

- Cadet College Hasan Abdal
- Cadet College Kohat
- Military College Jhelum/Murree/Sui
- PAF College Sargodha/Lower Topa
- Garrison Cadet College Kohat
- Cadet College Petaro, Palandri, Batrasi
- Cadet College Kalar Kahar/Swat
- WAPDA Cadet College Tarbela
- Pakistan Steel Cadet College, Karachi
- & All other Cadet Colleges Class 8th Seekers



ASAN
CADET
COLLEGES ADMISSION
GUIDE

Author
Engr. Khawar Mahmood

English

ASAN CADET COLLEGES ADMISSION GUIDE

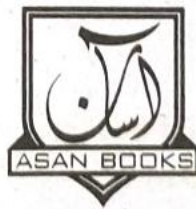
For

- ❖ Military College Jhelum/Murree/Sui
- ❖ PAF College Sargodha/Lower Topa
- ❖ Garrison Cadet College Kohat
- ❖ Cadet College Kohat
- ❖ Cadet College Petaro, Palandri, Batrasi
- ❖ Cadet College Kalar Kahar/Swat
- ❖ WAPDA Cadet College Tarbela
- ❖ Pakistan Steel Cadet College, Karachi
- ❖ Girls Cadet college Quetta / Turbat / Mardan / Benazir Abad
- & All other Cadet Colleges Class 8th Seekers

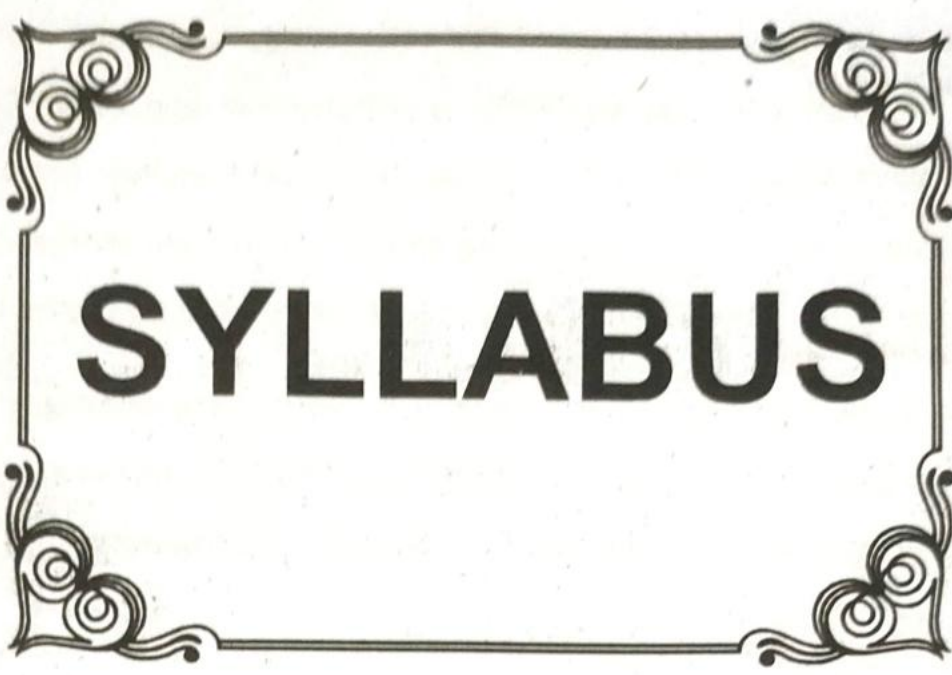
Author:

Engr. Khawar Mahmood

Publisher



Academic Solutions & Assessment Network



SYLLABUS

FOR

- ★ **CADET COLLEGE KOHAT**
- ★ **PAF COLLEGE SARGODHA**
- ★ **MILITARY COLLEGE MURREE**

CADET COLLEGE KOHAT**ENTRANCE TEST (8TH CLASS)**

☆ Written Test is conducted in the following subjects:-

- (a) English - 100 marks
(b) Mathematics - 100 marks
(c) Urdu and Islamiyat - 100 marks
(Urdu-70, Islamiyat-30)

Note: Duration 1 hour each paper.

Interview / intelligence test of qualified candidates is conducted at respective centres.

SYLLABUS:**A. English (Marks: 100):**

1. Parts of speech to include Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Forms of Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions.
2. Correct / rearrange / complete sentences.
3. Meanings of words / idioms and their use in sentences.
4. Correct spellings.
5. Change sentences into interrogative and negative forms.
6. Genders, Antonyms / Synonyms, Numbers.
7. Writing Essay / Paragraph, Letter / Application / Dialogue or Building a story from a given outline.
8. Translation from Urdu into English and Vice Versa.
9. Change of Voice and Narration.
10. Answers to questions from a given paragraph.

B. Mathematics (Marks: 100):

1. Union and Intersection of sets, De Morgan's Law.
2. Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of common, compound & decimal fractions.
3. Square root of decimal and common fractions, approximate square roots, word problems of square root.
4. Ratio and proportion, direct and inverse proportion, problems on inheritance and partnership.
5. Percentage, partnership, commission, profit and loss.
6. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and ascending/ descending order of algebraic expression.
7. Equations, solution of equations in one variable.
8. Area of square, rectangle and circle. Area and volume of cylinder, cube and cuboids.
9. Construction of a triangle/rectangle/square/parallelogram/ pentagon/ hexagon/ octagon/ pie graph.
10. Intelligence related questions.

C. Urdu / Islamiyat (Marks: 100):**1- اُردو:**

- 1- انشاء پر دازی (مضمون، مخط، درخواست، کہانی، مکالمہ)
- 2- اشعار کی تشریح
- 3- محاورات کا جملوں میں استعمال
- 4- غلط فقرات کی درستی
- 5- اسم، فعل، حرف کی اقسام (تعریف اور مثالیں)
- 6- واحد، جمع، مذکر، مؤنث، سابقہ، لاحقہ، الفاظ کے مترادف اور متضاد
- 7- جملہ اسمیہ اور فعلیہ، الفاظ پر اعراب لگانا، مصادر کے حاصل مصدر
- 8- مرکبات: مرکب اضافی، مرکب عطفی، مرکب توصیفی، مرکب عددی، مرکب اشاری، مرکب جاری
- 9- معروضی سوالات (اُردو/ اسلامیات اور گرامر)

2- اسلامیات:

- 1- حقوق العباد، اخلاقیات، اسوۂ حسنہ، ارکان اسلام، اسلامی معاشرہ، مہر و تحمل، فضول خرچی اور تکفل سے پرہیز۔ کفایت شعاری، محنت کی عظمت، نسب حلال، میانہ روی۔
- 2- پارہ 30 کی آخری 10 سورتیں (عربی رسم الخط میں اعراب کے ساتھ لکھ کر اس کا اُردو ترجمہ لکھنا)

ISLAMIYAT (For English Medium):

Human rights, Ethics, Life of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, Pillars of Islam, Islamic Society, Patience and Tolerance. Avoiding Prodigality and Avarice.

