

1. QUAID-E-AZAM/FATHER OF THE NATION (Outstanding)

Write a paragraph about "Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah." Use correct punctuation, grammar and spelling. The following hints may give you some ideas but you are free to use your own ideas.

☆ His early life. ☆ His entry into politics. ☆ His struggle for freedom. ☆ His death

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born (پیدا ہوئے) in Karachi on December 25, 1876. The name of his father was Poonja Jinnah. He got elementary (بنیادی) education from there. At the age of 16, he sailed over (چلے گئے) to England for higher education of Law. When he came back, he started practice as a lawyer (وکیل) in Bombay. Soon, he became a very famous lawyer of India. In 1906, he joined (شمولیت کی) the Indian National Congress. Soon, he realized (احساس ہوا) that by freedom (آزادی), the Hindus meant 'Hindu Raj'. So, he left the Congress and joined the Muslim League in 1913. He became the president of the Muslim League in 1934. In the Annual Session of the Muslim League in Lahore in 1940, the Pakistan Resolution (قرارداد پاکستان) was passed. Then he began to make efforts (کوششیں) for a separate (مستقل) homeland (وطن) for the Muslims. At last, Pakistan emerged (نمودا ہوا) on the map of the world on August 14, 1947. It was the day of his triumph (خ). He became its Governor General. But he died on September 11, 1948 and was buried in Karachi. He was a weak and thin (دلے) person. He had a dignified (پر وقار) personality. He was a shrewd (سجھدار) politician (سیاستدان). He is a guiding star (روشن ستارہ) for the Pakistanis. He always said "**Work, work and work**". He believed (یقین رکھتے) in **Unity, Faith and Discipline**. I am very proud of him.

(Standard)

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born (پیدا ہوئے) in Karachi. He got his early (بنیادی) education (تعلیم) from there. Then he went to England. There he read law. On his return (واپسی) he started practice (مشق) in Bombay. Soon he became a very famous lawyer. In 1906, he joined (شامل ہوئے) the Congress but soon left it. He joined the Muslim League in 1913. He became its president (صدر) in 1934. Annual Session (سالانہ اجلاس) of the Muslim League was held (منعقد ہوا) in Lahore in 1940. The Pakistan Resolution (قرارداد پاکستان) was passed in it. Then he made efforts (کوششیں) to get Pakistan. At last, Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947. He became its first Governor General. He died (فوت ہو گئے) on September 11, 1948. His tomb (مقبرہ) is in Karachi.

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح کراچی میں پیدا ہوئے۔ انہوں نے بنیادی تعلیم وہیں سے حاصل کی۔ پھر آپ انگلستان چلے گئے۔ وہاں انہوں نے قانون کا مطالعہ کیا۔ واپسی پر انہوں نے بمبئی میں وکالت شروع کی۔ جلد ہی وہ بہت مشہور وکیل بن گئے۔ 1906 میں وہ کانگریس میں شامل ہو گئے۔ جلد ہی انہوں نے کانگریس چھوڑ دی۔ 1913 میں مسلم لیگ میں شامل ہو گئے۔ 1934 میں اسکے صدر بنے۔ 1940 میں لاہور میں مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ اجلاس میں قرارداد پاکستان منظور ہوئی۔ آپ نے پاکستان کے لئے کوششیں کیں۔ ان کی

پیشہ پارہ اور ہوئیں اور 14 اگست 1947 کو پاکستان وجود میں آیا۔ آپ اس کے پہلے گورنر جنرل بنے۔ آپ 11 ستمبر 1948 کو وفات پا گئے۔ آپ کا مقبرہ کراچی میں ہے۔

2. ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL / OUR NATIONAL POET (Outstanding)

Write a paragraph about "Allama Iqbal. Use correct punctuation, grammar and spelling. The following hints may give you some ideas but you are free to use your own ideas.

