

AFGHAN BASIC
COMPETENCY
(ABC)
MATERIALS

Dari Language
Grade 6

*English translation of
reading texts and
exercises*

Dari Grade 6 Language

Lesson 1

Religion

The prophet Mohammad

The prophet Mohammad was born on Monday 9th of Rabiul-awa corresponding to 20th April 571 in Mecca city and into the family of Bani Hashim. His mother, Amina, dreamed, while pregnant, that a light went out from her making the whole city of Basra bright. According to some Islamic references, his birth coincided with a series of extraordinary events such as the shaking of Caesar's Palace with the collapse of its towers and the dying of the fires in the Zoroaster temples. His father Abdallah had died two months before his birth. His grandfather Abdul Mutalib was one of the religious leaders of Mecca. Right after his birth, according to tradition, the prophet Mohammad was given to a wet nurse, named Halima. At the age of 12 he travelled to Syria with his uncle Abo Talib. On this journey he met Bahira, a Christian monk in Basra city, Syria. The monk, seeing the signs of prophecy between his shoulders, advised his uncle to take him back to Mecca as soon as possible in order to escape the enmity of the Jews. His second journey took place when he was 25. He took the merchandise of Khadija a wealthy woman, the daughter of Khawailid, to Syria and returned with great profits. She proposed to marry him because of his honesty, excellent trading skills and trustworthiness. He accepted her proposal and loved her greatly despite the great difference in their ages, (the prophet was 25 and Khadija was 40). He came from the noblest family line but he led a poor life and worked very hard. He spent part of his life as a shepherd and some time in trade. When he reached 40 the signs of prophecy appeared in him and whatever he dreamed in his sleep came true. He became very keen on isolation and keeping away from people. For days and nights he went to the 'Hura' cave to worship God. One day when he was engaged in worship the angel Gabriel came down from the sky and proclaimed that he was a prophet. It happened on the 17th Ramadan and Gabriel taught him the verse "Read by the name of your master who created you."

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) correspond: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) appear: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) extraordinary: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) palace: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) grandfather: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) kindness: (3 alternative meanings)
 - g) intelligent: (3 alternative meanings)
 - h) seclusion: (3 alternative meanings)
 - i) tendency: (3 alternative meanings)
 - j) angel: (3 alternative meanings)
 - k) honest: (3 alternative meanings)
2. Who was the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) God
 - b) angels
 - c) Mohammad

3. Who was Mohammad? Select the correct answer.
 a) a prophet b) an angel c) a friend of God
4. At what age did Mohammad become a prophet? Select the correct answer.
 a) 63 b) in his youth c) 40
5. Use the correct punctuation mark in the spaces. () : , .

The prophet of Islam __ Mohammad __PBUH__ was born on 9 Rabi ul Awal corresponding to 20 April 571AD in Mecca into the family of Bani Hashim__ His mother Amina__ while pregnant__ dreamed that a light went out from her and lit up the city of Basra in Syria__ According to Islamic references his birth coincided with a series of extraordinary events __ It is said __ “At that moment Caesar’s palace shook and its towers collapsed.”

Lesson 2

History

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is a mountainous country that was called Khurasan long ago. Khurasan means a ‘place where the sun rises’. The poets from Khurasan have written:

“Khurasan is the place that is loved
 By whoever sings in the Pahlawai language”.

Khurasan cities were the centres of learning different kinds of knowledge. People came there for their education from far away places and countries. Likewise merchants came from distant countries to trade.

Later on Khurasan was named Afghanistan. The same name is used today and its capital is Kabul. Kabul is one of the central provinces that play a valuable role in the ancient and modern history of our country. It has mild weather and 4 seasons. The maximum temperature in the 5th month of the solar year is 38C and goes down to –25C in the 11th month of the solar year. The annual rainfall doesn’t exceed 200mm. This city has an area of 4,585 square kilometres. The population density is greater here than in other provinces. 20% of its population is engaged in factories, trade, labour and government services and the rest are engaged in agriculture in the districts. The agricultural products of Kabul are wheat, maize, barley, onion, potato and a variety of fruits like apple, apricot etc. The northern part of Kabul produces a remarkable amount of grapes.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
- a) everyone: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) suitable: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) named: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) modern: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) ancient: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) accumulation: (3 alternative meanings).

2. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 a) the world b) homeland c) peace
3. What kind of climate does Kabul have? Select the correct answer.
 a) cold b) hot c) mild
4. What is the area of Kabul? Select the correct answer.
 a) 5555 square kilometres b) 6927 square kilometres c) 4585 square kilometres
5. Write a text about Afghanistan that contains information on the following headings.
 The name:
 What was the name of Afghanistan?
 What have the Khurasani poets said about the name of Afghanistan?
 What is the name of the capital of Afghanistan?
 The weather in the capital:
 What is the weather in the capital of Afghanistan like?
 What temperatures are reached in summer?
 What temperatures are reached in winter?
 The products of the capital of Afghanistan:
 What products are agricultural?
 What fruit trees are found there?
 What fruits are found in the North?

Lesson 3

Culture

The New Year's Day

New Year's Day is one of the old festivals of our people. It has come to us from long ago. Our people have been celebrating it for a long time. When spring comes wilderness and mountain put on green clothes. Our people honour the spring. They celebrate it in verdant plains and flowery wildernesses. Today our people celebrate the ancient New Year Day festival or the picnic of the red flower on the first day of the beautiful spring. On this day most of our people go to Mazari Sharif and open the celebration by raising the flag of the Hazrat Ali shrine. During the raising of the flag thousands of hearts beat in the chest expecting a better year.

On this occasion boys and girls go to the green and flower filled plains, sing the lovely spring songs and play the joyful ancient games. Some children get on wooden horses and seats and they ride round and round.

On New Year Day most people go to the wilderness and watch the parade of the farmers. The farmers put their dairy and plough animals on show and plough part of the land with their ploughing oxen. The farmers distribute some bread freely while taking out the animals.

Some people take part in a tree-planting picnic and in this way help to make the country green and fresh.

On New Year Day our people provide 7 fruits and seven S. They put the seven fruits, oleaster, dried apricots, apricot nuts, pistachio, raisins and walnuts in water to become

soft and then all the members of the family sit together and eat them. The seven S are the seven kinds of food that are also on the tablecloth that day and they are garlic, vinegar, apple, mushroom, samanak, oleaster and vegetables. In our country people call this day the Picnic of the Red Flower because in the spring most of our wildernesses are covered with flowers especially red ones. These beautiful flowers last for weeks and give colour to mountains and wilderness.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) celebration: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) green: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) most: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) noise: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) homeland: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) fill: (3 alternative meanings).

2. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) Eid b) wedding c) New year’s day

3. Select the correct answer for the questions:
 - 1) When did people celebrate New Year Day in the past?
 - a) At the start of fall?
 - b) At the start of Eid
 - c) At the start of spring
 - 2) What foods did people prepare on New Year Day?
 - a) seven S and seven fruits b) kebab c) sour food

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

blossming	green	flowery	nice	verdant	intersting
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On New Year Day boys and girls go the green _____ plains and sing _____ spring songs and perform _____ dances. Our people respect the arrival of _____ spring and celebrate the New Year day in the _____ foothills and _____ plains.

5. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph on New Year Day

Lesson 4

Culture

A Letter to Father

Date.....

Dear kind father!

Peace and blessings upon you!

First of all I pray God to lengthen your life span and keep you healthy with the rest of my family members.

Dear father! I have been away from you for a long time and live in unhappiness. Now I can understand that father is the greatest treasure of God and a kind thing.

I did not realize the value of the days when I was by your side and usually disobeyed you and now that I am miles away I feel deprived of a great wealth. Parents are a great source of happiness for their children. An unhappy child rushes to its mother's arms which give comfort.

Dear father! When I am on the streets and see young children walking, and holding their father's hands I remember that I was a child by your side and regret my shortcomings in that I did not serve you properly.

My dear father! To displease you is to displease God and to give you satisfaction brings God's mercy and blessings. If you do not forgive my wrongdoings towards you God will never forgive me.

I hope you forgive my shortcomings and grant me the benefit of your accepted prayers.

Your obedient son,
Name

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) sad: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) obstinacy: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) miles: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) return: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) regret: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) acceptable: (3 alternative meanings).
2. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) Writing novels
 - b) writing poems
 - c) writing letters.
3. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

protect	greetings	compelled	duty	extra word	die	sting
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My Darling Father!

I _____ God to give you and the rest of the _____ health and long life.

Dear father! I have been _____ in sadness and _____ from you for a long time and now I realise What a _____ creature and gift f God a father _____. I hope you will forgive my _____ and do not _____ to include me in your prayers.

Lesson 5

Life skills

So Far as You Can, Eat from Your Own Hand, A poem.

A man saw a fox without limbs. He wondered at the mercy of God as to how the fox lived and where did she get food.

At that time a lion appeared bringing a jackal. The lion ate some and the fox ate fully of the remains.

The next day the man again saw that the fox got something to eat.

The man realised that God does truly take care of his creatures and from that day on he also relied on God to give him food and went into a corner to sit and do nothing.

He put his hand in his pocket to see if God had sent him some food.
Neither relatives nor strangers paid him any attention and finally his body was nothing but skin and bones.

After becoming very weak from starvation he heard a voice saying to him, "Go and work hard like a lion and do not pretend to be lame like the fox. Work as hard as the lion so that those with disabilities can eat your leftovers like the fox."

So far as you can, try to eat from the earnings of your own hands.

Oh you young man! Take the hands of old people and do not ask others to take yours because you are young and have the ability to work.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) industry: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) poor: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) unlucky: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) effort: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) trickiness.: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) claws: (3 alternative meanings)
 - g) sympathy: (3 alternative meanings)
 - h) chin: (3 alternative meanings)
 - i) collar: (3 alternative meanings)
 - j) food: (3 alternative meanings)

2. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) Work and effort
 - b) No work and laziness
 - c) Outings and walks

3. What is the consequence of laziness? Select the correct answer.
 - a) success
 - b) comfort
 - c) failure

4. What decision did the man take on seeing the fox? Select the correct answer.
 - a) to work
 - b) not to work
 - c) to study

5. Choose meanings from the box for the verses below
 - a) Work hard to have some left over like the lion.
 - b) To be like the fox waiting for leftovers.
 - c) So far as you can eat from your own hand.
 - d) Whatever you do the result is in your own hands.
 - e) Assist the needy.
 - f) Do not give up in the beginning.

Six lines with alternative meanings for the above.

Samanak

You might be familiar with the expressions Nazri Mushki Kusha, Nazri Sakhi, Halvai Nazri, Nazri Shab Murdaha, the 40th Nazri, Wednesday Nazri, Nazri Bibi Gharib, Nazri Malida and other Nazris' and I am sure that you have eaten them as well.

One of the most popular Nazri of our people is 'Nazri Samanak' which is very popular among our people especially women. Usually the time for holding Samanak picnic is the beginning of the spring season and the first days of the New Year.

The Samanak dish is prepared in the following way.

The person who holds Nazri spreads some wheat grains in a pot like a tray and sprinkles some water on them then covers them with a clean cloth. When they bud green that person spreads them on a tray in a thin layer and leaves them there to develop roots, sprinkling water over them once or twice a day. In 10 –15 days the roots become 15cm long. The pistachio coloured stems and white roots are a beautiful sight. This is a time when the women and girls are eagerly awaiting the Samanak cooking night and go to look at the wheat several times a day.

The Nazri holder burns some wild rue for protection against the evil eye of jealous people. Finally the waiting ends and the time for the cooking arrives.

The Samanak is cooked in the following way:

They crush the grown wheat and pour its juice into a large round pot and add some wheat flour then they cook it until it turns brown in colour. They stir it with a large spoon while it is cooking.

Cooking Samanak takes a long time and it should be stirred with a large spoon all night long before it is cooked. At this time the women and girls get together around the Samanak Cooking pot, playing the tambourines and singing this song:

Samanak is being cooked in the big pot and we are stirring it with a large spoon.

Others are asleep but we are playing tambourines.

Samanak is the Nazri for the spring

This is a nightlong picnic.

