

10 UNIT

THE SILENT PREDATOR AND THE MAJESTIC PREY - SNOW LEOPARD AND MARKHOR

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit students will:

- Give an informed personal and analytical response to a descriptive and informative text.
- Reading to analyse descriptive/argumentative essays.
- Distinguish between the connotative and denotative meanings of words, both similar and dissimilar denotations and their appropriate use in a variety of writing, and texts.
- Acquire and use appropriate words and phrases for reading, writing, speaking, and listening; independently gather vocabulary when considering a word or phrase important for comprehension or expression.
- Use hyphens (hyphenated nouns and adjectives) in words, letter string-ough/words.
- Write a descriptive composition (giving physical description and characteristics/traits of a person/object/place moving from general to specific), using correct punctuation and spelling, by using the process approach - brainstorming, mind mapping, and writing a first draft

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Grammatical Status
Bustling	ہلچل	Lively, Active	Quiet, Inactive	Adjective
Colony	رہائش	Settlement, Group	Individual, Singleton	Noun
Constituents	اجزاء	Components, Parts	Whole, Entirety	Noun
Creation	تخلیق	Formation, Making	Destruction, Ruin	Noun
Curbing	رودکنا	Restricting, Controlling	Allowing, Permitting	Verb
Endangered	خطرے میں	Threatened, Imperiled	Safe, Protected	Adjective
Fragility	نازکی / نراکت	Delicacy, Breakability	Strength, Robustness	Noun
Fleeting	عارضی	Temporary, Short-lived	Permanent, Lasting	Adjective
Howling	غرانا	Yelling, Screaming	Whispering, Murmuring	Verb
Interconnected	آپس میں جڑا ہوا	Linked, Connected	Independent, Unrelated	Adjective
Marvellous	شانداز	Wonderful, Amazing	Ordinary, Unimpressive	Adjective
Manifestations	ظاہری شکل	Displays, Demonstrations	Concealments, Suppressions	Noun
Vivid	واضح	Lively, Clear	Faint, Dull	Adjective
Vagaries	بے قاعدگیاں	Whims, Fancies	Stability, Consistency	Noun
Vignette	چھوٹا منظر	Scene, Sketch	Novel, Epic	Noun

Solitary	تہا	Isolated, Lone	Social, Companionable	Adjective
Strict	سخت	Rigid, Severe	Lenient, Flexible	Adjective
Ruthless	بے رحم	Heartless, Merciless	Compassionate, Kind-hearted	Adjective
Vivid	واضح	Bright, Graphic	Faint, Dull	Adjective
Curving	مڑنا	Bending, Twisting	Straightening, Unbending	Verb
Markhor	مارخور	Wild goat, Capra	-	Noun
Wildlife	حیات جنگلی	Nature, Fauna	-	Noun
Interdependence	باہمی انحصار	Mutual reliance	Independence, Autonomy	Noun
Grace	حسن	Elegance, Beauty	Clumsiness, Awkwardness	Noun
Threatened	خطرے میں	In danger, At risk	Safe, Secure	Adjective
Elegant	خوشنما	Graceful, Stylish	Clumsy, Unpolished	Adjective
Distinctive	نمایاں	Unique, Characteristic	Ordinary, Common	Adjective
Habitat	مسن	Environment, Dwelling	Desert, Barrenness	Noun
Resilience	لچک	Toughness, Endurance	Fragility, Weakness	Noun
Promote	فروغ دینا	Encourage, Advance	Hinder, Deter	Verb
Elevation	بلند	Height, Ascent	Depression, Decline	Noun
Nourishment	غذا	Food, Sustenance	Malnutrition, Starvation	Noun
Destruction	تہا	Ruin, Damage	Creation, Construction	Noun
Enhance	بہتر بنانا	Improve, Augment	Diminish, Decrease	Verb
Advancement	پیشرفت	Progress, Development	Decline, Retrogression	Noun
Appreciation	قدردانی	Recognition, Gratitude	Disdain, Contempt	Noun

Pre-reading:

- What is meant by the wildlife and wildlife vignette?
 - Does the title of the lesson arouse your interest in this lesson?
 - Will this lesson prompt you to recall your personal experiences connected to this text?
 - Can you refer some examples that depict the appreciation for the nature?
1. The wind, waterbodies like rivers and oceans etc., the Sun, plants, animals, forests, meadows and all other creatures etc. are a part of the nature. The constituents of nature are not man-made. But all these are the creation of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). The most marvellous thing about nature is its infinite variety and enchanting beauty.

