

(اے سے پوچھا کہ تم کہاں رہتے ہو؟) سوالیہ فقرہ

☆ He asked me where I lived?

EXERCISE

36

رات حضرت عمرؓ اپنے غلام کی معیت میں (۱) مدینہ سے باہر دور چلے گئے۔ انہوں نے ایک جگہ دیکھا کہ ایک بڑھیا ایک خیمہ (۲) میں کچھ پکا رہی ہے اور چند بچے پاس بیٹھے رورہے ہیں۔ (Past Continuous) انہوں نے قریب جا کر بڑھیا سے پوچھا کہ بچے کیوں رورہے ہیں؟ بڑھیا نے جواب دیا ”ہمارے پاس کھانے کو کچھ نہیں اور یہ بچے بھوکے ہیں۔ میں نے ان کو بہلانے (۳) کے لئے ہنڈیا (۴) میں پانی ڈال کر چولہے پر رکھ دیا

ہے۔ توڑی دیر میں بچے رو دعو کر سو جائیں گے۔ یہ سن کر حضرت عمرؓ کانپ اٹھے (۵) اور اپنے غلام کو ساتھ لے کر مدینہ واپس آئے۔ انہوں نے
(۶) مکئی (۷) اور کھجوروں (۸) کی بوری بھر کر اپنی پیٹھ پر اٹھائی اور بڑھیا کے گھر چھوڑ آئے (۹)۔

Vocabulary

Date: _____

Day: _____

Translation

Oneday, Hazrat Umar went out in the company of a slave from Madina. They saw an old woman which was cooking something in the tent and some children ~~were weep~~ sitting near her were weeping. He went near the old woman and asked "why the children are weeping?" The old woman answered him, "we have nothing to eat and the children are hungry. In order to keep them busy, I put water in the cooking pot and kept it on fire." Hazrat Umar Trembled after hearing this and went back to Madina with his slave. He took the sack of barley, maize and dates on his back and took it to the old woman's home.

ترکوں کے زوال کی ابتداء 18 ویں صدی میں ہوئی اور وہ اپنے یورپی مقبوضات میں ایک کے بعد دوسرے ملک سے پسپا ہوتے ہوئے آخر کار 1919ء میں واپس اپنی سرزمین پر پہنچ گئے۔ پہلی جنگ عظیم میں وہ ہر چیز سے محروم ہو گئے۔ کچھ سازگار بین الاقوامی حالات نے ترکوں کی مدد کی اور وہ دوبارہ ایک جمہوریہ کی شکل میں اپنے قدموں پر کھڑا ہونے کے قابل ہو گئے۔ ترکی اپنی نئی شکل میں کثرت قوم پرست اور سیکولر کردار کے ساتھ متعارف ہوا تاہم بتدریج اپنے عوام کی گہری مذہب پسندی کے باعث حکومتیں ملک کی سیکولر پارلیسیوں کو پہلی کی سی سختی کے ساتھ جاری نہ رکھ سکیں اور انہیں عوام کی اسلام دوستی کے سامنے ہتھیار ڈالنا پڑے۔

Translation

The downfall of
Turks started in 18th century
and in 1919, ~~at last~~ ^{finally} they reached
their own land after the defeat
of their European annexation
from countries one by one. They
deprived of everything in the
first world war. Some conducive
international conditions helped the
Turks and they were again
able to stand on their feet
in the guise of democracy.
Turkey was introduced as a
diehard nationalist and secular
state. Although owing to the
deep-rooted religious sentiments,
the government cannot ^{keep} continued
the secular policies of state as
they were before and they
surrendered in front of the public
Islamic sentiments.

Advertisements (اشتہارات) are an essential to the newspaper of today. Its finances (مالیات) depend on them. Without them, it would have either to raise its price (قیمت بڑھانا) to a level that it is disastrous (تقصان دہ) to its circulation, or reduce its size so drastically (اس حد تک) that again its sales would fall suddenly or like many foreign papers, submit to being run at a heavy loss by some rich man for his own or other ends (دوسرے) (اخبار). Advertisement revenue is the safe guard (تحفظ دیتا ہے) of paper's independence, (اشتہار دینے کی آزادی) and it is something of a paradox (بظاہر غلط) that it is from the advertiser (دھمکی) a threat (آزادی) comes. (کبھی کبھار) that very occasionally (غیر متمدن انداز) Cases in which an advertiser crudely threatens to withdraw his advertisement because of something a paper has said are very rare, (نایاب) although instances (مثالیں) (دی جاسکتی ہیں) could be quoted.

Date: _____

Comprehension

Day: _____

Question

What can really threaten the independence of newspapers?

Answer

The newspapers generate revenues through advertisements. They often publish news which goes against the interest of those advertisers. These advertisements become a threat to their independence.

Question

Why are advertisements essential for newspapers?

Answer

Advertisements are essential for newspapers because they generate revenues from them.

Question

How do the advertisement safeguard the newspapers?

Answer

Date: _____

Day: _____

Advertisements safeguard the newspapers because without them, it would have to increase its price to a level which would have effect its circulation or reduce its size.

"Unemployment arises from a variety of causes. One that is always recurring, and of the effects of which, we have had a recent example, is the disorganisation of industry resulting from a long war; this is a serious problem admitting of no easy solution at the best of times. Again, there is the unemployment which follows a marked diminution in the quantity of any raw product, such as cotton: fewer hands are required in the mills and factories. We may call this cause "bad harvests". Similar, but more serious, is the effect of changes in industry due to the invention of machinery which does more work and requires fewer workers. And yet another serious cause is a strike or lock-out and this is the more to be deplored because such a stoppage is sometimes due to a very trivial matter -- perhaps the fact that men are working half-an-hour longer than the regulations of their union permit."

The causes of unemployment

There are different causes of unemployment, the utmost is the deterioration of industry due to wars. Deficiency of raw material due to bad harvest, the innovative and modern machines, and the protests by the workers often lead to unemployment.

Total words = 142

Precise = 40