Thrift, Integrity, Dignity of labour, Lawful earning, Moderation, Generosity, Equality, Prayers, Worships, Adoration, Character of the Holy Prophet, Life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in Makkah and Madina, Prophet's Migration to Madina, Battles of Islam, Truce of Hudaibia, Conquest of Makkah, Farewell Pilgrimage (Hajjat-ul-Widah) and 10 last Suras of the 30th Para of the Holy Quran, with diacritical points and Translation in Urdu or English.

PATTERN OF PAPERS:

Pattern of papers is flexible, however, Question Papers of previous years are given for guidance. The number of questions or marks allocated to each may vary from time to time.

PAF COLLEGE SARGODHA**Syllabus for the Admission Test****Mathematics / General Science:**

Mathematics and General Science will be a combined

paper of two hours duration with 100 marks for each section.

Mathematics:

- ☆ Sets
- ☆ Operations and Direct Numbers
- ☆ Rational Numbers
- ☆ Square Root
- ☆ Percentage
- ☆ Ratio and Proportion
- ☆ Algebra
- ☆ Geometry
- ☆ Information handling

General Science:

- ☆ According to the latest curriculum of Textbook Board for classes 6th and 7th.

English / Urdu:

English and Urdu will be a combined paper of two hours duration with 100 marks for each section.

English:

- ☆ **Composition:** Paragraph / Letter / Story writing, etc.
- ☆ **Comprehension:** Questions based on a given passage or passages.
- ☆ **Applied Grammar:** Questions covering different aspects of Grammar, for example:
 - ☆ Singular and Plural
 - ☆ Masculine and Feminine
 - ☆ Comparatives and Superlatives
 - ☆ Correction of Spelling
 - ☆ Tenses, the use of tenses and their sequence
 - ☆ Filling in the blanks with articles
 - ☆ Prepositions, adjectives, adverbs, parts of speech
 - ☆ Simple punctuation, direct & indirect narration

نصاب اردو

(مندرجہ ذیل عنوانات پر چہ میں شامل کیے جاسکتے ہیں)

(الف) انشاء: (۱) دیئے ہوئے عنوان پر بیانیہ مضمون خط نویسی خاکے کی مدد سے کہانی وغیرہ مرتب کریں۔

(۲) اشعار کی تشریح

(۳) دی ہوئی عبارت کو آسان اردو میں لکھنا

(۴) دی گئی عبارت کی تفہیم کے بعد سوالات کے جوابات دینا

(۵) الفاظ و تراکیب کو جملوں میں استعمال کرنا

(ب) عملی قواعد: مثال کے طور پر چند عنوانات حسب ذیل ہیں:

(۱) خالی جگہوں کو پُر کرنا

(۲) اعراب لگانا (تلفظ)

(۳) واحد جمع، مذکر مؤنث

(۴) مترادف متضاد و مشکل الفاظ کے معانی

(۵) روزمرہ کے محاورے اور ضرب المثل کا استعمال

(۶) عام طور پر غلط استعمال ہونے والے الفاظ کا صحیح استعمال

(۷) مرکبات کی شناخت

MILITARY COLLEGE MURREE

**ENTRANCE EXAM CLASS VIII
SYLLABUS AND TEST DESCRIPTION
PART-I ENGLISH**

Suggested Textbook:

English for Grade VII (CH. Ghulam Rasul & Sons)

OBJECTIVE PART - (70 MARKS)

(MCQs, Fill in the blanks. Do as directed)

- ☆ Synonyms : 10
- ☆ Correct use of Preposition : 10
- ☆ Correct use of Articles : 10
- ☆ Correct use of Preposition : 10
- ☆ Marking adjective from the given verb : 10
- ☆ Do as directed : 10
- ☆ Active / Passive Voice : 10
- ☆ Degree of Adjectives : 10

SUBJECTIVE PART - (30 MARKS)

- ☆ Translation Urdu to English : 10
- ☆ Translation from English to Urdu : 10
- ☆ Picture Story Writing : 10

**PART-II MATHEMATICS & GENERAL
SCIENCE**

**Mathematics Syllabus and Description of Test
(75 Marks)**

SUGGESTED BOOK: (مجوزہ کتاب):

Mathematics VII by Zulqarnain Ansari and Sh. M. Tariq Rafiq, Gohar Publishers, Pubjab Text Book Board.

ریاضی کی کتاب برائے ساتویں جماعت (مصنف ذوقرین انصاری، شیخ محمد طارق رفیق، گوہر پبلشرز، پنجاب ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ)

Objective (معموضی)	Subjective (انشائیہ)
MCQs (کثیر الانتخابی سوالات)	Open Ended Questions (سوالات)
15 Marks	65 Marks

Chapter for Test (اسباق برائے امتحان):

- Set (سیٹ)
- Rational Numbers (ناطق اعداد)
- Decimals (کسور اعشاریہ)
- Exponents (قوت نما)
- Square Root of Positive Number (مثبت اعداد کا جذر)
- Direct and Inverse Variation (تغیر راست اور معکوس)
- Algebraic Expressions (الجبری جملے)
- Linear Equations (ایک درجی مساواتیں)
- Circumference, Area and Volume (محیط، رقبہ اور حجم)

**Science: Syllabus and Description of Test
(25 Marks)**

SUGGESTED BOOK:

General Science VII by M. Akram Malik. Gohar Publishers (Punjab Text Board)

Objective (13 Marks)	Subjective (12 Marks)
13 x MCQs	2 x Open Ended Questions
5 x Biology, 5 x Chemistry and 3 x Physics	Biology (3 Marks) Chemistry (3 Marks) Physics (6 Marks)

Biology:

- Human Organ System (انسانی آرگن سسٹم)
- Transport in Humans and Plants میں انسانوں اور پودوں میں (ٹرانسپورٹ)
- Reproduction in Plants (پودوں میں ری پروڈکشن)
- Environment and Feeding Relationship (ماحول اور غذائی تعلقات)

Chemistry:

- Water (پانی)
- Structure of an Atom (ایٹم کی ساخت)
- Physical and Chemical changes and process (طبی اور کیمیائی تبدیلیاں)

Physics:

- Transmission of Heat (انتقال حرارت)
- Dispersion of Light (روشنی کی ڈسپرژن)
- Sounds waves (سائونڈ ویوز)
- Circuit and Electric Charge (سرکٹ اور الیکٹرک چارج)
- Investigating the Space (خلائی چھان بین)

PART-III URDU & ISLAMIYAT

سلیبس اردو برائے داخلہ جماعت ہفتم

(کل نمبر 100) حصہ اردو: 75 نمبر

مجوزہ کتاب: (اردو کتاب ہفتم پنجاب ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ)

حصہ معروضی: کل نمبر (45)

حصہ اشائیہ: کل نمبر (30)

کثیر الانتخابی سوالات (10)، الفاظ متضاد جملوں کا استعمال (10)، اشعار کی تشریح

(10) (10)، مرزا غالب، فیض احمد فیض، ناصر کاظمی،

احمد فراز اور پروین شاکر کے چند اشعار زبانی

اور کالم ملانا (5)

