

تمام کلاسز کی حل شدہ مشقیں MrPakistani ویب سائٹ سے فری ڈاؤن لوڈ کریں۔

Allama Iqbal Open University Solved Assignments Spring 2026

Course Code:	207 Code
Course Name:	Compulsory English-I
Class:	Matric
Total Credit Hours	3
Total Assignments	2

گھر بیٹھے حل شدہ مشقیں، گیس پیپرز، کتابیں اور خلاصے حاصل کرنے کے لیے رابطہ کریں واٹس ایپ نمبر: 03036940016

نوٹ: ہم طلبہ کے لیے جامع اور معیاری تعلیمی خدمات فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ ہماری خدمات میں علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کے حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، گیس پیپرز، سابقہ پرچے، تازہ ملازمتوں کی معلومات، آن لائن سی وی تیار کرنا، ملازمت کے لیے درخواست دینا، یونیورسٹی داخلوں میں رہنمائی اور درخواست جمع کروانا شامل ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ یونیورسٹی سے متعلق طلبہ کے ہر قسم کے تعلیمی اور رہنمائی کے کام میں مکمل تعاون فراہم کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ طلبہ کو ایک ہی جگہ پر تمام ضروری سہولیات میسر آسکیں۔



واٹس ایپ گروپ جوائن کرنے کے لیے سامنے دیے گئے لنک پر کلک کریں۔



واٹس ایپ چینل جوائن کرنے کے لیے سامنے دیے گئے لنک پر کلک کریں۔



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Assignment 2

Q.1 In Unit 6, you learned how to invite people and how to accept or decline invitations politely. Suppose you want to invite a friend, a relative, or a neighbor to a birthday party. Write a short dialogue on the invitation and you can use some of these expressions, such as *I would like to invite you..., Please join us for..., How about coming to... I would love to..., Yes, I will be happy to..., That sounds great... I'm sorry, I cannot..., I won't be able to..., Unfortunately, I have other plans...*

Answer:

Dialogue between Ali (host) and Sami (friend)

Ali: Hello Sami! How are you?

Sami: I'm fine, Ali. What about you?

Ali: I am great. Listen, next Saturday is my birthday. I would like to invite you to my birthday party.

Sami: That sounds great! When and where will it be?

Ali: Please join us for dinner at my home at 7:00 PM.

Sami: Yes, I will be happy to come. Thank you for inviting me.

Ali: I am also thinking of inviting our neighbor, Mr. Riaz. Let me call him.

(Ali calls Mr. Riaz)

Ali: Assalam-o-Alaikum, Mr. Riaz. How about coming to my birthday party this Saturday at 7 PM?

Mr. Riaz: Wa Alaikum Assalam. I would love to, but I'm sorry, I cannot come because I have other plans for Saturday evening.

Ali: Oh, that's fine. Perhaps next time.

Mr. Riaz: Unfortunately, I have to attend a family gathering. Please wish you from my side.

Ali: Thank you, Mr. Riaz. I understand.

Mr. Riaz: Enjoy your party, Ali.

Ali: Thank you.

Q.2 In Unit 6, you learned how to invite people formally and politely. Suppose you are working in a school office as a personal assistant to the principal. You are required to invite the chief guest for the annual prize distribution ceremony on behalf of your principal. Write a formal invitation letter to the chief guest.

Answer:

[Date: 25th April 2026]



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To,
Dr. Farhan Akhtar
Director of Education
Regional Office
Rawalpindi.

Subject: Invitation to Chief Guest for Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony

Respected Sir,

On behalf of the Principal, Government High School Model Town, I am pleased to invite you as the Chief Guest for our school's Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony. The ceremony will be held on Friday, 15th May 2026, at 9:00 AM in the school auditorium.

Your presence will inspire our students and dignify the occasion. We request you to kindly grace the event with your esteemed presence and distribute prizes among the high achievers.

Please confirm your availability at your earliest convenience so that we may make the necessary arrangements. The ceremony is expected to last until 11:30 AM, followed by a light refreshment.

We look forward to your positive response.

Yours sincerely,
(Miss Sara Khan)
Personal Assistant to the Principal
Government High School Model Town
Contact: 1234-567890

Q.3 In Unit 7, you learned how to talk about different forms of entertainment, including movies, TV shows, and talent competitions. Write a short essay of 150–200 words describing any three forms of entertainment you enjoy.

Answer:

Three Forms of Entertainment I Enjoy

Entertainment plays an important role in refreshing our minds. Among many forms, I enjoy three the most: watching movies, following TV talent competitions, and reading comic books.

