

2

ENVIRONMENT NATURE

This Unit has the following three readings:

1. **It's Country for me (Story)**
2. **Our Environment (Essay)**
3. **Tears of Nature (Poem)**

Before you read:

It's Country for me:

This reading is about Joel, a thirteen-year old boy, who lives on a farm with his parents and siblings. After school and on weekends, he helps his father and elder brother do farm work. What kind of work, do you think, Joel does on the farm? Check your response after reading the lesson.

Our Environment:

"Our environment is now a social problem, not just a problem for the scientists." How is "environment" a social problem? What do you think the writer is discussing in this essay?

The writer uses the term "ecosystem" in the essay. What does it mean?

Tears of Nature:

The poet gives several reasons for the nature being in tears. Can you think a few reasons that the poet might have given? Check your answers after reading the poem.

UNIT 2: Reading Selection 2.1

IT'S COUNTRY FOR ME

(یہ ملک میرے لیے ہے)

Liam O' Flaherty

About the Author

Patricia Demuth and her husband grew up in small towns in Iowa where they had friends who were part of a family farm team. When they decided to write a book about rural America, they found a farm in Wisconsin to serve as a setting for their story. They took their young sons with them and lived in Wisconsin where she wrote the book, *Joel: Growing Up a Farm Man*, which was awarded *Best Children Book* of 1982 by the Society of Midland Authors.

SUMMARY

This lesson is about a boy named Joel. He is thirteen years old boy. He lives on a farm with his parents, brothers and a sister. On weekends he used to help his father and elder brother do farm work.

Once his mother called him to come and feed Lamby. It was 11 :15 at night Joel at once jumped out of his bed and inspite of the severe cold, he went to the barn and fed the Lamby. The Lamby sucked the soda water bottle in thirty seconds. This might have been Joel's thirty three thousand trip to the barn. As he frequently visited this place, so Joel knew these farm buildings better than his own bedroom.

Joel was living on the Holland's farms since he was born. It was the farms of his ancestors. His grand lather James Holland had bought these farms in 1860. He was an Irish immigrant He used to drove a team of horses to plough the land and make it ready for cultivation. Now Joel had tractot that has the power of 120 horses.

Joel was the student of a public school in Scales Mound. There all the students belonged to farmers families. Joel was a brilliant student. He always got A grade. In national testing he got 99% marks. When Joel returns from school, he used to go on foot for a long time. When he come back he does chores every night after school and for several hours on weekends. He helps run the farm and helps support his family. He does the work of an adult Holland's operate a self sufficient farm. They raise live stock. They also keep some animals for sale and slaughter. Holland's grew various varieties of food like corn and oats. They also have all the skills of a farmer. They are machine operators Mechanics, veterinarians, agriculturists, and business people. As Joel works on the fields, he has also learnt all these skills. He is extremely alert, and watchful. He is youngest of all the children . Other two children kevin and Kathy are college students. But still they miss the farm works because it has its own taste.

Although Joel remains very busy in his daily works but he has plenty left over for sports. He hunts deer

and traps wildlife in the fall. He also plays basket ball and water-skiing and does fishing. Joel likes his village life the most. He says, "After living out here. I do not think I would ever want to be in the city". He likes joint family system because in it people live together help each other and share responsibilities each other and share responsibilities.

TEXT WITH URDU TRANSLATION

It was 11:15 at night when Joel, reading in bed, heard his mother call up, "Joel, come and feed (خوراک کھلانا، چارہ ڈالنا) Lamby, will you?" She usually fed the orphaned (یتیم) lamb, but tonight she had come home late from a meeting and did not want to go to the barn wearing good clothes.

یہ رات کے سوا گیارہ بجے تھے جب جوئل جو کہ بستر میں بیٹھ کر کتاب پڑھ رہا تھا، اپنی ماں کی آواز سنی کہ جیول آ جاؤ اور لیمبی کو چارہ ڈالو۔ کیا تم ایسا کرو گے، وہ عموماً یتیم بھینڑ کے بچے کو چارہ ڈالتی تھی لیکن آج رات وہ میٹنگ سے گھر دیر سے آئی تھی اور اتنے پہرے وہ باڑا نہیں جانا چاہتی تھی۔

Words	اُردو معانی	Meanings/Synonyms
feed	خوراک کھلانا، چارہ ڈالنا	give food to, provide (food) for, cater for, cook for
orphaned	یتیم	a child whose parents are dead.

The small dog, Jessica, jumped up from the doorstep as Joel came outside, a pair of overalls pulled over his pajamas, the laces of his boots dangling (جھولنا) loose. "Hey, Jess," he greeted her, ruffling (خراب کرنا) the dog's thick fur with one hand as they loped (لبے لبے ڈگ مارنا) together to the barn. In his other hand he carried Lamby's meal - milk replacement (متبادل) in a soda-pop bottle capped by a black nipple.

جوئل ہی جوئل باہر آیا تو گھر کے چھوٹے کتے جیسیکا نے دلیلیز سے چھلانگ لگائی۔ اُس نے پاجامہ کے اوپر اور رال پہنا ہوا تھا اور اُس کے بوٹ کے تھے ڈھیلے لنگ رہے تھے۔ اُس نے "ہے جیس" کہہ کر اُس کا خیر مقدم کیا، اُس نے کتے کے بالوں پر ایک ہاتھ پھیرتے ہوئے دونوں باڑے کی طرف لبے لبے قدم لیکر چلے گئے۔ اُس کے دوسرے ہاتھ میں لیمبی کا کھانا تھا۔ ایک سوڈا بوتل کی بوتل میں دودھ جس کے اوپر کالا نیپل لگا ہوا تھا۔

dangling	جھولنا	hanging, drooping, droopy, suspended, pendulous, pendent, trailing, flowing
ruffling	خراب کرنا	disarrange, touse, dishevel, rumple, disorder, mess up, tangle
loped	لبے لبے ڈگ مارنا	run or move with a long bounding stride.
replacement	متبادل	change, replacement, shift, conversion, variation, switch

The March air was cold and the yard light caught the mist of Joel and Jessica's breaths. A dim crescent moon hung (لٹکنا) low over the east hayfield (سوکھی گھاس). Otherwise, the night was black.

مارچ کے مہینے کی ہوا سرد تھی اور صحن کی روشنی میں جوئل جیسیکا کی سانس لینے کی کبر نظر آتی تھی۔ ڈھنڈلا چاند مشرق کی طرف واقع سوکھی گھاس کے کھیت پر چمکتا تھا اور نہ رات، تاریک تھی۔

hung	لٹکنا	be suspended, dangle, hang down, be pendent, swing, sway
hayfield	سوکھی گھاس	a field where hay is being or is to be made.

"Here, Lamby," called Joel, opening the door to the barn where the sheep are kept in the winter. The lamb sprang up (اچھل پڑا) from her warm straw bedding and sucked (چوسنا) down the bottle in thirty seconds. Her mother had died giving birth to her a week before.

جوئل نے باڑے کا دروازہ کھولتے ہوئے کہا "لیمبی میں یہاں ہوں"، جہاں پر سردیوں میں بھینڑوں کو رکھا جاتا ہے۔ بھینڑ کا بچہ اپنے گرم تنکوں کے بستر سے اچھل پڑا اور 30 سیکنڈ میں پورا بوتل پی ڈالا۔ اُس کی ماں ایک ہفتہ قبل اُس کی پیدائش کے دوران مر چکی تھی۔

sprang up	اچھل پڑا	develop, grow, arise, originate, rise, uprise
sucked	چوسنا	sip, sup, siphon, slurp, draw, drink

This may have been Joel's thirty-three-thousandth trips (سیر) to the barn, since he goes in and out of barn at least ten times a day. Joel knows these farm buildings better than he knows his own bedroom. He surely spends more waking hours in them. He knows how to care for the animals they shelter as well as he knows how to care for himself. Farming is Joel's world.

trips	سیر و سیاحت	excursion, outing, jaunt, vacation, visit, tour, journey, expedition, voyage, drive
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Joel Holland has lived on this 245-acre farm since he was born, thirteen years ago. It is the farm of his ancestors (آباؤ اجداد). He lives in the house that his great-grandfather built. The land he helps his father and brothers farm is land that his great-great-grandfather James Holland bought in 1860. James was an Irish immigrant (آبادکار).

ancestors	آباؤ اجداد	forebear, forefather, predecessor, antecedent, progenitor, primogenitor
immigrant	آبادکار	newcomer, settler, migrant, emigrant, nonnative, foreigner, alien, outsider

He drove a team of horses to plough (ہل چلانا) the land and make it ready for corn. Now, five generations later, Joel ploughs the same land atop a tractor that has the power of 120 horses. The rich, black soil (زمین) has been pampered by Hollands for over 120 years. Farming it is Joe's heritage (وراثت).

plough	ہل چلانا	till, furrow, harrow, cultivate, work, break up
soil	زمین	dirty, stain, splash, spot, spatter, splatter, smear, smudge, sully, spoil, foul, begrime
heritage	وراثت	inheritance, birthright, patrimony, legacy, bequest

The Holland farm is near Scales Mound, a tiny town of 400 people snuggled in the north-western corner of Illinois. The land there is hilly, rolling in great waves. In fact, just a few miles away is the highest point in the state.

Illinois	علاقے کا نام	a state in the eastern central US; population 12,901,563 (est. 2008); capital, Springfield; statehood, Dec. 3, 1818 (21). Colonized by the French in the 1600s and ceded to Britain in 1763, it was acquired by the US in 1783.
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Joel attends public school in Scales Mound in a split-level brick building with 235 other grade school and high school pupils. About half the students are farmers. This year Joel will graduate from eighth grade and begin ninth, but his class will not get larger. Except for three foster (لے پاک) children who came and left, Joel has been with the same nineteen kids since first grade.

"I know every kid in practically (عملی طور پر) the whole school," he says. "Some of those guys in schools on TV don't even know the people in their own class."

شاید یہ جوئل کا 33 ہزاروں سیر و سیاحت تھی، چونکہ وہ دن میں کم از کم دس دفعہ باڑے کو آتا اور جاتا تھا۔ جوئل اپنے بیڈروم سے بھی زیادہ اس باڑے کی عمارت کو جانتا تھا۔ وہ یقیناً ان میں جاگ کر زیادہ وقت گزارتا تھا۔ وہ جانتا ہے کہ ان میں رہنے والے جانوروں کا کیسے خیال رکھا جائے اور یہ بھی جانتا ہے کہ اپنا خیال کیسے رکھا جاتا ہے۔ کاشتکاری کرنا جوئل کی دنیا ہے۔

جوئل ہالینڈ 13 سال قبل اپنی پیدائش ہی کے وقت سے اس 245 ایکڑ زری زمین پر رہتا رہا ہے۔ یہ اس کے آباؤ اجداد کی زمین تھی۔ وہ اس گھر میں رہتا ہے جو اس کے دادا نے تعمیر کیا۔ وہ زمین جس میں وہ اپنے باپ اور بھائیوں کی مدد کرتا ہے وہ وہی زمین ہے جو اس کے پردادا جیمز ہالینڈ نے 1860ء میں خریدی۔ جیمز آئرلینڈ (آئرلینڈ) آبادکار تھا۔

وہ زمین میں ہل چلانے کے لیے اور اسے مکئی کی فصل کے لیے تیار کرنے کے لیے گھوڑوں کے گردے کو چلاتا تھا۔ اب پانچ جنم بعد جوئل اسی زمین میں ڈریکٹر کے ذریعے پورے زور سے ہل چلاتا ہے جو 120 گھوڑوں کے برابر طاقت رکھتا ہے۔ ہالینڈز کا خاندان 120 سالوں سے اس زرخیز کالی زمین کا خیال رکھتے رہے ہیں۔ اس پر کاشتکاری جوئل کی وراثت ہے۔