- ہوا، آبی ذخائر جیسے دریا اور سمندر وغیرہ، سورج، پودے، جانور، جنگلات، گھاس کے میدان اور دیگر تمام مخلوقات فطرت کا حصہ ہیں۔ فطرت کے اجزاء انسان کے بنائے ہوئے نہیں ہیں۔ لیکن یہ سب اللہ (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) کی تخلیق ہیں۔ فطرت کے بارے میں سب سے حیرت انگیز چیز اس کی لامحدود قسم اور دلکش خوبصورتی ہے۔
2. Wildlife vignettes are vagaries or amusing manifestations in the nature. A wildlife vignette captures a fleeting moment in nature, offering a snapshot of the interconnected lives that flourish beyond our daily awareness. It might reveal the delicate balance of a butterfly alighting on a flower, the silent grace of a hunting predator, or the tender care of a parent animal with its young. These vignettes remind us of the beauty, complexity, and fragility of the natural world, urging us to appreciate and protect its wonders. Wildlife vignettes evoke vivid imagery.
- جنگلی حیات کے مناظر قدرت کے منفرد یا غیر معمولی اظہار ہیں۔ ایک جنگلی حیات کا منظر فطرت کے ایک لمحے کو تسخیر کرتا ہے، جو ہماری روزمرہ کی آگاہی سے باہر جیتی جاگتی زندگیوں کے آپس میں تعلق کو دکھاتا ہے۔ اس سے پھول پر اترنے والی تتلی کے نازک توازن، شکار کرنے والے شکاری کی خاموش ہمدردی، یا اپنے بچوں کے ساتھ والدین کے جانور کی نرم و نازک دیکھ بھال کا علم ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ خاکے ہمیں فطری دنیا کی خوبصورتی، پیچیدگی اور نزاکت کی یاد دلاتے ہیں، ہمیں اس کے معجزات کی تعریف اور حفاظت کرنے کی ترغیب دیتے ہیں۔ جنگلی حیات کے مناظر دلکش اور واضح تصورات پیش کرتے ہیں۔
3. Description of bustling ant colony on the forest floor on a warm summer day and their next activities and a solitary wolf standing atop a snow-covered hill, howling at the moon are also other examples of wildlife vignettes.
- چیونٹیوں کا جھوم جنگل کی زمین پر بل چل چاتی ہوئیں گرمی کے ایک گرم دن میں اور اپنے اگلی سرگرمیوں کے ساتھ اور ایک تنہا بھیڑ یا جو برف سے ڈھکی ہوئی پہاڑی پر کھڑا غرا رہا ہے جنگلی حیات کے مناظر کی دیگر مثالیں ہیں۔
4. Our country is rich with wildlife vignettes. One example is the Markhor. The Markhor is Pakistan's national animal. It symbolizes resilience, elegance and strength. It is a wild goat species. This animal is found in the mountainous regions of northern and western Pakistan, including the Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and some parts of Balochistan. It has spiral horns which is its distinctive feature. Horns can grow up to 1.6 meters in males, while females' horns are shorter and less twisted. Males develop a long, flowing beard and mane during the winter. In the summer, both males and females have a grizzled, light brown to black coat. In the winter, their fur grows longer and thicker insulating from the cold.
- ہمارا ملک جنگلی حیات کے مناظر سے بھرپور ہے۔ ایک مثال مارخور کی ہے۔ مارخور پاکستان کا قومی جانور ہے۔ یہ لچک، خوبصورتی اور طاقت کی علامت ہے۔ یہ ایک جنگلی بکری کی نسل ہے۔ یہ جانور شمالی اور مغربی پاکستان کے پہاڑی علاقوں بشمول گلگت بلتستان، خیبر پختونخوا اور بلوچستان کے کچھ علاقوں میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے سینگ گھومتے ہیں جو اس کی خاص پہچان ہیں۔ نر مارخور میں سینگ 1.6 میٹر تک بڑھ سکتے ہیں، جبکہ مادہ مارخور کے سینگ چھوٹے اور کم مڑے ہوئے ہوتے ہیں۔ نر مارخور میں سردیوں میں لمبی، بہتی ہوئی داڑھی پیدا ہوتی ہے۔ گرمیوں میں دونوں نر اور مادہ کے جسم پر ہلکا بھورا سا سیاہ رنگ کا کوٹ ہوتا ہے۔ سردیوں میں ان کی کھال گھنی اور لمبی ہو جاتی ہے جو سردی سے بچاتی ہے۔
5. The Markhor is an endangered animal in Pakistan. Illegal and ruthless hunting of the Markhors particularly by local and destruction of their habitats are the major threatening factors for the Markhors. The government should take strict measures for curbing their illegal hunting and discourage damage to their habitats.
- پاکستان میں مارخور ایک خطرے سے دوچار جانور ہے۔ مارخوروں کا غیر قانونی اور بے رحم شکار خاص طور پر مقامی لوگوں کے ذریعے اور ان کے کمینوں کی تباہی مارخوروں کے لیے بڑے خطرات کے بڑے عوامل ہیں۔ حکومت کو ان کے غیر قانونی شکار کو روکنے کے لیے سخت اقدامات کرنے چاہئیں اور ان کی رہائش والی جگہوں کو پہنچنے والے نقصان سے بچانا چاہیے۔