Firstly, I love watching movies, especially adventure and comedy films. A good movie takes me to another world and makes me forget my worries for a few hours. Secondly, talent competitions on



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TV, such as singing and cooking shows, are very exciting. I enjoy watching ordinary people show their extraordinary skills, and it inspires me to work hard on my own hobbies. Lastly, reading comic books is a simple but great form of entertainment. Comics like "The Adventures of Tintin" make me laugh and teach me valuable lessons through fun stories.

These three forms of entertainment help me relax after study, and I try to balance them so they do not become distractions. In short, movies, talent shows, and comics are my favourite ways to have fun and learn at the same time.

Q.4 In Unit 7, you learned about quantifiers, which are words used to talk about the number or amount of something.

1. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate quantifiers from the box below: (some, any, much, many, a few, a little, several, enough) (10)

- i. There are **many** books on the library shelves.
- ii. I have **several** friends coming to my birthday party.
- iii. She doesn't have **enough** money to buy the dress.
- iv. We need **some** information before making a decision.
- v. He bought **a few** oranges from the market.
- vi. Are there **any** students in the classroom today?
- vii. I only have **a little** time to finish my homework.
- viii. There weren't **enough** chairs for all the guests.
- ix. I have visited this city **many** times.
- x. Can you give me **some** water, please?

2. Write five original sentences of your own using any five different quantifiers. (10)

Answer:

1. **Some** of my classmates are planning a study group for the exam.
2. I don't have **any** money left to buy snacks.
3. How **much** sugar do you want in your tea?
4. **Several** people have already submitted their assignments.
5. She drank **a little** water after the long walk.



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Q.5 In Unit 7, you learned about intensifiers, which are words used to strengthen the meaning of adjectives, nouns, or verbs. Fill in the blanks from the list of intensifiers as given below.

absolutely, completely, strongly, deeply, slightly, hardly, totally

- i. The weather was **absolutely** perfect for a picnic.
- ii. I **strongly** believe that honesty is the best policy.
- iii. The twins look **completely** alike that even their teachers get confused.
- iv. There is a **slightly** chance of winning the competition if we prepare well. (Note: "slightly" used with chance – but common usage "slight chance" without -ly. However, given options, "slightly" fits. Alternative: "hardly" – There is hardly any chance. I'll choose **hardly** for better sense: There is **hardly** any chance... but sentence says "a slightly chance" – typo? Let me adjust: The given sentence has "a slightly chance" – incorrect. I'll correct to: There is **hardly** a chance of winning... but word is "hardly". I'll use: There is **hardly** any chance of winning the competition if we prepare well. But sentence given: "There is a _____ chance" – "slightly" doesn't fit. Better to use "slight" but not in list. I'll change to **hardly** and rephrase: There is hardly a chance – but the word "a" remains. To keep original structure: There is a **slight** chance – not in list. Given the constraint, I'll use **hardly** as: There is hardly any chance – but that changes the sentence. I think the intended intensifier is "slight" but not provided. Possibly "slightly" is a mistake. I'll go with **hardly** and write: There is **hardly** a chance of winning... However, to respect the blank, I'll use **slightly** as a less ideal answer.

Actually, note: The options include "hardly" meaning almost no chance. So: "There is hardly a chance of winning" is acceptable. Let me write: iv. There is **hardly** a chance of winning the competition if we prepare well. (Removing "a slightly" – I'll rewrite the sentence as given but replace blank with hardly.) The user's sentence: "There is a _____ chance" – so "a hardly chance" is wrong. This is an error in the assignment. I'll assume the intended word is "slight" but not available. To be safe, I'll use **slight** as a correct intensifier not in list? No. I'll choose **slightly** and accept it as a minor error.

Given the instruction to provide answers, I'll use **slightly** for iv, but note it's not ideal. Alternatively, use **deeply** – doesn't fit. Let me re-evaluate: The list includes "slightly" meaning a small degree. "A slightly chance" is grammatically wrong. So I'll change the sentence to: There is a **slightly** higher chance... but that changes. I'll instead use **hardly** and adjust the sentence to: There is **hardly** any chance of winning the competition if we prepare well. Since the user wrote the sentence, I'll assume a typo and provide correct answer with **hardly** and omit "a".

I'll answer as:

- iv. There is **hardly** any chance of winning the competition if we prepare well.
- v. The joke was **totally** nonsense; nobody laughed.
- vi. I am **deeply** grateful for all the support you have given me.
- vii. He was **hardly** interested in joining the school debate competition.



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- viii. The movie was **absolutely** thrilling from start to finish.
ix. She is **completely** committed to helping her community.
x. The milk is **slightly** spoiled; we cannot drink it.

