

## Travelling Etiquettes

Etiquettes are the appropriate rules of behaviour in a society. These are usually unwritten rules. It is very important to do the right things when you are on the road. Everybody should follow travelling etiquettes. Students should particularly understand and follow the travelling etiquettes.

ترجمہ۔

کسی معاشرے میں موجود رویے کے مناسب اصول آداب کہلاتے ہیں۔ یہ عموماً غیر تحریری اصول ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ جب آپ سڑک پر ہوں تو صحیح کام کریں۔ ہر کسی کو سڑک کے آداب پر عمل کرنا چاہیے۔ طلباء کو خاص طور پر سفر کے آداب کو سمجھنا اور ان پر عمل کرنا چاہیے۔

## Waiting for Transport

If you are travelling by train or bus then it's a good idea to check out a timetable so that you can be a few minutes early and do not get late. If you are in a dark or lonely place waiting for transport then stand where you can be seen from the road. Don't play with friends while you are waiting.

## سواری کا انتظار کرتے ہوئے

اگر آپ ریل گاڑی یا بس کے ذریعے سفر کر رہے ہیں تو یہ بہتر ہے کہ آپ ٹائم ٹیبل دیکھ لیں تاکہ آپ کچھ منٹ پہلے نکل سکیں اور دیر سے نہ پہنچیں۔ اگر آپ کسی تاریک یا تنہا جگہ پر گاڑی کا انتظار کر رہے ہیں تو ایسی جگہ کھڑے ہوں جہاں آپ کو سڑک سے دیکھا جا سکتا ہو۔ جب آپ انتظار کر رہے ہوں تو دوستوں کے ساتھ نہ کھیلیں۔

3 Stay well away from the edge of the pavement if you are waiting for a van or a bus, or the edge of the station platform if you are going by train. Stay well back until the van, bus or train has stopped. Get on sensibly and carefully without pushing anyone. Put school bags in your laps so that they are not a danger to anyone.

اگر آپ کسی وین یا بس کا انتظار کر رہے ہیں تو فٹ پاتھ کے کنارے سے کافی دور رہیں، اور اگر آپ ریل گاڑی سے جا رہے ہیں تو اسٹیشن کے پلیٹ فارم کے کنارے سے دور کھڑے ہوں۔ جب تک وین، بس یا ٹرین رک نہ جائے کافی پیچھے کھڑے رہیں۔ کسی کو دھکا دیے بنا ہوشمندی اور احتیاط سے سوار ہوں۔ اپنے سکول بیگ اپنی گود میں رکھیں تاکہ کسی کے لیے مشکل نہ بنے۔



## Travelling

- 4 A driver of the transport is like a captain of the ship. He is responsible for the safety of all passengers. Treat the driver and conductor with respect. It's good to say "Thank you" as you get off. Follow the directions of the driver or conductor. Stay in your seat. Hold on to the handrails if you are standing or getting ready to get off. Keep your bag between your feet on the floor if you are standing up. Don't expose any part of your body outside the window. Don't hang out around the doorways as this makes it hard for people to get on or off. Treat other passengers with respect.

## سفر کرتے ہوئے

سواری کا ڈرائیور بحری جہاز کے کپتان کی طرح ہوتا ہے۔ وہ سارے مسافروں کی حفاظت کا ذمہ دار ہوتا ہے۔ ڈرائیور اور کنڈیکٹر کے ساتھ احترام سے پیش آئیں۔ جب آپ اتریں تو 'آپ کا شکریہ' کہنا اچھا ہے۔ ڈرائیور یا کنڈیکٹر کی ہدایات پر عمل کریں۔ اپنی سیٹ پر بیٹھے رہیں۔ اگر آپ کھڑے ہیں یا اترنے کی تیاری کر رہے ہیں تو ہینڈ ریل کو پکڑ کر رکھیں۔ اگر آپ کھڑے ہیں تو اپنا بیگ اپنے قدموں کے درمیان رکھیں۔ اپنے جسم کا کوئی حصہ کھڑکی سے باہر نہ نکالیں۔ دروازے کے پاس نہ کھڑے ہوں کیونکہ اس سے لوگوں کو چڑھنے اور اترنے میں مشکل ہوتی ہے۔ دوسرے مسافروں کے ساتھ احترام سے پیش آئیں۔

5 Offer your seat to an older person, an adult with a very young child, or someone who is disabled but take care that you hold on to handrails when you stand.