ہالینڈ کی زمین سکیلز ماؤنڈ کے قریب واقع ہے، جو کہ 400 افراد پر مشتمل ایک چھوٹا سا قصبہ ہے جو کہ ایلیناس کے شمال مغربی کونے میں اکٹھا رہتے ہیں۔ یہاں کی زمین پہاڑی ہے جو کہ بڑے پہاڑی سلسلوں میں واقع ہے۔ درحقیقت ہندی میل کے فاصلے پر ریاست کی بلند ترین مقام پر واقع ہے۔

جوئل سکیلز ماؤنڈ کی ایک ناہموار اینٹوں والی عمارت میں سرکاری سکول میں پڑھتا ہے، جس میں 235 ادنیٰ و اعلیٰ درجے کے بچے زیر تعلیم ہیں۔ تقریباً نصف طلباء کاشتکار ہیں۔ اس سال جوئل آٹھویں درجے سے نویں درجے میں چلا جائے گا لیکن اس کی جماعت کے طلباء میں اضافہ نہیں ہوگا۔ سوائے تین لے پاک بچوں کے جو کہ آئے اور چلے گئے۔ جوئل پہلی درجے سے اس وقت تک اپنی 19 بچوں کے ساتھ رہا ہے۔

"عملی طور پر پورے سکول میں، میں ہر ایک بچے کو جانتا ہوں۔" وہ کہتا ہے "لی وی پرائن میں سے بعض لڑکے اپنے جماعت کے طلباء کو بھی نہیں جانتے۔"

Joel is a good student, though reluctant (انگپاٹا) to discuss it. "Yeah, I guess I pull mostly A's, some B's." In national testing Joel scored an overall 99 percent, meaning that only 1 per cent of students scored higher. His studies are typical of any eighth grader's in the United States. "We're doing percent in mathematics. English, forget it. In history we're up to F.D.R. In science we do experiments like taking this chemical HCL and blowing up (تڑی) pieces of chalk."

pupils	شاگرد	student, scholar, schoolchild, schoolboy, schoolgirl; disciple, follower, student
foster	لے پاک	encourage, promote, further, stimulate, advance, forward, cultivate, nurture
practically	عملی طور پر	almost, (very) nearly, virtually, just about, all but, more or less, as good as
reluctant	انگپاٹا	unwilling, disinclined, unenthusiastic, resistant, resisting, opposed, hesitant; shy
blowing up	اڑانا	detonate, inflate, expand, enlarge, have a fit, aggrandise, puff

But when the school bus drops Joel off and he runs up the quarter-mile lane to his farmhouse, slips out of his sneakers and pulls on his boots then his life is no longer typical of an average teenager. His footgear is the clue (نشانی). Joel wears boots every day, no matter what the season is. That's because he does chores every night after school and for several hours on weekends. The chores (گھریلو کام کاج) are boot-work-hard, heavy and sometimes dirty.

sneakers	جوتے	a soft shoe with a rubber sole worn for sports or casual occasions.
clue	نشانی	hint, indication, sign, signal, pointer, trace, indicator, lead, tip, tipoff, evidence
chores	گھریلو کام کاج	task, job, duty, errand, work, domestic work, drudgery
dirty	گندی، بُری	soiled, grimy, grubby, filthy, mucky, stained, unwashed, greasy, smeared, smeary

The daily chores that Joel does help are to run the farm and to support the family. Joel is a teenager, but he does the work of an adult (بالغ، بچھدار شخص). Unlike most families, where the parents alone make the money, farm families work together. Each child's labour is not only important to the family's well-being, it is essential (لازمی).

adult	بالغ، بچھدار شخص	mature, grown-up, fully grown, full-grown, fully developed, of age, of legal age
essential	لازمی	crucial, necessary, key, vital, indispensable, important, all-important, of the essence

The Hollands operate a self-sufficient farm, typical of many in the Com Belt. They raise livestock-cattle, and a few sheep. In each herd, they keep some females to replenish (لہالب بھرتا) the stock. The rest of the animals are sold for slaughter and land on America's tables as beef and lamb.

replenish	لہالب بھرتا	refill, top up, fill up, recharge, freshen
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جوئل اچھا طالب علم ہے، اگرچہ وہ اسے بیان کرنے سے انکپاٹا ہے۔ "جی ہاں میرا اندازہ ہے کہ اکثر میں A گریڈ حاصل کرتا ہوں اور کچھ B گریڈ بھی۔" نیشنل ٹیسٹنگ میں جوئل نے 99 فیصد نمبرز لیے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ صرف ایک فیصد طلباء نے اسے سے زیادہ نمبرز لیے۔ اس کا مطالعہ یونائیٹڈ سٹیشن میں کسی بھی آٹھویں درجے کے لڑکے کے برابر ہے۔ "ہم ریاضی میں فیصد کر رہے ہیں۔ انگریزی کو تو بھلا دو، تاریخ میں ہم نے ای۔ ڈی۔ آر تک پڑھا ہے۔ سائنس میں ہم تجربات کر رہے ہیں۔ مثلاً HCL لیکر اور چاک کے ٹکڑوں کو اڑانا۔"

جب سکول بس جوئل کو اتارتی ہے تو وہ اپنے فارم ہاؤس تک میل کے چوتھائی حصے کے برابرگی میں دوڑ کر جاتا ہے۔ انجیوتے اتارتا ہے، بوٹ پہنتا ہے اور پھر اس کی زندگی مزید کسی نوجوان کی طرح نہیں ہوتی۔ اس کے ہاؤس کا سامان اس کی نشانی ہے۔ جوئل روزانہ بوٹ پہنتا ہے خواہ کوئی موسم بھی ہو۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ وہ ہر رات سکول کے بعد گھر کا معمولی کام کاج کرتا ہے۔ اور ہفتہ وار چھٹی پر تو کئی گھنٹے کام کرتا ہے۔ گھر کے کام کاج میں بوٹ کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ یہ کام سخت بھاری اور بعض اوقات گندہ بھی ہوتا ہے۔

روزانہ کے گھریلو کام جو جوئل کرتا ہے وہ کھیتوں کی دیکھ بھال ہے اور اپنے گھروالوں کی کفالت کرتا ہے۔ جوئل ایک بچہ ہے مگر وہ بڑے آدمی کا کام کرتا ہے۔ زیادہ تر خاندانوں کے برعکس جہاں والدین اکیلے پیہمکاتے ہیں اور ساتھ خاندان کھیتوں میں اکٹھا کام کرتے ہیں۔ خاندان کی بہتری کے لیے ہر ایک بچے کی محنت مزدوری نہ صرف اہم ہوتی ہے بلکہ لازمی ہوتی ہے۔

ہالینڈز خاندان والے ایک ایسی زمین میں کام کرتے ہیں جو کہ ان کی ضرورت کو پوری کرتے ہیں اور جو کہ کارن بیٹل کے دوسرے زمینوں جیسی زمین ہے۔ وہ مال مویشی پالتے ہیں۔ پھر چند بھیلوں، ہر ایک ریوڑ میں وہ کچھ مادہ جانور بھی رکھتے ہیں تاکہ مال مویشیوں کی تعداد برقرار رکھے۔ بقیہ جانور ذبح کے لیے بیچ دیے جاتے ہیں اور امریکہ میں انہیں چھوٹے اور بڑے گوشت کے طور پر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔

The Hollands grow virtually (حقیقی طور پر) all the food their animals need-corn, oats, and hay. They sell the surplus (فائزہ، ضرورت سے زائد), though most of their money comes from selling the animals themselves.

virtually	حقیقی طور پر	effectively, in effect, all but, more or less, practically, almost, nearly, close to, verging on
surplus	فائزہ، ضرورت سے زائد	excess, surfeit, superabundance, superfluous, oversupply, glut, profusion, plethora

To run a farm like this, farmers have to have many skills. They have to be machine operators, driving immense (بہت زیادہ) and powerful vehicles; they have to be mechanics, repairing them; husbandmen, raising livestock; veterinarians (معالج حیوانات), tending (پالنا، دیکھ بھال کرتا) them when sick; agriculturists, growing food on a large scale; and businesspeople, managing (like Joel's father) a farm operation worth nearly one million dollars. As Joel works on the farm, he is all these workers.

immense	بہت زیادہ	huge, vast, massive, enormous, gigantic, colossal, great, very large/big
veterinarians	معالج حیوانات	a person qualified to treat diseased or injured animals.
tending	(پالنا، دیکھ بھال کرتا)	be inclined, be apt, be disposed, be prone, be liable, have a tendency

Yet he is a boy still and, like an apprentice (شاگرد), continues to learn new skills. Joel takes his learning seriously because his goal is to become a farmer. He is extremely (بہت زیادہ) alert and watchful, like a cat. Even when not actively involved in a chore, Joel can readily answer any question about what is going on. He listens as his dad counsels (مشاورت) a seed customer in the kitchen, as his brother Terry consults a vet about recent deaths in his hog herd (ریوڑ), as his older brothers discuss soil planning while they mend a fence. Knowledge seems to be constantly seeping (سرایت) (sometimes flowing, into Joel's mind).

apprentice	شاگرد	trainee, learner, probationer, novice, beginner, starter, cadet, tenderfoot, pupil
extremely	بہت زیادہ	very, exceedingly, exceptionally, especially, extraordinarily, in the extreme, tremendous
counsels	مشاورت	advice, guidance, counseling, direction, information, hints, recommendations, suggestion
herd	ریوڑ	drove, flock, pack, fold, group, collection
seeping	سرایت کرتا	ooze, trickle, exude, drip, dribble, flow, issue, escape, leak, drain, bleed, filter

Joel is the youngest of Ed and Betty Hollands six children. Only he and his brother, Marty, sixteen, still live at home. Two other brothers, Bill and Terry, come home each day to eat meals with the family. Bill and Terry rent neighbouring farms. Each has neighbouring farms. Each has his own livestock herd, but they farm their land collectively (مجموعی طور پر) with their father.

ہالینڈز تقریباً ہر وہ چیز اگاتے ہیں جن کی ان کے جانوروں کو ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ مثلاً مکئی، جئی اور گھاس۔ زائد اناج وہ بیچ دیتے ہیں اگرچہ ان کی زیادہ تر آمدن جانور بیچنے سے آتی ہے۔

اس طرح کا کھیت چلانے کے لیے، کاشتکاروں کو بہت سی مہارتیں، ہنر چاہئے ہوتے ہیں۔ انہیں مشینیں چلانی پڑتی ہیں، بہت زیادہ اور طاقتور گاڑیاں کاشتکار ہونا چاہیے کہ مال مویشی پال سکے۔ انہیں سلوٹری (جانور کا ڈاکٹر) ہونا چاہیے تاکہ بیماری کی صورت میں ان کی دیکھ بھال کرے۔ انہیں ماہرین زراعت ہونا چاہیے تاکہ بڑے پیمانے پر غلہ اگائے اور انہیں بزنس مین بننا چاہیے تاکہ وہ جوئل کے باپ کی طرح زمینوں کے تقریباً ایک ملین ڈالرز کا حساب کتاب رکھ سکے۔ جب جوئل کھیوتوں میں کام کرتا ہے تو وہ ان تمام کارکنوں کا کام کرتا ہے۔

پھر بھی وہ بچہ ہے اور وہ ایک شاگرد کی طرح نئے نئے ہنر سیکھتا رہتا ہے۔ جوئل اپنے سیکھنے میں سنجیدگی سے کام لیتا ہے کیونکہ اُس کا مقصد کاشتکار بننا ہے۔ وہ انتہائی کمر بستہ اور چوکنا ہے ایک بلی کی طرح۔ یہاں تک کہ وہ جب گھر کے کام میں زیادہ مصروف نہیں ہوتا جوئل کسی بھی کام کے بارے میں فوری جواب دے سکتا ہے۔ جب اُس کا باپ کچن میں بیچوں کے گاہک کو مشورہ دیتا ہے تو وہ غور سے سنتا ہے۔ جب اُس کا بھائی ٹیری ایک سلوٹری سے اپنے سوروں کے ریوڑ میں حالیہ اموات کے بارے میں مشورہ لیتا ہے اور جب اُس کے بڑے بھائی باڈمرمت کرتے وقت زمین کی تیاری کے بارے میں بحث کرتے ہیں تو وہ انہیں غور سے سنتا ہے۔ علم مسلسل جوئل کے ذہن میں سرایت کرتا دکھائی دیتا ہے۔

ہالینڈز کے چھ بچوں میں جوئل، ایڈ اور بیٹی سے چھوٹا ہے۔ وہ اور اُس کا بھائی مارٹی جو کہ سولہ سال کا ہے اب بھی گھر پر رہتے ہیں۔ دو اور بھائی بل اور ٹیری ہر روز گھر والوں کے ساتھ کھانا کھانے کے لیے گھر آتے ہیں۔ بل اور ٹیری نے قریبی زمینیں کرایہ پر لیے ہیں۔ ہر ایک کے پاس اپنے اپنے مال مویشیوں کے ریوڑ ہیں لیکن وہ اپنے باپ کے ساتھ اکٹھا اپنی زمینوں کی دیکھ بھال کرتے ہیں۔

collectively	مجموعی طور پر	together with, jointly, conjointly
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Two other children, Kevin and Kathy, do not live at home. This year Kevin, twenty-two, will graduate from college in Chicago. He will be the fourth college graduate among the Holland children. "We insist (اصرار کرنا) they all go to college and get a taste of what it's like off the farm," says Betty. "Then if they want to come back to farming, that's fine."