Glossary:

Words	Meanings
Marvellous	Extremely good
Infinite	Without limit
Evoke	To bring a feeling, a memory or an image into your mind
Vivid	(of memories, description, etc.) producing very clear pictures in your mind

Imagery	a language that produces pictures in the minds of people reading or listening
Bustline	Full of (something) moving about in a busy way along

Reading and Critical Thinking

Comprehension

Q.1 What is meant by wildlife vignette?

Ans: A wildlife vignette is a brief moment in nature that shows how different animals and plants are connected, revealing the beauty, complexity, and fragility of the natural world.

Q.2 Why has the word 'endangered' been used for the Markhor in Pakistan?

Ans: The Markhor is endangered because of illegal hunting and the destruction of its natural habitat, which puts its survival at risk.

Q.3 How is the nature enchanting and varied infinitely for us?

Ans: Nature is amazing because it has endless variety and beauty, with elements like wind, rivers, plants, and animals, all created by Allah.

Q.4 What is the habitat of the Markhor in Pakistan?

Ans: The Markhor lives in the mountainous areas of northern and western Pakistan, such as Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and some parts of Balochistan.

Q.5 How can the survival of the Markhor be ensured?

Ans: The Markhor can survive if strict laws are made to stop illegal hunting and protect its natural habitat.

Textual Questions

Q.1 What is meant by nature?

Ans: Nature includes all the natural things like wind, water, the Sun, plants, animals, and forests, which are created by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). It is known for its variety and beauty.

Q.2 What does Markhor symbolize?

Ans: The Markhor symbolizes resilience, elegance, and strength. It is a wild goat species found in the mountainous regions of northern and western Pakistan.

B. Reread paragraph number 1 and 3 of the unit and identify the topic sentences and specific statements/supporting details.

Ans:

C. Read the following text with correct pronunciation, appropriate pitch and voice variation. Also, identify the text as fiction or non-fiction.

Recall

Intonation means the pattern of pitch changes in speech. It is about how we say things, rather than what we say. There are two basic intonation patterns such as Rising and Falling. We use rising intonation with; Yes/no questions, enumerations, lists or options and polite requests or offers.

We use falling intonation with; exclamations, WH questions, invitations or commands, statements and end of sentences.

Fictional Text

Based on author's imagination and relates to exploration of ideas and entertainment, etc.

Examples: poems, novels, plays and fantasy movies

Non-Fictional Text

Based on factual and real-world information intended to educate, inform, or persuade.

Examples: textbooks, documentaries articles and biographies, etc.

- i. I was born on the eighteenth of July, 1918, at Mvezo, a tiny village on the banks of the Mbashe River in the district of Umtata, the capital of the Transkei. The year of my birth marked the end of the Great War; the outbreak of an influenza epidemic that killed millions throughout the world; and the visit of a delegation of the African National Congress to the Versailles peace conference to voice the grievances of the African people of South Africa. Mvezo, however, was a place apart,

a tiny precinct removed from the world of great events, where life was lived much as it had been for hundreds of years.

The Transkei is eight hundred miles east of Cape Town, five hundred fifty miles south of Johannesburg, and lies between the Kei River and the Natal border, between the rugged Drakensberg mountains to the north and the blue waters of the Indian Ocean to the east. It is a beautiful country of rolling hills, fertile valleys, and a thousand rivers and streams, which keep the landscape green even in winter. The Transkei used to be one of the largest territorial divisions within South Africa, covering an area the size of Switzerland, with a population of about three and a half million Xhosas and a tiny minority of Basothos and whites. It is home to the Thembu people, who are a part of the Xhosa nation, of which I am a member.

(From: Long Walk to Freedom by Nelson Mandela)

Ans:

It is a biography, which means it tells real and factual information about Mandela's life and his connection to South Africa's history. Biographies are written to teach, inform, or inspire readers about the life, accomplishments, and important events of a person.

The passage gives details about where Nelson Mandela was born, the historical events around his birth (like the end of World War I, the flu epidemic, and the African National Congress's visit to the peace conference in Versailles), and information about the land and people of the Transkei region in South Africa.

This type of writing is called a **biography**, which is a true story about someone's life. It helps readers learn about that person's early life, where they grew up, and the history that shaped them. Biographies are meant to **inform**, by giving accurate facts about someone's life, and they can also **inspire** readers by showing the struggles and successes of the person's life.

ii.