اپنی سیٹ کسی بوڑھے کو، کسی ایسے شخص کو جس نے بہت جھٹا بچہ اٹھایا ہو، کسی بوڑھی خاتون یا کسی معذور کو پیش کریں، لیکن یہ خیال رکھیں کہ جب آپ کھڑیں ہوں تو بینڈ ریل کو پکڑ لیں۔

### Getting Off

6 Be alert and make sure you don't miss your stop. When you have reached your destination, wait for a while. Don't try to open the door until the vehicle has stopped. Be patient and don't push. Help anyone who needs help.

7 Check for the traffic if you have to cross the road. Remember to look right, left, and right again, before you cross. Don't cross the road from the front side of the bus or wait for it to move away.

## سواری سے اترتے ہوئے

ہوشیار رہیں اور اس بات کا خیال رکھیں کہیں آپ کا اسٹیشن گزر نہ جائے۔ جب آپ منزل پر پہنچ جائیں تو کچھ دیر انتظار کریں۔ جب تک گاڑی نہ رکے دروازہ کھولنے کی کوشش نہ کریں۔ صبر سے کام لیں اور دھکے نہ دیں۔ جسے مدد کی ضرورت ہو اس کی مدد کریں۔

اگر آپ کو سڑک پار کرنی ہے تو سڑک کا جائزہ لیں۔ سڑک پار کرنے سے پہلے دائیں، بائیں اور پھر دائیں دیکھنا نہ بھولیں۔ بس کے آگے سے سڑک پار نہ کریں یا پھر اس کے گزر جانے کا انتظار کریں۔



## Vocabulary:



A. Match the following words with illustrations.

get off, get on, stand up, sit down

get off



get on



stand up



sit down



B. Use these words in sentences of your own.

اترنا

get off

I will get off the bus at next stop.

سوار ہونا

get on

Bus is coming, let us get on the bus.

کھڑے ہونا

stand up

We stand up when our teacher comes.

بیٹھنا

sit down

Please sit down on chair.

B. Here are some road-signs to learn. Can you write the correct message under each sign from the given list



path for cyclists



pedestrian path



two way traffic



stop



no pedestrians



no parking



**Guidelines for the Teacher:**

- Ask students to pick out important points of the lesson and help them develop a mind map to summarize the text.
- Help students organize information using sequential pattern.



go straight-turn right



go straight-turn left



round about

Path for cyclists

Two-way traffic

No pedestrians

Go straight / turn right

Round about

Pedestrian path

Stop

No parking

Go straight / turn left

**Grammar:**

**Examples:**

You go to the market or play-ground and you have to travel by yourself.

**Reflexive Pronouns**

We use reflexive pronouns



Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	<p>We blame <b>ourselves</b> for the results of the election.</p> <p><b>You</b> helped <b>yourselves</b> to more ice-cream.</p> <p><b>They</b> believed in <b>themselves</b>.</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	

A. Choose the correct reflexive pronouns from the list given below to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

1. Raheel made this T-shirt himself.
2. Lubna did the homework herself.
3. We helped ourselves to some dessert at the party.
4. Eman, did you take the photo all by yourself?
5. I wrote this poem myself.
6. The lion can defend itself.
7. Tina and Umar, if you want more milk, help yourselves.
8. Ali and Danial collected the stickers themselves.

**Example:**

It means knowing the difference between life and death yours and somebody's else.

- (i) Everybody should follow traffic rules.
- (ii) Something is missing at this page.

#### Indefinite Pronouns

We use indefinite pronouns when we want to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are. The pronouns ending in "-body" and "-one" refer to people, and those ending in "-thing" refer to things.



#### Guidelines for the Teacher:

- Help students to recognize the function and use of reflexive pronouns.

**B. Underline indefinite pronouns in the following sentences.**

1. I saw somebody there.
2. Did you see anybody there?
3. Would you like something better?
4. Everybody is present in the hall.
5. Nobody came to the meeting.
6. Is there anything in that drawer?

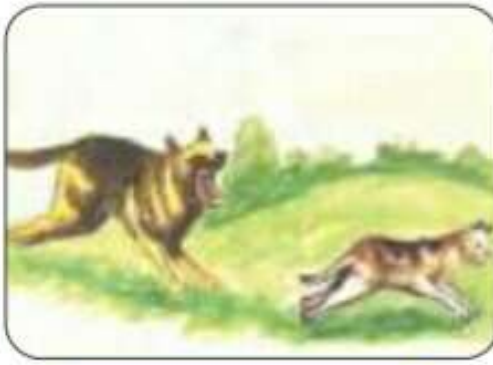
**C. Choose the correct option.**

1. I didn't see Akram at the gym. In fact, I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. anybody     b. nobody     c. somebody
2. Please tell the salesman at the door that we don't want to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. anything     b. nothing     c. something
3. Check in that bag. I bought you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. anything     b. something     c. everything
4. If the phone call is for me, I'm not here. I'm not talking to \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.  
 a. nobody     b. anybody     c. somebody
5. At that restaurant, you can't buy \_\_\_\_\_ for less than Rs. 100/-.  
 a. something     b. everything     c. anything
6. You should take \_\_\_\_\_ for that cough.  
 a. anything     b. everything     c. something





