

UNIT 10

The Silent Predator and the Majestic Prey — Snow Leopard and Markhor

خاموش شکاری اور شاندار شکار — برفانی تیندوا اور مارخور

Theme

The central theme of the text is the delicate balance of nature through the predator-prey relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor in Pakistan's mountains. Both the species are crucial for maintaining the ecosystem's health but face threats from poaching, habitat loss, and climate change. The markhor, as Pakistan's national animal, also holds cultural significance. Conservation efforts by organizations like the Snow Leopard Foundation and the WWF-Pakistan aim to protect these animals and preserve the fragile ecosystem. This theme highlights the importance of biodiversity, adaptation, and human responsibility in conservation.

Vocabulary — Word, Pronunciation & Meaning

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
Spotted	/ˈspɒtɪd/	دھبے دار	Poaching	/ˈpəʊtʃɪŋ/	غیر قانونی شکار
Piercing	/ˈpiəriŋ/	تیز	Trophy hunting	/ˈtrɒfi ˈhʌntɪŋ/	شکار کی یادگار شکار
Blends	/blendz/	ملا نا	Regulations	/ˌregjʊˈleɪʃnz/	ضوابط
Adapted	/əˈdæptɪd/	ڈھالنا	Revenue	/ˈrevənjuː/	آمدنی
Paws	/pɔːz/	پنجے	Incentives	/ɪnˈsentɪvz/	ترغیبات
Solitary	/ˈsɒlɪtəri/	اکپلا	Herders	/ˈhɜːdəz/	چرواہے
Prey	/preɪ/	شکار	Awareness	/əˈweə(n)əs/	آگاہی
Top predator	/tɒp ˈpredətə/	اعلیٰ شکاری	Endangered	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	خطرے میں
Ripple effect	/ˈrɪpl ɪ ˈfekt/	پرائر	Vulnerable	/ˈvʌlnərəbl/	حساس
Disturbing	/dɪsˈtɜːbɪŋ/	پریشان کن	Illegal	/ɪˈliːgəl/	غیر قانونی
Populations	/ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃnz/	آبادی	Ecosystems	/ˈiːkəʊsɪstəmz/	ماحولیاتی نظام
Agility	/əˈdʒɪləti/	چستی	Overgrazing	/ˌəʊvəˈgreɪzɪŋ/	زیادہ چرائی
Habitat	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	رہائش	Soil erosion	/sɔɪl ɪˈrəʊʒən/	مٹی کا کٹاؤ
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	/ˈkaɪbər pɑːk ˈtɒnkwaː/	خیبر پختونخوا	Conservation	/ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən/	تحفظ
Gilgit-Baltistan	/ˈɡɪlɡɪt bæɪl ˈtɪstæn/	گلگت بلتستان	Adaptation	/ˌædæpˈteɪʃən/	سازگاری
Balochistan	/bəˈləʊtʃɪstæn/	بلوچستان	Muscular	/ˈmʌskjʊlələr/	پٹھوں والا
Azad Jammu Kashmir	/ˈɑːzɑːd ˈdʒæmuː kə ˈʃmɪə/	آزاد جموں کشمیر	Coiled	/kɔɪld/	مڑا ہوا
Challenges	/ˈtʃælɪndʒɪz/	چیلنجز / مشکلات	Ascend	/əˈsend/	چڑھنا
Perched	/pɜːtʃt/	بیٹھا	National symbol	/ˈnæʃənəl ˈsɪmbəl/	قومی نشان

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
Herbivore	/ˈhɜːbɪvɔːr/	پودوں پر جینے والا جانور	Status	/ˈsteɪtəs/	حیثیت
Twisted	/ˈtwɪstɪd/	مڑا ہوا	Serpentine	/ˈsɜːpəntaɪn/	سانپ کی طرح
Morn	/mɔːn/	صبح	Camouflage	/ˈkæməflaːʒ/	چھپانا
Cultural	/ˈkʌltʃərəl/	ثقافتی	Recognition	/ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃən/	پہچان
Environmental heritage	/ɪnˌvaɪərənˈmentəl ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	ماحولیاتی ورثہ	Resources	/rɪˈzɔːsɪz/	وسائل
Steep	/stiːp/	کھڑی	Inclusive	/ɪnˈkluːsɪv/	جامع
Habitat destruction	/ˈhæbɪtæt dɪˈstrʌkʃən/	رہائش کا تباہ ہونا	Environment	/ɪnˈvaɪərənmənt/	ماحول
Climate change	/ˈklaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	موسمی تبدیلی	Efforts	/ˈefərtz/	کوششیں
Spotted	/ˈspɒtɪd/	دھبے دار	Unlock	/ʌnˈlɒk/	کھولنا