حصہ نثر (اسباق بمعہ مشقی سوالات):

اردو قواعد و انشاء پر دازی جماعت ہفتم اور پنجاب ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ کی اردو کی ساتویں جماعت

کی کتاب۔

حصہ نظم (نظمیں بمعہ مشقی سوالات):

پنجاب ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ۔ اردو 7th

سلیبس اور امتحان کی نوعیت اسلامیات۔ داخلہ ٹیسٹ ملٹری کالج مری کل نمبر 25

برائے مسلم طلباء

مجوزہ کتاب: اسلامیات جماعت ہفتم۔ پنجاب ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ

پندرہ (15) کثیر الانتخابی سوالات مندرجہ ذیل عنوانات سے بنائے جائیں گے: (15)

- ☆ ایمانیات اور عبادات ☆ رسولوں پر ایمان لانا
- ☆ اسلام میں عبادت کا تصور ☆ دعا کی اہمیت اور فضیلت
- ☆ زکوٰۃ فضیلت اور معاشرتی اہمیت ☆ سیرت طیبہ (فتح مکہ سے وصال تک)
- ☆ فتح مکہ ☆ غزوہ جنین
- ☆ غزوہ تبوک ☆ خطبہ حجۃ الوداع
- ☆ وصال ☆ اخلاق
- ☆ سخاوت کی فضیلت اور بخل کی مذمت ☆ میانہ روی
- ☆ مساوات ☆ محنت کی عظمت
- ☆ ماحول کی آلودگی اور اسلامی تعلیمات ☆ حقوق العباد (رشتہ دار، مہمان اور مرہض)

انشائی طرز کا سوال۔ سورت کا ترجمہ (10):

☆ ہدایت کے سرچشمے/مشاہیر اسلام

(ا) اہمات المؤمنین (حضرت حصہ، حضرت زینب بنت خزیمہ، حضرت ام سلمہ اور

حضرت زینب بنت جحش)

(ب) حضرت امام حسن مجتبیٰ

(ج) حضرت سیدہ زینب بنت علیؓ

(د) صحابہ کرامؓ (حضرت عبداللہ بن عباسؓ، حضرت ابی بن کعبؓ، حضرت زید بن ثابتؓ،

حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ، حضرت عبداللہ بن عمرؓ)

(و) صوفیہ کرامؓ (حضرت بہاؤ الدین نقشبندی بخاریؒ، حضرت شہاب الدین سہروردیؒ)

(و) علماء و مفکرین (حضرت امام بخاریؒ، امام شافعیؒ، امام احمد بن حنبلؒ)

(ز) فاتحین (مویٰ بن نصیرؒ اور طارق بن زیادؒ)

برائے غیر مسلم طلباء (نصاب اور امتحان کی نوعیت مطالعہ پاکستان: 25)

Suggested Books:

- Geography VII Jadeed Educational services Lahore (Punjab Text Book Board)
- History VII Al-Faisal Nashran, Lahore (Punjab Text Book Board)

Objective (25)	
10 x MCQs	15 x Fill in the blanks

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆



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5. **Abstract Noun:-** An abstract noun is the name of a quality or action which cannot be seen or touched. It can only be thought, e.g. theft, poverty, richness, childhood, truth.



Exercise 1

- ♦ Read the following sentences and make a list of the common and proper nouns.

1. Aslam went to Karachi.
2. The Indus is a long river.
3. The Badshahi Mosque is in Lahore.
4. Najma and Salma are friends.
5. The hills of Ziarat are beautiful.
6. I bought this book from Urdu Bazar.
7. There are many birds in Lahore zoo.
8. Mr. Bashir is our teacher.
9. He gave me a new cap.
10. Pakistan is our country.

Common Noun	Proper Noun
River	Aslam
Friend	Karachi
Hills	Indus
Book	Badshahi Mosque
Bird	Ziarat
Teacher	Urdu Bazar
Cap	Lahore
Country	Bashir
	Pakistan

Exercise 2

- Read the following sentences and make a list of collective, material and abstract nouns.

1. I don't like cotton dress. (Material Noun)
2. Your class is very noisy. (Collective Noun)
3. He is known for his courage. (Abstract Noun)
4. Put this bundle on the table. (Collective Noun)
5. Milk is good for health. (Material Noun)

6. Shah Jahan was famous for his justice. (Abstract Noun)
7. This table is made of wood. (Material Noun)
8. She saw a herd of sheep. (Collective Noun)
9. He was very naughty in his childhood. (Abstract Noun)
10. Our team won the gold medal. (Collective Nouns)
11. This jug is made of plastic. (Material Noun)
12. We returned home full of happiness. (Abstract Noun)

Singular and Plural Noun

Singular Noun:- A singular noun is the name of a single person, place or thing. e.g. cat, man, mango, foot, garden, school etc.



Plural Noun:- A plural noun is the name of more than one thing, person or place e.g. cats, books, keys, children, caps, cities, women etc.



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hand	Hands	Toy	Toys
Map	Maps	Leaf	Leaves
Bench	Benches	Chief	Chiefs
Potato	Potatoes	Man	Men
Radio	Radios	Child	Children
Fly	Flies	Sheep	Sheep

How to make Plurals of Nouns

1. Add 's' to the singular words. e.g.

Boy	Boys	Cow	Cows
Eye	Eyes	Star	Stars
Desk	Desks	School	Schools

2. Add 'es' to the singular words that end in 's' 'x' 'ch' 'sh' e.g.

Class	Classes	Bench	Benches
Tax	Taxes	Dish	Dishes
Gas	Gases	Coach	Coaches

3. Add 'es' to the singular words that end in 'o' having a consonant before 'o'. e.g.

Potato	Potatoes	Buffalo	Buffaloes
Mango	Mangoes	Hero	Heroes

4. Add 's' to the singular words that end in 'o' having a vowel before it. e.g.

Radio	Radios	Video	Videos
Piano	Pianos	Halo	Halos

5. Add 'ies' to the singular words that end in 'y' having a consonant before it and remove the letter 'y'. e.g.

Fly	Flies	Baby	Babies
City	Cities	Story	Stories

6. Add 's' to the singular words that end in 'y' having a vowel before it. e.g.

Monkey	Monkeys	Toy	Toys
Boy	Boys	Key	Keys

7. Add 'ves' to the singular words that end in 'f' or 'fe' by removing 'f' or 'fe'. e.g.

Leaf	Leaves	Wolf	Wolves
Knife	Knives	Wife	Wives

8. Add 's' to some singular words that end in 'f'. e.g.

Chief	Chiefs	Gulf	Gulfs
Roof	Roofs	Proof	Proofs

9. Some words make their plural by a change of vowel in the word. e.g.

Man	Men	Tooth	Teeth
Foot	Feet	Mouse	Mice
Goose	Geese	Woman	Women

10. These words make their plural by adding 'en' to the singular. e.g.

Child	Children	Brother	Brethren
Ox	Oxen		

11. Some words have the same form in the singular and in the plural.

Sheep	Sheep	Hair	Hair
News	News	Fish	Fish
Deer	Deer	Furniture	Furniture

12. Some nouns are always used as plural, e.g. scissors, spectacles, trousers, people, cattle etc.

13. Some words do not have their plural. They are always used as singular, e.g. scenery, poetry.

The scenery of Ziarat is very beautiful.