We live in a globally connected world. The supply chain disruptions and inflation in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic put in sharp relief global economic interdependence and the attendant vulnerabilities. Concerns about the unequal distribution of the benefits of interdependence across and within countries - and the risks arising from underregulated cross-border financial and trade flows are not new. A slowdown of international trade followed the realization of several of those risks during the 2007-2008 global financial crisis, and after the Covid-19 pandemic-leading some to proclaim the end of globalization. (From: Human Development Report 2023/2024 by UNDP)

Ans:

The passage is from the *Human Development Report 2023/2024* by the UNDP. It talks about how the world's economy is connected and the problems caused by things like supply chain issues, inflation, and the impact of global economic links. These problems became clear after the Covid-19 pandemic and the 2007-2008 global financial crisis.

The text is meant to inform and teach readers about real-world issues like globalization, economic problems, and how the benefits of these connections are not shared equally between countries. It explains the risks involved with money and trade moving across borders and how disruptions affect global economies.

This kind of writing is a **report**, which gives facts and analysis to help readers understand current global problems. It may also try to convince readers to pay attention to the inequality and risks caused by the way countries are connected to each other.

Reports like this are often found in government publications, research articles, or documents from organizations like the United Nations. They aim to make complex issues easier to understand.

Activity:

Read the poem 'The road Not Taken'. Underline the words or phrases used to create an effect telling the related kind of figures of speech.

The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I-
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference

Robert Frost

Ans: In the poem *The Road Not Taken* by Robert Frost, various figures of speech are used to enhance its meaning and emotional impact.

1. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood

Figure of Speech: Imagery

The phrase *yellow wood* creates a vivid image of the scene, appealing to the sense of sight and setting the tone for a natural setting.

2. Sorry I could not travel both / And be one traveler

Figure of Speech: Paradox

This creates a paradox because it expresses the impossibility of doing two things at once (traveling both roads as one traveler).

3. And looked down one as far as I could / To where it bent in the undergrowth

Figure of Speech: Visual Imagery

These lines create a clear image of the road curving into the distance, appealing to the reader's sense of sight.

4. Then took the other, as just as fair

Figure of Speech: Simile

The comparison *as just as fair* is a simile, suggesting that both roads were equally appealing.

5. Because it was grassy and wanted wear

Figure of Speech: Personification

The road is described as *wanting wear*, giving it a human-like quality of desiring something, which is an example of personification.

6. Though as for that the passing there / Had worn them really about the same

Figure of Speech: Irony

There is irony in this statement because, despite the initial impression that one road was less traveled, both roads were actually worn the same.

7. And both that morning equally lay / In leaves no step had trodden black

Figure of Speech: Imagery

This describes the roads covered with fresh leaves, using visual imagery to set a quiet and untouched scene.

8. Oh, I kept the first for another day! / Yet knowing how way leads on to way

Figure of Speech: Metaphor

The idea that *way leads on to way* is a metaphor, suggesting that life is a series of choices that lead to further choices.

9. **I shall be telling this with a sigh**

Figure of Speech: Symbolism

The *sigh* can symbolize regret, contemplation, or even satisfaction, depending on the tone the reader takes.

10. **Two roads diverged in a wood, and I— / I took the one less traveled by**

Figure of Speech: Contrast

The contrast between the two roads (one less traveled) emphasizes the speaker's unique choice, symbolizing individualism.

11. **And that has made all the difference**

Figure of Speech: Hyperbole

The statement *made all the difference* is an exaggeration to show how significant the choice was in the speaker's life.

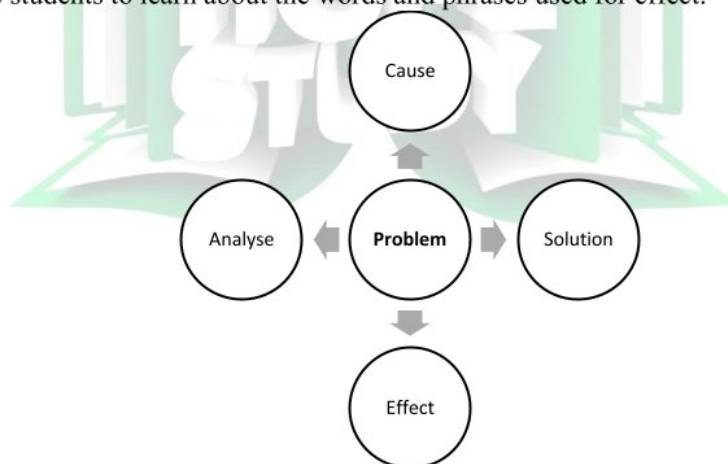
Analysing Organizational Patterns in a Text