The Silent Predator and the Majestic Prey (Text with Urdu Translation)

English	اردو ترجمہ
1. In the high-altitude regions of Pakistan, where the peaks of the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindukush touch the sky, two extraordinary animals have made these rugged landscapes home for centuries. The snow leopard and the markhor, predator and prey respectively, represent the delicate balance of nature in some of the most remote areas of the world. Both species are not only fascinating in their own outlook but are also symbols of Pakistan's wild beauty and the need for conservation.	1۔ پاکستان کے بلند و بالا پہاڑی علاقوں، جہاں قراقرم اور ہندوکش کی چوٹیاں آسمان کو چھوتی ہیں، دو غیر معمولی جانور صدیوں سے ان دشوار زمینوں کو اپنا مسکن بنائے ہوئے ہیں۔ برفانی تیندوا اور مارخور، بالترتیب شکاری اور شکار، دنیا کے سب سے دور دراز علاقوں میں قدرت کے نازک توازن کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں۔ یہ دونوں جانور نہ صرف اپنی دکشش میں مثال ہیں بلکہ پاکستان کی جنگلی خوبصورتی اور تحفظ کی ضرورت کی علامت بھی ہیں۔
The Ghost of the Mountains – Snow Leopard 2. The snow leopard is one of the most elusive animals on the planet. With its thick, spotted coat and piercing blue eyes, it blends perfectly with the rocky mountains. Often referred to as the "Ghost of the Mountains," the snow leopard roams at altitudes as high as 5,500 metres, surviving the cold with its dense fur and muscular build.	پہاڑوں کا بھوت – برفانی تیندوا 2۔ برفانی تیندوا کرہ ارض کے سب سے پراسرار جانوروں میں سے ایک ہے۔ اپنی گہنی، دھیوں والی کھال اور گہری نیلی آنکھوں کے ساتھ، یہ پتھرے پہاڑوں میں کمال خوبی سے چھپ جاتا ہے۔ "پہاڑوں کا بھوت" کہلایا جانے والا یہ جانور 5,500 میٹر کی بلندی تک رہتا ہے، اپنی گہنی کھال اور طاقتور جسم کے ساتھ سردی کو جھیلتا ہے۔
3. Snow leopards are highly adapted to their mountains habitats. Their wide, fur-covered paws allow them to walk on snow without sinking, and their long tails help them balance on narrow ledges. But despite their strength and agility, snow leopards are rarely seen by humans. This mysterious predator is shy and solitary, avoiding human contact whenever possible.	3۔ برفانی تیندوے اپنے پہاڑی ماحول کے مطابق ڈھل چکے ہیں۔ ان کے چوڑے، فر سے ڈھکے پنجے انہیں برف پر دھنسے بغیر چلنے میں مدد دیتے ہیں، اور ان کی لمبی دم انہیں تنگ راستوں پر توازن قائم رکھنے میں معاون ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن اپنی طاقت اور چستی کے باوجود، برفانی تیندوے انسانوں کو شاذ و نادر ہی نظر آتے ہیں۔ یہ پراسرار شکاری شرمیلا اور تنہائی پسند ہے، اور جہاں تک ممکن ہو انسانی رابطے سے گریز کرتا ہے۔
4. The snow leopard's primary prey is the markhor, though it also hunts ibex and wild sheep. As a top	4۔ برفانی تیندوے کا بنیادی شکار مارخور ہے، لیکن یہ پہاڑی بکروں اور جنگلی بھیڑوں کا بھی شکار کرتا