- ☆ His birth place.
- ☆ His early education.
- ☆ His poetry
- ☆ His services for the Muslims of the subcontinent.
- ☆ His death

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is our national poet. He is the poet of the East. He is the creator of the ideology of Pakistan. He was born in Sialkot on November 9, 1877. The name of his father was Noor Muhammad. He was Sheikh by caste (ذات). He learnt Arabic and Persian from Mir Hasan. He did his F.A. from Murray College, Sialkot. He did his M.A. from Government College, Lahore. Professor Arnold advised (مشورہ دیا) him to develop (ترقی دینا) his poetic talent (ذہانت). Iqbal acted upon (عمل کیا) his advice and started writing poetry. Then he sailed over to England. There he did his Bar-At-Law. He did his Ph.D. from Germany. On his return, he practised (مشق کی) law for some time. Soon he left this profession (پیشہ). He began to take full interest in writing poetry. His poems give us the message (پیغام) of hope and success. Seeing the Muslims in the misery and slavery (غلامی), he was much pained. He aroused (جگایا) the Muslims with his verses from deep slumber (خواب غفلت). He gave them the idea of a separate homeland. At that time, the people called it 'the dream of a mad man'. But Quaid-e-Azam transformed (تبدیل کیا) it into a reality (حقیقت میں). His famous books are "Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jibreel, Zaboor-e-Ajam and Zarb-e-Kaleem". These books have been translated into many other languages. He died on April 21, 1938.

(Standard)

Allama Iqbal was born (پیدا ہوئے) in Sialkot in 1877. He got his early education from Mir Hasan. He did his F.A. from Sialkot. He did his M.A. from Government College, Lahore. Then he went to England. There he did his Bar-At-Law. He did his Ph.D. from Germany. He started practice as a lawyer. But soon he left it. He started taking interest in writing poetry. His poems give us the message (پیغام) of hope (امید) and success. He incited (اجارہا) the Muslims with his verses. He gave them the idea of Pakistan. At that time, people called it the dream (خواب) of a mad (پانگل) person. He aroused (جگایا) the sleeping (سوئی ہوئی) nation. He reminded (یاد دلایا) them of their glorious (شانداز) past. He died on April 21, 1938. He is buried (دفن ہوئے) near the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.

علامہ اقبال 1877 کو سیا لکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ نے بنیادی تعلیم میر حسن سے حاصل کی۔ سیا لکوٹ سے ایف۔ اے کا امتحان پاس کیا۔ گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور سے ایم۔ اے کیا۔ اس کے بعد آپ انگلینڈ چلے گئے۔ وہاں بیرسٹری کا امتحان پاس کیا۔ جرمنی سے پی ایچ ڈی کی۔ آپ نے وکالت شروع کی لیکن جلد ہی اسے چھوڑ دیا۔ آپ نے شاعری لکھنے میں پہلی بار شروع کر دی۔ آپ کی نظمیں ہمیں امید اور کامیابی کا پیغام دیتی ہیں۔ اپنے اشعار سے انہوں نے مسلمانوں کو ابھارا۔ آپ نے ہمیں علیحدہ وطن کا نظریہ دیا۔ اس وقت لوگوں نے اسے دیوانے کا خواب کہا۔ آپ نے سوئی ہوئی قوم کو جگایا۔ آپ نے انہیں انکا شاندار ماضی یاد دلایا۔ آپ 21 اپریل 1938 کو فوت ہوئے۔ آپ لاہور میں بادشاہی مسجد کے قریب دفن تیار۔

Paragraph Writing-8

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According To Paper Pattern of PEC & PEF

☆ Effects of morning walk on health?

☆ Where do you go for a morning walk?

☆ Activities of other people present there.

☆ How do you feel after the walk?