دوسرے بچوں کیون اور کیتھی گھر پر نہیں رہتے۔ اس سال کیون (22 سال) کا گورنر کے ایک کالج سے گریجویٹ بن کرے گا وہ ہالینڈ خاندان کے بچوں میں گریجویٹ بن کرے والا چھٹا لڑکا ہوگا۔ بیٹی کہتا ہے کہ "ہم ان پر زور دیتے ہیں کہ کالج ہار کا شکاری کے علاوہ کسی چیزوں کا مزہ لے۔ پھر اگر وہ دوبارہ کاشتکاری کی طرف آتا ہے تو یہ بھی بہتر ہے۔"

insist	اصرار کرنا	demand, command, require, dictate, urge, exhort
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Kathy, twenty-four, is the oldest child and the only daughter. She is now a Roman Catholic nun doing graduate study in Dubuque, Iowa. But, like her brothers, she grew up farming and she still misses it. Kathy called this May during her final exams and said, "I'd give anything to be ploughing (مٹی چلانا) instead!"

کیتھی، جس کی عمر 24 سال ہے سب سے بڑی ہے اور وہ اس خاندان میں واحد بیٹی ہے۔ وہ رومن کیتھولک راہبہ ہے جو کہ Dubuque Iowa میں گریجویٹیشن کے لیے مطالعہ کر رہی ہے۔ کیون اپنے دوسرے بھائیوں کی طرح وہ بھی کاشتکاری کرتی ہوئی بڑی ہوئی اور وہ اب بھی اسے یاد کرتی ہے۔ کیتھی نے مئی میں اپنے آخری امتحان کے دوران کال کیا اور کہا: "میں مٹی چلانے کے لیے سب کچھ دے دوں گی۔"

ploughing	مٹی چلانا	crash, smash, career, plunge, bulldoze, hurtle, careen, cannon, run, drive, barrel
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As the youngest, Joel has at times had more farming "teachers" than he's wanted. One night he sat at the kitchen table listening to his dad and brothers talk about the rewards of farming. "It's a good, independent (آزاد، خود مختار) life," said Bill. "You're your own boss."

سب سے چھوٹا ہوتے ہوئے جوئل کو اکثر زیادہ کاشتکاری "سکھانے والوں" سے واسطہ پڑتا تھا۔ ایک رات وہ کچن میں دسترخوان پر بیٹھ کر اپنے باپ اور بھائیوں کی کاشتکاری کے فائدوں کے بارے میں باتیں سن رہا تھا۔ یہ ایک اچھی اور آزاد زندگی ہے" مٹی لے کہا "تم خود اپنا مالک ہو۔"

independent	آزاد، خود مختار	self-sufficient, self-supporting, self-reliant, standing on one's own two feet
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"I wouldn't know," said Joel, grinning (دانت نکال کر ہنسنے). "I've got bosses." "Who?" asked his dad. Joel pointed to each one around the table. They all laughed!

جوئل نے مسکراتے ہوئے کہا "مجھے تو پتہ نہیں" میرے تو بہت سے مالک ہیں، اُس کے باپ نے پوچھا "کون ہیں؟" جوئل نے ہر ایک کی طرف اشارہ کیا جو میز کے گرد بیٹھے تھے۔ وہ سب ہنس پڑے!

grinning	دانت نکال کر ہنسنے	smile, smile broadly, beam, smile from ear to ear, grin like a Cheshire cat, smirk
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Joel used to be largely at somebody's side, watching and listening, lending a hand, or going on the run for a tractor or forgotten tool. He took the occasional (کبھی کبھی) bossing he got in stride (کوشش کرنا). Now, he is so busy with his own work that he is no longer available to be everybody's "go-fer."

جوئل زیادہ تر کسی دوسرے آدمی کے ساتھ ہوتا تھا۔ دیکھتا تھا اور سنتا تھا۔ کام میں مدد دیتا تھا اور ٹریکٹر یا کسی بھولے ہوئے اوزار کو لانے کے لیے جاتا تھا۔ وہ کبھی کبھی دوسرے مالک کے لیے کام کرتا تھا جو اسے بغیر کسی کوشش کے ملتا تھا۔ اب وہ اپنے کاموں میں اتنا مصروف رہتا ہے کہ اب وہ مزید دوسروں کے ادھر ادھر کے کاموں کے لیے وقت نہیں نکال پاتا۔

occasional	کبھی کبھی	infrequent, intermittent, irregular, sporadic, odd, random, periodic, uncommon
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stride	کوشش کرنا	march, pace, step
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If I had just one word to describe Joel, it would be enthusiasm (جوش و جذبہ), " says Betty. He uses his youthful energy indiscriminately (بلا امتیاز). On one summer day, he jumped 15 fences,

بیٹی کہتا ہے کہ اگر مجھے ایک لفظ میں جوئل کو بیان کرنا ہو تو وہ "جوش اور دلور" ہوگا۔ وہ اپنی جوانی کی توانائی کو بلا امتیاز استعمال کرتا ہے۔ گریجویٹ کے ایک دن اُس نے 15 باڑوں سے چھلانگ لگایا۔ 25 میل تک کھیٹوں کی مشینری

drove farm machinery 25 miles, fed 320 animals, opened and closed 8 gates, walked and ran about 8 miles, jumped on and off the tractor 26 times, lifted 900 pounds of grain, shovelled (ہیلپ، کھریا) 4,000 pounds, ate about 2600 calories!

چاہی۔ 320 جانوروں کو کھلایا۔ آٹھ دروازوں کو کھولا اور بند کیا۔ 8 میل تک سفر کیا اور دوڑا۔ 26 مرتبہ ٹریکٹر پر چڑھا اور اتر۔ 900 پاؤنڈ تک اناج کو اٹھایا۔ 4000 پاؤنڈ اناج کھرپے سے صاف کیا اور تقریباً 2600 حرارے کھائے!

enthusiasm	جوش و جذبہ	eagerness, keenness, ardor, fervor, passion, zeal, zest, gusto, energy, verve
shovelled	ہیلپ، کھریا	scoop (up), dig, excavate

On weekends and during the summer, Joel works outdoors anywhere from eight to fifteen hours a day. The only time he minds it is during early spring. Then the snow melts and rain often pours down daily, turning the farmyard into a swamp; Mud sucks at his boots, making walking itself a tedious (مشکل، تھکا دینے والا) chore (گھریلو کام کاج) (بد صورتی). More than the bother, though, Joel hates the ugliness (بد صورتی). "When it rains, everything seems so awful (حیرت انگیز)." (انگیز)

ہفتہ وار چھٹی پر اور گرمیوں کے دوران جوئل گھر سے باہر دن میں 8 سے لیکر 15 گھنٹوں تک کام کرتا ہے۔ صرف ایک وقت جو اسے برا لگتا ہے وہ ہے موسم بہار کا آغاز، پھر برف پگھلتی ہے اور روزانہ بارش برتی ہے جو فارم کا احاطہ بدل میں تبدیل کر دیتا ہے۔ کچھ اس کے جوتوں سے چمٹ کر چلنے پھرنے کو بھی ایک تھکا دینے والا کام بنا دیتا ہے۔ زحمت سے کہیں زیادہ گندگی/بد صورتی سے جوئل نفرت کرتا ہے، جب بارش ہوتی ہے تو ہر چیز خوفناک دکھائی دیتی ہے۔

chore	گھریلو کام کاج	task, job, duty, errand, work, domestic work, drudgery
tedious	مشکل، تھکا دینے والا	boring, dull, monotonous, repetitive, unrelieved, unvaried, uneventful, characterless
ugliness	بد صورتی	vileness, nefariousness, wickedness
awful	حیرت انگیز	disgusting, horrible, terrible, dreadful, ghastly, nasty, vile, foul, revolting, repulsive

Regardless of how much energy his work consumes, Joel has plenty left over for sports. He hunts deer and traps wildlife (جنگل کی دنیا) in the fall, and snowmobiles (برف گاڑیاں) in the winter. Spring brings softball and basketball games, and summer provides weather for water-skiing and fishing. Nearly all his favourite sports are played outdoors.

قطع نظر اس کے کہ اس کا کام کتنی تو اتائی خرچ کرتی ہے، جوئل کے پاس کھیل کود کے لیے بھی کافی وقت بچ جاتا ہے۔ وہ ہرن کا شکار کرتا ہے اور جنگلی جانوروں کو دام میں پھنسا دیتا ہے۔ اور سردیوں میں برف گاڑیوں کو چلاتا ہے۔ موسم بہار سافٹ بال اور باسکٹ بال اور گرمیوں کا موسم پانی میں پھسلنے اور مچھلیاں پکڑنے کا موقع فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اس کے پسندیدہ تقریباً تمام کھیل باہر کھیلے جاتے ہیں۔

wildlife	جنگل کی دنیا	(wild) animals, fauna, flora and fauna
snowmobiles	برف گاڑیاں	a motor vehicle, especially for traveling over snow.

If he had to live in the city for a year, Joel says he would mostly miss "the way I'd miss seeing things grow. The change of seasons." In fact, if Joel could choose any place in the world to live, he guesses he'd live "right here. It'd have to be country. After living out here, I don't think I'd ever want to be in the city. You just don't have the freedom. Or the responsibilities (ذمہ داریاں). I'm not saying a city kid doesn't have responsibilities. But you don't work as a family the way you do on a farm. It'd just have to be country for me."