above



after



between



among



behind



under



in front of



opposite



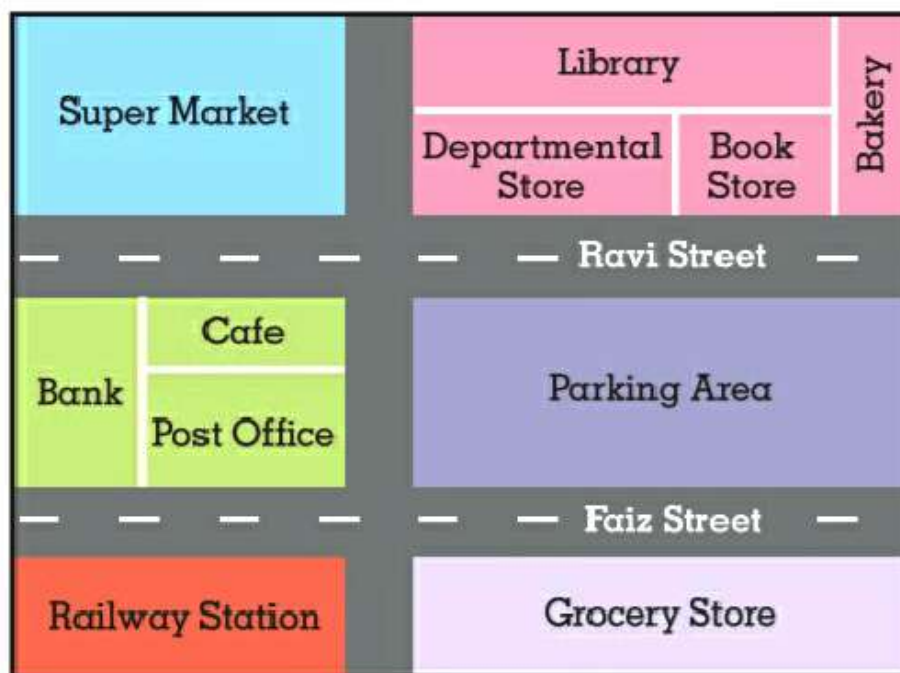
up

**D. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition.**

1. The picture hangs above my head.
2. The sun is behind the clouds.
3. The dog ran after the cat.
4. I distributed candies among children.

5. The cat is **under** the tree.
6. Our house is \_\_\_\_\_ a big tree. **in front of**
7. They went **up** the mountain.
8. The field is \_\_\_\_\_ the houses. **opposite**
9. Sara is \_\_\_\_\_ her cousins. **between**

E. Look at the map and locate the directions.



1. The library is \_\_\_\_\_ the departmental store.  
 (a) opposite (b) one block away from  
 (c) at the back of (d) between the super market and
2. The railway station is \_\_\_\_\_ the post office.  
 (a) behind (b) on the side of  
 (c) in front of (d) next to
3. The Cafe is \_\_\_\_\_ the Faiz street from the post office.  
 (a) up (b) down  
 (c) opposite (d) next to
4. The bakery is on the one side of the book store, while the



departmental store is \_\_\_\_\_ of it.

- (a) on the other side (b) behind  
(c) at the back of (d) opposite

5. The grocery store is \_\_\_\_\_ the bakery.

- (a) down the Ravi street from  
(b) one block away from  
(c) two blocks away from  
(d) opposite

F. Encircle the adverbs that do not belong to the group. Give the reason too.

Example: safely, slowly, quickly, here  
'here' is not an adverb of manner.

We have adverbs of manner, place, time, frequency and degree.

- too, very, enough, bravely
- here, there, Sunday, inside
- always, often, very, sometimes
- Yesterday, outside, tomorrow, night
- cleverly, always, beautifully, angrily

(on next page.)

G. Complete the following sentences with appropriate adverbs from the list.

soon                  very                  never                  beautifully                  here

- Tea is very hot.
- She sings beautifully.
- They will play a game soon.
- Farida never comes late.
- He is not here.

F. Encircle the adverbs that do not belong to the group. Give the reason too.

Example: safely, slowly, quickly, here  
'here' is not an adverb of manner.

We have adverbs of manner, place, time, frequency and degree.