This happy occasion comes once a year.

For the next year we will see what happens.

We are happy this night.

Samanak is boiling.

For the next year we will see what happens.

Samanak is boiling in the pot and there is joy around it.

Hearts desires are granted and we are very happy.

Next year we will see what will happen.

In this way the "Samanak Picnic" has been held for many years and accepted as part of the National Culture of our country.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) faith: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) place: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) jealous: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) national: (3 alternative meanings)

2. Select the correct answer for the questions:
- 1) What is Samanak?
 - a) Samanak is a picnic and Nazr
 - b) Samanak is a celebration
 - c) Samanak is fun and entertainment
 - 2) Which of these are Nazr beside Samanak?
 - a) house Nazr
 - b) Nazr of son and daughter
 - c) Nazr Digcha, Wednesday Nazr, Nazr Malida

3. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

clean	very	day	daily	every
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- a) Nazr Samanak is one of our _____ famous nazrs.
 - b) They sprinkle water on the Samanak _____ day.
 - c) They cover the Samanak with a _____ cloth.
 - d) They go and look at it several times _____.
 - e) They sprinkle water on the cloth once or twice every _____.
5. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph on New Year Day
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Lesson 7

Life Skills

Know Well!

Mother is dear and respectable. The word mother is the finest word in the list of vocabularies. A mother spends many nights awake nursing and raising her children before they grow up. The duties of children to their parents are too many for them to carry out.

The Prophet Mohammad has said, "Paradise is under the mother's feet". Sadi a famous poet wrote about a young man who had hurt his mother's feelings, "When I shouted at my mother in my youth she sat in a corner crying and said, 'You are getting harsh. Have you forgotten your childhood?'"

Poem

An old woman spoke to her son when she saw him as big as an elephant and as quick as a leopard.

If you could recall your childhood when you were a poor thing in my arms you would not be cruel to me now that you are a lion man and I am an old woman.

Therefore we should love and respect our parents.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) giant- sized: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) parents: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) shout: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) old woman: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) fold: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) aggression: (3 alternative meanings).

2. What do we learn from this lesson? Select the correct answer.
 - a) It doesn't matter if mothers are not cared for.
 - b) Mother is a respectable kind, and deserving person.
 - c) Mother has rights but not many

3. Which is the kindest most beautiful person? Select the correct answer.
 - a) mother
 - b) tree
 - c) river

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

awake	defy	harsh	don't	is	forgotten
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- a) Mother _____ a loving and respectable person.
 - b) _____ your parents.
 - c) Mothers spend many nights _____ while raising their children.
 - d) Have you _____ your childhood that you are so _____ to me.
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5. Put the following sentences in order then make a paragraph with them.
 - a) The great prophet has said:
 - b) Paradise lies under mother's feet.
 - c) The great God has said in the Holy Quran:
 - d) Don't defy your parents

Lesson 8

Health

What Am I?

I am a small thin thing. I think you must have seen and known me. You surely want to know my name. Don't be impatient; first find out where I am found and what I do. Then you will be able to know me. If I am asked where I live I will say that I can be found where people come together, in most houses, shops, offices, streets, roads, cars, taxis and other places. In houses they keep me in beautiful cases on tables and shelves. Most people like me a lot. They work from morning to evening to earn money. They spend the money they earn on buying me. My friends love me a lot and some can't live even one minute without me, but I am their enemy and I harm them. I make their bodies dirty. I destroy and blacken their lips and teeth. My bad effects are worst on those who like me a lot. If you still do not know me I will explain one more of my characteristics. Every year I kill thousands of my friends all over the world. Doctors call me man's perpetual enemy. I wonder why they don't give me up! Although I wear clean, white clothes I nevertheless, make all places dirty. My dirt makes people cough I harm not only my friends but also their associates a well. Now you must know me. Yes, I am a cigarette.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) harm: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) patience: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) leave: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) interest: (3 alternative meanings)

2. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) The advantages of vegetables
 - b) The disadvantages of overeating
 - c) The disadvantages of cigarettes

3. What parts of the body do cigarettes harm? Select the correct answer.
 - a) one part of the body
 - b) some parts of the body
 - c) all parts of the body

4. Answer the questions.
 - a) What name have doctors given to cigarettes?
 - b) Who else do cigarettes harm other than friends?
 - c) What parts of the body do cigarettes harm?

5. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

know	body	places	recognise	slim	aware	me
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I am small and have a _____. I think you have seen and know _____. You surely want to _____ my name. Don't be impatient. First become _____ of _____ I am found and the things that I do. Then you will _____ me.

Lesson 9

Life skills

Telling Tales

When Zahida returned home from Haider's son's wedding party, she told her grandmother, "On the wedding night, Karima, daughter of Karim the hay seller talked about our neighbour Jamila". She said such things as: "Jamila is a big show off and also unintelligent. Everyday she cannot answer when the teacher asks her about the last lesson. She is poor at math and geography and very poor at history."

"She told a lot of lies about Jamila and made fun of her," said Zahida.

Zahida went on, "Never mind, when I meet Jamila I will tell her every single word Karima said".

Zahida's grandmother said, "Be careful! Don't do that! That is called slander which is a very bad habit and has bad consequences."

Zahida asked "How?" and her grandmother recalled the poetry of Sadi when he said hostility between two people is like a fire and slander adds fuel to the fire. These two are quarrelling now but someday will be friends again, and then you will be shamed before both. Lighting a fire between two people is foolish and you will only burn yourself in that fire.

Their grandmother continued, "We should mediate between two rivals so that if some day they become friends again we are not shown up before them."

Zahida asked "Then what should I do?" Her grandmother said, "Try to reconcile them to become friends."

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - tale-telling: (3 alternative meanings)
 - unlucky: (3 alternative meanings)
 - lighten: (3 alternative meanings)
- Who were Zahida and her mother talking about? Select the correct answer.
 - Karim and Uncle Haider
 - Karima and Jamila
 - Show-offs and fools

- Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

protect	compelled	duty	worse	die	sting
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- Zahida was talking to her _____ about the wedding of Uncle Haider's son.
- Zahida said, "When I see Jamila, I will _____ the Karim's words on to her."
 - Zahida's grandmother said, "tale telling is a serious _____."
 - The tale teller makes things _____.
 - The grandmother said, "This action has bad _____."
 - In the end he is miserable and embarrassed.

- Use the sentences above to write about telling tales and the consequences.

Lesson 10

History

Hazrat Khaja Abdullah Ansari

Khaja Abdullah Ansari the famous scholar and religious person of our beloved country, was born in Herat province about 1000 years ago.

His father Abo Mansoor Mohammad was a scholar and had memorized the Holy Quran. Khaja Abdullah Ansari showed good intelligence and ability from his childhood. He learned the knowledge of his time from his father at the age of 10. When his father left Herat for Balkh he was left alone without a guardian but his father's friends who were great scholars and Sufis undertook to look after him.

Because of his excellent intelligence and ability he covered a lot of the religious and literary knowledge in a very short time and emerged as a great scholar and religious. He left for Nishapur, Iran at 21 and after some time he was back home and engaged in learning religious sciences. He was not only a scholar but a good poet and writer too. He has written many books. The most famous ones are Commentary on the Holy Quran, The Sufis, The Fate of People, Hundred Grounds, and Prayers. He died at the age of 80 after he had lost his sight and is buried in Gazarga, Herat.

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - scholar: (3 alternative meanings)
 - religious person: (3 alternative meanings)
 - blind: (3 alternative meanings)
 - talent: (3 alternative meanings)

- e) scholars: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) Sufi: (3 alternative meanings).
 - g) Intelligence: (3 alternative meanings)
 - h) return: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What do we learn from this text about?
- a) Syed Jamal ud Din is a great personality of our country.
 - b) Avicena is one of the famous scholars of our country.
 - c) Khaja Abdulla Ansari is a famous scholar of our country.
3. Who was Khaja Khadulla Ansari?
- a) a poet and writer
 - b) a doctor of medical science
 - c) a philosopher
4. Which are the famous works of Khaja?
- a) Kalila wa Dimna and the collection of Bidil.
 - b) Seven thorns and Elahinama
 - c) Commentary of Quran, Tabaqat Alsufia, Manazil Alsahirin and the Hundred Grounds.
5. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

protect	compelled	duty	extra word	die	sting
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Khaja Abdullah Ansari had great intelligence and _____ from _____. Up to the age of 10 he learned the _____ knowledge from his father. When his father left _____ for Balkh he was _____ without a guardian. Friends of his who were great scholars and _____ _____ to look after him.

Lesson 11

Culture

Carpet Weaving

In our country both men and women are skilled in many crafts such as wool rug weaving, embroidery, silk weaving, postin stitching, clay pot making and carpet weaving. All these crafts are popular in most parts of our country but the carpet weaving is practised more in Northern and Central parts of Afghanistan.

Carpet is an attractive furniture made of wool. The original colour of wool is usually white black or brown. The wool is washed in special, large pots and then dried. There is a separate room for dyeing the wool where it is coloured in various colours. After dyeing it is dried and then made into threads. The coloured threads are used in the design of the carpet. The threads used in the length of the carpet are white and are called the warp while the threads used across are called the weft.

The famous carpets of our country are called Moori, Chakooshi, Dali Mazar, Dolat, Abad, Balochi, Saroqi, Kundozi, Qurqin, Filpai, Farkhi and Silky and are woven by the skilful fingers of the men and women of our country. The fine and beautiful Afghani carpets have an important place in world markets.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) different: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) fine: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) region: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) popular: (3 alternative meanings)
 2. What is the lesson about?
 - a) The minerals of Afghanistan
 - b) The rivers of Afghanistan
 - c) The craft of carpet making in Afghanistan.
 3. Which of the following are handicrafts?
 - a) Bee keeping and animal keeping
 - b) Embroidery, rug and carpet weaving
 - c) Writing, exercise, shop-keeping.
 4. What material are carpets made from?
 - a) wool
 - b) cotton
 - c) fabric
 5. What are the threads in the length and breadth of the carpet?
 - a) fabric
 - b) warp & weft
 - c) frame
 6. Answer the questions.
 - a) Which craft are our country people skilled in?
 - b) How are carpets woven?
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Lesson 12

Science

The inventor of the Telephone

It is clear that global scientific experts have made life easier for mankind and will continue to do so. With the passage of time scientists and scholars invent new things and present them for society to make use of.

The telephone is one of these important inventions by means of which one can easily contact others from country to country, province to province and from house to house and become aware of the changes that are taking place. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. He lived in Scotland and then went to America. Before that he was teaching deaf and dumb people. While he was teaching he came up with the an idea of how to learn the lessons easily. After the invention of this device he thought of another idea, which was how to transmit sound waves through an electrical wire in order to make the sound heard over long distances. He experimented and found that it was possible to pass sound vibrations from one place to another by electricity. To learn more he began studying electricity. After many tireless experiments he invented the telephone which was warmly received by the public. It is important to note that he spent the money he earned on the deaf and dumb. He died in 1922.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) invention: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) sound: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) wave: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) vibration: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) Telephone is an important invention for mankind
 - b) The telephone disturbs people
 - c) The telephone increases life's problems.
3. Who invented the telephone?
 - a) Albert Einstein
 - b) Alexander Graham Bell
 - c) Victor Hugo

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

experiments	waves	sound	events	study
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- a) People tell about _____ in their lives over the phone.
 - b) Bell wanted to know how to pass sound _____ using electric wire.
 - c) To get more information Bell started to _____ electricity
 - d) After different _____ and tireless efforts Bell succeeded in inventing the telephone.
 - e) Now _____ can be heard from far away.
6. Using the sentences above write a paragraph about the invention of the phone.

Lesson 13

Culture

Proverbs

Necessity is the mother of Invention.
Stepping carefully is necessary to succeed.
Man should act like a human being.
Youngsters should try not to make mistakes and elders should forgive.
Even soil maintains trust.
Don't wish for others what you would not wish for yourself.
Think before you speak.
Have mercy on the disabled as God will have mercy on you.
Don't keep bad company or you will become like them
An unbalanced load does not reach its destination
No gain without pain. Whoever seeks he will achieve.
A poor person will not gain riches from other people
Don't hit someone else's door with your finger or the may hit yours with a fist
A good deed is better than a good word.
Knowledge without practising it is like a fruitless tree.