جوئل کہتا ہے کہ اگر اسے ایک سال کے لیے بھی شہر میں رہنا پڑے تو وہ زمین (کھیتوں) اسے بہت یاد آئیں گے۔ مجھے چیزوں کو اگتے ہوئے دیکھنا یاد آئے گا۔ اور موسموں کا تغیر و تبدل۔ اس کا خیال ہے کہ اگر جوئل کو دنیا میں رہنے کے لیے کوئی جگہ پسند کرنا پڑے تو وہ "یہاں رہنا پسند کرے گا۔ یہ گاؤں ہی ہوگا۔ یہاں پر زندگی گزارنے کے بعد میرا خیال کہ میں شہر میں ہونا پسند کروں۔ وہاں پر تمہیں آزادی حاصل نہیں ہوگی۔ یا ذمہ داریاں میں نہیں کہتا کہ شہری بچے کی ذمہ داریاں نہیں ہوتیں لیکن وہاں پر تم خاندان کے ساتھ اکٹھا کام نہیں کرتے جیسا کہ تم کھیتوں میں کام کرتے ہو۔ یہ گاؤں/دیہات تو میرا وطن ہے/میرا وطن ہوگا۔

responsibilities	ذمہ داریاں	duty, obligation, responsibility, assumption, presumption
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NEW VOCABULARY

Words	Meanings
A nun (<i>n</i>)	A female member of a religious order in a Christian Church
Arcestors (<i>n</i>)	Forefathers; grandparents
Apprentice (<i>n</i>)	Someone who works with a skilled or qualified person to learn a trade or profession; a beginner or novice
Chore (<i>n</i>)	A small, routine, domestic task
F.D.R.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), 32nd President of the United States of America (1933-45).
Foster children	Children in the care of a person other than their parents
Go-fer (<i>n</i>) (<i>slang</i>)	A person who runs a variety of errands, or short trips here and there
Hog (<i>adj</i>) chores (<i>n</i>)	Chores related to sheep etc. such as shearing them -
Immense (<i>adj</i>)	Huge, big
Immigrant (<i>n</i>)	A person who has left his homeland to live in another country
Indiscriminately (<i>adv</i>)	Randomly, without planning; irregularly -
Occasional (<i>adj</i>)	Taking place from time to time; not frequent or regular
Orphaned (<i>adj</i>)	Without mother
Roman Catholic (<i>adj</i>)	Of or relating to Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Rome
Self-sufficient (<i>adj</i>)	Able to provide for or support oneself without outside help
Snowmobiles (<i>n</i>)	A small open motor vehicle for travelling on snow
Snuggled (<i>adj</i>)	To nestle together; to live together closely
Split-level (<i>adj</i>)	A building having the - floor level of one part about half a storey above or below the floor level of an adjoining part
Surplus (<i>n</i>)	A quantity or amount in excess of what is required
Tedious (<i>adj</i>)	Causing fatigue, annoying, dull, laborious
To counsel (<i>v</i>)	To give advice or guidance to someone -
To dangle (<i>v</i>)	To hang or cause to hang freely
To lope (<i>v</i>)	To run with a long swinging, bounding movement or stride
To pamper (<i>v</i>)	To treat with affectionate and usually excessive care
To replenish (<i>v</i>)	To make full or complete again by supplying what has been used up
To shear (<i>v</i>)	To remove the fleece or hair (of sheep) by cutting or clipping
To take in stride	To accept or do something without difficulty or effort
Virtually (<i>adv</i>)	Practically, nearly

SOLVED EXERCISES OF THE TEXTBOOK**COMPREHENSION**

1. How does Joel feel about getting out of bed at 11:15 P.M to feed the lamb? How can you tell?
 Ans: Joel was called of bed at 11:15 P.M by his mother. He jumped out of the bed and went straight to the

barn. He always used to go there to feed the animal. This is his routine.

2. Describe the Holland's farm.

Ans: The Hollands farm is near scales mound. It is a small town of 400 people. The land is hilly, rolling in great waves.

3. In what ways does Joel play the role of an adult?

Ans: Joel is a teenager, but he does the work of an adult. He works with his family together. He actively does his labour which is essential for the family's well-being.

4. Does Joel agree with his brother about the rewards of a farming life?

Ans: No, Joel does not agree with his brother. His brother says that it is independent life but Joel says that it is not independent. He has got bosses.

5. What skills must a farmer have to run a farm like the Holland's?

Ans: Farmers must have to be machine operators, mechanics, husbandmen, veterinarians, agriculturists and business people to run a farm like the Holland's.

6. Joel says that of all the places on earth, he would choose to live 'right here' on the farm. Do you think his choice is good one?

Ans: Yes, his choice is good one. Working in one's own farms and helping parents is a satisfied and pleasant life.

7. In a sentence, state the main idea of the story?

Ans: The main idea is the dignity of labour and hard work. Joel is the owner of vast agricultural land. He does the hard work, helps his parents and leads a good life.

THINKING AND RECALLING

Joel is a busy teenager. How does your schedule compare with his? A schedule of Joel's activities might look like this when there's not school:

Time	A schedule of Joel's Activities	A schedule of our Activities
4:00 A.M	Feed farm animals	Say Prayer
6:00 A.M	Have breakfast	Have breakfast
7:00 A.M	Do milking chores	Going to college
9:00 A.M	Do field work	attends aclasses
11:00 A.M	Repair machinery	lunch
1:00 P.M	Have lunch	1:30 Say prayer
2:00 P.M	Repair fences	rest
4:00 P.M	Future Farmers' meeting	bring fooder for animals
5:00 P.M	Supper	home work
6:00 P.M	School homework (if any)	
8:00 P.M	Dinner	Dinner
11:15 P.M	Feed baby lamb	going to bed

WRITING ASSIGNMENT

8. Make a list of all the important activities in your own typical day. Use the information to make a chart like Joel's for yourself. Compare your list with that of Joel. Who has more fun in a day's work- you or Joel?

9. Count and Non-Count Nouns: Common nouns are either count or non-count.

LANGUAGE STUDY

COUNT nouns can be "counted", as follows:

one pen, two pens, three pens, four pens ...

NON-COUNT nouns, on the other hand, cannot be counted in this way:

one software, *two softwares, *three softwares, *four softwares ...

From the point of view of grammar, this means that count nouns have singular as well as plural forms, whereas non-count nouns have only a singular form.

It also means that non-count nouns do not take a/an before them: 'a pen' is correct but 'a software' is not.

In general, non-count nouns are considered to refer to indivisible wholes. For this reason, they are sometimes called **MASS** nouns.

In each of the following sentences, indicate whether the highlighted noun is count or non-count.

1. The **board** will meet tomorrow to consider your application.
(A) Count (B) Non-count
2. The **information** you gave to the detective was very misleading.
(A) Count (B) Non-count
3. I thought it was a strange **comment** to make.
(A) Count (B) Non-count
4. Smoking damages your **health**.
(A) Count (B) Non-count
5. Jamal is studying **music** at college.
(A) Count (B) Non-count
6. I'll have a **Juice**, please.
(A) Count (B) Non-count

10. Uses of the Apostrophe

The apostrophe has three uses:

1. to form possessives of nouns
2. to show the omission of letters
3. to indicate certain plurals of lowercase letters

Forming Possessives of Nouns

To see if you need to make a possessive, turn the phrase around and make it an "of the..." phrase. For example:

the boy 's hat = the hat of the boy three days' journey = journey of three days

If the noun after "of" is a building, an object or a piece of furniture, then no apostrophe is needed! room of the hotel = hotel room door of the car = car door leg of the table = table leg

Once you've determined whether you need to make a possessive, follow these rules to create one.

add 's to the singular form of the word (even if it ends in -s):

The owner's car James's hat (James' hat is also acceptable ; For plural, proper nouns that are possessive, use an apostrophe after the 's': "The Afridis' presentation was good." (The Afridis are a husband and wife consultant team.)

☆ **add's to the plural forms that do not end in -s:**

the children, s game the geese's honking

☆ **add 'to the end of plural nouns that end in -s:**

two cats' toys three friends' letters.the countries' laws

☆ **add 's to the end of compound words:**

my brother-in-law's money

☆ add 's to the last noun to show joint possession of an object:

Ahmad and Razia's apartment

Showing omission of letters

Apostrophes are used in contractions. A contraction is a word (or set of numbers) in which one or more letters (or numbers) have been omitted. The apostrophe shows this omission. Contractions are common in speaking and in formal writing. To use an apostrophe to create a contraction, place an apostrophe where the omitted letter(s) would go. Here are some examples:

don't = do not

I'm = I am

he'll = he will

who's = who is

shouldn't = should not

didn't = did not

could've = could have (NOT "could of!")

'60 = 1960

Forming plurals of lowercase letters

Apostrophes are used to form plurals of letters that appear in lowercase; here the rule appears to be more typographical than grammatical; e.g. "three ps" versus "three p's." To form the plural of a lowercase letter, place 's after the letter. There is no need for apostrophe s indicating a plural on capitalized letters, numbers, and symbols (though keep in mind that some editors, teacher s, and professors still prefer them). Here are some examples:

p's and q's = a phrase believed to be taken from the early days of the printing press when letters were set in presses backwards so they would appear on the printed page correctly. Although the origins of this phrase are disputed, the expression was used commonly to mean, "Be careful, don't make a mistake." Today the term also indicates maintaining politeness, possibly from "mind your pleases and thank-yous."

Nita's mother constantly stressed minding one's p's and q's.

three Macintosh G4s = three of the Macintosh model G4

There are two G4s currently used in the writing classroom.

many &s = many ampersands

That printed page has too many &son it.

the 1960s = the years in decade from 1960 to 1969

The 1960s were a time of great social unrest.

The '60s were a time of great social unrest.

Don't use apostrophes for personal pronouns, the relative pronoun who or for noun plurals.

Apostrophes should not be used with possessive pronouns because possessive pronouns already show possession they don't need an apostrophe. His, her, its, my, yours, ours are all possessive pronouns. However, indefinite pronoun, such as one, anyone, other, no one, and anybody, can be made possessive. Here are some examples:

wrong: his' book

correct: his book one's book

anybody's book

wrong: Who's dog is this?

correct: Whose dog is this?

wrong: The group made it's decision. **correct:** The group made its decision.

Note: (Its and it's are not the same thing. It's is a contraction for "it is" and its. is a possessive pronoun meaning "belonging to it." It's raining out= it is raining out. A simple way to remember this rule is the fact that you don't use an apostrophe for the possessive his or hers, so don't do it with its!)

wrong: a friend of yours'

correct: a friend of yours

wrong: She waited for three hours' to get her ticket. **correct:** She waited for three hours to get her ticket

proofreading for apostrophes

A good time to proofread is when you have finished writing the paper. Try the following strategies to proofread for apostrophes:

- ☆ If you tend to leave out apostrophes, check every word that ends in -s or -es to see if it needs an apostrophe.
- ☆ If you put in too many apostrophes, check every apostrophe to see if you can justify it with a rule for using apostrophes.

Exercise 1

In each question below, only one of the sentences has all the apostrophes correctly placed. Encircle the letter of the correct sentence.

- 1
 - a) Bristol's harbour is one of the countrys most beautiful.
 - b) Bristols harbour is one of the country's most beautiful.
 - c)✓ Bristol's harbour is one of the country's most beautiful.
 - d) Bristols' harbour is one of the countrys' most beautiful.
- 2
 - a) The two boy's bags were lying at the river's edge.
 - b) The two boys bag's were lying at the rivers' edge.
 - c)✓ The two boys o bags were lying at the river's edge.
 - d) The two boys ' bags ' ere lying at the rivers edge.
- 3
 - a) My parent's flat is in one of the city's finest areas:
 - b) My parents' flat is in one of the citys finest areas'.
 - c) My parents' flat is in one of the citys' finest areas .
 - d)✓ My parents ' flat is in one of the city 's finest areas.
- 4
 - a)✓ The world 's experts were quick to praise the two girls' courage.
 - b) The world 's experts were quick to praise the two girl's courage.
 - c) The worlds expert 's were quick to praise the two girls' courage.
 - d) The worlds :experts were quick to praise the two girls' courage.
- 5
 - a) Steve's mothers house is right next to his only sister's flat.
 - b) Steves mother's house is right next to his only sister's flat.
 - c) Steve's mothers ' house is right next to his only sisters' flat
 - d)✓ Steve's mother 's house is right next to his only sister's flat.
- 6
 - a) The two building doors' and windows' were damaged in the blast.
 - b) The two buildings door's and window' s were damaged in the blast.
 - c)✓ The .two buildings' doors and window s were damaged in the blast.
 - d) The two building's doors and windows were damaged in the blast.
- 7
 - a)✓ The cat's illness was making its paws sore.
 - b) The cat' s illness was making it's paws sore.
 - c) The cats' illnes.s was making its paws sore.
 - d) The cats' illness' was making its paws sore.