E. **Read the following text and put relevant information into the graphic organiser.**

There is a severe shortage of clean drinking water in Pakistan. A reasonable number of population does not have access to clean drinking water. Water resources in Pakistan are being polluted in different ways like discharging industrial wastes, throwing leftover food and domestic garbage etc. in rivers and streams, etc. Unclean drinking water causes many health problems like cholera, hepatitis and dysentery, etc. Ensuring clean drinking water in Pakistan requires maintaining modern water treatment plants, developing and upgrading sewage and sanitation systems. Public awareness campaigns about importance of clean drinking water should be launched. Clean drinking water is essential for human health. Access to safe drinking water is the right of citizens of the country.

For the Teacher:

- Encourage students to read more poems, short stories and novels in their library.
- Facilitate students to learn about the words and phrases used for effect.



Ans:

Cause:

Water in Pakistan is getting polluted by things like industrial waste, leftover food, and garbage being thrown into rivers and streams.

Analyze:

Because the water is polluted, many people cannot get clean drinking water, which is a big problem.

Problem:

A lot of people in Pakistan don't have access to clean water, which leads to health problems.

Solution:

To fix this, we need to keep water treatment plants working properly, improve sewage and sanitation systems, and run campaigns to teach people about the importance of clean water.

Effect:

Dirty water causes serious diseases like cholera, hepatitis, and dysentery. Having clean drinking water is very important for people's health.

Vocabulary

A. Complete the spellings.

H _ bi _ at _ ust _ ing ev _ k _ _ o _ ita _ y fle _ ting

Ans:

1. Habitat 2. Hustling 3. Evoking 4. Hospitality 5. Fleeting

B. Use the following pair of words in your sentences:

Compliment, complement eligible, illegible
foul, fowl Gentle, genteel respectable, respectfull,
wander, wonder Yoke, yolk

Ans:

1. Compliment, Complement

- She told me, my dress was beautiful as a **compliment**.
- The red scarf **complemented** her dress perfectly.

2. Eligible, Illegible

- He is **eligible** to apply for this post.
- His handwriting is illegible.

3. Foul, Fowl

- Don't use **foul** language.
- We kept **fowls** at our house.

4. Gentle, Genteel

- Our teacher spoke in a **gentle** voice to calm the students.
- They are a **genteel** family who always acted politely.

5. Respectable, Respectful

- I belong to a **respectable** family.
- The students must be **respectful** to their teachers.

6. Wander, Wonder

- My friend likes to **wander** around the park in the morning.
- We looked in **wonder** at the fire crackers.

7. Yoke, Yolk

- A farmer uses a **yoke** of oxen.
- The **yolk** of an egg is healthful diet.

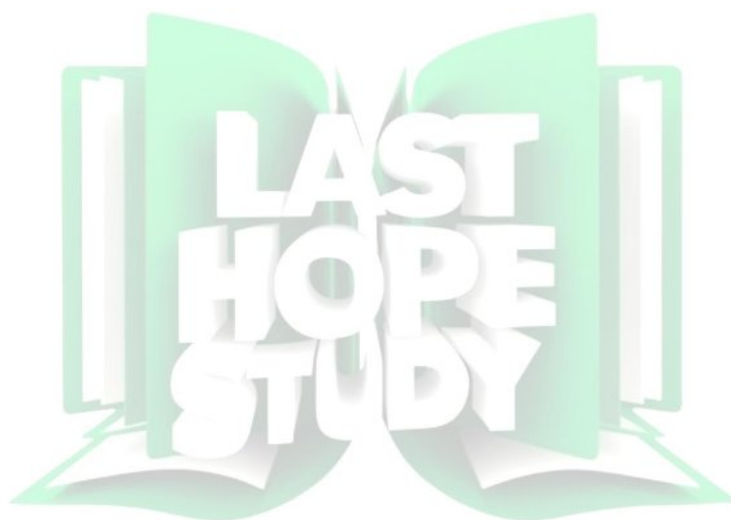
Grammar

A. Form a noun with each of the following words and use the nouns in your sentences.

Amuse, reveal, delicate, appreciate, grow, strict, include, develop

Ans:

Verb	Noun
Amuse	Amusement
Appreciate	Appreciation
Delicate	Delicacy
Develop	Development
Grow	Growth
Include	Inclusion
Reveal	Revelation
Strict	Strictness



B. Pronounce the following words accurately:

Vivid, enchanting, marvelous, predator, urge, resilience, endangered

Ans:

- **Vivid:** Pronunciation: /'vɪvɪd/
- **Enchanting:** Pronunciation: /ɪn'tʃæntɪŋ/
- **Marvelous:** Pronunciation: /'mɑːrvələs/
- **Predator:** Pronunciation: /'predətər/
- **Urge:** Pronunciation: /ɜːrdʒ/
- **Resilience:** Pronunciation: /rɪ'zɪliəns/
- **Endangered:** Pronunciation: /ɪn'deɪndʒərd/

Using hyphens (hyphenated nouns and adjectives)

The use of hyphens is called hyphenation. A hyphen is used to join two words to have one meaning.