A book is the best companion.
 Do not abuse the bad fathers of others so that they do not abuse your good father.
 A rooted carrot cannot be picked up.

Exercises

1. What are the proverbs about. Put a tick by the words that are true and a cross by the ones that are false.

work	care	beauty	trust	help	reconciliation	good behaviour

2. Choose the correct meanings.
- a) preference: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) kindness: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) behaviour: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) wage: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) creation: (3 alternative meanings)

3. *An exercise using Dari word forms that does not translate into English*

Lesson 14

Health

Vaccination

Vaccines protect people against deadly diseases. An unvaccinated person may catch one of the deadly diseases of measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, polio etc, become seriously ill or die. To prevent these, children should be vaccinated.

It is seen that changes in the seasonal weather play a role in spreading diseases, for example, diphtheria in winter and measles, whooping cough etc in late winter and the beginning of spring. Also in winter different diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and others occur due to eating unclean food.

These can be prevented by vaccination especially in children below the age of 5. It should be mentioned that the polio vaccine is administered orally and the rest are given by injection. So it is our duty to encourage parents to vaccinate their children at the appropriate time so as to protect them from the various diseases.

Vaccination Table	
Age	Disease
After birth	Tuberculosis and Polio
4 weeks old	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Polio
10 weeks old	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Polio
14 weeks old	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Polio
9 months old	Measles and Polio

NOTE: Vaccination differs from country to country

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - fatal: (3 alternative meanings)
 - protection: (3 alternative meanings)
 - prevention: (3 alternative meanings)
 - inject: (3 alternative meanings)
 - rescue: (3 alternative meanings)
- What is a vaccine? Select the correct answer.
 - It makes people unable to resist illness.
 - It causes sleeplessness
 - It protects people against diseases.
- What type of vaccine is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - Vaccines during pregnancy
 - Vaccines for Tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, measles, whooping cough and polio
 - Animal vaccines
- Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

five	important	often	prevent	summer
------	-----------	-------	---------	--------

 - Seasonal weather plays an _____ part in the spread of diseases.
 - One should be vaccinated to _____ diseases.
 - Children below the age of _____ should be vaccinated.
 - Whooping cough and measles appear in the beginning of _____.
 - Diphtheria _____ occurs in the spring.
- Put the following sentences and phrases in order then make a paragraph with them.
 - from various diseases.
 - Vaccination
 - People can be protected through
 - Especially children below the age of 5.

Lesson 15

Culture

Riddles

What is that soulless iron kills more people than ever before? It is found underground, in desert and mountain and its explosion causes our hearts to beat faster.

What is that which if you step on it, its explosion kills you?

What is that which looks like a useless object and deceives the children? It looks like a box, soap or a sugar can.

I saw a strange object in this field and my heart started beating fast at the sight of it. Anyone who went towards it never returned.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) generatiopn: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) fear: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) tricky: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) amazing: (3 alternative meanings)
2. what is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) Advantages of landmines
 - b) Dangers of landmines
 - c) Shapes of landmines

3. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

under	people	iron	always	cold	plains	that	fear	shakes
-------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	------	--------

- a) What is that soulless _____ that _____ kills more _____ than ever before.
- b) It is _____ the soil and in the _____.
- c) Its explosion _____ our heart.
- d) What is it _____ people do not take its name.
- e) They do not _____ its _____ chest.

Lesson 16

History

Victor Hugo

Victor Hugo was a noted poet and writer and the son of an officer in Napoleon's army. He was born in Benzasion, France in 1802.

He started writing poems at the age of 14. He was skilled at poetry, romantic and dramatic writing and in painting. Most of his writings were about freedom, justice and philanthropy. 'Les Miserables' is regarded as a famous work of Victor Hugo. He died in 1885 at the age of 65.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) officer: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) novel: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) an inventor
 - b) a doctor
 - c) a writer
3. Choose the correct word to fill the spaces.
 - a) Victor Hugo was a famous _____. (writer – alternate spellings)
 - b) Victor Hugo's writing is mostly about _____. (freedom – alternative spellings)
 - c) "Les Miserables" is a famous _____ of Victor Hugo. (fly – alternative spellings).
 - d) Victor Hugo died at the age of _____ (eighty-three – alternative spellings)

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

protect	compelled	duty	extra word	die	sting
---------	-----------	------	------------	-----	-------

- a) Victor Hugo was a _____.
- b) This learned man was born in _____ in 1802.
- c) Victor Hugo started _____ at 14.
- d) The novel "Les Miserables" is the _____ of Victor Hugo's works.

5. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph about Victor Hugo.

Lesson 17

Science

The Journey of the Tomato

Research reveals that tomatoes have existed for thousands of years as a self-seeding plant and the Indians, settled in the west coast area of South America were the first people to discover it.

In the course of time they learned how to cultivate and make use of these fruits that looked like plums. When these Indians migrated to Central America they carried the seeds of the tomato with them.

In 1519 Spaniards came to Central America and noticed that the people of the region used tomatoes as a food. This plum like fruit was something new to them but in time they got used to eating it. When they returned home they took seeds of the tomato with them. In a short time seeds of the tomato were taken were taken from Spain to Portugal and from there they were taken to China and Moscow by merchants. The Chinese cooks quickly discovered the importance of tomato in their cooking and called it k-soup. In 1596 the tomato was cultivated in France, Italy and other parts of Europe. At first it was not accepted in some countries, as it was unfamiliar. Many people especially the English thought that it was poisonous and could kill. Later on because the Spanish and Portuguese knew it was good to eat, the rest of Europe also accepted it as food. Thomas Jefferson was the first American to cultivate the tomato as food, but still the rest of the Americans believed it was poisonous and deadly. It is interesting to note that an American decided to prove that it was not so. One day in 1820 he took a handful of tomatoes and began to eat them in front of a crowd of people. They thought that he was mad and expected him to die within a few minutes, but they found out that he neither died nor became ill. From then on the Americans accepted tomatoes as food. Today the tomato is accepted as a delicious food throughout the world and is used both raw and cooked.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) beach: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) region: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) pass: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) quality: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) research: (3 alternative meanings)

2. What does the text tell us?
 - a) about the potato and its delicious taste.
 - b) About the turnip and its superb strength
 - c) About the tomato, its journeys and recognition.

3. Who were the first people to discover the tomato?
 - a) Spanish b) South American Indians c) French

4. What did the Chinese see as the value of the tomato?
 - a) Its poisonous property
 - b) Its ability to flavour meals
 - c) Its colour

5. In what form is the tomato used today?
 - a) As a medicine
 - b) Not used at all
 - c) Used both cooked and uncooked

6. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

accepted	used	were	food	lived
----------	------	------	------	-------

- a) The first people to discover the tomato _____ Indians who _____ in South America.
 - b) At first the tomato was not _____ as food in some countries.
 - c) Today tomatoes are _____ in cooked and uncooked form.
 - d) After that the Americans also accepted the tomato as _____.
7. Use the sentences above to write a paragraph about the tomato.

Lesson 18

Science

How Do We Taste?

We should all be happy to have our tongue, which does such a lot for us. We speak with our tongue, communicate and pass our opinions to others by means of our tongue.

Likewise we feel happy with the kind words of others and we also please others with our kind words. We pray using our tongue, tell stories and study our lessons.

Another important function of the tongue is tasting foods with the taste buds on our tongue. These help us experience the flavour of all foods such as sweet, sour, salt, and bitter. We get different tastes from different parts of our tongue. The tip of the tongue tastes sweetness, the two sides, the salty tastes. The two back areas give the sour taste and the very back part gives bitterness.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) communication: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) taste-buds: (3 alternative meanings)

2. We learn from this lesson that:
 - a) The tongue goes through many functions
 - b) The tongue has one function
 - c) The tongue has no function at all

3. What is the most important function of the tongue?
 - a) swallowing food
 - b) chewing food
 - c) tasting food

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

experience	tell	performs	study	speak	can
------------	------	----------	-------	-------	-----

- a) The tongue _____ many functions for us.
 - b) We _____ with our tongues.
 - c) We _____ stories and _____ lessons with our tongues.
 - d) We _____ sweet, sour, salty and bitter tastes.
-
7. Use the sentences above to write a paragraph about the functions of the tongue

Lesson 19

Culture

Telling Lies

Everyone knows that telling lies harms the faith. Telling lies destroys character, degrades and isolates a person. A poet has said about this:

Whoever becomes dishonest will not be successful in the world hereafter.

Whoever has a lying tongue his heart's lamp is never lit.

Lying makes you shameful.

Lying disgraces you.

People are ashamed to talk to liars..

Oh brother never tell a lie because a liar is always poor and unreliable.

There is nothing worse than dishonesty.

Oh Son, lying washes away ones good reputation.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) obvious: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) personality: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) detail: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) successful: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) brightness: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) honour: (3 alternative meanings.)
 - g) wise: (3 alternative meanings)
 - h) try: (3 alternative meanings)
 - i) fibber (3 alternative meanings)
 - j) liar: (3 alternative meanings)

2. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
- a) Lying is a good action
 - b) Lying is the action of good people
 - c) Lying is a bad thing
3. Choose the correct word to fill the spaces.
- a) It is _____ to all. (obvious –alternative spellings)
 - b) _____ harms the faith. (Lying –alternative spellings)
 - c) A _____ has spoken in detail on this account. (poet– alternative spellings)
 - d) A _____ disgraces people (lie – alternative spellings)
4. Choose the correct meanings from the box for the lines of the verse below and then make a paragraph from them.
- a) Whoever becomes dishonest
 - b) Will not be successful in the world hereafter.
 - c) Whoever has a lying tongue
 - d) His heart’s lamp is never lit.
 - e) Lying disgraces people.
 - f) Lying dishonours people

Six lines with alternative meanings for the above.

Lesson 20

Science

Archimedes and the King’s Crown

Archimedes was an intelligent scholar who lived long, long ago in ancient Greece. His fame as an intelligent scholar caught the attention of the king of that time. One day the king asked him what his crown was made of. Archimedes answered that it was made of gold. The king said, “Apparently that is so. I think it is made all of gold.” He went on to say that he had given someone the gold to make it for him, but he thought that he had not used all the gold and used some deception in making the crown. “He might well have replaced some of the gold with silver. You are an intelligent scholar. Please find out if what I think is right.” Archimedes became absorbed in his thoughts about the king’s problem. By chance one day his bath was full of water and as he sat in it, it overflowed. With great joy he shouted, “I have found it! I have found it!” and in his excitement started running toward the king’s palace without putting his clothes on. Archimedes had learned a lot from his bath water. He could now tell the king whether he was right in what he thought about the crown. He asked the king to provide the same amount of gold as he had given to the goldsmith. He filled a pot with water and put the gold in then watched the level of the water rise. He took it out and this time put the crown into the pot and noticed that this time the level of the water went higher than when the gold was put in.

Archimedes said, “That is not right. The level of the water should have risen equally. Perhaps the goldsmith has put in silver or another metal, therefore the crown is not made purely of gold.

In this way he found a convincing scientific answer for the king. Archimedes theories and experiments were so valuable that they are used in physics today but it is surprising that some of his experiments took place in the bathhouse.

Exercises

1. Select the correct answer for the questions:

- 1) What was the king’s problem?
 - a) He wanted to know if his crown was pure gold
 - b) He wanted to know who had made his crown
 - c) He wanted to know the size of his crown
- 2) What did the king do to solve his problem?
 - a) Took a shower
 - b) Talked to the goldsmith who made the crown
 - c) Asked Archimedes for help
- 3) When was the king’s problem solved?
 - a) When Archimedes ran to the King
 - b) When Archimedes’ experiment was successful
 - c) When Archimedes thought about asking his question

2. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

beautiful	intelligent	pure	ancient	scholar
-----------	-------------	------	---------	---------

- a) Archimedes was an _____ scholar.
- b) Archimedes lived long ago in _____Greece
- c) He was a _____ and an intelligent man.
- d) The king asked him what the crown was made of _____ crown.
- e) He proved that the crown was not made of _____ gold.

3. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph about Archimedes experiment and the king’s crown.

Lesson 21

Geography

A Glance at the Vastness of the World

The largest countries of the world by area are Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil, Australia, India, Argentina, Kazakstan and Sudan.

The largest countries of the world in terms of population are China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Russia, Pakistan, Japan, Bangladesh and Nigeria.

Countries which are home to large numbers of Muslims are Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Turkey, Iran, Egypt, Nigeria, China and Algeria.

The highest mountains of the world are Mt Everest Katchen Junga, Loda, Macklo, Dolajvi, Munish Lo, Chuada, Anapurna in Nepal, Nanga Parbat and K2.

The largest rivers of the world are; the Nile River which is one of the famous African rivers and passes through Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan, and Egypt, the Amazon in Peru and Brazil, Yong Sikyang, the yellow river and Nicang in China, Mississippi and Missouri in America, Mizi Nigara and Slingaad in Mongolia and Russia, Op Artish in Kazakstan , Mongolia and Russia, Zaire river in Angola and Zaire, Micong in Chinese Tibet, Burma, Laos Cambodia and Vietnam.

Exercises

1. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) Population, area, mountains and rivers of the world
 - b) World climate
 - c) Agriculture and world products
2. In which countries do the highest mountains lie?
 - a) China and Japan
 - b) America and India
 - c) Nepal and Kashmir
3. Which countries does the river Nile flow through?
 - a) Brazil and China
 - b) Cambodia and Vietnam
 - c) Tanzania, Egypt, Sudan and Uganda.

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

famous	highest	largest	longestt
--------	---------	---------	----------

- a) The USA is one of the _____ countries in terms of its area.
 - b) Mount Everest is one of the _____ mountains in the world.
 - c) The Missisipi is one of the _____ rivers in the world.
 - d) The Nile is one of the most _____ African rivers.
5. Using the sentences above write a paragraph about the area, mountains and rivers of the world.

Lesson 22

Science

The Largest Animal in the World

The cold waters around the South Pole of the earth are the habitat of a gigantic animal the Blue Whale.

These whales are twice as long as dinosaurs and weigh as much as twelve elephants. The eye of the whale is the size of a young baby. This whale resembles a fish in appearance but is not of the same family. This animal needs to breathe air and does so on the surface of the water. If the whale remains under water for too long without taking air it is likely to drown and die. This characteristic distinguishes it from the fish. The question then arises, if it is not a fish, what is it? Like humans, whales are mammals. They have a hairy skin but are regarded as warm-blooded animals. Their offspring unlike fishes do not

hatch from eggs but are born alive from their mother's body. Like calves their mothers suckle them as also with humans. They cannot be kept in a zoo because of their huge body size. Whales need to come to the water's surface to breathe and take in air. While they are breathing a specific sound comes from the hole on the back of the head. This is from the warm air that comes out and collides with the cold air of the ocean forming vapour, which goes up into the air like a fountain.

The blue whales have no teeth although some other whales do have them. Instead they have a colander like bone in their palate. While eating they open their mouth and take in a lot of animals and plants together with water and then they close the mouth. They press with the tongue to push the water out of the mouth and swallow the rest of the plants and animals.

The blue whales live in warmer waters because their offspring can grow well there. When their young babies grow up they return to the cold waters of the South Pole because they can find sufficient food there.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) giant: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) swallow: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) enough: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) honest: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the text about?.
 - a) The best plants
 - b) The most famous people
 - c) The largest animal in the world
3. What do whales resemble?
 - a) fishes
 - b) animals
 - c) insects
4. What do whales need to do to breathe?
 - a) Stay under the water
 - b) Go to the surface of the ocean
 - c) Stay on the land
5. Where do whales normally live?
 - a) In cold waters
 - b) In green lands
 - c) In warm waters
6. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

we	whales	These	them
----	--------	-------	------

 - a) _____ whales are twice as big as dinosaurs
 - b) This characteristic distinguishes _____ from fishes.
 - c) The baby _____ are born live unlike fishes who hatch from eggs.
 - d) Just as _____ are.

7. Using the sentences above write a paragraph about whales.

Lesson 23

Life Skills

Traffic Rules

Today in most cities large or small and even in the villages, many people use a means of transportation such as a car, cart, bike or motorbike to travel or carry their goods. In big cities people cannot go to their workplace without a means of transportation. The number of vehicles increases with each passing day because on the one hand the population is growing and on the other with improved technology the means of transportation becomes cheap and easily available to people.

Now if the drivers of all these vehicles and even pedestrians do not observe the traffic rules while going to their destination it will not be long before the situation in the city is disrupted. Hundreds of accidents will take place killing or injuring thousands of people. To avoid these dangers everyone needs to take note of traffic regulations as they go somewhere. Ignoring them is seen as a violation and should receive a penalty. People on foot who walk on the roads instead of the footpaths and do not cross the road in an appropriate place are seen to be violating the traffic laws.

Those people who want to get to their destinations quickly often cause unpleasant incidents. Think about a driver sitting in his driving seat and moving along peacefully when suddenly a pedestrian crosses the road just in front of him. To avoid running into him the driver swerves and comes across another pedestrian, which results in two undesirable accidents. When the concerned authorities come to scene of the accident they will investigate and find out that the real cause was the person who first stepped into the road ignoring the rules.

The reason for dividing the road into two areas is so that vehicles should move on the road and pedestrians should walk on the footpath and each keep to his specific place. At the junctions there are traffic lights so we should take notice of them while crossing. Usually there are two types of traffic lights. The first is for vehicles and has three colours red, yellow and green. The red light means that the cars should stop, the yellow light shows that the cars on the crossroad should move on and the green light indicates that all cars should move on.

The second type of traffic light is specific to pedestrians and has two colours red (standing man) and green (walking man) the pedestrian should stop while the red is on and move on with the green. Sometimes boys and girls do not observe the traffic rules and cause dangerous accidents. These are the ones who play on the vehicles' roads and those who ride their bikes on those roads or on the pavements without mastering the skills of cycle riding.

The police have a test to assess drivers' skills and those who pass the test are given a driving license. Driving without a license is an offence for which there is a fine.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) special: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) crowd: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) consistently: (3 alternative meanings)

- d) passers-by: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) rule breakers: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) unpleasant: (3 alternative meanings)
 - g) accident: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the text about?
- a) The way that drivers use vehicles
 - b) Ways of using roads, footpaths and traffic lights
 - c) Ways of living in villages and cities
3. What are the colours of traffic lights?
- a) brown, black and white
 - b) a special colour,
 - c) red, yellow, green
4. What colours and signs are on pedestrian traffic lights?
- a) red – standing man and green – a walking man
 - b) blue – a moving car and red a walking man
 - c) no colour or sign.
5. What does a driver need?
- a) a vehicle
 - b) driving skills and a licence
 - c) he should drive on the roads
6. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.
- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| vehicle | people | driver | without | pedestrians | destination |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|-------------|
- a) In big cities people cannot get to work ____ using vehicles
 - b) With each passing day the number of _____ increases.
 - c) If the _____ of these vehicles and _____ try to reach their _____ without considering the rules and regulations, then the state of the city becomes disrupted.
 - d) To avoid these dangers all _____ should consider the traffic rules while travelling
7. Using the sentences above write a paragraph about the use of vehicles and its good and bad effects.

Lesson 24

Story

The Fox's Trick

There was a fox that had been attacked by fleas and was in great distress. She scratched and scratched herself but could get no relief. She could not eat or sleep. She was continually scratching and was in great discomfort. One day as she thought about what trouble she was caught in she suddenly remembered her mothers advice when she had

said “ When fleas attack you, take hold of a tree branch and get into the water”. The fox looked around, picked up a tree branch in her mouth and went to the river. First she put her tail into the water and the army of fleas shifted to her back. The fox slowly lowered her back into the water and all the fleas ran to her head and neck, the only parts left for them to feast on. The fox then lowered her head under the water leaving only her nose and her mouth holding the tree branch. The fleas quickly jumped onto the branch because it was dry. The body of the fox was free of the fleas. The clever fox promptly let go of the branch and went deep into the water and in this way got rid of the fleas.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) catastrophe: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) suffer: (3 alternative meanings)

2. What is the text about?
 - a) rabbit
 - b) river
 - c) fox

3. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- a) head – 3 alternative spellings
- b) catastrophe – 3 alternative spellings
- c) plunge – 3 alternative spellings

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

shifted	troublesome	advice	troubles	stick
---------	-------------	--------	----------	-------

- a) The poor fox thought what _____ she had got.
- b) Suddenly she remembered her mother’s _____.
- c) Her mother had said that if fleas attacked to get a _____ and go into the water.
- d) The fox plunged her tail into the water and the fleas _____ onto her back.
- e) The fox’s body was cleaned of the _____ fleas.

Lesson 25

Science

Why Do We Have Tears?

Remember when a child cries because of some unhappiness his lips hang down and while pressing his lips together his eyes become narrow and rapidly the teardrops fall on his cheek. It is the same for people of all ages. Tears fall from our eyes sometimes for happiness and sometimes for sadness.

You will have noticed, when we are happy, if we laugh several times tears run down from our eyes onto our face. What do you think about shedding tears?

Obviously you don’t like weeping but tears, by washing the eyes do more than you can think or imagine.

All day long our eyes are in a basin full of tears, which keeps them clean and healthy. For example when smoke gets in our eyes, irritating them, tears run down and with the extra tears they become clean again.

The eyes need to be wet so that they can move easily and this is done by tears. Our eyes are constantly moving and watching all around us and they rotate quickly looking from one thing to another. As you are reading this text your eyes are moving from one word to another. If our eyes did not move then we could not see things around us and if our eyes did not have tears then they could not move and we would be quickly blind.

Lets find out where the tears come from. Under our eyelids there are small and delicate sacs, tear glands, which produce and expel tears with each blink. The tears wash our eyes and keep them clean. We should also know where the tears are when we don't laugh or weep. At this time the teardrops pass through the tear duct and deposit in the above-mentioned basin. Sometimes when crying water runs out of our nose and that is also from tears pouring from the tear ducts to the nose outlet. Just as our body needs a bath from time to time to keep it healthy so do our eyes. Tears always wash the eyes and keep them clean.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) tunnel: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) speed: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) face: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) serial: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) wet: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) mobile: (3 alternative meanings)
 - g) wing: (3 alternative meanings)
 - h) fine: (3 alternative meanings)

 2. What is the text about?.
 - a) laughing
 - b) shedding tears
 - c) sighing

 3. What is the benefit of shedding tears?
 - a) They wash the dust from our eyes
 - b) They make our eyes blind
 - c) They strengthen our sight

 4. Answer the questions and write a paragraph with your answers.
 - a) What would happen if our eyes could not move?
 - b) What would happen if there were no tears in our eyes?
 - c) Where do tears come from.?
 - d) What is the effect of tears on our eyes?
-

Getting to know the United Nations Organisation

The UNO is comprised of 185 participating members. Its prime objective is to maintain global peace and security. The member countries have agreed to work together to develop human rights, economy and society. The UN charter was formed for the first time in San Francisco, USA in June 1945 with the participation of 50 members. A short while after the end of World War II

The UN Charter – lists the structures of the United Nations by which they design and execute all their plans

The United Nations objectives and principles: There are four objectives and seven principles.

The first objective is maintenance of global peace and security. The second objective is to encourage all nations to respect one another. The third is to help nations to solve their problems. The fourth is that the United Nations Organisation should act as an international association through which the members work together to achieve its goals.

The first principle is that all member countries should enjoy equal rights. The second is that all member countries should undertake their responsibilities according to the charter.

The third is to solve their internal disputes peacefully. The fourth is that no country should use force with another except for defence. The fifth is that member countries agree to implement the demands of the UN Charter. The 6th is that the United Nations feels that non-member countries, like member countries should feel responsibility towards establishing global peace and security. The 7th is that the United Nations Organisation believes that it should not intervene with the internal affairs of member countries.

The official languages of the UNO are English, French, Chinese, Russian and Arabic, but the working languages are English and French.