The poetry of Ghalib is very popular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Door	Doors	Foot	Feet
Coat	Coats	Woman	Women
Buss	Busses	Sheep	Sheep
Bench	Benches	Fish	Fish
Watch	Watches	News	News
Potato	Potatoes	Calf	Calves
Cry	Cries	Bird	Birds
Duty	Duties	Army	Armies
Day	Days	Ray	Rays
Toy	Toys	House	Houses
Wife	Wives	Brush	Brushes
Shelf	Shelves	Fox	Foxes
Thief	Thieves	Table	Tables
Ox	Oxen	Loaf	Loaves
Child	Children	Kind	Kinds

CHARTS OF NUMBER

1. Nouns generally form their plural by adding 's' to the singular.

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meanings
Game	کھیل	Games	کھیلیں
Banjo	ساز	Banjoes	بہت سے ساز
Book	کتاب	Books	کتابیں
Boy	لڑکا	Boys	لڑکے
Brother	بھائی	Brothers	بھائی
Chair	کرسی	Chairs	کرسیاں
Cow	گائے	Cows	گائیں
Day	دن	Days	دن
Egg	انڈا	Eggs	انڈے
Girl	لڑکی	Girls	لڑکیاں
Hand	ہاتھ	Hands	ہاتھ
Horse	گھوڑا	Horses	گھوڑے

Monkey	بندر	Monkeys	بندر
Photo	تصویر	Photos	تصاویر
Piano	پیانو	Pianos	پیانو
Solo	ایک کام	Solos	کئی کام

2. Nouns ending in 's, ss, x, sh' and 'ch' form their plural by adding 'es' to the singular.

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meanings
Bus	بس	Busses	بیس
Ass	گدھا	Asses	گدھے
Bench	بنچ	Benches	بنچ
Box	صندوق	Boxes	صندوق
Branch	شاخ، ٹہنی	Branches	شاخیں، ٹہنیاں
Brush	برش	Brushes	برش
Cargo	سامان	Cargoes	بہت سامان
Church	چرچ	Churches	بہت سے چرچ
Class	کلاس	Classes	کلاسیں
Dish	رکابی	Dishes	رکابیاں
Lass	لڑکی	Lasses	لڑکیاں
Negro	حبشی	Negroes	بہت سے حبشی
Tax	ٹیکس	Taxes	زیادہ ٹیکس
Watch	گھڑی	Watches	گھڑیاں
Witch	جادوگرنی	Witches	جادوگرنیاں

3. When the Nouns ends in 'y', and 'y' has a consonant before it, the Plural is formed by changing 'y' into 'i' and by adding 'es' to the Singular

Singular	Meanings	Plural	Meanings
Army	فوج	Armies	افواج
Baby	بچہ	Babies	بچے
Body	جسم	Bodies	اجسام
City	شہر	Cities	شہروں
Country	ملک	Countries	ممالک

Duty	فرض	Duties	فرائض
Lady	خاتون	Ladies	خواتین
Story	کہانی	Stories	کہانیاں

4. When the Noun ends in 'y', and 'y' has a vowel before it, y is not changed into 'i' but only 's' is added to the Singular.

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meanings
Doll	گڑیا	Dolls	گڑیاں
Boy	لڑکا	Boys	لڑکے
Day	دن	Days	دنوں
Essay	جواب مضمون	Essays	جواب مضامین
Key	کنجی	Keys	کتنیاں
Memento	یادگار	Mementos	یادگاریں
Play	کھیل	Plays	کھیلیں
Ray	کرن	Rays	کرنیں
Solo	ایکلا گلوکار	Solos	زیادہ گلوکار
Valley	وادی	Valleys	وادیاں
Monkey	بندر	Monkeys	بندر

5. When the Noun ends in 'o', and 'o' has a consonant before it, the Plural is formed by adding 'es' to the Singular.

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meanings
Hero	بہادر، سورما	Heroes	بہادور، سورے
Mango	آم	Mangoes	آم
Mosquito	چمچر	Mosquitoes	چمچر
Negro	حبشی	Negroes	حبشی
Tomato	ٹماٹر	Tomatoes	ٹماٹر
Potato	آلو	Potatoes	آلو

6. Nouns ending in 'o' form their plural by adding only 's' to the Singular.

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meanings
Bamboo	بانس	Bamboos	بانس

26. Has the lion been caged?
27. The dog has not been pulled out of the well.
28. Has the fine of all the boys been remitted?
29. Your letter has not been replied.
30. How has the money been withdrawn from the bank?

Lesson No. 5

"PAST TENSE"

"Past Indefinite" (Simple Past)

(فعل ماضی مطلق)

(Active Voice)

Recognition: In the end of Urdu sentences of this tense, we find (کھایا، پیا، سویا، کھاتا تھا، کرتا تھا، بناتا تھا وغیرہ) etc.

پہچان: فعل ماضی مطلق کے اردو فقرات کے آخر میں (خواہ وہ دور کا ماضی ہو یا نزدیک کا) (کھایا، پیا، سویا، کھاتا تھا، کرتا تھا، بناتا تھا وغیرہ) جیسے الفاظ آتے ہیں۔

Rules:

This tense is used for any action whether relating to long past or near past. To translate such sentences, we use only the second form of the verb.

Exercise # 20

- 1۔ لوگوں نے باغ میں جلسہ کیا۔ 2۔ مزدوروں نے جلوس نکالا۔ 3۔ طلبہ نے نعرے لگائے۔ 4۔ کلرکوں نے ہڑتال کی۔ 5۔ ہم نے آپ کا انتظار کیا۔ 6۔ انہوں نے ہمارے مشورے پر عمل کیا۔ 7۔ مجھے آپ کا خط مل گیا۔ 8۔ استاد نے طالب علم کو سزا دی۔ 9۔ ہیڈ ماسٹر نے شرارتی لڑکے کو جرمانہ کیا۔ 10۔ مزدوروں نے ہڑتال کھول دی۔ 11۔ نیک عورت نے یتیم بچے کی پرورش کی۔ 12۔ آپ نے میرے بھائی کی دیکھ بھال کی۔ 13۔ ڈاکٹر نے مریض کا آپریشن کیا۔ 14۔ مسافروں نے جنگل میں آگ لگائی۔

Solution:

1. The people held a meeting in the garden.
2. The labourers took out procession.
3. The students raised slogans.
4. The clerks went on strike.
5. We waited for you.
6. They acted upon our advice.
7. I received your letter.
8. The teacher punished the student.