- A hyphen is used with two or more words that act as a single unit describing a noun.
e.g. deep-fried chicken
- If the figures more than twenty and less than a hundred are written in words, the hyphen is used between them.
e.g. forty-six
- Hyphens are used to separate syllables in words.
eg.in-te-ri-or

Examples:

Brother-in-law, mother-in-law, president-elect, self-confident

ACTIVITIES

1) Make 3 hyphenated nouns and adjectives the with words given below.

anti	anti-corruption,	anti-riot,	anti-inflammatory
self	_____		
ex	_____		
co	_____		
non	_____		

Ans:

1. Self:

- Self-esteem
- Self-motivation
- Self-discipline
- Self-confidence
- Self-respect
- Self-awareness

2. Ex:

- Ex-husband
- Ex-president
- Ex-teammate
- Ex-husband
- Ex-president
- Ex-teammate

3. Co:

- Co-author
- Co-worker
- Co-pilot
- Co-worker
- Co-founder
- Co-pilot

4. Non:

- Non-profit
- Non-verbal
- Non-alcoholic
- Non-profit
- Non-verbal
- Non-existent

2) Fill in the blanks with the correct words ending in 'ough' from the given options.

- i. We played outside _____ it was drizzling. (through, **though**, thought)
- ii. There wasn't _____ sugar left for tea. (although, **enough**, brought)
- iii. alma kneaded the _____ to make bread. (cough, bough, **dough**)
- iv. he storm blew the leaves off the _____ (**bough**, though, through)
- v. he had a severe _____ throughout the day. (rough, **cough**, thought)

3) Create a short story using 4-5 different words ending in "ough".

Oral Communication Skills

- A.** Teacher will divide the students in groups. The students of each group will share their personal experiences related to Wildlife Vignette. Each group will share a short story.
- B.** Listen attentively to a dialogue between 2 native speakers on YouTube regarding vagaries of nature. Students will pronounce the key words accurately and will engage in collaborative discussion on the theme of the dialogue with the help of the teacher.

NOTE:

Attentive listening is not merely hearing words. It actively focusing both physically and mentally on understanding the speaker's entire message. Avoid distractions during it. Pay attention to the tone and body language of the speaker(s). Remain engaged with non-verbal cues and ask clarifying questions.

Writing Skills

A Descriptive Composition

A descriptive composition gives physical description and characteristics/traits of a person, an object and a place, etc. The writer in this composition engages the reader's five senses sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch regarding this composition.

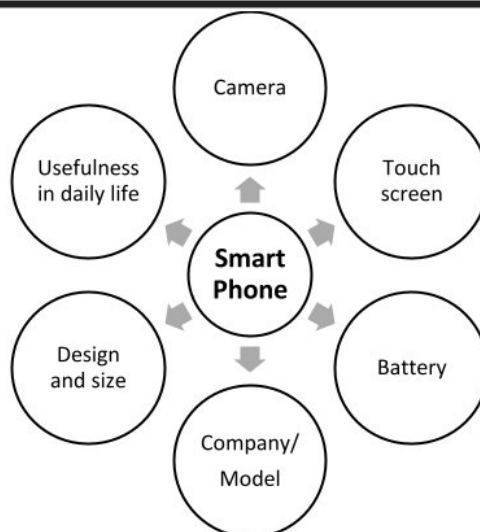
Process for Writing Descriptive Composition

Following steps are involved,

- a. Brainstorming:** Brainstorming is a creativity technique of generating ideas to write some text. It is a pre-writing technique in which students, either alone or in groups think of, or write down all words or phrases that come to mind, then choose to expand the range of available ideas for the given topic. We also ask ourselves the questions that cover all the possible aspects of a particular topic.
- b. Mind-mapping:** Mind-mapping is also called idea-mapping. This strategy allows to explore the relationships between the ideas. Actually, mind-map is a diagram used to represent words and ideas linked to and arranged radially around a central idea or a key word. It is used to generate, structure, visualize and classify ideas, and as a help in development and organization of the text to be written. Meanwhile, if related new ideas come to mind, those are also added in the same way.
Writing first draft: Based on mind-map, first draft of an essay is written. It should be thoroughly proofread. Ensure that the composition is correctly punctuated and free from spelling and grammatical mistakes. The introductory paragraph must have a topic sentence, then supporting details in the body paragraphs and concluding sentence in the concluding paragraph. A descriptive composition may have one or more paragraphs. The paragraph is the basic unit of composition. A paragraph is a group of sentences which develop one central idea. The central idea is usually stated in a topic sentence. Every sentence in the paragraph must help the development of the topic sentence.