Exercises

1. Select the correct meaning from the box and write it beside the word.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) association | e) principle |
| b) organisation | f) conflicts |
| c) devote | g) internal |
| d) charter | |

Alternative meanings

2. What have the UN member countries agreed upon?

- all resolutions should be carried out by the Secretary general.
- The USA should join with 50,000 people.
- They should work together based on human rights with regard to the socio-economic development of the countries of the world

3. When and where was the United Nations established?

- 1845 in Luxembourg
- 1945 in San Francisco, USA
- 1745 in Stockholm Sweden

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

security	four	another	mutual	seven
----------	------	---------	--------	-------

The organisation has _____ goals and _____ principles and one of its goals is the establishment of world-wide _____. Its second goal is _____ respect of countries towards one _____.

5. Write the answers to the questions.

- How many countries are UN members and what do they do?
- What is expected from UN member nations?

Lesson 27

Health

Protection from Skin Diseases

Dear students, we are sure that you know to some extent about body itching, eczema, boils, acne, lice and dandruff and you also know that living in dirty places causes skin diseases to develop. Most of these are communicable diseases passed on from the suffering person to a healthy individual by contact and they spread very quickly. We need, therefore, to protect ourselves from these dangerous diseases and to know how to do this for ourselves.

To prevent these diseases we should remember the following points:

- We should always wash our bodies with soap and water to remove dirt from the body
- We should keep our clothes clean and wash the dirty ones regularly with soap and water and spread them out in the sun.
- We should keep our bedding clean and from time to time wash the sheets and covers from the mattress quilt and pillows and put them out in the sun.
- The bedroom and sitting room should be clean and have ventilation so that fresh air and sunshine get into the room through large net covered windows and doors.

For general hygiene the toilet should be well away from the kitchen and food store so that harmful insects and toilet germs cannot cause contamination of kitchen utensils and food. It is very important that dirt and rubbish should be buried away from the home and that a net should cover cooked foods. If we routinely follow the above mentioned points we will not get skin diseases or other illnesses. We should not have close contact with people who have skin diseases so that they do not pass them on to us and we should help the patient by taking him to the hospital. This helps both the patient and the community, which pleases God and His prophet Mohammad.

Exercises

1. Select the correct meaning from the box and write it beside the word.

- eczema
- contagious
- suffer
- spread
- secured

Alternative meanings

2. What did we learn from this lesson?
 - a) To take care to keep our skin healthy.
 - b) A variety of skin diseases can threaten our lives.
 - c) We can protect ourselves from skin diseases with soap, water and sunlight.
 - d) All the above are true.
 3. Write short answers to the following questions.
 - a) Why should we always wash our bodies with soap and water?
 - b) Why should we put our bedding out in the sunlight?
 - c) Why should the kitchen be well away from the toilet?
 - d) How should we get rid of dirt from the house?
 4. *An exercise using Dari word forms that does not translate into English*
 5. Put the phrases and sentences in order to make a paragraph.
 - a) So that we do not catch the disease
 - b) We should help him and go with him to the hospital.
 - c) By doing this we perform a good service to the patient and the community.
 - d) To help the patient.
 - e) We should not come into close contact with people who have skin problems.
-

Lesson 28

Geography

Precious Stones

Our environment is full of natural materials. Precious stones are one of these, found in abundance, in varying types in the mountains and rocky places. The natural colours of these stones are attractive. The beautiful coloured stones are usually found in the form of minerals. Minerals are those stones which are found in abundance naturally and in various colours. Some of the minerals are transparent, some are translucent and others opaque. The stones found in transparent form with attractive colours are valuable and expensive and are used in signet rings and to decorate jewellery. The most famous stones are ruby, emerald, diamond, carnelian and lapis lazuli. Ruby is a precious transparent stone, red in colour, emerald is another precious stone in a transparent green colour and diamond is a very expensive stone in a shining white colour which is found very rarely in some places. Another type of stone is carnelian, which is naturally found in colours of brown, yellow, white and burnt dark colours. Lapis lazuli is another stone which is found naturally in abundance. There are over 35 other stones, existing naturally and found in abundance in some parts of our country.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) mineral: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) opaque: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) transparent: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) beautiful: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) adorn: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) stone: (3 alternative meanings).

2. What is the text about?
- a) The importance of nature
 - b) The importance of geography
 - c) The importance of ores in nature

3. Match the stones with their colours

- a) ruby
- b) emerald
- c) lapis lazuli
- d) diamond
- e) cornelian

blue
red
white
green
brown

4. Answer the questions and write a paragraph using your answers
- a) What kind of materials are precious stones?
 - b) Where are these stones found?
 - c) How do precious stones appear when they are found?
 - d) What are minerals?
 - e) How are minerals found?

Lesson 29

History

The Minaret of Jain

Our country, Afghanistan, has a long historical background stretching back for 5,000 years. Within this history our people have brought many great cultures and civilisations into being and examples still exist in their full splendour in many parts of our country.

One of the ancient monuments of our country is the Minaret of Jain, which is located in Jain village of Shahrak district in Ghor province. It has a height of 63.3 metres and is located next to the Harirood River. There you can see different paintings in a variety of colours on the minarets and parts of it are inscribed with some verses of the Holy Quran in beautiful calligraphy. The Jain Minaret was built during the reign of Ghoris, the well-known family that had ruled our country for years. Scholars and researchers from different countries come to see the Minaret and conduct research on its structure and historical background.

The other famous ancient monuments of our country are: The Mosque of Herat, the 40 step stairway of Kandahar, The Lady Hill of Takhar, The throne of Rustam in Samangan, the nine domes of Balkh, The statue of Buddha in Bamyán, and hundreds of others that reflect our countries great past.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
- a) culture: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) civilisation (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) greatness: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) ancient: (3 alternative meanings)

- e) various: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) kingdom: (3 alternative meanings).
 - g) rule: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the Minaret of Jain?
- a) A city of our country.
 - b) A historical monument of our country
 - c) An ore of our country.
3. In which reign was the Jain Minaret built?
- a) Safawis b) Ghaznavis c) Ghoris
4. Which of these are historical sites?
- a) poets' books
 - b) mountains and rivers
 - c) the nine domes, Rustam's throne and Lady Hill

5. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

years	village	people	Bamyan	Afghanistan	Samangan
-------	---------	--------	--------	-------------	----------

- a) _____ is our country.
- b) The history of our country stretches back 500 _____.
- c) Our _____ have developed many cultures and civilisations in the length of history.
- d) The Jain Minaret is situated in Jain _____, Sharak district in Ghr province.
- e) Rustam's throne is situated in _____ province.
- f) The Buddha statues are located in _____ Province.

Lesson 30

History

The Old Money

In ancient times when there was no money people simply produced the things they needed. Later when village life began and people began cultivation they needed to exchange their agricultural products, for example potatoes for wheat, pumpkin for maize, or fish for apples. This action of giving and taking was called barter and is still called that today. With the passage of time people realised that having currency makes it easier to buy and sell because often it was difficult to measure exactly equal amounts of goods for barter. Therefore they used a conch shell in transactions to replace the bartering. This action was first taken in trade in China. The conches had different shapes and sometimes were lost due to breakage. Here are several interesting forms of currency that were also used: In central africa salt was used as currency, in south africa the cow, in Siberia a bird's feather. Later on money came about in the form of coins that did not break easily and were very easily carried about. In this way every country had its own coins. The European coins had portraits of people whereas the Asian coins were golden and carried Chinese symbols. To summarize, money was invented in a time when people started living a social and collective life and needed a suitable exchange system for transactions

and therefore specific money came into use in every country. It has become accepted that agreed amounts of money can be used to represent the value of goods.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) take: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) barter: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) symbol: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) outcome: (3 alternative meanings)

 2. What is the text about?
 - a) The value of money
 - b) The uses of money
 - c) Kinds of money

 3. When was money invented?
 - a) When people felt the need for it
 - b) When people started living in communities
 - c) When people began to practise agriculture.

 4. *A Missing word exercise using Dari word forms that does not translate into English*

 5. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph about ancient money and its effects.
-

Lesson 31

Science

Killing Wild Animals

The first bird known to have disappeared from the earth was the Dodo. After that eighty-five other types of birds and forty kinds of animals have also disappeared.

From 1970 onwards the lives of 800 types of other animals have become endangered. It is sad that people, who consider themselves the best and most intelligent of creatures are the enemy of these poor dumb animals and do not refrain from harming them.

People sometimes kill animals out of fear for their lives or property and also sometimes cut down thick forests to build houses and make space for farm fields. Sometimes these people ruthlessly set the forests on fire and endanger the lives of thousands of poor animals. One of the forest animals is the beautiful Cheetah, a type of Leopard. People have destroyed their habitat and their hunting places. They have hunted most of them for their skins.

In Asian Countries the number of tigers has been significantly reduced and they are almost about to disappear. There are different types of deer, bears and other land animals that live in danger today and maybe tomorrow none will remain alive.

Unfortunately the people of our country, Afghanistan, also play with the lives of animals like, deer, leopard, yak, fox, wolf and birds like the falcon and eagle, mercilessly making them the target of their bullets. These animals that formerly gave beauty to the wilderness and mountains of our country, today are on the verge of extinction. Some unreasonable

people without thinking about the animal's lives and importance hunt them down for a small sum of money and feel happy as well as enjoying doing so. It is an unforgivable crime to the people and country to sell an important element of natural beauty in exchange for nothing. To prevent the loss of animals there is an International organisation that works for the protection and preservation of wild animals especially for the ones on the edge of extinction. This organisation works in collaboration with states and local agencies in villages. Without such organisations and the co-operation of the public a time may come when we will not know even the name of these birds and animals. If the countries of the world do not establish a law for the support and protection of birds and wild animals we will soon witness their disappearance. This process needs the combined action of people throughout the world. Although many types of animals and birds have disappeared so far, there is still time to protect those remaining.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) noble: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) people: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) demolition: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) presence: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) disappear: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) secured: (3 alternative meanings).
 2. What is the text about?
 - a) We should destroy animals
 - c) We should protect
 - d) We should kill animals
 3. What was the first bird that disappeared?
 - a) pigeon b) eagle c) do-do
 4. How many types of animals are in danger
 - a) 2000 b) 800 c) 300
 5. What measures have been taken to prevent the disappearance of animals
 - a) The establishment of an agency to save the animals
 - b) The creation of big forests
 - c) Indifference about the disappearance of animals.
 6. *A missing word exercise using Dari word forms that does not translate into English*
 7. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph about the extinction of animals.
-

Gohar Shad Begum

There have been many lovers of knowledge in the history of our country and Gohar Shad Begum was one of the well-known women. She was born in the family of Turkhanian in Herat in the reign of the Timoris family. In order to end the long running feud between his family and the Timoris, her father Amir Ghyasuddin, chief of his tribe, gave his daughter Gohar Shad to Mirza Shahrukh, son of the Timori family. In this way he ended the enmity between the two families.

Gohar Shad Begum was an intelligent, thoughtful and knowledge loving women who did great things in the reign of Timoris and she will never be forgotten in the history of our country.

Gohar Shad Begum used to hold meetings of scholars, writers, artists architects and builders and in addition she gave useful advice regarding state affairs to her husband and government officials. She set up many schools and madrassas and appointed great and famous teachers. At that time Herat was regarded as a centre for learning and people came there from distant points in Asia for education. She built a big mosque in Mashad city in Iran, which is still there. Finally, after her husband's death this woman was mercilessly killed by King Abo Sayed. Her Tomb is in Islam Qula, north of Heart.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) overcome: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) wisdom: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) association: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) architect: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) painter: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) famous: (3 alternative meanings).

2. Why is Gohar Shad Begum an important lady in the history of our country?
 - a) Because she was a great writer and poet of her time.
 - b) Because she was a Queen.
 - c) Because she was an intelligent, educated woman who served our literature and culture well.

3. What was one of her great achievements.?.
 - a) She wrote beautiful poems
 - b) She founded an association of scholars, writers, artists and architects.
 - c) She was recognised as a famous and intelligent woman.