English	اردو ترجمہ
predator in the ecosystem, it plays a crucial role in maintaining the natural balance. If the snow leopard were to disappear, it would create a ripple effect, disturbing the populations of other animals and the overall health of the mountain environment.	ہے۔ ماحولیاتی نظام میں ایک اہم شکاری کے طور پر یہ قدرتی توازن کو برقرار رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ اگر برفانی تیندو ختم ہو جائے تو اس سے دیگر جانوروں کی آبادی اور پہاڑی ماحول کی مجموعی صحت متاثر ہوگی۔
The Majestic Markhor – A National Symbol 5. The markhor, with its impressive corkscrew-shaped horns, is Pakistan's national animal. Found in the mountainous regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, Balochistan, and parts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the markhor is perfectly adapted to the steep and rocky terrain. Its wide hooves help it climb cliffs with ease, while its coat changes with the seasons, providing warmth in winter and shedding in summer.	باقار مارخور - قومی علامت 5۔ مارخور، اپنے شاندار پیچ دار سینگوں کے ساتھ، پاکستان کا قومی جانور ہے۔ خیبر پختونخوا، گلگت بلتستان، بلوچستان، اور آزاد جموں و کشمیر کے پہاڑی علاقوں میں پایا جانے والا مارخور کھڑے اور پتھریلے راستوں کے لیے بہترین طور پر ڈھلا ہوا ہے۔ اس کے چوڑے کھر اسے چٹانوں پر آسانی سے چڑھنے میں مدد دیتے ہیں، جبکہ اس کی کھال موسم کے ساتھ تبدیل ہوتی ہے، سردیوں میں گرمی فراہم کرتی ہے اور گرمیوں میں جھڑ جاتی ہے۔
6. The markhor is a herbivore, feeding on grasses, shrubs, and leaves. Living at altitudes of up to 3,600 metres, these animals are often seen perched on narrow ledges, grazing on vegetation. Males are known for their long, twisted horns, which can grow up to 1.5 metres.	6۔ مارخور ایک سبزی خور جانور ہے جو گھاس، جھاڑیوں، اور پتوں پر گزارا کرتا ہے۔ 3,600 میٹر کی بلندی تک رہنے والے یہ جانور اکثر تنگ چٹانوں پر بیٹھے ہوئے سبزہ چرتے نظر آتے ہیں۔ نر مارخور اپنے لمبے، پیچ دار سینگوں کے لیے مشہور ہیں، جو 1.5 میٹر تک بڑھ سکتے ہیں۔
7. The name "Markhor" means "snake-eater" in Persian, a reference to the twisting horns that resemble coiled snakes. The markhor holds a special place in Pakistan's cultural and environmental heritage, but like the snow leopard, it has faced numerous challenges.	7۔ مارخور کا نام فارسی زبان میں "سانپ کھانے والا" کے معنی رکھتا ہے، جو اس کے پیچ دار سینگوں سے مشابہت رکھتا ہے جو لپٹے ہوئے سانپ کی مانند نظر آتے ہیں۔ مارخور پاکستان کی جنگلی حیات میں ایک اہم ثقافتی اور قدرتی علامت رکھتا ہے۔ لیکن برفانی تیندو کی طرح، اس نے بے شمار مسائل کا سامنا کیا ہے۔
A Fragile Balance – Predator and Prey 8. The relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor is a classic example of predator and prey. Snow leopards rely on markhors for food, and markhors have to escape these powerful predators by living in steep, rocky areas where they can quickly flee.	نازک توازن - شکاری اور شکار 8۔ برفانی تیندو اور مارخور کے درمیان تعلق شکاری اور شکار کی ایک بہترین مثال ہے۔ برفانی چیتے کو مارخور کے کھانے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے، اور مارخور کو ان طاقتور شکاریوں سے بچنے کے لیے چٹانی، کھڑے پہاڑی علاقوں میں رہنا پڑتا ہے جہاں وہ جلدی سے بھاگ سکتے ہیں۔
9. However, human activities have upset this delicate balance. Poaching, habitat destruction, and climate change have reduced populations of both the species. Markhors have been hunted for their valuable horns, while snow leopards have been killed by herders trying to protect their livestock.	9۔ تاہم، انسانی سرگرمیوں نے اس نازک توازن کو بگاڑ دیا ہے۔ شکار، رہائش کے مقامات کی تباہی، اور موسمی تبدیلی نے دونوں نسلوں کی آبادی کو کم کر دیا ہے۔ مارخور کو اس کی قیمتی سینگوں کے لیے شکار کیا جاتا رہا ہے، جبکہ برفانی چیتوں کو ان چرواہوں کے ذریعے مارا گیا ہے جو اپنے مویشیوں کی حفاظت کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔
Conservation Success and Future Challenges 10. Despite these threats, both the snow leopard and the markhor have benefited from successful conservation efforts in Pakistan. Organisations such as the Snow Leopard Foundation and the WWF-Pakistan have worked tirelessly to protect these species. In areas like Chitral National Park and the Toshi Game Reserve, local communities, in collaboration with the government, have established trophy hunting programmes. These programmes	محافظتی کامیابیاں اور مستقبل کے چیلنجز 10۔ ان خطرات کے باوجود، برفانی چیتے اور مارخور دونوں نے پاکستان میں کامیاب حفاظتی اقدامات سے فائدہ اٹھایا ہے۔ ادارے جیسے Snow Leopard Foundation اور WWF-Pakistan ان نسلوں کی حفاظت کے لیے سخت محنت کر رہے ہیں۔ چترال قومی پارک اور توشی محفوظ علاقے جیسے مقامات پر، مقامی کمیونٹیز نے حکومت کے تعاون سے تلافی شکاری پروگرام قائم کیے ہیں۔ یہ پروگرام غیر ملکی شکاریوں کو محدود تعداد میں مارخور کا شکار کرنے