Early to bed; early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

It is rightly said, "A sound mind in sound body." Early rising and morning walk keep us active all the day long. I am also very fond (شوقین) of morning walk. I get up early in the morning. I go to Masjid and offer Fajr Namaz. My friend Hamzah also joins me. Then we go out for a walk. We usually go to the Shalimar Gardens. It is a mile away from our colony. We cover this distance (فاصلہ) on foot. Many other people also go there. We enjoy the cool (ٹھنڈی) breeze. Some people do jogging in groups. Others only walk fast. Some chat (باتیں کرتے) and enjoy. Many others remain silent (خاموش رہتا). Many of our friends also reach there. We also form (بناتا) a group. We run about and frisk (اچھلانا کودنا). Then we walk on the grassy plots (سبزہ زار) and around the flower-beds (پھولوں کی کیاریاں). We pass by the branches of the trees. The fresh air and chirping (چچہہاہٹ) of birds cast a spell (جادو طاری کرنا) over us. The flowers on branches add (اضافہ کرتے) more to our enjoyment. We spend an hour in gleeful (خوشی کا) mood. In the meantime (اسی اثناء میں), the school time approaches. So we return to our home to go to school.

(Standard)

I get up (جاگتا) early in the morning. I offer prayer in the Masjid. My friend Hamzah also joins me. Then we go out for a walk. We usually (اکثر) go to the Shalimar Gardens. Many other people also come there. We enjoy (لطف اٹھاتا) the cool breeze (سُقیم سحری). People run in groups and take exercise (ورزش کرتا). We also form a group and run about. We breathe (سانس لیتا) the fresh air. Then we walk in the grassy plots (سبزہ زار) and around the flower-beds (پھولوں کی کیاری). We pass by the trees. The chirping (چچہہاہٹ) of the birds casts a spell (جادو طاری ہوتا) over us. The flowers add more to our enjoyment (لطف). In the meantime (اسی اثناء میں), people begin to return. So we also come back home to go to school.

میں صبح سویرے جاگتا ہوں۔ میں مسجد میں نماز پڑھتا ہوں۔ میرا دوست حمزہ بھی آجاتا ہے۔ پھر ہم سیر کو چلے جاتے ہیں۔ ہم عام طور پر شالیمار باغ جاتے ہیں۔ بہت سے لوگ بھی وہاں آئے ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم ٹھنڈی ہوا سے محظوظ ہوتے ہیں۔ لوگ گروپ کی شکل میں دوڑ لگاتے ہیں اور ورزش کرتے ہیں۔ ہم بھی گروپ بنا کر دوڑتے اور بھاگتے ہیں۔ ہم نماز و نماز میں سانس لیتے ہیں۔ پھر ہم سبزہ زار پر اور پھولوں کی کیاریوں کے گرد گھومتے ہیں۔ ہم درختوں کے پاس سے گزرتے ہیں۔ پرندوں کی چچہہاہٹ ہم پر جادو طاری کر دیتی ہے۔ پھول ہمارے لطف میں اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ اسی اثناء میں لوگ واپس لوٹنا شروع ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اس لئے سکول جانے کے لئے ہم بھی گھر واپس آ جاتے ہیں۔

23. OUR HOLY PROPHET (Outstanding)

Write a paragraph about "Our Holy Prophet ﷺ". Use correct punctuation, grammar and spelling. The following hints may give you some ideas but you are free to use your own ideas.

Who is a Prophet?

Early life of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

☆ The birth place of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

☆ Teachings of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ is our Holy Prophet (پیغمبر). He was born at Makkah in Saudi Arabia in 571 AD. His father's name was Abdullah, who had died before his birth (پیدائش). His mother died when he was only six years old. His grandfather brought him up (پرورش کرتا). After the death of his grandfather, his uncle Abu Talib took him under his care (نگہداشت). He married Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ عنہا at the age of twenty-five. When he was forty, he was chosen the Prophet of Allah. At that time, the Makkans worshipped (پوجا کرتا) idols (بت) made of wood and stone. He asked them to give up (ترک کرتا) worshipping idols and believe (یقین کرتا) in one Allah. The people turned against him. He had to migrate (ہجرت کرتا) to Madina. In Madina, Islam began to spread rapidly (تیزی سے). The Makkans could not tolerate (برداشت کرتا) it. Many battles were fought between the Muslims and the idol-worshippers. At last, the Muslims entered Makkah as conquerors (فاتح). Now Islam began to spread (پھیلنا) to the other countries of the world. He died at the age of 63.