4. *A missing word exercise using Dari word forms that does not translate into English*

5. Put the following phrases and sentences in order and make them into a paragraph.
 - a) And strengthened education
 - b) She appointed great and famous teachers
 - c) She set up a large madrassa in Herat
 - d) Gohar Shad Begum founded many schools and madrassas.

What Did the First Bicycle Look Like?

The first bicycle did not have pedals. The rider had to drag himself along on the bike by pushing his foot on the ground. Later on pedals were added with a chain, brakes and other things making it easier to ride the bicycle. A Scotsman, Macmillan was the first person to introduce wooden pedals on the bicycle and he called it the wooden horse. Later on Perie Mcokash a Frenchman and his son fixed the pedals to the front wheel but this was not very fast. Sometime later on another bicycle was made that could go faster and cover long distances. This one compared to the previous type had pedals linked by a chain to the back wheel. When the pedals were pushed forward the back wheel was turned quickly making the bicycle go forward. This bicycle had rubber tyres and a brake as well like the bicycles that you see today.

Exercises

1. What is the text about? Select the correct answer.
 - a) Invention and development
 - b) Slow development
 - c) Searching for a job
 2. *A missing word exercise using Dari word forms that does not translate into English*
 3. Use the sentences above to write a paragraph about the bicycle.
-

Hiccups

We don't know when Hiccups may start. It can't be predicted. They may begin while you are reading, or walking or at any other time. Sometimes they may begin and go away after a few moments then start again. Hiccups are not a disease but just an abnormal condition that occurs in people. It is the result of irregular activity and a serious spasm of the muscles in the vocal and respiratory systems. It is clear, therefore, that this is not an illness.

Can you imagine what might happen if the hiccups do not stop? Some people think that they know ways to stop the hiccups. If you ask them they will tell you to hold your breath for a few moments, breathe into a paper bag, drink a glass of cold water while taking a breath or that they will stop if you are frightened by a sudden loud noise. These pieces of advice may be effective. Doctors have no special treatment for hiccups. Sometimes they stop after taking some specific medicines but most doctors advise waiting patiently, which is good advice as they usually disappear little by little.

An American had continuous hiccups for 8 years, hiccupping 168 million times. Another American experienced hiccups for 60 years hiccupping 420 million times. It is said that to prevent hiccups you should not speak with your mouth full as that causes air to go into the stomach which starts the hiccups off.

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - successive: (3 alternative meanings)
 - harm: (3 alternative meanings)
 - outbreak: (3 alternative meanings)
 - stop: (3 alternative meanings)
 - frightening: (3 alternative meanings)
- What is the text about?
 - crying
 - hiccupping
 - laughing
- How can you stop your hiccups?
 - by running fast
 - by eating
 - by holding your breath
- What do doctors advise to stop hiccups?
 - have a throat operation
 - have patience and wait
 - drink a glass of cold water.
- Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

respiratory	spasm	abnormal	disease	vocal	happens
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Hiccups are not a _____. They are just an _____ condition that _____ to people. They are caused by a _____ of the _____ and _____ muscles that start to function abnormally. So it is clear that hiccups are not a disease.

Lesson 35

Life Skills

Support for the Disabled

Laila and Rauf are brother and sister. They are studying in Grade 6 at our village school. Both are intelligent and hard working students of that class. Their father is a health worker in the district clinic. At home he is always occupied with reading newspapers magazines and publications. Laila and Rauf, trying to be like their father also read newspapers, magazines and publications and they have both learned lots of things from the newspapers. One day Laila having read about supporting disabled people and the rights of children told her brother that the magazine on the rights of children said that disabled children have the right to education and medical treatment. This was of interest to Rauf because his friend Ghulam Jan had lost his leg in a land mine accident and had been deprived of education. Laila also asked Rauf about help for her cousin Iqlima and they discussed both matters with their father. Their father was very pleased with their kindness and encouraged their thoughtful behaviour. He promised to help them in any way that he could and he said to Laila, "I pray God to give wisdom to your uncle and his wife because they ignored the polio vaccine and now poor Iqlima cannot walk. It is good that the Agency for the Disabled has made an artificial foot for her. He immediately asked Rauf, "How is Ghulam Jan? If he has problems with his artificial foot or his crutch is worn out, he should go to the Agency to replace them." Rauf said "No! but Laila and I

are thinking about them going to school. Their father was very happy and said, “Well done!” to them both. Next day Laila told Rauf that she had persuaded his uncle’s wife to send Iqlima to school. Laila’s mother said, “Well done my daughter, that is great, if the girl gets on all right she could study at least to grade 5. There is still time. God reward you for your kindness.” Rauf had his head down on his mother’s knee. She asked him “My son! Why are you so sad? Rauf said to her, “I talked to Ghulam Jan a lot but he wouldn’t listen to me and was not convinced that he should go to school. He was making many excuses and said, “The school is far away and going everyday may injure my feet, maybe the students will make fun of me because a big boy is studying in Grade 1, maybe they will not accept me because I have passed the age for school enrolment” and many other excuses. I don’t know what to do. His father said I will do something to get rid of his worries and then he will have no more excuses.

Later Rauf’s father brought a three-wheeled bicycle from the Agency for the Disabled and Ghulam Jan got on it. He was very happy and felt comfortable. Rauf and his father went with Ghulam Jan and the bicycle to the school. The headmaster of the school was very pleased with Rauf’s kind action and promised to do all he could to help Ghulam Jan, and admitted him to the school. The teachers and other students were very pleased to see him there. During the break some gave him water and some others gave him cookies and biscuits. Ghulam Jan was very sorry that he had had such unjustified fears. He said, “I wish I had started school a few years ago together with Rauf! It is true school is a good place.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) support: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) perform: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) ridicule: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) repentant: (3 alternative meanings)

2. What is the text about?
 - a) Disabled people have few rights.
 - b) Able and disabled people have equal rights.
 - c) The convention on children’s rights

3. What had Laila read about disabled people in a magazine?
 - a) Disabled children have few rights.
 - b) In addition to their other rights disabled children have the right to treatment.
 - c) Disabled children only have a right to treatment.

4. How did Laila and Rauf’s father help Ghulam Jan to attend school/
 - a) He enrolled Ghulam Jan in the school.
 - b) He brought him artificial limbs.
 - c) He brought him a three wheeled bicycle.

5. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

Rauf	was	are	Ghulam Jan	Ghulam Jan	father
------	-----	-----	------------	------------	--------

- a) Laila and Rauf _____ brother and sister.
- b) Laila and Rauf's _____ is a health worker in the district clinic.
- c) Lila was talking to _____ about supporting disabled children.
- d) Rauf _____ very interested in this.
- e) Rauf's friend, _____ had lost his leg in a mine accident.
- f) Rauf enrolled _____ in school

6. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph about Laila and Rauf helping the disabled.

Lesson 36

History

Galileo

Galileo was born in Pisa in Italy in 1564. As a child he proved his intelligence in a children's handicraft competition. He also learned drawing and architecture to a high level and played several musical instruments while he was very young. After that he showed great talent at literature. Later on at the age of 17 he was admitted to Pisa University to study mathematics. In 1610 he invented the first telescope. He observed the universe through his telescope. He rejected Aristotle's theories about the moon being flat as he saw that it was spherical with some projections. It was Galileo that saw the dark stains on the moon. He wrote about the differences between stars and planets and noticed that Jupiter has four moons. His information about the Milky Way and the discovery of the four moons was accurate. He continued his experiments and his teaching with enthusiasm. He loved his students and guided them well. He also helped his poor students financially. He wrote well-known books on the Laws of Mechanics, the Universe, and the Axial Rotation of the Earth, the stars and other interesting subjects. He died in 1642 at the age of 78.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) peak: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) shining: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) universe: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) flat: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) milky way: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) moons: (3 alternative meanings).
2. What is the text about?
 - a) The personality of Galileo
 - b) The life of Galileo
 - c) The inventions of Galileo

3. What skills did he master in his youth?
 - a) Sculpture and Calligraphy
 - b) Poetry and writing
 - c) Painting, drawing and music
 4. What was his first invention?
 - a) handicrafts
 - b) telescope
 - c) musical instruments
 5. Answer the questions and use your answers to write a paragraph.
 - a) Why was Galileo admitted to Pisa University?
 - b) In which year did he invent the telescope
 - c) What were Galileo's views on Aristotle's theories about the moon.
-

Lesson 37

Health

Sanitation and Hygiene

God has given mankind mind and vision to use in order to get clear benefits from the earth's riches. Personal and environmental cleanliness has always been the focal point in the religion of Islam, and the prophet Mohammad, Peace be upon Him has said, "God is clean and loves cleanliness, God is kind and loves kindness, God forgives and loves forgiveness. Keep your places clean.

According to another of the prophet's sayings "Cleanliness purifies the faith whoever has faith is in paradise."

In Islam, cleanliness is equal to sincerity and piousness. Cleanliness in Islam covers cleanliness of the body, clothes, home and environment. According to another saying "cleanliness is half of faith". The conclusion of the above accounts is that Islam emphasizes the cleanliness of the body and environment and sees cleanliness as the essence of beauty and goodness.

So it appears that cleanliness plays a major role in people's lives. People should always keep themselves clean so as to avoid the various diseases that develop in dirty surroundings. If a person only takes care of himself, not his family and the place where lives he must realise that with every minute that passes he is likely to catch a disease. To prevent the outbreak of deadly diseases and ensure health and a clean environment there are some activities that should be implemented.

Everyone should bury the dirt and rubbish from around the home and toilets should be used at all times.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) generosity: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) honesty: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) surrounding: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the text about?
 - a) The weather
 - b) Cleanliness of body and environment
 - c) Advantages and disadvantages of animals

3. What does Mohammad say about cleanliness?
 - a) God is clean and loves cleanliness
 - b) God loves Muslims
 - c) Cleanliness is effective in people's lives

 4. How can we keep our environment clean?
 - a) Store rubbish in a corner
 - b) Bury rubbish in a pit
 - c) Store rubbish in the open air

 5. *Missing word exercise on letter forms that do not translate effectively into English.*

 6. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph about cleanliness
-

Lesson 38

History

The Age of Salt

Salt is a simple thing but most people throughout the world don't know about its interesting past or how useful it is.

In a time when war was going on it was used as money and at another time people had a special belief in keeping salt as a good omen. At another time salt was used to threaten conquered regions. In short salt has a very long past and no one has been able to find out where and when it was recognised and used.

Salt was used to make meals tasty and preserve foods centuries before people wrote about it. It is interesting that in the old country of the Phoenicians, people swore on salt while taking oaths and exchanged bags of salt with one another. In ancient Rome people used salt to pay salaries. In Latin they are called salt. That is salarium, the word for wage in the Roman Language or today's word salary. Some people after gaining a victory over the enemy and conquering a city would burn it and sprinkle salt so that nothing would grow there. The ancient Greeks would offer salt on their sacred shrines and believed that it brought bad luck if they did not respect salt. Later on it was believed that salt never brings misfortunes but always accompanies good luck. For this reason they sprinkled their rooms with salt, bathed their children in salt water and put a charm of salt around children's necks to protect them from the evil eye and keep them from misfortune. About one thousand years ago a salt deposit was found in Poland. The king of France would not let just anyone dig out the salt. With the king's permission they were allowed to excavate a specific amount but for that they had to pay a high tax to the government. In the past poor people could not afford to buy salt. One of the causes of the great revolution in France was this high tax on salt. Later on in India the salt tax went very high and the poor people had a lot of problems. Today it is not difficult to get salt. It is easily found in every shop, everywhere.

It is astonishing and regrettable that once people fought and killed one another to get some salt.

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - omen: (3 alternative meanings)
 - threat: (3 alternative meanings)
 - long: (3 alternative meanings)
 - oath: (3 alternative meanings)
 - conquer: (3 alternative meanings)
 - sacred: (3 alternative meanings)
 - approve: (3 alternative meanings)
 - extract: (3 alternative meanings)
- What is the text about?
 - Salt does not have a long history
 - In the past people did not care about salt
 - Salt has a long history.
- Where and when was a big deposit of salt found?
 - 200 years ago in Germany
 - some decades ago in France
 - 1,000 years ago in Poland
- What was a major cause of the great revolution?
 - high salt tax
 - extraction of salt
 - bartering for salt
- Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

found	salt	fought	getting	to	killed	everywhere	amazing
-------	------	--------	---------	----	--------	------------	---------

Today _____ salt is not difficult as it is _____ easily _____. It is _____ to know that once people _____ each other _____ gain a little _____ and even got _____.