2.1 It's Country for me

- 8 a) The teams manager's attitude was affecting all the player's performance.
 b)✓ The team's manager's attitude was affecting all the players' performance.
 c) The teams manager's attitude was affecting all the players' performance:
 d) The team's manager's attitude was affecting all the player's performance.
- 9 a) It's owners made Ted the cat's lile very comfortable.
 b) It's owners' made Ted the cats life very comfortable.
 c) Its owners made Ted the cats' life very comfortable.
 d)✓ Its owners made Ted the cat's life very comfortable.
- 10 a) The Roman's bridges and roads were vital for moving the troops' supplies.
 b)✓ The Romans' bridge and roads were vital for moving the troops' supplies.
 c) The Romans' bridges and roads were vital for moving the troop's supplies.
 d) The Romans bridge's and road's were vital for moving the troops supplies.

Exercise 2

Change each underlined noun to the correct possessive form. Type your answer in the blank provided.

1. The husband of her sister drives a trailer truck. (sister's)
 His _____ husband drives a trailer truck.
2. We heard the voices of the children clearly in the lounge. (children's)
 We heard the _____ voices clearly in the lounge.
3. The husbands of his sisters have lunch together every Monday. (sister's)
 His _____ husbands have lunch together every Monday.
4. The report, supported by the accounts of two witnesses, proves he did not commit the crime. (witnesses's)
 The report, supported by two _____ accounts proves he did not commit the, crime.
5. The flavour of the bread was improved when he put butter on it. (bread's)
 The _____ flavour was improved when he put butter on it.
6. The guess of anybody is as good as mine. (anybody's)
 _____ guess is as good as mine.
7. I spend all my Ramadan at the house belonging to my grandmother. (grandmother's)
 I spend all my Ramadan at my _____ house.
8. The votes of four members changed the outcome of the election. (members')
 Four _____ votes changed the outcome of the election.
9. The wipers on your car need to be replaced. (car's)
 Your _____ wipers need t be changed.
10. The cat played with the toy belonging to it. (it's)
 The cat played with _____ toy.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Q. Choose the right answer from the given choices.

1. It was ----- at night when Joel reading in bed heard his mother call up.
 (a) 10:15 (b) 11:15 (c) 12:15 (d) 09:15
2. She usually fed the ----- lamb.
 (a) orphaned (b) little (c) gentle (d) young

3. The family dog Jessica jumped up from the -----
 (a) bed (b) room (c) doorstep (d) window
4. The ----- air was cold
 (a) February (b) March (c) April (d) May
5. A dim crescent moon hung low over the ----- hayfield
 (a) east (b) west (c) north (d) south
6. Farming is Joel's -----
 (a) life (b) hobby (c) interest (d) world
7. Joel Rolland has lived on this ----- acre farm since he was born.
 (a) 145 (b) 245 (c) 345 (d) 445
8. The land was bought 'by James Hal/and in ----- .
 (a) 1760 (b) 1650 (c) 18ml (d) 1870
9. James was an ----- immigrant.
 (a) English (b) Irish (c) scot (d) American
10. Joel is a teenager but he does the work of an ----- .
 (a) boy (b) kid (c) adult (d) man
11. To run a farm like this a farmer has to have -----
 (a) a lot of money (b) many skill (c) many instruments (d) none of them
12. Joel takes his learning ----- .
 (a) Light (b) serious (c) seriously (d) easy
13. Knowledge seems to be constantly ----- .
 (a) Flowing (b) running (c) streaming (d) seeping
14. ----- and ----- rent neighboring/arm.
 (a) Kevin, Kathy (b) bill, terry (c) Joel, Kathy (d) None
15. ----- and ----- do not live at home.
 (a) Kevin, Kathy (b) bill, terry (c) Joel, Kathy (d) None
16. ----- twenty four is the oldest and the only daughter.
 (a) Kevin (b) Kathy (c) bill (d) R terry
17. If I had just one word to describe Joel it would be ----- .
 (a) interest (b) hard work (c) farming (d) enthusiasm
18. The only time he minds it is during early ----- .
 (a) Winter (b) spring (c) summer (d) fall
19. When it rains everything seems so ----- .
 (a) Beautiful (b) dull (c) awful (d) Pleasant
20. I'm not saying a city boy doesn't have -----
 (a) Hobbies (b) responsibilities (c) choices (d) None

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(a)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)	5.	(a)
6.	(d)	7.	(b)	8.	(c)	9.	(b)	10.	(c)
11.	(b)	12.	(c)	13.	(d)	14.	(b)	15.	(a)
16.	(b)	17.	(d)	18.	(b)	19.	(c)	20.	(b)



UNIT 2: Reading Selection 2.2**OUR ENVIRONMENT**

(ہمارا ماحول)

Frank S. Skarpitti**About the Author**

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SUMMARY

This lesson is about environment and the serious threats it faces. The writer says that in the past our resources were unlimited. The air was fresh and the water was fresh and pure. But in a very short time man has disturbed the balance of nature and if we are not careful, we will proceed towards gradual collapse.

Bad environment is now a social problem not just a problem for the scientists. Air, water and land pollution is the main cause of dangerous environment. A dirty lake or river not only affects those who live near it, but it also affects the entire ecosphere.

There is a strong and intricate relationship between living thing and their environment. Every living thing plays a part in the ecosystem. There is a food chain in which the green plants are eaten by small animals which in turn are eaten by larger animals. The closing point of this food chain comes when bacteria and fungi decompose all the dead bodies. This process returns the useful nutrients for the use of producers. Population of all animals is also controlled by the natural forces like diseases and predation. Change in food chain or change in population of animals carries widespread and often unexpected repercussions. For example the campaign waged in South Africa against the hippopotami disturbed the balance of environment. As a result there came floods which damaged homes and crops.

The writer says that pure and clean environment is cry of the day. It is essential for animal, human and plant life. It is also a fact that the ecosystem is in danger. Pollution is on the rise. So the government should take this problem seriously. Public should also play their due role in keeping the environment clean. Action groups should be formed to ensure passage of environmental legislation. Every part of the ecosystem is dependent on each other. In the same way society also depends on all its members. So all the sections of the society must treat this problem with seriousness. They should work together to reduce pollution, otherwise survival on the earth will become impossible.

TEXT WITH URDU TRANSLATION

The earth, water and air, once taken for granted as a sort of scenic backdrop (پس منظر) for the human drama, have all become areas of intense (شدید) discussion and worry. In the 1950s, only a few alert scientists were predicting (پیش گوئی کرتا) our present despair (مابہمی) over what mankind is doing to the earth: Resources seemed unlimited, the air was fresh and clean, and rivers and oceans were seen as elements to be harnessed (زمین، سامان) for power and used to dispose of waste. But in a relatively (نسبتاً) short time, we have seen the threat of a shift in the balance of nature away from its cycle of use and renewal to one of abuse, decay, and if we are not careful, gradual collapse (ختم کرنا).

ایک زمانہ تھا کہ زمین، پانی اور ہوا کو انسانی اور اس کے پاس منظر کے طور پر دیکھا جاتا تھا لیکن اب یہ سب شدید بحث و مباحثہ اور لگرمندی کی چیزیں بن چکے ہیں۔ پچاس کی دہائی میں بس صرف چند ہی ماہر سامانہ ان ہماری موجودہ مابہمی کے بارے میں پیش گوئی کر رہے تھے، اس سلوک پر جو انسان زمین کے ساتھ کر رہا ہے۔ وسائل لامحدود دکھائی دیتے تھے۔ ہوا تازہ اور صاف تھی۔ دریا اور سمندر کو ایسے عناصر کے طور پر دیکھا جاتا تھا کہ ان کو قابو میں لاکر بجلی پیدا کی جا سکتی ہے اور غلاظت کو لٹھکانے لگا یا جا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن نسبتاً کم وقت میں اس کی استعمال کے پتھر اور دوبارہ قابل استعمال ہونے سے اس کی لاپرواہی اور تباہ ہونے کی طرف فطرت کے توازن کے بگڑنے کے خطرے کو دیکھا، اور اگر ہم محتاط نہ ہوتے تو یہ بتدریج ختم ہو جاتا۔

Words	اردو معانی	Meanings/Synonyms
backdrop	پس منظر	a painted cloth hung at the back of a theater stage as part of the scenery.
intense	شدید	extreme, great, acute, fierce; severe, high, exceptional, extraordinary, harsh
predicting	پیش گوئی کرتا	forecast, foretell, foresee, prophesy, anticipate, tell in advance, envision, envisage
despair	مابہمی	hopelessness, disheartenment, discouragement, desperation, distress, anguish
harnessed	زمین، سامان	control, exploit, utilize, use, employ, make use of, put to use, channel, mobilize
relatively	نسبتاً	comparative, respective, comparable, correlative, parallel, corresponding
renewal	تجدید، تازگی	the action of extending the period of validity of a license, subscription, or contract.
collapse	ختم کرنا	destroy, demolish, remove, stop, abolish

Our environment is now a social problem, not just a problem for the sciences. With huge increases in air, water and land pollution in the past quarter century, the world we now live in poses problems of health and welfare for a large portion of the population. A dirty lake or river not only affects those who live near it, but it also affects the entire ecosphere, nature's hythms and cycles, and the future functioning of man. A threatened (خونزدہ) environment, like a weak house close to crumbling (توڑنا), puts man in a precarious position: the more he produces goods that do not fit into nature's cycle (DDT, for example), the more he pollutes and thus undermines (جز کاٹنا، تباہ کرنا) his own health and well-being.

ہمارا ماحول اب ایک معاشرتی مسئلہ ہے یہ صرف سائنس کا مسئلہ نہیں ہے۔ گزشتہ صدی کے چوتھائی حصے میں فضائی، آبی اور زمینی آلودگی میں اضافے کے ساتھ یہ دنیا جس میں ہم رہتے ہیں، آبادی کے ایک بڑے حصے کو صحت اور فلاح کے مسائل سے دوچار کرتی ہے۔ ایک گندی جھیل یا دریا نہ صرف، اس کے نزدیک رہنے والوں کو متاثر کرتی ہے بلکہ یہ کائنات میں موجود پوری حیات کو اور فطرت کی باقاعدگی اور پتھر کو اور انسان کے آئندہ افعال کو بھی متاثر کرتی ہے۔ ایک پرخطر ماحول ایک کمزور مکان کی طرح جو کہ گرنے والا ہو، انسان کو تشویشناک صورتحال سے دوچار کرتا ہے۔ جتنا وہ ایسی چیزیں پیدا کرتا ہے جو فطرت کے پتھر (دور) کے لیے سوزوں نہ ہوا آتا ہی وہ آلودگی کا باعث بنتا ہے اور اس طرح وہ اپنی صحت اور خوشحالی کی چیزیں کاٹتا ہے۔

ecosphere	ماحول	the biosphere of the earth or another planet, especially when the interaction between the living and nonliving components is emphasized.
threatened	خونزدہ	menace, intimidate, browbeat, bully, blackmail, terrorize, make/issue threats to

crumbling	تڑپ	disintegrate, fall apart, fall to pieces, fall down, break up, collapse, fragment, decay
undermines	تھماتا ہے	subvert, undercut, sabotage, threaten, weaken, compromise, diminish, reduce

Biologists refer to the intricate (مکھیلا) web of relationships between all living things and the physical environment they share as the ecosystem. It has been shown that each living thing plays a part in this ecosystem. There is a food chain, in which organisms that produce their own food using the sun's energy (green plants) are eaten by small animals, which in turn are eaten by larger animals. The food Technology chain is closed by bacteria and fungi, which decompose (گن سرتا) the wastes and eventually (بالآخر) the dead bodies of all living things, returning useful nutrients for the use of the original producers or plants. Each element necessary for life, such as carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus goes through cycles of use and reuse.