9. The headmaster fined the naughty boy.
10. The labourers called the strike off.
11. The noble woman brought the orphan up.
12. You looked after my brother.
13. The doctor operated upon the patient.
14. The travellers set the forest on fire.

Negative & Interrogative Sentences:

(منفی سوالیہ فقرات)

Rules:

In negative and interrogative sentences, "did" is used with first form of verb but in the case of question word "who", we use second form only.

Exercise # 21

- 1۔ اس نے تمہاری تلخ باتوں کا برا نہ مانا۔ 2۔ انہوں نے اپنے دوست کا ساتھ نہ دیا۔ 3۔ کیا تمہارے بھائی نے تمہارا ہاتھ بٹایا؟ 4۔ آپ نے پاگل کتا کہاں دیکھا؟ 5۔ مجید نے اپنے چھوٹے بھائی کی پرورش نہ کی۔ 6۔ مزدور نے اتنا بوجھ کیسے اٹھایا؟ 7۔ ڈاکٹر نے ٹیکہ کس کو لگایا؟ 8۔ وہ کراچی کب پہنچے؟ 9۔ کیا تم گھر خیریت سے پہنچے؟ 10۔ ہم نے تمام تاریخی مقامات کی سیر نہ کی۔ 11۔ ہوائی جہاز نے پونے آٹھ بجے پرواز شروع کی۔ 12۔ میرا خط کس نے پڑھا؟ 13۔ میرے بھائی نے مجھے ریلوے اسٹیشن پر خدا حافظ نہ کہا۔ 14۔ موجی نے میرا جوتا مرمت کیوں نہ کیا؟ 15۔ دروازہ کس نے کھٹکھٹایا؟

Solution:

1. He did not mind your bitter words.
2. They did not stand by their friend.
3. Did your brother lend you a hand?
4. Where did you see the mad dog?
5. Majid did not bring his younger brother up.
6. How did the labourer carry so much load?
7. Whom did the doctor inject?
8. When did they reach Karachi?
9. Did you reach your home safe and sound?
10. We did not visit all the historical buildings.
11. The aeroplane started flying at quarter to eight.
12. Who read my letter?

Ans53: This shabby building is going to be demolished by the authorities.

Ans54: His younger brother is going to be beaten by him.

Ans55: They will have to be informed about the result by us.

Ans56: Their country will have to be defended by them.

Ans57: These terms and conditions had to be accepted by us.

Ans58: Old mistakes are going to be repeated by them.

Ans59: New factories are going to be installed in this area by the industrialists.

Ans60: This loss will have to be made up by them.



UNIT – 17

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct Speech:- When we narrate the actual words of the speaker without any change, it is called the Direct Speech. e.g.

He said, "I shall go to bazar".

You said to her, "You are a beautiful girl".

They said, "Truth is ever green".

The teacher said, "Work hard if you want to succeed".

I shall say to him, "Don't waste your time".

Indirect Speech:- When we narrate the words of the speaker without the actual words, it is called the Indirect Speech. e.g.

He said that he would go to bazar.

You told her that she was a beautiful girl.

They said that truth is ever green.

The teacher advised to work hard if he wanted to succeed.

I shall forbid him to waste his time.

Note:- The direct speech is consisted of two parts.

(i). The part enclosed within inverted commas (""), is called the reported speech.

(ii). The part outside the commas is called the reporting verb. and its verb is called the reported verb.

The reporting speech is separate from the reported speech by a connective. Change from direct speech to indirect speech.

(i). The comma between the **reporter's** speech and **reported speech** removed.

(ii). Inverted commas are removed.

(iii). The pronouns of the first person in the reported speech are changed according to the subject of reporting verb. e.g.

He said, "I was sleeping".

He said that he had been sleeping

You said to me, "We are leaving
city".

You told me that you were leaving
city.

(iv). The pronouns of the person in the reported speech changed according to the object reporting verb. e.g.

He said to me, "You are a player".

He told me that I was a good player.

The boy said to her, "You told a lie."

The boy told her that she had to lie.

(v). The pronouns of the third person in the reported speech unchanged. e.g.

You said, "He is not my brother."

You said that he was not your brother.

Mother said to him, "She went home."

Mother told him that she had
home.

The teacher will say, "They
their time".

The teacher will say that they
their time.

(vi). The comma and inverted commas (",") are removed and that is used in Assertive Sentences and the reporting verb is changed into tell or told.

(vii). If the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense of the reported speech is changed as under,

Present Indefinite into Past Indefinite
Present Continuous into Past Continuous

Present Perfect into Past Perfect

Present Perfect Continuous into Past Perfect Continuous

Past Indefinite into Past Perfect

Past Continuous into Past Perfect Continuous

Shall into would

Will into would

May into might

Can into could

The words expressing nearness in the reported speech are changed into words expressing distance. e.g.

This into that

These into those

Here into there

Hither into thither

Now into then

Come into go

Hence into thence

Thus into so

Ago into before

Today into that day

Tonight into that night

Yesterday into the previous day

Last night into the previous night

Tomorrow into the next day

Note:- If there is any universal truth in the reported speech, the tense of the reported speech remains unchanged. e.g.

The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East".

The teacher said that the sun rises in the East.

He said, "Honesty is the best policy".

He said that honesty is the best policy.

(viii). If the reporting verb is in the present or future tense, the tense of the reported speech is not changed at all. e.g.

She says, "I am going to bazar".

She says that she is going to bazar.

You will say to me, "You are a good boy".

You will tell me that I am a good boy.

They say, "We shall play a match".

They say that they will play a match.

We shall say, "They are our friends".

We shall say that they are our friends.

The teacher says, "She is not here".

The teacher says that she is not here.

Exercise 1

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. He said to me, "Write a letter to your mother".

Ans: He asked me to write a letter to my mother.

2. The boy said, "I shall help the poor".

Ans: The boy told that he would help the poor.

3. The teacher said, "Truth is ever green".

Ans: The teacher said that truth is ever-green.

4. She says to her mother, "I do my work regularly".

Ans: She tells her mother that she does her work regularly.

5. You will say, "My brother is a good player".

Ans: You will say that your brother is a good player.

6. The peon said, "I am going to ring the bell".

Ans: The peon said that he was going to ring the bell.

7. Aslam said to his friend, "I have been playing here since morning".

Ans: Aslam told his friend that he had been playing there since morning.

UNIT - 20**STORY WRITING****[1]****THE FOX AND THE GRAPES**

Once a fox was very hungry. He moved here and there to find something to eat, but in vain. At last he passed by a vineyard. He saw bunches of ripe grapes. His mouth watered to see the ripe grapes. He jumped at them again and again but he failed to reach them. He became tired. At last he gave up his struggle and went away saying, "These grapes are sour, I don't want to eat them".

Moral: - People pretend to dislike what they cannot get.