1. too, very, enough, bravely

**Reason:** 'bravely' is adverb of manner while others are adverbs of frequency.

2. here, there, Sunday, inside

**Reason:** 'Sunday' is adverb of time while others are adverbs of place.

3. always, often, very, sometimes

**Reason:** 'very' is adverb of degree while others are adverbs of frequency.

4. Yesterday, outside, tomorrow, night

**Reason:** 'outside' is adverb of place while others are adverbs of time.

5. cleverly, always, beautifully, angrily

**Reason:** 'always' is adverb of frequency while others are adverbs of manner.

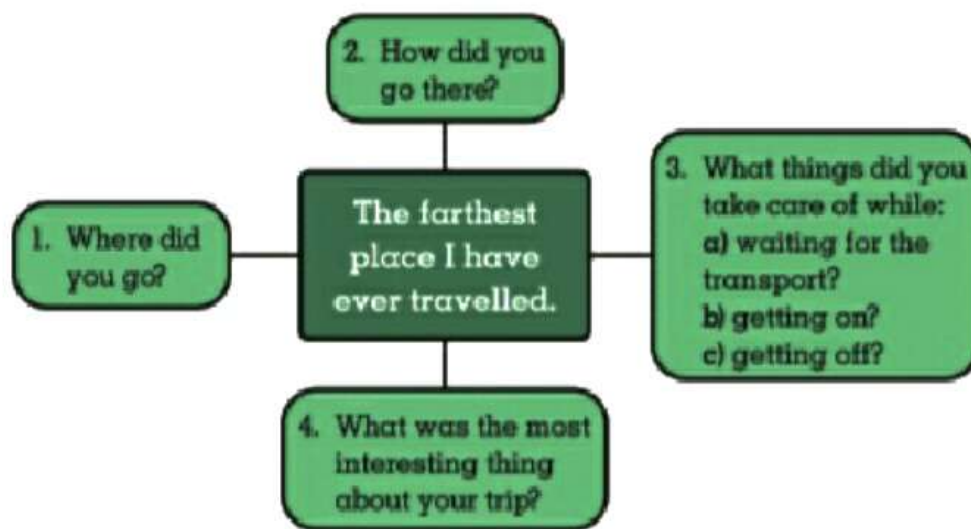


Use the Key sounds in the following words to choose two words from your dictionary.

train	main	gain
school	stool	pool
driver	writer	painter
through	drew	true

## Writing Skills:

Write a paragraph of about 50 – 60 words on the farthest place you have ever travelled to.



Summarize the lesson by completing this mind map. Write main headings in correct sequence.

**Ans:** Everybody should follow travelling etiquettes. Students should particularly understand and follow them. It is better to reach a few minutes early. Stay away from the edge of the pavement or platform. Get on a bus or van without pushing anyone. Put your bags in your laps. Treat the driver, conductor and other passengers with respect. Do not expose any part of your body outside the window. Offer your seat to an old person or an adult carrying a very young child. Be alert and make you do not miss your stop. Do not try to open the door until the vehicle has stopped. Help anyone who needs help. Be patient and don't push.

# Answers the following questions.

## Q.1. What are travelling etiquettes?

**Ans** The etiquettes for travelling are correct rules of behaviour for travelling, which are as under:

1. Before starting a journey consult timetable of that transport
2. When you are waiting for a transport you should take care to stand away from the edge of a footpath
3. When the transport arrives do not make haste to get on it, **let it stop**.
4. Before getting on a transport make sure it is the right **one**.
5. While travelling in a transport treat the **driver, conductor** and other passengers with respect.
6. Keep your luggage safely.
7. Do not stand near the door.
8. If you are standing hold **on** to the handrails.
9. Don't make haste **to get off** a transport.
10. If you have to **cross** the road, check both right and left sides for traffic.



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**2. What things you should do while waiting for the bus or the van?**

**Ans** While you are waiting for a transport you should take care to stand away from the edge of a footpath or if on a platform, away from the edge of platform. Don't play with your friends while waiting for a bus or van.

**3. How do you behave with driver, conductor and other passengers in a van or bus?**

**Ans** While travelling in a transport we should treat the driver, conductor and other passengers with respect.

**4. What do you do to keep yourself safe in the bus?**

**Ans** We should Keep our luggage safely. We should not stand near the door. If we are standing we should hold on to the handrails. Moreover, while getting up from our seat we should hold on to the handrails. We should not stand near the door.

**5. What might happen if you don't show patience while getting off the bus?**

**Ans** If we do not show patience while getting off the bus we might push someone or we might ourselves fall on the road in our haste and injur ourselves.