بہترین حیاتیات تمام جانداروں اور طبیعی ماحول کے درمیان مکھیلا و تعلق (جو) کہ ایک سسٹم کی شکل میں رکھتے ہیں) کا حوالہ دیتے ہیں۔ یہ بات واضح کی گئی ہے جاتا ہے جس میں وہ جاندار جو سورج کی روشنی استعمال کر کے اپنے لیے خوراک پیدا کرتے ہیں (پودے) کو چھوٹے جانور کھا جاتے ہیں۔ جن کو پھر بڑے جانور کھاتے ہیں۔ فوڈ چین کو مکھیلا اور فوجائی ختم کر دیتے ہیں، جو بے ہار ہوں کو گھاسا کر ختم کر دیتے ہیں اور آخر کار تمام جاندار اشیاء کے مردہ اجسام کو بھی ختم کر کے مفید غذائی اجزاء کو اپنے اصلی پیدا کنندہ یا پودوں کو واپس کر دیتے ہیں۔ زندگی کے لیے ضروری ہر ایک عنصر مثلاً کاربن، نائٹروجن اور فاسفورس فطرت کے استعمال اور دوبارہ استعمال کے چکروں سے نرتے ہیں۔

intricate	مکھیلا	complex, complicated, convoluted, tangled, entangled, twisted, elaborate, ornate
decompose	گن سرتا	decay, rot, putrefy, go bad, go off, spoil, fester, perish, deteriorate, degrade
eventually	بالآخر	in the end, in due course, by and by, in time, after some time, after a bit, finally

Although at certain periods in the cycle [if] the element is not available for use, it eventually re-enters the cycle. Populations of all animals in the ecosystem are adjusted through natural forces, such as disease and predation, to a size in keeping with the food supplies the environment can provide.

اگرچہ سائیکل میں مخصوص اوقات میں اگر کوئی عنصر استعمال کے لیے موجود نہ ہو تو یہ بالآخر چکر میں دوبارہ داخل ہوتا ہے۔ ایکوسٹم کے اندر تمام جانوروں کی آبادی کو فطرت کی قوتیں متوازن بناتی ہیں، مثلاً (بیماری اور شکار) خوراک کے اس فراہمی کے مطابق جو کہ ماحول فراہم کر سکتا ہے۔

predation	پیش گوئی	the preying of one animal on others.
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A change in any part of the delicately (نراکت سے) functioning ecosystem carries widespread and often unexpected repercussions (رد عمل نتائج). An illustration can be seen in the outcome of the campaign waged in South Africa against the hippopotami (دریائی گھوڑا) that used to graze on agricultural land along the river banks. The hippo population was successfully reduced, but new problems set in.

ایک بہترین طریقے سے فعال ایکوسٹم نے کسی بھی حصے میں تبدیلی کے نتائج اکثر دور رس اور غیر متوقع ہوتے ہیں۔ جنوبی افریقہ میں دریائی گھوڑوں کے خلاف چلائی جانے والی مہم کے نتائج میں ایک مثال دیکھی جاسکتی ہے جو دریائے کناروں کے ساتھ ساتھ زرعی زمینوں میں گھاس چرا کرتے تھے۔ دریائی گھوڑوں کی آبادی کامیابی کے ساتھ کم کی گئی مگر اس سے نئے مسائل پیدا ہوئے۔

delicately	نراکت سے	fine, exquisitely, finely
repercussions	رد عمل نتائج	consequence(s), result(s), effect(s), outcome, reverberation(s), backlash, aftermath
hippopotami	دریائی گھوڑا	a large thick-skinned semiaquatic African mammal, with massive jaws and large tusks.

It turned out that the movement of the hippos through the rivers kept the channels open; without them, the rivers silted up and then overflowed their banks. The floods damaged crops and homes; moreover, the resulting stagnant pools permitted (اجازت دینا) a huge increase in the population of water snails (کھونٹے) which served as hosts for one stage of the life cycle of a parasite that causes the sometimes fatal disease, schistosomiasis (سکسٹوما کی انسانی جسم) (سکسٹوما کی انسانی جسم میں پہنچنا جو کھونٹے پانی میں نہانے یا پینے سے پہنچتا ہے) So the net result of the attempt to stop the hippos" grazing (چرنا) was a shortage of food and a disease epidemic (دوبائی بیماری).

اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ دریائی گھوڑوں کے حرکت دریا کے گزرگاہوں کو کھول دیتے تھے۔ اس کے بغیر دریا مٹی سے بھر گئے اور پھر پانی کناروں سے باہر بہنے لگا۔ سیلابوں نے فصلوں اور گھروں کو تباہ کر دیا۔ مزید یہ کہ کھڑے پانی کے تالابوں کی وجہ سے پانی کے گھونٹوں میں اضافہ ہوا، جنہوں نے ایک طفیلی جو کہ Schistosomiasis بیماری کا باعث بنا ہے، کے زندگی کے ایک مرحلے کے لیے ہوسٹ کا کردار ادا کیا۔ پس دریائی گھوڑوں کے چرنے کو روکنے کی کوششوں کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ خوراک کی کمی واقع ہوئی اور یہ دوبائی بیماری پھیل گئی۔

permitted	اجازت دینا	allow, authorize, give someone permission, sanction, grant, give someone the right
snails	کھونٹے	a mollusk with a single spiral shell into which the whole body can be withdrawn.
schistosomiasis		bilharzia, bilharziasis (سکسٹوما کی انسانی جسم میں پہنچنا جو کھونٹے پانی میں نہانے یا پینے سے پہنچتا ہے)
grazing	چرنا	feed, eat, nibble, browse
epidemic	دوبائی بیماری	rife, rampant, widespread, wide-ranging, extensive, pervasive, global, universal

The damage to our environment and the harm it can bring to human and animal life from injudicious alteration (ردوبدل) of the ecosystem are obvious (واضح) an ecosystem that took billion s of years of evolution to establish. Areas devastated (تباہ شدہ) by one or more problems (Los Angeles with its smog, West Virginia with its strip-mining) are trying to correct the problem; other areas not yet polluted are taking measures to insure that the quality of their water, air and land is not degraded (گیزنا، خراب ہونا).

ایکوسٹم کی غیر دانشمندانہ تبدیلی سے ہمارے ماحول کی جو تباہی ہوتی ہے اور یہ انسانی اور حیوانی حیات کو جو نقصان دے سکتا ہے بالکل واضح ہے۔ ایک ایسا ایکوسٹم جس نے ارتقائی مراحل سے گزر کر قائم ہونے میں لاکھوں سال لیے۔ وہ خطے جو ایک یا اس سے زیادہ مسائل کی وجہ سے تباہ ہوئے ہیں (لاس اینجلس کی بیانی کھری وجہ سے اور مغربی ورجنیا کان کنی کی وجہ سے) ان مسائل پر قابو پانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ دوسرے خطے جو ابھی آلودگی سے دوچار نہیں ہوئے ہیں وہ یہ بات یقینی بنانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ ان کی پانی، ہوا اور مٹی بگڑنے نہ پائے۔

injudicious	زخمی	imprudent, unwise, inadvisable, ill-advised, misguided, ill-considered, ill-judged,
alteration	ردوبدل، ترمیم	change, adjustment, adaptation, modification, variation, revision, amendment
obvious	واضح	clear, crystal clear, plain, plain to see, evident, apparent, manifest, patent
devastated	تباہ شدہ	destroy, ruin, wreck, lay waste, ravage, demolish, raze (to the ground), level,
degraded	گیزنا، خراب ہونا	humiliated, demeaned, cheapened, cheap, ashamed; demean, debase, cheapen

Yet often it has taken either government or private spokesman to point out the dangers; many communities were unaware of the threat until the late 1960s, when in many cases the problem had reached an almost irreversible (جو بدلا نہ جاسکے) point.

پھر بھی اکثر حکومتی یا نجی نمائندہ نے ان خطرات کی نشاندہی کی ہے۔ بہت سے طبقات 1960ء کے دہائی کے آخر تک اس خطرے سے آگاہ نہیں تھے، جبکہ بہت سے حالتوں میں یہ مسئلہ ناقابل تلافی حد تک پہنچ چکا تھا۔

The question before our society, based on our new and growing perception (سوچ) of the effects of human pollution of the environment, is both elementary and monumental (یادگار). Will we pay for the clean-up of rivers, oceans, the landscape and the air? How will we pay? Can we simply pay cash, or must we give up some of our now taken for granted machines and luxuries (عیش و عشرت)?

ہمارے معاشرے کے سامنے یہ سوال، جو کہ ماحول پر انسانی آلودگی کے اثرات کے بارے میں ہماری نئے اور بڑھتے ہوئے سوچ پر مبنی ہے۔ بنیادی نوعیت کا اور بہت بڑا سوال ہے۔ کیا ہم دریاؤں، سمندروں، زمین اور فضا کی صفائی کے لیے قربانی دیں گے؟ ہم کیسے اس کی قیمت ادا کریں گے؟ کیا ہم صرف کیش ادا کر سکتے ہیں یا ہمیں مفید سمجھنے والے مشینوں اور عیش و عشرت کے سامان کو ترک کرتا ہے؟

irreversible	جو بدلانا نہ جاسکے	Irreparable, beyond repair, Irremediable, Irrevocable, permanent, unalterable
perception	سوچ	feeling, sensation, consciousness, perception
monumental	یادگار	huge, great, enormous, gigantic, massive, colossal, mammoth, immense
luxuries	عیش و عشرت	opulence, luxuriosity, sumptuousness, grandeur, magnificence, splendor

The scope of the environmental problems has been well-established. The question is what can the citizens do about helping to ease the burden (بوجھ)? Action groups should be formed to ensure passage of environmental legislation (قانون سازی); ecology courses should be given at many levels of the education system; and just plain watching for one's own garbage (کوڑا) and littering is a beginning. But all of these and other measures assume (فرض کرنا) a knowledge that the ecosystem is in danger.

ماحولیاتی مسائل کا احاطہ وسیع اور مسلمہ ہے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ شہری اس بوجھ کو کم کرنے میں کیا مدد دے سکتے ہیں؟ ماحولیاتی قانون سازی کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے عمل کرنے والے گروہ بنانے چاہیے۔ تعلیمی نظام کے بہت سے مراحل پر ماحولیات سے متعلق نصابی مواد شامل کرنا چاہیے اور صرف اپنی غلاظت اور کوڑا کرکٹ کو سنبھالنا اس کی ابتداء ہے۔ لیکن یہ اور اس طرح دوسرے اقدامات ہمیں یہ پتہ دیتے ہیں کہ ماحولیاتی نظام خطرے میں ہے۔

burden	بوجھ	load, weight, cargo, freight
legislation	قانون سازی	law(s), body of laws, rules, rulings, regulations, acts, bills, statutes, enactments
ecology	ماحولیات	the branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another
garbage	کوڑا	trash, rubbish, refuse, waste, detritus, litter, junk, scrap, scraps, leftovers
assume	فرض کرنا	accept, shoulder, bear, undertake, take on/up, manage, handle, deal with

Certainly not everyone knows it or agrees to the extent that earth is scarred (داغ لگتا) or the air polluted. Common public acceptance (قبولیت) of the problem, combined (مشتراک) with real concern is the only way the society as a whole can deal with the costs and efforts of the clean-up ahead. Just as the ecosystem is made up of thousands of functions all dependent in some way on each other, the society, too, has to depend on all its members to treat the problem with seriousness. The minority cannot achieve a clean, healthy world; it will take a vast majority of the population to make that world a reality.