[2]**THE THIRSTY CROW**

Once there was a crow. He was very thirsty. He flew here and there in search of some water to drink. At last he saw a pitcher in a garden. He was glad to see it and flew down to it. He found that the water was very low and his beak could not reach it. He started thinking to reach the water. Suddenly he saw a heap of pebbles lying nearby. He hit upon a plan. He brought the pebbles one by one in its beak and dropped them into the pitcher. The water rose up. He quenched his thirst and flew away.

Moral: Necessity is the mother of invention.

[3]**A GREEDY DOG**

One day a dog was very hungry. He stole a piece of meat from a butcher's shop. He ran towards a safe place to eat it. On his way, he reached the bridge of a stream. When he was

crossing the bridge, he saw his own reflection in the clear water. He mistook his shadow for another dog with a piece of meat in his mouth. He was very greedy. He wanted to get the other piece too. He jumped down in to the stream to snatch that piece of meat. When he opened his mouth, his own piece of meat fell down in the stream. He lost his own piece and remained hungry.

Moral: Greed is a curse.

[4]**THE WOLF AND THE LAMB**

Once a wolf was drinking water at a stream. Suddenly he saw a lamb drinking water far down the stream. He decided to eat it. He went to it and said "Why are you making the water muddy? Don't you see that I am drinking it". The lamb said, "Sir, you can see that the water is flowing from you to me. How can I make it muddy?" The wolf said, "Well, why did you call me names last year?" The lamb replied, "You are mistaken, sir, I am only six months old then how could I call you names last year?" "Then it must be your mother and you must be punished for her fault" said the wolf. Saying this he jumped upon the lamb, tore it into pieces and ate it up.

Moral: Any excuse is good enough for an evil-doer.

[5]**THREE FRIENDS AND A BAG OF GOLD**

Once there were three friends. One day they set out on a journey. When they were passing through a forest, they saw a bag lying on the ground. They were delighted to see that the bag was full of gold. They decided to divide the gold equally among themselves. They sat under a tree and

sent one of them to fetch food from a neighbour town. The remaining two decided to kill him on his return and to divide the gold among themselves. The man who had gone to fetch food wanted to have all the gold, so he mixed some poison in the food. When he returned back, his friends killed him. When they ate the poisoned food, they also died.

Moral:- As you sow, so shall you reap.

(6)

THE SHEPHERD AND THE WOLF

Once there lived a shepherd boy in a village. He daily took his sheep to graze in a nearby jungle. One day he thought of a joke. He climbed up a tall tree and began to shout at the top of his voice, wolf! Wolf! Help me. The villagers took their clubs and rushed to the spot but they did not see any wolf there. The boy laughed and said, "There is no wolf here. I was simply joking". Hearing this, the villagers returned quietly. A few days later, a wolf actually came there. The boy began to shout for help. The villagers heard his cries but they thought that he was again playing the same trick, so they did not come to help him. In the meantime, the wolf killed many of his sheep and disappeared in the jungle.

Moral: Never tell a lie.

(7)

A FOOLISH STAG

One day a stag was drinking water at a pool. He saw his reflection in the clear water and was greatly pleased to see his beautiful horns, but he became sad when he saw his thin and ugly legs. He said to himself, "How unlucky I am to have such thin and ugly legs! Would that my legs were as beautiful as my horns. In the meantime, he saw

some hounds coming towards him. He ran to save his life. His thin and ugly legs carried him away from the hounds, but unfortunately, his horns were caught in a bush. He tried hard to free himself but in vain. Soon the hounds reached there and tore him into pieces.

Moral: Do not find fault in the ways of God.

(8)

THE WOODCUTTER AND HIS AXE

Once there lived a woodcutter in a certain village. He was very poor but honest. One day he was cutting a tree on the bank of a river. Suddenly his axe fell into the river. He began to weep. An angel appeared and asked the woodcutter, why he was weeping. The woodcutter told him that his axe had fallen into the river. The angel dived into the river and brought out a golden axe. The woodcutter said that it was not his. The angel dived again and brought out a silver axe, but the woodcutter refused to take it. The angel once again dived into the river and came out with an iron axe. This time the woodcutter cried out with pleasure that it was his axe. The angel gave the other two axes to the woodcutter as a reward for his honesty.

Moral: Honesty is the best policy.

(9)

THE FOX AND THE CRANE

Once a fox and a crane were fast friends. One night the fox invited the crane to dinner. He prepared some soup and served it in a flat dish. The crane with his long beak could not eat

Solution:

- (i) The Sultan sent agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts.
- (ii) They were searching the booksellers' shop at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes for the Sultan's library.
- (iii) He would have got it copied when any book was not to be bought at any price.
- (iv) He used to send the author a handsome present and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova.
- (v) He had gathered about four hundred thousand books.
- (vi) It was difficult to bring forth books in those days because printing was unknown at that time.

EXERCISE NO. 17

In some parts of the world malnutrition is due rather to unbalanced diets and badly prepared food than to actual shortages. Because the value of proteins is not understood by some people, their diet is often grossly unbalanced. As a result, they suffer from deficiency diseases. This reduces their ability to work efficiently. The whole thing is a vicious circle because the people are unfed or ill-fed, they have no reserves of physical strength; so they are easily weakened by disease and lack energy, thus they cannot work efficiently and agricultural productivity suffers, inadequate production completes the circle, for the people must then go hungry.

Questions:

- (i) Write down the meaning of the following terms:
 - (i) Grossly unbalanced
 - (ii) Deficiency disease
- (ii) What is the reason behind the loss in agricultural productivity?
- (iii) Write a precis of the given passage in about one third of its original length and suggest a suitable title.

Answer:

- (i) **Write down the meaning of the following terms:**
 - (i) **Grossly unbalanced:** Abruptly uneven
 - (ii) **Deficiency disease:** Ailments caused by the lack of minerals
- (ii) **What is the reason behind the loss in agricultural productivity?**

Ans: The people are unfed or ill-fed, they have no reserves of physical strength. They can easily be weakened by

disease and lack energy. They cannot work efficiently and consequently agricultural productivity suffers.

- (ii) **Write a precis of the given passage in about one third of its original length and suggest a suitable title.**

Ans: Title: Impacts of Unbalanced Diet:

Unbalanced diets are more harmful than actual shortage of food. The value of proteins is ignored by some people and they suffer from deficiency diseases. This reduces their ability to work. The unfed people do not have reserves of physical strength. They are weakened by the disease. They cannot work efficiently so agricultural productivity suffers. Then the people have to go hungry.

EXERCISE NO. 18

The individual is as much a product of society as society is a product of the individuals; a vast network of customs, manners, conventions, language, and traditional ideals lies ready to pounce upon every new-born child, mould it into the image of the people among whom it has appeared. In general the role of the instinct has been exaggerated, and that of early training underrated; We must unlearn our ideas about an unchangeable human nature and an all-important environment. There is no knowable limit to change our growth.

Questions:

- (i) Find words from the passage that mean the same as given below:
 - (a) Attack (b) Contention
- (ii) What are the factors which mould the child into the image of the people?
- (iii) Write a precis of the given passage in about one third of its length and also suggest a suitable title to it.