(Standard)

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ is our Holy Prophet ﷺ. He was born in Makkah in 571 AD. His father's name was Abdullah. His mother died when he was only six years old. His grandfather (دادا) brought him up. After the death of his grandfather, his uncle looked after him. He was truthful (سچا) and honest. When he was forty, he was chosen the Prophet of Allah. He received (وصول کرتا) the first revelation (وحی) in the cave of Hira. The Makkans worshipped (پوجا کرتا) idols (بت). He asked them to believe (یقین کرتا) in one Allah. The people tortured (ازیت دینا) him. So, he had to migrate (ہجرت کرتا) to Madina. In Madina, Islam began to spread. The Makkans could not tolerate (برداشت کرتا) it. Many battles were fought. At last the Muslims conquered (فتح کرتا) Makkah. He died at the age of sixty-three.

24- A JOURNEY BY TRAIN (Outstanding)

Write a paragraph about "A Journey By Train". Use correct punctuation, grammar and spelling. The following hints may give you some ideas but you are free to use your own ideas.

What was the destination of your journey?

Description of the scenes during your journey.

How did you enjoy this journey? ☆ How was the weather that day.

Last summer vacation (تعطیلات), I had to head for (جاتا) Rawalpindi with my friends. We reached the railway station early in the morning. The platform was full of men, women and

children. We bought tickets of second class and began to wait (انتظار کرتا) for the train. When the train came, we were able to find room in a compartment. We got seats near the windows. In the meantime (اس اثناء میں), the guard blew the whistle and waved (لہرایا) the green flag (جھنڈا). The engine driver also whistled (سیٹی بجائی) in reply. Then the train began to move out slowly. As it moved on, it gathered speed. We looked out of the windows. The trees and crops seemed (لگتے تھے) running back. The farmers were working and cattle were grazing (تڑپتے) in the fields. The children were playing. Now we started playing cards (تاش). The train stopped at a few stations. We bought cakes and eggs and ate them. When the train reached at the Rawalpindi station, we got down (اترے). Our friend Anwar had come to receive (وصول کرتا) us. We handed over (حوالے کرتا) the tickets to the ticket collector and came out of the station.

(Standard)

Last summer, we had to go to Rawalpindi. We reached the railway station early in the morning. We bought tickets and took seats near the windows. The guard blew (بجائی) the whistle and waved (لہرایا) the green flag. The engine driver also whistled in reply. Then the train began to move out slowly. We looked out of the windows. The trees and crops seemed (لگتے تھے) running back. The farmers were working. The cattle were grazing (تڑپتے). The children were playing. Now we started playing cards (تاش). The train stopped at a few stations. We bought cakes and eggs and ate them. At last the train reached the Rawalpindi station. We got down. Our friend Anwar had come to receive us. We came out of the station.

25- A PICNIC (Outstanding)

Write a paragraph about "A Picnic". Use correct punctuation, grammar and spelling. The following hints may give you some ideas but you are free to use your own ideas.

- ☆ Who were with you in this event?
- ☆ What type of eatables did you take with you? ☆ What was the day?
- ☆ The description of activities you enjoyed there.

Last Sunday, we went to Changa Manga. The vast forest was spread (پھیلا ہوا) before us. We reached the inner part of the park by tram. There were many grassy plots. Many other people were also there. We crossed (عبور کیا) the flexible (لچکدار) bridge of the lake (جھیل). Motorboats were floating (تیرتا) on the water of lake. We set our headquarters (مرکز) under a grove (جھنڈ) of shady trees. We were feeling hungry. We had a lunch. We took rest for a while. Then we spread (پھیل گئے) here and there (ادھر ادھر) in the park. There was greenery (ہیزہ) and thick (گھٹا) forest (جنگل). There was a lake in the park. There was also a vast zoo in the park. There were many wild animals in the zoo. We enjoyed boating (کشتی رانی) in the motorboat. We boarded (سوار ہوتا) the tram and visited (سیر کرتا) the whole forest. After that we ate mangoes. We were feeling tired. We had taken kettle and cups with us. We ourselves made tea and took it. It was very tasty. It was evening then. So we returned home clapping (تالیاں بجاتا), singing and dancing.