be easily physically or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked	weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally

Hyphenated Nouns and Adjectives

A hyphen (-) is used to join two or more words together to form a single idea. This can happen with both nouns and adjectives. Hyphens are especially helpful when two words work together as a single unit or when a compound adjective appears before a noun.

Hyphenated Nouns: Some compound nouns use hyphens to connect words, making them one concept. Example: mother-in-law, well-being

Hyphenated Adjectives: Compound adjectives (two or more words that describe a noun) are often hyphenated, especially when they come before a noun.

Example: a well-known author, a high-speed train

Words with the Letter String "-ough"

The letter string -ough is tricky in English because it can be pronounced in many different ways depending on the word.

• Examples of "-ough" words:

though (as in although): Pronounced /tho/

through: Pronounced /throo/

rough: Pronounced /ruff/

enough: Pronounced /enuff/

thought: Pronounced /thawt/

A. Add hyphens to the following compound nouns and adjectives where needed.

096010019

1. The editor-in-chief made several changes to the manuscript.
2. The student gave a well-written essay.
3. The city is famous for its state-of-the-art infrastructure.
4. He works as a part-time teacher.

5. My brother-in-law is visiting this weekend.

B. Identify the correct pronunciation of the -ough words and fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

096010020

1. The river runs through the city.

(Pronounced /throo/)

2. She had a difficult day, but she smiled, as if she hadn't gone through so much.

(Pronounced /tho/)

3. The fabric of the sweater felt very rough against my skin. (Pronounced /ruff/)

4. He hadn't thought much about the topic before the presentation.

(Pronounced /thawt/)

5. We don't have enough money to buy that car. (Pronounced /enuff/)

C. Make three hyphenated nouns or adjectives using the prefixes provided below. (Examples: anti-corruption, anti-riot, anti-inflammatory)

096010021

Prefix	Hyphenated Words
Self	self-esteem, self-confidence, self-awareness
Ex	ex-husband, ex-president, ex-partner
Co	co-worker, co-founder, co-parent
Non	non-profit, non-fiction, non-verbal

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct words ending in -ough from the options provided.

096010022

1. We played outside though it was drizzling. (though, through, thought)

2. There wasn't enough sugar left for tea. (although, enough, brought)

3. Kiran kneaded the dough to make bread. (cough, dough, bough)

4. The storm blew the leaves off the **bough**.
(bough, through, though)

5. He had a severe **cough** throughout the day. (rough, cough, thought)

A. Write a descriptive composition about the snow leopard or the markhor, moving from general to specific. Use brainstorming, mind mapping, and writing a first draft while paying attention to correct punctuation and spelling.

096010023

Ans. The Markhor is a special type of wild goat found in the mountains of Central and South Asia, especially in Pakistan and Afghanistan. It has long, twisted horns that can be very big, making it look unique and

strong. The Markhor's fur changes with the seasons; in winter, it gets thick and warm to protect it from the cold.

Markhors live in small groups, with females and their young together. They are very good at climbing steep rocks, which helps them escape from predators like wolves and leopards.

This animal is important to the places where it lives and is even the national animal of Pakistan. Sadly, Markhors are in danger because their homes are being destroyed, and they are at risk from poaching. Many people are working hard to protect the Markhor, so it can continue to thrive in the wild. The Markhor reminds us of how important it is to care for animals and nature.

Objective Type

Choose the word with correct spellings.

096010024

Sr.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
i.	Conservation ✓	Consurvation	Conseervation	Conservaytion
ii.	Ecosystem	Ecosysstem	Ecosystem ✓	Ecosysteme
iii.	Elusive ✓	Elusivee	Eluzive	Elusivee
iv.	Haybitat	Habittat	Habitat ✓	Habitate
v.	Preidators	Predattors	Preidators	Predators ✓
vi.	Herbivoure	Herbeivore	Herbivore ✓	Herbivoree
vii.	Adapteed	Adapted ✓	Adaptied	Adapted
viii.	Solitary	Solitary ✓	Solitiary	Soliteary
ix.	Perched ✓	Pearched	Pirched	Percheed
x.	Vegetasion	Veagetation	Vegitation	Vegetation ✓
xi.	Ripple	Ripplee	Ripple ✓	Reipple
xii.	Poaching ✓	Poaching	Poachring	Poeaching
xiii.	Awareness ✓	Awariness	Awarenes	Awareeness
xiv.	Simbol	Symbol ✓	Symboll	Syymbol
xv.	Incantives	Incentivs	Incentives ✓	Incentivess

Synonyms

Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

096010025

Sr.	Questions	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
i.	The snow leopard is known for its <u>elusive</u> nature. The synonym of the underlined word is:	Mysterious ✓	Abundant	Common	Visible
ii.	Conservation efforts focus on protecting endangered species and their <u>habitats</u> . The synonym of the underlined word is:	Communities	Environments ✓	Rocks	Groups
iii.	The markhor's diet consists of <u>vegetation</u> found in mountainous regions. The synonym of the underlined word is:	Rocks	Animals	Plants ✓	Water
iv.	Snow leopards are <u>solitary</u> animals, avoiding human interaction. The synonym of the underlined word is:	Social	Lonely ✓	Independent	Aggressive

v.	Poaching is a major threat to the survival of <u>predators</u> like the snow leopard. The synonym of the underlined word is:	Hunters✓	Carnivores	Prey	Victims
vi.	Markhors are <u>herbivores</u> , relying on plants for sustenance. The synonym of the underlined word is:	Meat-eaters	Omnivores	<u>Plant-eaters</u> ✓	Scavengers
vii.	Climate change causes a <u>ripple effect</u> in ecosystems. The synonym of the underlined is:	Wave	Change	Disruption ✓	Movement
viii.	Their wide hooves are perfectly <u>adapted</u> for climbing steep cliffs. The synonym of the underlined word is:	Unsuitable	Designed	Adjusted ✓	Unchanged
ix.	Markhors are known for their <u>steep</u> habitats in the mountains. The antonym of the underlined word is:	Rugged	Flat✓	Slippery	Winding

Grammar

Choose the correct option according to grammar.

096010026

Sr.	Questions	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
i.	Which sentence uses a hyphenated noun?	I love eating pancakes in the morning.	My sister has a pet goldfish.	The father-in-law is coming over for dinner.✓	She drew a picture of a rainbow.
ii.	Which word needs a hyphen to be correct?	well known✓	playground	basketball	sunflower
iii.	Choose the correct sentence with a hyphenated adjective.	I saw five-different insect.	He is a well-trained artist.✓	We went to the sunny-park.	The chocolate cake is delicious.
iv.	Find the sentence where a hyphen is used incorrectly.	My grandma made a home-made cake.✓	She wore a bright-yellow dress.	They live in a high-rise apartment.	That dog is well-behaved.
v.	Which of these is hyphenated correctly?	Quaid-e-azam	Quaide-Azam	Quaid-e-Azam✓	Quai-eAzam