Answers:

- (i) **Find words from the passage that mean the same as given below:**
 - (a) Attack (b) Contention
- Ans:** (a) Attack: To pounce upon
(b) Contention: Pugnacity
- (ii) **What are the factors which mould the child into the image of the people?**

Ans: A vast network of customs, manners, conventions, language, and traditional ideals mould a child into the image of the people among whom it has appeared.

397. Violation	اخراف	398. Enforcement	مجبوری
399. Smooth	ہموار	400. Responsible	ذمہ دار
401. Institutions	ادارے	402. Emphasise	زور دینا
403. Proper	درست	404. Avoid	پرہیز کرنا
405. Education	تعلیم	406. Pedestrian	پیدل
407. Vehicle	گاری	408. Pavement	پگڈنڈی
409. Lanes	قطاروں کے درمیان جگہ	410. Approaching	پہنچنا
411. Disturb	رکاوٹ ڈالنا	412. Display	دکھانا
413. Require	چاہنا	414. Adverse	مخالف
415. Environment	ماحول	416. Conver-sation	گفتگو
417. Perform	کرنا	418. Information	اطلاع
419. Express	بیان کرنا	420. Consist	مشتمل ہونا
421. Weddings	شادیاں	422. Formal	عمومی
423. Casual	کبھی کبھار	424. Informal	غیر عمومی
425. Unneces-sary	غیر ضروری	426. Introduce	تعارف کرانا
427. Contain	رکھنا	428. Requisites	مطلوبہ شے
429. Sentiments	جذبات	430. Feelings	احساسات

431. Commu-nicate	بیان کرنا	432. Personal	ذاتی
433. Conver-sation	گفتگو	434. Grateful	شکر گزار
435. Advise	نصیحت کرنا	436. Grant	دینا
437. Assure	یقین دلانا	438. Inform	اطلاع دینا
439. Performance	کارکردگی	440. Attempt	کوشش کرنا
441. Composition	اجزا	442. Require	چاہنا
443. Reward	انعام	444. Blessings	رحمتیں
445. Affectionately	پیارا	446. Awake	جاگنا
447. Arise	اٹھنا	448. Angels	فرشتے
449. Fragment	ٹکڑا	450. Depart	روانہ ہونا
451. Bellow	نیچے	452. Untilled	غیر کاشت شدہ
453. Weeds	جڑی بوٹیاں	454. Athlete	کھلاڑی
455. Strength	طاقت	456. Motion	حرکت
457. Kindness	مہربانی	458. Crush	چکنا
459. Sincere	مخلص	460. Darkest	تاریک ترین
461. Budding	اجڑتا ہوا	462. Illuminate	روشن کرنا
463. Pleasant-word	خوشگوار لفظ	464. Extending	بڑھانا

created an artificial ridge towards Pakistan. In this kind of situation, to get inside the Indian Territory was to gain control of two enemy positions i.e. the Saboona Ridge and Gurmakhera Bridge. On 3 December 1971, Major Shabir Shareef launched an assault to take control of Gurmakhera Bridge. It was not an easy target. The scary landmines in the way had to be crossed. Nothing could stop this determined officer. His bravery and leadership made way for the battalion to move forward fearlessly. The brave men under the leadership of Major Shabir Sharif gallantly fought against the bursts of Indian bullets and destroyed the enemy bunkers with hand grenades and took control of Saboona Bridge.

1971ء انڈیا کی جنگ میں غیر معمولی بہادری کا ثبوت دیا۔ میجر شبیر شریف سلمانی سیکٹر میں 6 فریئر فورس کے دو کمپنیوں کو کمانڈ کر رہے تھے۔ ہوائی برتری حاصل کرنے کے لیے ہندوستانی افواج نے پاکستان طرف ایک عارضی چوٹی قائم کی۔ اس قسم کی حالت میں ہندوستان کے علاقے میں داخل ہونے کے لیے دشمن کے دو مقامات جو کہ سبونا چوٹی اور گورما کھیر ایل پر کنٹرول حاصل کرنا تھا۔ 3 دسمبر 1971ء کو میجر شبیر شریف نے گورما کھیر ایل پر کنٹرول حاصل کرنے کے لیے حملہ شروع کیا۔ یہ حدف کوئی آسان نہ تھا راستے میں بارودی سرنگیں تھیں جنہیں عبور کرنا تھا۔ اس پر عزم آفیسر کو کوئی چیز نہیں روک سکتی تھی۔ اسکی بہادری اور قیادت نے بٹالین کو بلا خوف و خطر آگے بڑھنے کا راستہ ہموار کیا۔ اس کے بہادر جوان میجر شبیر شریف کی قیادت میں انڈیا کی گولیوں کے خلاف لڑے اور دشمن کے تہہ خانوں کو دستی بموں سے فنا کیا اور سبونا چوٹی پر کنٹرول حاصل کیا۔

The enemy launched several counter attacks to take back their lost posts, but Pakistani troops stood to the ground, repulsed more than 15 attacks and inflicted heavy losses to the enemy. On seeing this, the Indian Bridge Commander directed a company of Indian soldiers backed by a squadron of tanks to take positions. Within first five minutes 4 out of 14 Indian tanks were destroyed by the Pakistani forces. The Indian Army was demoralized. Utterly disappointed, they launched a massive assault on the company of Maj. Shabir Sharif, but could not get hold of their lost posts.

اپنی کوئی پوسٹ حاصل کرنے کے لیے دشمن نے متعدد جوابی حملے کیے لیکن پاکستانی دستے اپنی جگہ جمے رہے اور 15 سے زیادہ حملے پسپا کر کے دشمن کو بھاری نقصان پہنچایا۔ یہ دیکھ کر ہندوستانی بریگیڈ کمانڈر نے ہندوستانی فوج کی ایک کمپنی کو ہدایت دی کہ وہ ٹینک کے اسکوڈرن کی مدد سے اپنی پوزیشن سنبھالیں۔ پہلے پانچ منٹ میں 14 میں سے 4 ٹینکوں کو پاکستانی فوج نے تباہ کر دیا۔ ہندوستانی فوج بدامنی کا شکار ہوئی۔ مکمل طور پر مایوسی کے بعد انہوں نے میجر شبیر شریف کی کمپنی پر بہت بڑا حملہ کیا مگر اپنی کھوئی ہوئی پوسٹ حاصل نہ کر سکے۔

On 6th December 1971, the Indian forces again launched an assault with heavy shelling. Major Shabir Sharif alongside other soldiers was badly wounded when a shell fell near them. This brave soldier embraced martyrdom few seconds after falling on the ground.

He embraced Shahadat at the age of 28, in the prime of his youth.

For him one can say. We shared something called fate of an affinity. He was a symbol of the bravery of Pakistan Army. Patriotism is the main spirit behind bravery of our heroes to fight fearlessly for the safety of the motherland.