For the Teacher:

Place some short stories, one act plays or excerpt from some novel from the books in a library and help students to know the connotative and denotative meanings therein. Reinforce the use of hyphen with more examples.



Activity

- Write descriptive essays on the following topics with mind-map (150-200 words):

a. Computer

The invention of the computer has made many dreams come true, and now we cannot imagine our lives without it. A computer is a device used for various purposes, such as storing information, sending emails, messaging, programming software, performing calculations, processing data, and much more. A desktop computer needs a CPU, a UPS, a keyboard, and a mouse to work properly, while a laptop has everything built inside and does not need extra devices. The computer is an electronic machine with a large memory to store any kind of data. In the 21st century, we live in an advanced world of computers.

In the early days, old-generation computers had limited functions. However, modern computers are advanced and capable of performing many tasks. The first mechanical computer was invented by Charles Babbage, and it was very different from today's computers. The main purpose of the first computer was to perform fast mathematical calculations. During World War II, computers were used to locate and calculate the direction and speed of enemy weapons. Modern computers now come with artificial intelligence (AI) technology, which helps us in every part of life.

Today's computers are smaller, lighter, faster, and more powerful than ever. They are used in almost every field, such as weather forecasting, space exploration, education, shopping, traffic control, banking, railway ticket booking, playing games, the medical field, business, and even crime detection.

Computers are the backbone of Information Technology, especially when combined with the internet. They have shown us that almost anything is possible. While computers have many positive effects, such as making life easier and more productive, they also have some negative impacts. These include the rise in cybercrime and easy access to harmful websites by children. However, with proper precautions, we can avoid these problems.

Today, people rely heavily on computer technology, and it is hard to imagine life without it. Computers have become a part of every area of life and made people accustomed to their benefits. They are especially helpful for students. Students can use computers to prepare projects, learn poems, read stories, download notes for exams, gather information within seconds, and explore creative activities like painting and drawing. Computers also improve professional skills and make it easier for students to find jobs in the future.

b. The Minar-e-Pakistan

Minar-e-Pakistan is a famous monument located in the center of Lahore, Pakistan. It is a symbol of Pakistan's independence and the hard work of its people. The name "Minar-e-Pakistan" means "Tower of Pakistan" in English. It represents the unity, patriotism, and strength of the nation.

The Minar-e-Pakistan was built to remember the Lahore Resolution, which was passed on March 23, 1940, by the All India Muslim League. This resolution called for the creation of a separate Muslim state in the subcontinent. It was a key moment in the struggle for freedom from British rule. The tower was constructed on the exact spot where this resolution was passed, showing the determination of the people to achieve their goal of independence.

The design of Minar-e-Pakistan is a mix of Islamic and modern architecture. The tower is made of red and white stones and stands 60 meters tall. Its base is shaped like a five-pointed star, symbolizing the five pillars of Islam. A beautiful park surrounds the tower, which is a favorite spot for both locals and tourists.

Minar-e-Pakistan holds great historical importance and has witnessed many significant events. One of the most memorable moments was the gathering on March 23, 1940, where thousands of people came together to support the Lahore Resolution. The tower stands as a silent reminder of the struggle and sacrifices made by the people of Pakistan for their independence.

Today, Minar-e-Pakistan is a proud landmark for the people of Pakistan. It is a popular place for tourists and locals to visit and admire its beauty while remembering the heroes of the independence movement. At night, the tower is lit up, making it even more beautiful and a must-see attraction in Lahore.

In conclusion, Minar-e-Pakistan is a remarkable monument that reflects the unity and strength of the Pakistani people. It reminds us of the sacrifices made by our ancestors to achieve independence and inspires future generations. This iconic structure will always remain an important symbol of pride for Pakistan.

c. A garden

To me, a garden is the best place in the house. It is a peaceful spot where a person can relax and take a break from a busy life. Having a garden at home also brings many health benefits. For example, the plants in the garden give us oxygen, making the air fresh and healthy. In the mornings, the smell of flowers in the garden refreshes the mind. Unfortunately, in today's world, people often don't have space to build gardens. Some even think it's a waste of space. However, gardens are very important for a peaceful and healthy life.

My garden is full of different types of plants. It has many flowers like roses, sunflowers, lilies, and daisies. These flowers are easy to grow and spread their lovely fragrance in the air. The bright colors of the flowers make the garden look beautiful.