Lesson 39

Science

The earth's Atmosphere

A layer of air surrounds the earth. This layer of air covers the earth like the peel of an orange. The difference is that the orange peel is of even thickness whereas the thickness of the layer of air decreases as it goes upward from surface of the earth's sphere until it totally disappears at a height of 250 miles. This air is called atmosphere. Atmosphere is the blue air that we call sky.

If there were no atmosphere there would be very cold nights and very hot days. All the plants would be dried and burnt. Animals and all living things on the earth would disappear and life on earth would be impossible. There would be no rain. There would be no plant life on the earth. Today the atmosphere is polluted by increase in smoke from the burning of forests, gasoline and natural gas and gases from factories. This pollution causes changes in the atmosphere and destroys its protection of the earth therefore day by

day life on earth is going from bad to worse. Let's think about saving our beautiful earth and protect the atmosphere from pollution.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) layer: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) alike: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) encircled: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) mile : (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) atmosphere: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) behaviour: (3 alternative meanings.)
 - g) support: (3 alternative meanings)
 - h) unpleasant: (3 alternative meanings)
 - i) descend: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the text about?
 - a) The earth has rocks and wood
 - b) The colour of the ocean is like the colour of the sky
 - c) The earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere
 - d)
3. Write answers to the questions.
 - a) What shape is the layer that surrounds the earth?
 - b) What do we call the layer that surrounds the earth.
 - c) What causes the rain?

4. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

up	surrounds	never	very	around
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- a) A layer of air _____ the earth.
 - b) This layer _____ the earth covers it the way that the skin covers an orange.
 - c) This layer becomes thinner as it rises _____ from the earth's surface.
 - d) If the earth had no atmosphere the nights would be _____ cold.
 - e) If there was no atmosphere grass and trees would _____ grow on the earth.
5. Write answers to the questions.
 - a) What would happen if there was no atmosphere?
 - b) What is the cause of atmospheric pollution?
 - c) What changes does air pollution inflict on the atmosphere?

Lesson 40

History

The Greatest Servant of Mankind

A child was born in the winter of 1847 in the United States. He was admitted to school before he reached the age of 7. His mother took him from school and educated him at home. Besides studying at home he engaged in cultivation and agriculture in the yard of his house.

For some time he sold newspapers but at age 15 he bought a printing machine and sold newspapers that he printed himself. At 16 he travelled to New York and within five years had made 122 inventions. He also made the gramophone, which at that time was called a speaking machine.

He carried on with his experiments and finally decided to try to generate light from electricity, which to some people seemed impossible. People were disappointed when successive experiments failed, but he himself never lost hope and continued steadily with his work until he finally succeeded in 1879 to make a bulb that could be lit up by electricity. With that he opened a new chapter in the history of mankind. He lit the dark nights up like day. Do you know what his name was? Yes! That is right his name was Thomas Elva Edison. The world of knowledge and communities of mankind will never forget his great services.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) henceforth: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) discovery (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) show: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) stable: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) successful: (3 alternative meanings)

 2. What was Edison thinking and what did he achieve?
 - a) He thought about the telephone and finally invented it.
 - b) He thought about a printing press and finally wrote a newspaper.
 - c) He thought about producing light from electricity and finally invented a bulb.

 3. Write answers to the questions.
 - a) How many inventions did Edison produce?
 - b) What did the gramophone become known as?
 - c) Who took Edison from school and undertook his education?

 4. Put the following sentences in order and write a paragraph with them.
 - a) When he was fifteen he bought a printing press.
 - b) He travelled to New York at sixteen.
 - c) For some time he sold newspapers.
 - d) Where he made 122 new inventions
 - e) Later on, he printed newspapers himself and sold them.
-

Lesson 41

Life Skills

Know about Dairy Products.

Do you know what foods are made from milk?

They boil milk and leave it to cool, and when it is lukewarm, they pour it into clay pots (khum), add some yeast and leave it in a cool place. In this way the boiled milk becomes yoghurt. They use some and pour the rest into a large pot called a 'jak' and shake it. In some parts of our country they pour it into a wineskin and shake it to separate the butter

from the buttermilk. In some parts of our country the people make butter and buttermilk with a stick that has four paddles called a ‘mundano’. They remove the butter from the buttermilk and keep it in separate pots. They use what they need of the buttermilk and put the rest into in a piece of cloth and hang it so that the water drips out and it becomes ‘chaka’ –coagulated buttermilk They use what they need of the chaka and put the rest into a pot to cook. When it looks like mud they make small balls from it, by hand, and put them on a mat to dry, making ‘qurut’ – dried buttermilk. If they want to make cheese they can make two kind of cheese from milk.

1. Uncooked cheese: they pour milk into a pot, heat it a little and add the juice of ‘khamzori’ – a plant that coagulates milk. When the milk becomes curdled they put it in a triangle or bag of cloth (malmal), add some salt and let the water drip out to separate it from the milk. Cheese is made in this way and eaten for breakfast.
2. Cooked cheese: They boil the milk long enough make it become concentrated and then add some vinegar. This changes the nature of the milk and curdles it. They filter the curdled milk through a net and gather it in a clean piece of cloth. They wrap the cloth around it like a parcel and put it between two stones to press it together and squeeze out the water completely so that it becomes cooked cheese. People eat it with raisins for breakfast.

Some people melt the buttermilk and remove its sour part putting the remaining liquid in a ‘jak’ or wineskin to make yellow ghee from it.

Exercises

Choose the correct meanings.

- a) waterskin: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) jug: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) cotton cloth: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) khamzori: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) malmal: (3 alternative meanings.)
 - f) strong: (3 alternative meanings)
 - g) curds: (3 alternative meanings)
 - h) package: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the text about?
- a) Milk is a harmful thing that people make cheese from.
 - b) Yoghurt, buttermilk and Kurut are made of wheat flour.
 - c) In formation about dairy products.

3. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

ghee	liquid	separate	waterskin
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They melt the butter and _____ the scum from the surface and store. The remaining _____ which is _____ is stored in a pot or waterskin..

4. *An exercise using verb forms that does not translate effectively into English.*

5. Write answers to the questions.
- How do they produce Yoghurt from milk?
 - How is cooked cheese made?
-

Lesson 42

Geography

Earthquakes

You may sometimes have felt the shaking of the earth that is called an earthquake. First of all we should know what it is. Shaking of part of the earth is called earthquake. It is a dangerous naturally occurring disaster that sometimes leads to the loss of thousands of people and animals and the demolition of hundreds of cities, villages, gardens and agricultural lands.

Scientists and Geologists have found out that earthquakes are caused by the movement of rocks and rocky layers sliding about beneath the earth's surface. Sometimes they bump into each other and one slides over the top of another or they push upwards. Wherever that happens it is called the earthquake centre. Its effect goes from the centre to the periphery in the form of circular waves, which are measurable. Geologists and geographers measure the intensity of the earthquake on the Richter scale. They fix the scale in the quake centre. This scale records 1-12 Richter or above. So far some parts of the earth are seen to be the main earthquake centres. They are Japan, The Philippines, Himalayan Mountains, Indonesia, Iceland and some other places.

The world today has progressed greatly in its knowledge. With that knowledge, today's scholars are able to know where earthquakes happen frequently and that is why they have proposed some necessary measures for assistance in preventing the event and its damage. Some horrible earthquakes have also happened in our country Afghanistan. The range of Hindu Kush Mountains a branch of the Pamir and Himalaya Mountains has been identified as an earthquake centre.

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - incident: (3 alternative meanings)
 - cause: (3 alternative meanings)
 - disappear: (3 alternative meanings)
 - lightning (3 alternative meanings)
 - circular: (3 alternative meanings)
- What is the text about?
 - Storm and flood
 - rain and snow
 - earthquake
- What causes earthquakes?
 - hot weather
 - floods
 - movements below the earth's surface
- How are the earthquakes effects felt?
 - From one end to the other
 - From centre to periphery
 - From one area to the next

5. Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

centre	movements	scientists	surface	earthquakes
--------	-----------	------------	---------	-------------

After lots of research _____ have found that _____ are caused by the _____ of rocky layers below the earths _____. Wherever this happens is called the earthquake _____.

Lesson 43

Health

The Advantages of Iodine

God has created everything on the earth for mankind to make use of in creating a comfortable life. One of these gifts from God is the creation of ores and minerals. Minerals are necessary to strengthen the body. Iodine is one that our bodies desperately need and we get it from food and water. For example we can get the amounts of iodine that our bodies need from eating fish, other meats, and drinking mineral water such as spring water. Where people get very little fish they show signs of Iodine deficiency such as weakness, mental problems and goitre. These diseases, which are related to iodine deficiency, affect mainly women and children although often men can also get them. We can avoid problems such as goitre, tremors of hands and feet and low intelligence by eating and drinking things that contain iodine. Fish and iodised salt can fill the iodine deficiency in our bodies. Let's take care of our health.

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - wealth: (3 alternative meanings)
 - strengthen: (3 alternative meanings)
 - drinkable: (3 alternative meanings)
 - intelligence: (3 alternative meanings)
 - goitre: (3 alternative meanings)
- What is the text about?
 - Minerals play a vital role in keeping us healthy
 - We can reduce iodine deficiency by eating fish and iodised salt.
 - Iodine is necessary to prevent problems of poor mental development.
 - All are correct
- Write answers to the following questions
 - What is iodine
 - What is the effect of iodine deficiency on our body
 - What causes goitre
- An exercise using verb forms that does not translate effectively into English.*

5. Put the phrases and sentences in order and then rewrite them as a paragraph.
- And tremors of hands and feet we should make use of iodine
 - Low intelligence and the development of goitre
 - And eat and drink things that contain iodine like
 - Fish and iodised salt
 - To prevent mental problems such as
-

Lesson 44

Life Skills

A Young Hero

Zulmai studied in the 6th grade in our school. He was a clean and hard working boy. His father worked in the office of a literary magazine. He needed to do overtime work as well to get enough money. For this reason he would bring home at nights, envelopes for the magazine's customers, address them and insert the letters into the correct envelopes. The magazine office paid him extra money for this overtime work. One day during breakfast, Zulmai's father looked very tired, rubbing his reddened eyes and complaining of weakness in his eyes and that he was tired of night work. Zulmai was upset and felt sorry for his father because he loved him very much. He said to himself, "I wish I could help my father" He thought about it all that day but reached no conclusion. Night came and Zulmai's father went to his workroom as usual switched on the reading lamp and wrote on the envelopes. He worked there for a long time and, becoming tired left the room and went to bed. Zulmai, worried about his father, was still awake. As soon as his father fell asleep, he got up and went quietly to his father's workroom, put on the reading lamp and started working. By copying his father's handwriting style he wrote on all the envelopes and finished the work. He went to bed without letting anyone know. The following morning his father looked and sounded happy as he said, "Last night I did a lot of work without noticing it". Zulmai, seeing his father's happy face felt very joyful inside because he had been able to help his father. He went on to help his father for a time but he was becoming pale and weaker day by day and unable to study his lessons. The school administration sent a letter to his father telling him of his son's laziness. His father was very concerned at this and gave his son some serious advice. Zulmai did not mention the cause of his lethargy as he thought to himself, "I can't live without my father's love and I want him happy always" Night fell and when his father went to bed after work Zulmai got up as before, went to his father's work room and started writing the envelopes. Suddenly a book fell on the floor and woke up Zulmai's father. He went quietly to the workroom and saw his son doing the work. He found out the reason why his son was so weak and not studying his lessons. He patted his son on the shoulder and apologised to him. He took his son in his arms and kissed and thanked him so much. He praised him for putting his own life at risk for the love of his father and doing such a heroic thing. From then on they did the work together and finished early in the evening.