6 دسمبر 1971ء کو ہندوستانی افواج نے دوبارہ بھاری گولا باری کی۔ میجر شبیر شریف اپنے دوسرے ساتھیوں کے ساتھ بری طرح زخمی ہو گئے۔ جب ایک گولا ان کے قریب آکر گر۔ اس بہادری سپاہی نے زمین پر گولا پھینکنے کے چند سیکنڈ بعد جام شہادت نوش فرمائی۔ آپ بھری جوانی 28 سال کی عمر میں شہید ہوئے۔

ان کے لیے کوئی کہہ سکتا ہے کہ ہم نے کوئی تعلق یا تقدیر کا کھیل کے بارے میں لکھا ہے۔ آپ پاکستان آرمی کی بہادری کی علامت تھے۔ حب الوطنی مادر وطن کی حفاظت کے لیے بلا خوف و خطر لڑنے کے لیے ہمارے ہیرو کی بہادری کے پیچھے حب الوطنی سب سے بڑا جذبہ ہے۔

4. How do we pay homage to those military heroes who laid down their lives for the country?

Ans: We pay homage to those who displayed matchless courage to defend our country by:

1. awarding them military honours, such as

نصرت: اگر کوئی شخص ایسا کرتا ہے تو اس کی شناخت کی جاسکتی ہے اور اسے سزا دی جاسکتی ہے اور انہیں نیٹ ورک کے استعمال سے باز بھی رکھا جاسکتا ہے۔

Azmat: I see, Then we can use social networks carefully.

عظمت: اچھا تو پھر ہم سوشل میڈیا کو احتیاط کے ساتھ استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

Nusrat: yes,

نصرت: جی ہاں۔

Azmat: Thank you for the information.

عظمت: معلومات فراہم کرنے کا شکریہ۔

(B) Reading and Critical Thinking:

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the young boy want to do?

Ans: The boy wants to do adventure. He wants to have a flight again.

2. Describe the most exciting experience of the boy.

Ans: When the boy was taking flight with his father, was his most exciting experience.

3. What is the difference(s) between Sindhi and Balochi cultures? (Do the research needed).

Ans: Sindh

Sindh is one of the four provinces in Pakistan located at the Southern border. The province of Sindh has been named after the famous River Indus. In Sanskrit, the province was dubbed Sindhu meaning an ocean.

Language and Literature

Sindhi is an ancient and beautiful language rich in folklore and poetry. The greatest poet in Sindhi is Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit, known for his collection of poems Risalo. He was followed by another poet, also a Sufi saint, Abdul Wahhab Sachal Sarmast, who enriched the tradition of religious songs.

Lifestyle

People of Sindh are more inclined towards an agricultural based lifestyle. The fertile Indus Plains provide a valuable source of income for local people who practice farming on these lands. Inland fishing is also practised along the Indus River in Upper Sind providing further opportunities for local people. An itinerant lifestyle is commonly seen in the desertic regions of Thal. Pallo Machi (fish), Palli (leafy green), Bhee (lotus root), phulka (wheat-based flat-bread) and rice accompanied by two dishes, one gravy and one dry with curd or pickle are the traditional dishes of Sindhi People.

Balochistan

Though Balochistan is an area of barren lands, deserts and mountains, the Baloch culture is full of traditions, arts and crafts. Balochi embroidery is one of their most popular craft. Balochistan is also known for its tribes and festivals. Another distinct feature of Baloch culture is their storytelling tradition. Poets and story tellers are highly respected in their culture. People belonging to Baloch tribes speak the Balochi language.

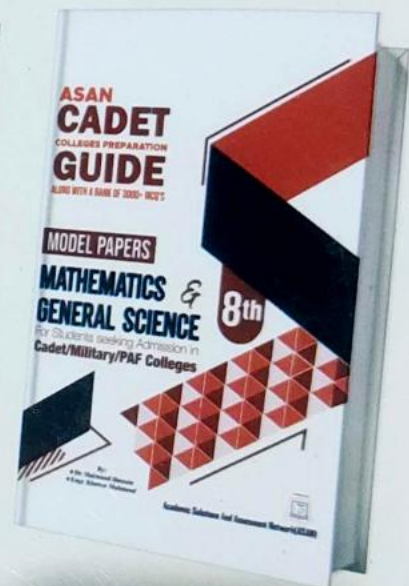
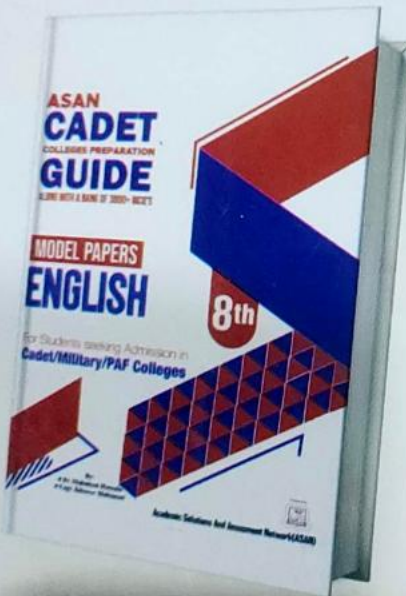
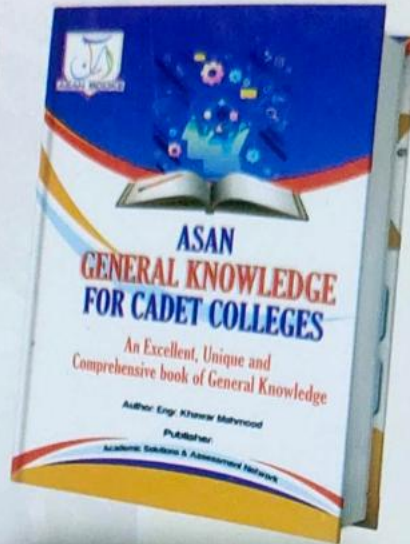
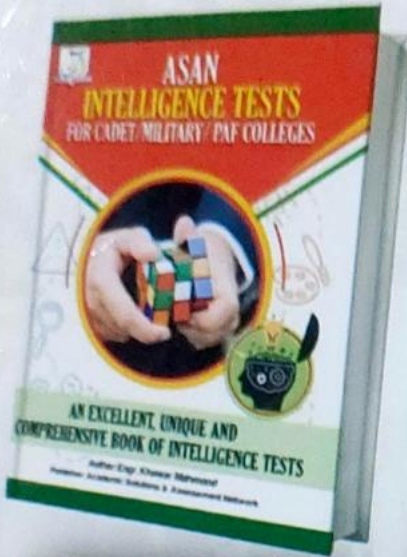
Dressing

Like all the other provinces of Pakistan, the national dress shalwar kameez are worn with distinct additions and modifications. Turban is the common headwear of Baloch men and a wide loose shalwar along with knee-long shirts. Females dress consists of a shirt with a big pocket and embroidery with embedded round mirror work in front. A big dupatta/chaddar is taken to cover the head and shoulder.

Festivals

Both religious and social festivals are celebrated by Baloch people. The religious festivals are the same as across the country like Eid-ul-Azha and

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