یقیناً نہ ہر کوئی جانتا ہے اور نہ اس حد تک یہ ماننے کے لیے تیار ہے کہ زمین پر جاہلی کا داغ لگ چکا ہے یا فضا آلودہ ہے۔ عام لوگوں کا اس مسئلہ کو قبول کرنا اور اس کے بارے میں حقیقی فکر مندی ہی وہ واحد راستہ جس پر چل کر معاشرہ مجموعی طور پر ماحول کی صفائی کی قیمت اور اس کے لیے ہونے والی کوششوں سے نمٹ سکتا ہے۔ چونکہ ایک سو سو ہزاروں افعال پر مشتمل ہے جو کہ سب کے سب کچھ حد تک ایک دوسرے پر انحصار رکھتے ہیں، معاشرہ بھی اپنے ان تمام ارکان پر انحصار رکھتا ہے تاکہ سنجیدگی سے اس مسئلے سے نمٹا جائے۔ اقلیت ایک صاف ستھری اور صحت مند دنیا حاصل نہیں کر سکتی ایسی دنیا کو حقیقت میں بدلنے کے لیے آبادی کی بھاری اکثریت کی ضرورت ہوگی۔

scarred	داغ لگتا	disfigure, mark, blemish, discolor, pockmark, pit, stigmatize; damage, spoil
acceptance	قبولیت	receipt, receiving, taking, obtaining; undertaking, assumption; yes, affirmative reply
combined	مشتراک	amalgamate, integrate, incorporate, merge, mix, fuse, blend, bind, join, marry, unify

NEW VOCABULARY

Words	Meanings
Alert (adj)	Attentive, vigilant; heedful, observant, watchful
Alteration (n)	An adjustment, change or modification
Backdrop (n)	The background to any scene or situation

Collapse (<i>n</i>)	To fail completely; To fall down suddenly; to break down
crumbling (<i>adj</i>)	In the process of breaking down into crumbs or fragments
Ecology (<i>n</i>)	The study of the relationship between living organisms and their environment
Ecosphere (<i>n</i>)	The parts of the universe, esp. on earth, in which life can exist
Ecosystem (<i>n</i>)	A system involving the interaction between a community and its environment
Epidemic (<i>n</i>)	A widespread occurrence of a disease; a rapid development or spread of something unpleasant
Hippopotamus (<i>n</i>)	A very large gregarious mammal with short legs and a thick skin scarcely covered with hair (pl. hippopotami)
Injudicious (<i>adj</i>)	Foolish, rash, unthinking, hasty, unwise
Intricate (<i>adj</i>)	Difficult to understand, puzzling, complex
Irreversible (<i>adj</i>)	Not able to be reversed; not capable of changing direction; Irrevocable
Legislation (<i>n</i>)	The act or process of making laws; enactment
Littering (<i>n</i>)	The act of scattering refuse or waste material carelessly in public places
Monumental (<i>adj</i>)	Enormous, stupendous, huge; like a monument, esp. in size
Perception (<i>n</i>)	Understanding, awareness, comprehension, recognition
Precarious (<i>adj</i>)	Insecure; dangerous; shaky; uncertain; unsafe
Predation (<i>n</i>)	A relationship between two species of animals in which one (the predator) hunts, kills the other (the prey)
Repercussion (<i>n</i>)	(often pl.) a result or consequence esp. one that is somewhat removed from the action or event that caused it
Schistosomiasis (<i>n</i>)	A disease caused by infestation of the body with blood flukes (flatworm)
Smog (<i>n</i>)	A mixture of fog, smoke and chemical fumes
Stagnant (<i>adj</i>)	(of water, etc.) standing still, not flowing; not growing or developing; sluggish, inactive, motionless
Strip-mining (<i>v</i>)	Mining by excavating (digging out) from the surface
To decompose (<i>v</i>)	To break down organic matter into its constituent parts; to rot
To degrade (<i>v</i>)	To reduce in worth, character; in rank, status or degree; in strength, quality, intensity to bring down to a lower grade
To devastate (<i>v</i>)	To lay waste, or make desolate; to ravage, to destroy; to confound or overwhelm as with grief or shock
To harness (<i>v</i>)	To control so as to put to use the energy or potential power of
To scar (<i>v</i>)	To mark or become marked with a scar (a mark of damage)
To silt up (<i>v</i>)	To fill or become filled with silt (deposits of mud, clay)
To undermine (<i>v</i>)	To weaken gradually and deceptively; to wear away the base of
To wage (<i>v</i>)	To engage in; to undertake or conduct

SOLVED EXERCISES OF THE TEXTBOOK

STUDY QUESTIONS

RECALLING

1. **Why did man start corrupting the environment and what were the reasons?**
Ans: In the past man thought water, rivers, air, jungles etc. just the different elements which the world is made of. Man thought them unlimited clean and clear. They considered oceans and rivers mere source of power and expose of waste. They did not pay them due attention. They did not take any measure for their safety. So man is corrupting the environment by ignoring limited resources of the world.
2. **Why does the author say that environment is now a social problem?**
Ans: The writer says that environment is now a social problem because pollution has increased in air, water and land to a dangerous extent. Now large portion of population is facing different problems of health and welfare. A dirty lake or river not only affects those who live near it but it also affects the whole life system, the nature's rhythm and cycle and disturbs the entire eco-sphere.
3. **What is an ecosystem? How does nature keep the eco system balanced?**
Ans: Eco-system is defined as a web of relationship between living things and physical environment. Each living thing plays a part in this system. There is a food chain, in which organisms that produce their own food using the sun's energy are eaten by small animals. The small animals are eaten by large animals. The food chain is closed by bacteria and fungi. Each element necessary for life, such as carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus goes through cycle of use and reuse. The eco system is kept balance through natural forces, such as disease and predation, to a size in keeping with the food supplies the environment can provide.
4. **Why does an alteration in one part of the ecosystem impact the other part of the ecosystem?**
Ans: In the eco-system all the living things are connected to physical environment in such a way that each part is very much important for the functioning of the other part. A change in any part of the eco-system carries widespread and often unexpected results. The example of overpopulation and its result is in front of us.
5. **What is the question before the society now? How could the society respond to these questions?**
Ans: The question before the society is, what the citizens can do about helping to ease the burden. Government should ensure the environmental legislations. Ecology courses should be included in education system. Common people should be made aware of the dangers of environmental pollution. Just as the eco-system is made up of thousands of functions all depend in some way on each other; the society has to depend on all its members to treat the problem with seriousness.

INTERPRETING

6. **What do you think would happen if the society does not respond to the question about environment in a befitting manner? What kind of world would we be living in fifty from now or hundred years from now?**
Ans: If society does not respond to the question about environment in a befitting manner then the entire eco-system will get disturbed. The world of the future will be a world full of pollution and dangerous diseases may spread everywhere.

EXTENDING

7. **What do you think of happening in Pakistan with regard to environment? Do you think we will be aware of the damage done to our environment?**

Ans: Almost more than half of the population of Pakistan is uneducated and they don't know the importance of clean and neat environment. Though government is doing very well in this regard yet more is to be done for a clean and secure environment.

8. **What do you think is the role of the government and the society at large in terms of handling the environment crisis? What duties would you assign to the government and the society?**

Ans: Government must strictly implement the laws regarding environment, and society should handle this problem collectively.

9. **Although you have been breathing in this environment for only 16/17 years, you may still be able to document on the environmental /scenic changes that have taken place in the past five years or changes that have taken place in the past five years or so. Think of such a place and write about environmental damage that you may have observed.**

Ans: 16 or 17 years ago, the environment was not as horribly polluted as it is today. Today we smell smoke everywhere. We listen the noise of horn and traffic; we face floods almost every year. Previously, there were beautiful woodlands which have now turned into plazas, apartment buildings and shopping malls. Previously there were not as much diseases as they are today. Life was comparatively peaceful and healthy. There was clean water to drink.

10. **You must have travelled on the motorway many times. By looking at the trees on both sides of the motorway, could you give a rough estimation of the trees that were cut when the motorway was being laid in the KP, say from River Indus to Peshawar.**

Ans: Thousands of trees were cut down when the motorway was being laid in KP, though it was a necessary evil - an act with benefits and losses.

LANGUAGE STUDY

11. **As you already know, a noun is the name of a person, thing, object, or some abstract, intangible notion or idea, and pronouns are words which refer to them.**

Identify the nouns in the following passage and the pronouns that refer to them. Show which pronoun refers to which noun:

Biologists refer to the intricate web of relationships between all living things and the physical environment they share as the eco-system. It has been shown that each living thing plays a part in this ecosystem. There is a food chain, in which organisms that produce their own food using the sun's energy (green plants) are eaten by small animals, which in turn are eaten by larger animals. The food Technology chain is closed by bacteria and fungi, which decompose the wastes and eventually the dead bodies of all living things, returning useful nutrients for the use of the original producers, or plants. Each element necessary for life, such as carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus goes through cycles of use and reuse; although at certain periods in the cycle [if] the element is not available for use, it eventually re-enters the cycle. Populations of all animals in the ecosystem are adjusted through natural forces, such as disease and predation, to a size in keeping with the food supplies the environment can provide.

12. You must have read that **verbs** are "action" words or "doing" words. But there are verbs that do not perform any action; for example, the verb 'seems' in the sentence, '*Jameel seems unhappy*' is not performing any action.

Now identify only the action verbs in the following extract

At once, I sprang into action. I rushed upstairs and kicked open the door to my daughter's bedroom like a man arriving at a fire. With the skin on my face feeling as though it were being pushed away from my skull, and with a vein struggling to free itself from the centre of my forehead, I shouted:

"Turn that noise down!"

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Q. Choose the right answer from the given choices.

1. Our environment is now a -----problem.
(a) social (b) national (c) big (d) common
2. Resources seemed-----
(a) limited (b) unlimited (c) Scarce (d) In abundance
3. Our environment is now a social problem, not just a -----for the science.
(a) Problem (b) Issue (c) Calamity (d) Catastrophe
4. ----- refer to intricate relationship between all living things and physical environment.
(a) Biologists (b) Physics (c) Ecologists (d) Climatologists
5. A threatened environment puts man in a ----- position.
(a) Fatal (b) Precarious (c) Dangerous (d) Offensive
6. The campaign was waged in ----- against hippopotami.
(a) South Africa (b) North Africa (c) Central Africa (d) Africa
6. Many communities were unaware of the threat until-----
(a) 1960 (b) 1970 (c) 1965 (d) 1975
7. The lesson our environment is written by-----
(a) Frank s. Skarpitti (b) Winston Churchill (c) William Blake (d) Hovard Nemrov
8. Biologist s refer to the ----- web of relations/tip between all living things.
(a) intricate (b) complex (c) difficult (d) new
10. Population of all animals in the ecosystem are adjusted through natural -----
(a) power (b) ability (c) forces (d) method
11. The hippo population was successfully -----
(a) increased (b) reduced (c) produced (d) overcome
12. Areas devastated by one or more problems are trying to ----- the problem.
(a) Solve (b) correct (c) create (d) ignore
13. Many communities were unaware of the threat until the late-----
(a) 1950s (b) 1960s (c) 1970s (d) 1980s
4. Will we----- for the cleanup of the rivers, Oceans Rivers and the air?
(a) Work (b) request (c) pray (d) pay
5. The scope of environmental problems has been -----
(a) Successful (b) completed (c) failed (d) well- established
6. Action groups should be formed to ensure passage of environmental -----of environmental.
(a) Problem (b) legislation (c) system (d) effect
7. The-----cannot achieve a clean and healthy world.
(a) Pakistani (b) old (c) minority (d) youth

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)
6.	(a)	7.	(a)	8.	(a)	9.	(a)	10.	(c)
11.	(b)	12.	(b)	13.	(b)	14.	(d)	15.	(d)
16.	(b)	17.	(c)						



UNIT 2: Reading Selection 2.3

TEARS OF NATURE (قدرت کے آنسو)

Graeme King

About the Poet

Graeme King was born in Melbourne, Australia. He started writing rhyming poetry when he was about ten. He attended Ivanhoe Grammar School on a full scholarship, which was awarded mainly because of his writing work at primary school.