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - clean: (3 alternative meanings)
 - hard worker: (3 alternative meanings)
 - wage: (3 alternative meanings)

- d) depressed: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) internal: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) income: (3 alternative meanings).
2. What is the text about?
- a) About working without profit
 - b) To be indifferent to family life and problems
 - c) About self sacrifice and service to parents.
3. Write answers to these questions.
- a) Why did Zulmai's father complain about the weakness of his eyes?
 - b) How did zulmai feel about his father's tiredness?
 - c) How did Zulmai's father find out that Zulmai had been doing his work?
4. Use the correct form in the space.
- a) He put the (letter/letters) in their respective envelopes.
 - b) He was complaining about night work and weak (eye/eyes)
 - c) He lit the (lamp/lamps) and started to work.
 - d) This continued for (several) months.
6. Put the phrases and sentences in order to make a paragraph.
- a) As before, Zulmai got up and went to his father's work room.
 - b) But a book fell from the table and woke his father up.
 - c) Night fell and when his father fell asleep
 - d) He quickly started doing the writing.

Lesson 45

Life skills

Eating Utensils

As you know resources are needed for making everything. Making most things without tools is difficult. A carpenter needs saw and adze, a mason needs trowel, chisel and pickaxe, an electrician needs pliers, wire and other things, and we need utensils to prepare a meal. When the meal is ready and the tablecloth is spread, then again we need knife fork and spoon to eat the meal.

Now I will introduce you to a small, clever bird called the wood collector. This bird likes to eat and fill himself up with the insects from the cracks in the trees. This bird makes a spoon and fork to get the insects out from the cracks in the tree so that he can eat them. This bird takes a thin stick or long, pointed thorn and pokes it into the cracks. He takes it back out with one or two insects pierced like roasted meat and eats them with great pleasure filling himself up.

Now you see that some animals also use tools when they are needed but they are different from the ones people use.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) flat: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) utensil: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) taste: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) happiness: (3 alternative meanings)
 2. What is the text about?
 - a) Things that people use to eat.
 - b) Animals tools
 - c) Things people wear
 3. What do people need to prepare meals?
 - a) Vehicle maintenance tools
 - b) Beauty care instruments
 - c) Kitchen utensils
 4. What instrument does the wood collector bird use to get insects from the cracks of trees?
 - a) fork and spoon
 - b) a skewer
 - c) a thin stick or sharp pointed thorn
 5. Answer the questions and use your answers to write a paragraph.
 - a) What do we need to get things done?
 - b) What tool do carpenters need to make things.
 - c) What about masons?
 - d) What about electricians?
-

Lesson 46

Geography

Physical Changes in the Earth

If we want to make a barren land beautiful we water it and cultivate the seeds of flowers and grass. After a while the appearance of the land does change and it looks lovely. Also we can make a beautiful city with nice buildings and broad roads and change the appearance of a wilderness or the mountain and plains.

Nature also plays a major role in changing the physical features of the earth. If we want to break a rock we use a crowbar and a sledgehammer. Let us think why rocks fall from mountain tops and roll and break, changing the shape of the mountains. Natural events such as climate changes, earthquakes, wind and rain causes these changes. For example if we fill a clay pot with water and leave it out in the cold weather of winter the water freezes and increases in volume causing the pot to break the next day.

Likewise cold weather and rain freezing in the cracks of the rocks causes expansion that displaces the rocks, even breaks them where they are lying. We can infer from this small example that changes in the earth 's features are caused by natural events taking place.

Exercises

- Choose the correct meanings.
 - appearance: (3 alternative meanings)
 - crowbar: (3 alternative meanings)
 - sledgehammer: (3 alternative meanings)
 - cold: (3 alternative meanings)
 - expansion: (3 alternative meanings)
 - waist: (3 alternative meanings).
- What is the text about?
 - The events that take place on the earth do not bring about any physical changes.
 - Physical changes are brought about by events that take place on the earth.
 - Physical changes that take place on the earth are brought about by events in the sky
- Select the correct statement.
 - In winter cold weather increases the volume of water.
 - In summer cold weather increases the volume of water
 - In winter warm weather increases the cold.
- Which factors change nature?
 - natural events
 - crowbar and sledgehammer
 - falling stones
- Choose the appropriate words and write them in the spaces.

want	big	also	crowbar	earth
------	-----	------	---------	-------

Nature _____ plays a major role in the physical changes that take place in the _____. If we _____ to break a stone we use a _____ and a sledgehammer. Then let us think about why _____ stones roll, fall and break to change the shape of a mountain.

- Use the sentences above to make a paragraph.
-

Lesson 47

Science

The Basis of Classification

All things in nature have their own characteristics. After a lot of study scientists and scholars have concluded that all things should be categorized based on their characteristics. For example living things have the following characteristics,

- They move
- They need nutrition
- They grow
- They reproduce their own kind

These four points are regarded as the major fundamental characteristics of living things and belong to animals. They adapt to changes in their environment for example when it becomes colder a bird spreads its feathers over itself and people change their clothing from summer to winter or in all the seasons of the year Some living things change within themselves but do not move and are classified as plants.

Other things, which do not have these characteristics, are non-living things such as metal, soil, copper, stone and so on.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) reproduction: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) adaptation: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) all: (3 alternative meanings)

 2. What is the text about?
 - a) Scientists
 - b) Classification of living and non living things
 - c) Non living things

 3. Which of the following are living things ?
 - a) chair, desk, board
 - b) all things in nature
 - c) people, animals, plants

 4. Which of the following are non living things?
 - a) tree, flowers
 - b) iron, soil
 - c) animals, people

 5. *Missing word exercise on letter forms that do not translate effectively into English.*

 6. Read the sentences above carefully and write a paragraph about the characteristics of living and non living things.
-

Lesson 48

History

How Books Came into Being.

In ancient times books did not exist. Parents told the stories they knew orally to their children and when their children grew up they told those stories to their own children. This story telling continued from mouth to mouth.

It was impossible to remember all the stories because there were so many and some were forgotten. People needed something to help them preserve their stories. Some people used symbols to mark their stories on sticks and others made knots on strings where each knot was a reminder of a particular story.

Recording stories became easy later on, when reading and writing were developed. At that time people used a sharp pointed stick to note down their stories. They used it to

draw marks and symbols on soft mud and then baked them in the oven until they were hard. These were not in the shape of books but more like bricks. This was the beginning of the development of books. Some people noted down stories with the pointed stick on tree bark and leaves but they did not last long as they cracked and broke. The stems of papyrus reeds could be made into a kind of paper that was relatively strong and lasted a long time. About 5,000 BC some Egyptians drew pictures on papyrus and rolled them but it was very difficult to open the rolls to read the stories. So they decided to make them in the form of sheets folded one on the other. Later on people copied everything from the tree barks onto animal skins because of the danger of destruction and added pictures to make attractive books. Those who couldn't read enjoyed the pictures. At that time there were very few books and only rich people could afford to buy them. When printing machines were made in Germany and paper in China book making became easy. With the significant improvements in book printing technology millions of people make use of books and share their ideas and experiences with others around the world.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) creation: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) papyrus: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) belief: (3 alternative meanings)

 2. What is the text about?
 - a) Shape of the book
 - b) How books came into being
 - c) Contents of the book

 3. How were stories passed on before books existed?
 - a) Page to page
 - b) Hand to hand
 - c) Mouth to mouth

 4. When did making books become easy?
 - a) When the pen came into being
 - b) When the printing press was invented
 - c) When the number of scholars increased

 5. Answer the questions and use your answers to write a paragraph about books.
 - a) In the past which people told stories to children?
 - b) Why didn't they remember all the stories?
 - c) What did people do in the past to remember the stories?
 - d) Why did they draw pictures in their books?
 - e) Where do people mostly learn stories from now?
-

Preparing Land for Cultivation

The required land should be ploughed deeply and stones and unwanted grasses should be removed before the arrival of the seeds for cultivation. If there are large clods of earth they should be broken. It should not be ploughed if it is wet because it causes the formation of clods and not if it is too dry because the soil becomes like powder. If this powdery soil is irrigated it forms patches where it is difficult for the seeds to take root. Sandy soil is very suitable and in gardening is called 'sandy loam'. Muddy soil is not suitable for sowing seeds because it sticks firmly together and the roots cannot grow there. If it is like this you can improve it with animal manure, which can enhance the characteristics of the soil. The soil for seeds that are cultivated in plastic bags like grapefruit is prepared to the following formula:

- One part animal manure
- Two parts fine clean sand
- Three parts soil

These are all mixed and sieved to remove stones, clods and other unwanted things and then put into plastic bags to cultivate seeds there..

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) cultivation: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) weed: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) patch: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) sandy loam: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) muddy: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) grapefruit: (3 alternative meanings)
 - g) sprinkle: (3 alternative meanings)
2. What is the text about?
 - a) Ploughing the land
 - b) Preparing land for cultivation
 - c) Irrigating the land
3. Write answers to these questions.
 - a) When should the land be ploughed/
 - b) What should be removed from the land?
 - c) What to do if the land is very muddy?
 - d) Why should land not be ploughed when it is very wet or very dry?

Tree Grafting

Trees are among God's valuable treasures. They give fruit and shade. They strengthen the ground and are resistant to floods. You have gone to gardens, seen different trees and eaten their tasty fruits. Gardening is a difficult skill but very important in Agriculture. The gardener grafts trees so that they develop well, grow quickly and produce high

quality fruits. The tree from which the graft is taken is called the graft-giving tree and the tree that receives the graft is called the graft-receiving tree.

There are three types of grafting.

1. Skin graft: A portion of bark is taken from the from the graft receiving tree and it is replaced by a portion of bark containing a bud from the graft giving tree
2. Branch grafting: A branch is taken from the graft-receiving tree and a branch from the graft-giving tree is attached in its place. The join is wrapped firmly in clean cloth. This is a good way to preserve tree types and is done in winter.
3. Root grafting: This is also done to preserve types of tree as well as raising the quality of fruit. They graft the branch of the graft-giving tree to the trunk of the graft-receiving tree just above the root. To do this they make a slit with a chisel put in the branch and bind it firmly with a piece of cloth. They place two supports under the guest branch to take its weight so that it does not fall. They wrap the graft point firmly with a piece of cloth. In spring the grafted branches appear as guests with the root as host giving the farmer happy news of a fruitful year.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) fruitful: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) host: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) branch: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) chisel: (3 alternative meanings)
 2. What is the text about?
 - a) Grafting is carried out to improve the quality of fruit trees
 - b) The gardener uses grafting to propagate trees.
 - c) There are three common forms of grafting: skin graft, branch graft, root graft.
 3. Write short answers to these questions.
 - a) How many types of grafting do you know?
 - b) What do we call the tree that is grafted on to another?
 - c) Why is grafting an essential topic in the field of agriculture?
 4. Explain root grafting in detail.
-

Lesson 51

Culture

Landmines, a Poem

One morning I went to a minefield and heard crying and moaning.
I heard an injured person say, "Oh God give me protection from land mines."
O countrymen! Our country is full of mines and its cracks and streams are like deserts.
Walk carefully oh friends because land mines are cruel.
O child! I pray God to help you be pure and honest.
Keep away from mines and may God's book protect and guard you.
Oh God, mines are enemies of our lives and our country.
Oh God destroy and remove the landmines from our country.
I appreciate the young de-miner and everyone is grateful for his work.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct meanings.
 - a) morning: (3 alternative meanings)
 - b) sigh: (3 alternative meanings)
 - c) stupid: (3 alternative meanings)
 - d) clean: (3 alternative meanings)
 - e) fragment: (3 alternative meanings)
 - f) avoid: (3 alternative meanings)
 - g) sweep: (3 alternative meanings)
 - h) homeland: (3 alternative meanings)
 - i) stray: (3 alternative meanings)

 2. What do we learn from the poem?
 - a) Landmines pose no danger
 - b) Landmines are found nowhere
 - c) Landmines are the worst enemy of mankind

 3. Complete these lines.
 - a) I went to a mine-field one morning
 - b) I heard an injured person say

 4. *An exercise using verb forms that does not translate effectively into English.*

 5. Write the meaning of these verses.
 - a) Oh God destroy and remove the landmines from our country.
 - b) I appreciate the young de-miner and everyone is grateful for his work.
-