In addition to flowers, my garden also has vegetables like tomatoes, carrots, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, and bell peppers. These vegetables are easy to grow and are very healthy. They are fresh and free from harmful chemicals.

The garden is covered with soft green grass, which makes it a perfect place for exercise. Children can play here safely because the grass cushions them if they fall. There is also a swing in my garden, which is my favorite part. I love spending time on the swing, and I can stay in the garden all day, especially on holidays, to relax or finish my work.

My father is the one who takes care of the garden. He loves nature and enjoys working in the garden even with his busy schedule. He often tries new things to improve the garden. For example, last week, he brought some new types of flowers, such as climbers, bulbs, and perennials, to make the garden even more beautiful.

A garden is a wonderful and important part of any home. It not only adds beauty but also helps us stay healthy and happy. Spending time in the garden brings peace and refreshes the mind, making it a special place for everyone in the family.

Additional questions

Q.1 What is nature made up of?

Ans: Nature consists of elements like wind, waterbodies, the Sun, plants, animals, and forests. These are all creations of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).

Q.2 What is a wildlife vignette?

Ans: A wildlife vignette is a brief, captivating moment in nature that showcases the beauty and complexity of wildlife, like a butterfly on a flower or a predator hunting.

Q.3 What is the Markhor's distinctive feature?

Ans: The Markhor is known for its spiral horns, which can grow up to 1.6 meters in males.

Q.4 Why is the Markhor endangered?

Ans: The Markhor is endangered due to illegal hunting and habitat destruction, especially in its native regions of Pakistan.

Additional MCQs

(i) What is the most remarkable thing about nature?

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Its infinite variety and beauty | b) Its simple structure |
| c) Its man-made features | d) Its limited diversity |

(ii) What does a wildlife vignette capture?

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| a) A single moment in nature | b) A long period of time in nature |
| c) A man-made creation | d) A cityscape |

(iii) Which of the following is an example of a wildlife vignette?

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| a) A tree falling in a forest | b) A butterfly on a flower |
| c) A car driving on a road | d) A bird flying over a city |

(iv) What part of speech is "vivid" in: "Wildlife vignettes evoke vivid imagery"?

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| a) Verb | b) Noun |
| c) Adjective | d) Adverb |

(v) What is the Markhor?

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| a) A type of tree | b) A wild goat species |
| c) A bird species | d) A river in Pakistan |

(vi) Where is the Markhor found?

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| a) In the desert regions of Pakistan |
| b) In the mountainous regions of northern and western Pakistan |
| c) In the plains of Punjab |
| d) In the tropical forests of southern Pakistan |

(vii) What is the distinctive feature of the Markhor?

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|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Its colorful fur | b) Its spiral horns |
| c) Its large size | d) Its bright-colored eyes |

(viii) What is the role of the government regarding the Markhor?

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|------------------------------------|--|
| a) Promoting illegal hunting | b) Taking measures to curb illegal hunting |
| c) Encouraging habitat destruction | d) Ignoring its conservation |

(ix) What is the tone of the sentence: "The most marvellous thing about nature is its infinite variety and enchanting beauty"?

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| a) Neutral | b) Positive |
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- c) Negative d) Sarcastic
- (x) **What type of sentence is: "Wildlife vignettes evoke vivid imagery"?**
 a) Interrogative b) Exclamatory
 c) **Declarative** d) Imperative
- (xi) **What tense is used in: "The Markhor is an endangered animal in Pakistan"?**
 a) Past simple b) **Present simple**
 c) Future simple d) Present continuous
- (xii) **Which word is a noun in: "The Markhor is Pakistan's national animal"?**
 a) Markhor b) Is
 c) National d) **Animal**
- (xiii) **What part of speech is "delicate" in: "A butterfly alighting on a flower shows the delicate balance in nature"?**
 a) Noun b) Verb
 c) **Adjective** d) Adverb
- (xiv) **What is meant by "vagaries" in the context of wildlife vignettes?**
 a) Clear expressions b) **Amusing or unpredictable manifestations**
 c) Specific moments d) Regular patterns
- (xv) **What is the tense used in: "Illegal hunting of the Markhors is a major threatening factor"?**
 a) Present perfect b) Present continuous
 c) Past continuous d) Future simple

Words Sentences

1. Vignettes

The wildlife vignettes in the forest show the beauty of nature through brief moments.

2. Vagaries

The vagaries of the weather can make it hard to predict the best time to go hiking.

3. Resilience

The resilience of the Markhor in harsh conditions makes it an impressive animal.

4. Grace

The graceful movements of the deer in the forest are mesmerizing.

5. Insulating

The thick fur of the Markhor is insulating, helping it survive in cold weather.