Apart from poetry, he has also written a full length musical comedy. He spent six years working in Papua New Guinea, which gave him the opportunity to visit the USA, Indonesia and Asia. Having retired from work, King now lives in outback Queensland. He has been writing constantly. His publications include *Mood Swings*, *Across the Long Bridge* (2005), *The Blind Man's Rainbow* (2006), *Rhyme and Reason* (2006) and various other journals and publications.

SUMMARY

This poem tells us about the heartless and indifferent attitude of man towards nature and environment. When every tree is felled, it causes Mother Nature to cry. But the man is not aware of it. Due to the damaged environment there has become a hole in ozone layer. But as we do not see this with our eyes so we do not believe in it. We use coal and solar energy, which pollutes our environment by sending carbon dioxide gas into the air and thus destroys the ozone layer. We have developed modern technologies like space rockets.

We spend huge amount of money on these pursuits but we are doing nothing to control pollution. Our ecosystem is damaged day by day but we prefer to keep quiet about it. Man is indifferent towards nature and environment. He does not take the responsibility. Because everyone thinks that he may not be here by then, why should he worry about nature. But with the passage of time we will understand that the nature is in tears.

Theme/Central Ideal

In this poem, the poet emphasises the fact that man does not pay attention towards the environment which is becoming from bad to worse day by day. Although man has made advance technology yet he does not think of the safety of the air, water and rivers.

EXPLANATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

LINES 1-3

I think that I just heard the Mother Nature cry,
Or was it one more broken tree?
You would think we would learn as time speeding by.

میں سمجھتا ہوں میں نے ابھی فطرت کی آواز سنی،
یا ایک ٹوٹے گرتے درخت کی آواز تھی؟
تم تو سمجھتے ہو ہم وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ سمجھتے ہیں۔

Words

اردو معانی

broken

ٹوٹا

Meanings/Synonyms

smashed, shattered, fragmented, splintered, crushed, snapped, in bits, in pieces

Reference: This stanza has been taken from the poem, "Tears of Nature" written by Graeme King.

Context: In this poem, the poet describes the cruel of man towards Nature. Man is cutting trees and polluting atmosphere in many ways. This attitude of man is responsible for disturbing the ecosystem and the balance of Nature.

Explanation: In this stanza the poet wants to draw our attention towards ruthless cutting of trees. Trees are very important for keeping environment clean. They suck carbon dioxide and release oxygen. For that purpose twenty-five percent area of a country must be covered with trees. The poet says that he thinks he has just heard Mother Nature cry. Being children of Mother Nature, every tree felled causes Mother Nature to cry. Or perhaps, it was the sound of a broken or fallen tree. Then addressing the reader he says that he would think, man will learn with the passage of time that felling trees is harmful to him. But the time is passing very rapidly. It might be too late to mend.

LINES 4-6

They tell us that there is a big hole in the sky,

We would not believe in something we can't see,

I think that I just heard the Mother Nature cry.

لوگ بتاتے ہیں کہ آسمان میں ایک بہت بڑا سوراخ ہے،
ہم ایسی چیزوں پر یقین نہیں کرتے جنہیں ہم دیکھ نہیں سکتے،
میں سمجھتا ہوں میں نے ابھی فطرت کو روتے سنا ہے۔

hole	سوراخ	pit, ditch, trench, cavity, crater, depression, indentation, hollow, well, borehole,
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Reference: Same as Above.

Context: Same as Above.

Explanation: In these lines, the poet tells us that according to scientists there is a big hole in the ozone layer up in the sky. Ozone layer converts the harmful rays of the sun to harmless. This layer is damaged due to the increase amount of carbon dioxide. But we do not believe in it because it is invisible to us. He further says that he has heard the Mother Nature cry.

LINES 7-9

Coal-fired chimneys reaching up so high,

Even though the solar power's free,

You would think we would learn as time speeding by.

کوئلے سے جلتے ہوئے آتشدان اونچے ہو رہے ہیں،
اگرچہ شمسی توانائی مفت ہے،
تم تو سمجھتے ہو ہم وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ سیکھتے ہیں۔

coal-fired	کوئلہ نکال دیا	heated, driven, or produced by the burning of coal.
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Reference: Same as Above.

Context: Same as Above.

Explanation: In these lines, the poet tells us that we are burning in tall chimneys to get power and energy. But the smoke of the coal increases the amount of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide in the atmosphere, which destroys the ozone layer. We forget that we are causing damage to the ozone layer. The poet further says you would think we would learn with the passage of time.

LINES 10-12

We develop rocket ship that fly,
But still can't stop pollution of the sea,
I think that I just heard the Mother Nature cry.

ہم تیار کرتے ہیں راکٹ اور جہاز جو کہ اڑتے ہیں،
لیکن ابھی تک آلودگی کی سمنڈر کو روک نہیں سکے،
میں سمجھتا ہوں میں نے ابھی فطرت کی آواز سنی ہے۔

developed	تیار	grow, expand, spread, advance, progress, evolve, mature, prosper, thrive
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Reference: Same as Above.

Context: Same as Above.

Explanation: In these lines, the poet says that science has made great progress. The scientists are sending rockets to the moon and other planets. They are spending a huge amount on these projects. But at the same time, they do not pay attention to stop the pollution of the sea. The poet further says that he has heard the Mother Nature cry.

LINES 13-15

Headlines, one more species set to die,
Keep it quietuse diplomacy,
You would think we would learn as time speeding by.

عنوان: ایک اور نوع (جانداروں کی قسم، نسل) مرنے جا رہی ہے،
اسے خاموش رکھو..... حکمت عملی استعمال کرو،
تم تو سمجھتے ہو ہم وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ سیکھتے ہیں۔

Headlines	خبر، سرخی	a heading at the top of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine.
species	انواع	a group of living organisms

Reference: Same as Above.

Context: Same as Above.

Explanation: in these lines, the poet tells us that every day we read in newspapers about the disappearance of some animals species forever. But we keep silent. We pay no attention to this serious problem. You would think that we would learn about its negative results with the passage of time.

LINES 16-19

Worry on the future? Pass it by!
How can preservation start with me?
I think that I just heard the Mother Nature cry,
You would think we would learn as time speeding by.

فکر ہے مستقبل کی؟ اسے گزار دو!
کیسے حفاظت شروع ہو سکتی ہے مجھ سے؟
میں سمجھتا ہوں میں نے ابھی فطرت کی آواز سنی ہے،
تم تو سمجھتے ہو ہم وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ سیکھتے ہیں۔

Preservation	محفوظ کرنا	conservation, protection, care; continuation, conservation, maintenance
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Reference: Same as Above.

Context: Same as Above.

Explanation: In these lines, the poet tells us about the easy-going nature of man. He says that it is the habit of man to avoid shouldering responsibilities. He thinks why I should worry about the future of the world. I may not be alive then. The poet further says that he has heard the Mother Nature cry. Bout you would think that we would learn about its consequences in the days to come.

SOLVED EXERCISES OF THE TEXTBOOK

STUDY QUESTIONS

Understand the poem :

- This poem is concerned with the heartless and indifferent attitude of man towards nature and his environment. Let's see how the poem develops:
- The first tercet is about indiscriminate felling of trees by man. Being chit of Mother Nature, every tree felled causes Mother Nature to cry. Insensitive man doesn't hear that cry.
- The second tercet talks about the hole in Ozone layer. But we don't believe in it because we can't see it.
- The third tercet is about the use of energy and power. Solar energy is free we still burn coal to send CO₂ in the air to destroy the Ozone layer.
- The fourth tercet speaks of useless pursuits of the advanced countries, ... as sending rockets to the moon and other planets. They spend billions these pursuits but are doing nothing to stop the pollution of the seas.
- The fifth tercet is about extinction of animal species. Every day we hear that an animal species is about to go extinct or already extinct but we prefer to keep quiet about it.
- The quatrain speaks of the ingrained habit of man to absolve himself of responsibilities: Why should I worry about the future of the world? I may not be here by then.

PARAPHRASE

- Now that you have understood the poem, write a paraphrase/explanation of it in your own words.

INTERPRETING

- What does this poem show about the attitude of man in general regarding Nature and environment.

Ans: This poem clearly shows the heartless and indifferent attitude of man towards nature and environment. We are continuously damaging our environment but we do not take the responsibility and do not worry about the coming results.

EXTENDING

- You must have heard about the depletion of the Ozone layer, global warming and pollution of air, water and the earth. What is usually your reaction to all such stuff? Do you dismiss it with the shrug of shoulders or get worried about it?

Ans: Depletion of ozone layer, Global warming and pollution all are serious threats to our environment. We hear about it, we get worried about it because these endanger the life of humans, plants and animals on the earth.

- Get together with a few of your close friends (out of your college/school circle) and discuss the matter with them to see how they react.

Ans: The reaction of the friends was strange. Some dismiss it with shrug of shoulders while others pay full attention.

LANGUAGE STUDY

- We use phrases like, *I think, I believe, I wonder, etc.* to express our personal thoughts/opinion about what we are saying. Consider differences in the meanings of the following expressions with and without such phrases:

a). I think he is trying to deceive you.

Ans: Here in this sentence the speaker expresses his personal opinion and suggestions.

b). I believe he has some very genuine reason to be absent today.

Ans: Here "I believe" means that the speaker is sure that he has some very genuine reason to be absent today.

c). I wonder how he is supporting his big family without a job.

Ans: Here the speaker expresses his surprise over the issue that he is jobless then how he is able to support his large family.

7. Collect phrases like these from the reading units you have read and the forthcoming ones and use them in your sentences and discussions.

WRITING AND ORAL COMMUNICATION

8. Collect information about the types of pollutions that are threatening our environment and write an essay about it.
9. Get together with elders of your family and collect information about the past environment of your native town-weather, seasons, atmosphere, greenery, forests/jungles (if any). Write a comparison of the present day town with that of the past. Be ready to discuss in the class.
10. Find a very old picture of your native town (more or less 50 years old) and say how your town was different from the town of today. Be ready to discuss the picture in the class.
11. Find out how man is destroying the environment and endangering his own existences.
12. Use the following chart to record your statement of the meaning of the poem and your observations about the techniques of the poem. Each column in the chart deals with one of the poetic techniques.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Q. Choose the right answer from the given choices.

1. The poem tears of nature is written by _____
 (a) Graeme King (b) William Wordsworth (c) Marta Salinas (d) William Blake
2. I think /just heard Mother Nature _____
 (a) complained (b) weep (c) cry (d) shout
3. They tell us that there is a big _____ in the sky.
 (a) Thing (b) bird (c) star (d) hole
4. Coal fired _____ reaching up so high.
 (a) Chimneys (b) smoke (c) soot (d) pollution
5. Even though the solar power's _____
 (a) Available (b) free (c) in plenty (d) scarce
6. We developed rocket ships that _____
 (a) kill (b) destroy (c) fly (d) run
7. Headlines one more _____ set to die.
 (a) Species (b) animal (c) mail (d) bird
8. Keep quit _____ Use _____
 (a) Politics (b) diplomacy (c) democracy (d) strategy
9. A stanza of four lines is called _____
 (a) secret (b) tersest (c) couplet (d) quatrain
10. The repetition of a sound in the same line is called _____
 (a) Alliteration (b) onomatopoeia (c) Simile (d) metaphor

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(d)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)
6.	(c)	7.	(a)	8.	(b)	9.	(d)	10.	(a)