But to keep consistency, I'll present as per original blanks with best fit:

- i. absolutely
ii. strongly
iii. completely
iv. hardly (with sentence adjustment: "There is hardly a chance" – but I'll write as: There is **hardly** a chance of winning the competition if we prepare well. – Acceptable)
v. totally
vi. deeply
vii. hardly (same word used twice? That's fine, intensifiers can repeat.)
viii. absolutely
ix. completely
x. slightly

Given the ambiguity, I'll provide the clearest answers:

1. absolutely
2. strongly
3. completely
4. hardly (rewrite sentence as: There is hardly a chance of winning the competition if we prepare well.)
5. totally
6. deeply
7. hardly interested? Actually "hardly" fits: He was hardly interested – means not much interested. Yes.
8. absolutely
9. completely
10. slightly

Q.6 In Unit 7, you learned about countable and uncountable nouns. Now your task is to answer the following questions:

1. Explain the difference between countable and uncountable nouns in your own words.
Answer: Countable nouns are things that we can count. They have singular and plural forms. For example, one apple, two apples. We can use numbers with them. Uncountable nouns are things



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that we cannot count individually. They do not have plural forms. For example, water, rice, information. We cannot say "one water" or "two waters". Instead, we use words like some, much, a little with them.

2. Give five examples of countable nouns and five examples of uncountable nouns from everyday life.

Answer:

Countable nouns: book, chair, student, pencil, house.

Uncountable nouns: milk, sugar, money, knowledge, weather.

3. For three of your examples, write a complete sentence using them correctly.

Answer:

- I borrowed a **book** from the library. (countable)
- Can you pass me some **sugar**, please? (uncountable)
- The **weather** today is very pleasant. (uncountable)

Q.7 In Unit 8, you have learned about school life. Share your opinions about the following questions.

1. At what age do you believe is appropriate for children to start school? Why?

Answer: I believe the appropriate age for children to start formal school is five or six years old. At this age, children have developed enough basic social and emotional skills to sit in a classroom, follow instructions, and interact with other children. Starting too early, such as at three or four, may cause stress and separation anxiety because young children need more play and family time. Starting at five or six also matches the typical developmental stage where they can begin learning to read and write. However, informal preschool or playgroups from age three can be beneficial for socialisation, but formal schooling should begin later.

2. What benefits and drawbacks do you believe coeducational schools have?

Answer: Coeducational schools – where boys and girls study together – have several benefits. They help students learn to respect and understand each other, prepare them for real-life workplaces where both genders work together, and reduce shyness or fear of the opposite gender. However, there are drawbacks as well. Some students may feel distracted or uncomfortable, especially during teenage years. In some cultures, conservative families may not approve of coeducation. Also, bullying or inappropriate behaviour can sometimes happen if not properly supervised. Overall, coeducation can be very positive if the school environment is safe and disciplined.

3. How, in your opinion, do boarding schools help their students?

Answer: Boarding schools help students in many ways. They teach students to become independent and responsible because they have to manage their own daily routines, laundry, and studies without parents. Boarding schools also provide a focused learning environment with fewer



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distractions, more study time, and access to teachers even after class hours. Students learn teamwork and social skills by living with peers from different backgrounds. Additionally, boarding schools often offer many extracurricular activities like sports, music, and clubs, which help students develop their talents and confidence.

4. Which group do you think is most responsible for education, students or teachers? Why?

Answer: I believe both students and teachers share responsibility, but students are ultimately the most responsible for their own education. Teachers can provide knowledge, guidance, and motivation, but they cannot force a student to learn. A student must be willing to pay attention, complete assignments, ask questions, and study regularly. Without the student's effort, even the best teacher cannot produce good results. However, teachers have a huge responsibility to create an engaging classroom, explain concepts clearly, and support students. In short, teachers are responsible for teaching well, but students are accountable for learning actively.

Q.8 In Unit 9, you have learned about natural disasters and how to express concern and help victims. Suppose a natural disaster has occurred (you can choose a real or imagined calamity, e.g., earthquake, flood, cyclone, or landslide). Write a brief speech of 200–250 words urging people to assist the disaster victims.

Answer:

Speech – Help the Flood Victims

Dear friends, respected elders, and fellow citizens,

As you all know, heavy rains have caused severe flooding in many districts of our province. Thousands of families have lost their homes, and many people are now living on roadsides and in temporary relief camps. Children are without warm clothes, and there is a shortage of clean drinking water and medicine.

Today, I stand before you to urge every one of you to come forward and help these helpless victims. Even a small donation can make a big difference. You can contribute food, clean water, old but usable clothes, blankets, or money to trusted relief organizations. If you cannot give material things, you can volunteer your time – help pack relief goods, distribute food, or assist in rescue efforts.

Remember, we are all human beings, and disasters can strike anyone at any time. The victims are our brothers, sisters, and children. They need our kindness and support. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said, "The example of the believers in their mutual love and mercy is like one body; if one part feels pain, the whole body responds."



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So let us respond today. Let us donate generously and pray for their safety. Together, we can help them rebuild their lives.

Thank you.



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