English	اردو ترجمہ
allow foreign hunters to hunt a limited number of markhors under strict regulations. The revenue generated is used for wildlife conservation and to provide financial incentives for local people to protect the animals.	کی اجازت دیتے ہیں، لیکن سخت اصولوں کے تحت۔ حاصل ہونے والی رقم جنگلی حیات کے تحفظ کے لیے استعمال کی جاتی ہے اور مقامی لوگوں کو جانوروں کی حفاظت کے لیے مالی مراعات فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔
11. Thanks to the efforts to reduce human-leopard conflict, an improvement in the numbers of snow leopard has also been seen. By compensating herders who lose livestock due to snow leopard attacks and raising awareness of the species' importance, conservationists have reduced the killings of these endangered cats.	11۔ انسانوں اور برفانی تیندوں کے درمیان تنازعہ کم کرنے کی کوششوں کی بدولت برفانی تیندوں کی تعداد میں بھی بہتری دیکھی گئی ہے۔ ان شکاریوں کو معاوضہ دے کر جو برفانی تیندوں کے حملوں کی وجہ سے مویشی کھو دیتے ہیں، اور اس نسل کی اہمیت کے بارے میں آگاہی بڑھا کر، محافظوں نے ان خطرے میں پڑے ہوئے چیتوں کے مارے جانے کی تعداد کو کم کیا ہے۔
12. Despite these successes, both the species remain vulnerable. Continued efforts are needed to protect their habitats and prevent illegal hunting. By preserving the snow leopard and the markhor, Pakistan is also preserving its natural heritage and the balance of life in its wildest regions.	12۔ ان کامیابیوں کے باوجود، دونوں نسلیں ابھی بھی خطرے میں ہیں۔ ان کے رہائش کی حفاظت اور غیر قانونی شکار کی روک تھام کے لیے مسلسل کوششوں کی ضرورت ہے۔ برفانی چیتے اور مارخور کے تحفظ کے ذریعے، پاکستان اپنی قدرتی وراثت اور اپنے جنگلی علاقوں میں زندگی کا توازن بھی برقرار رکھ رہا ہے۔
The Role of Pakistan's Mountain Ecosystems 13. The survival of the snow leopard and the markhor is essential for the health of Pakistan's mountain ecosystems. Snow leopards keep the populations of herbivores like the markhor in check, ensuring that plant life in these areas remains balanced. Markhors, in turn, are critical for maintaining the vegetation of the mountain slopes, preventing overgrazing and soil erosion.	پاکستان کے پہاڑی ماحولیاتی نظام کا کردار 13۔ برفانی چیتے اور مارخور کی بقا پاکستان کے پہاڑی ماحولیاتی نظام کی صحت کے لیے ضروری ہے۔ برفانی چیتے مارخور جیسے جڑی بوٹی خوروں کی تعداد کو کنٹرول میں رکھتے ہیں، جو ان علاقوں میں پودوں کی زندگی کو متوازن رکھتا ہے۔ دوسری طرف، مارخور پہاڑی ڈھلوانوں کی نباتات کے لیے اہم ہیں، جو زیادہ چرائی اور مٹی کے کٹاؤ کو روکنے میں مدد دیتے ہیں۔
14. Without these two species, the entire ecosystem would be at risk. Protecting them is not only about saving two magnificent animals but also preserving the very environment they inhabit.	14۔ ان دو نسلوں کے بغیر، پورا ماحولیاتی نظام خطرے میں ہوگا۔ ان کی حفاظت صرف دو شاندار جانوروں کو بچانے کے بارے میں نہیں ہے، بلکہ اس ماحول کو بھی محفوظ رکھنے کے بارے میں ہے جہاں وہ رہتے ہیں۔

Glossary

Word	Meaning
agility	the ability to move quickly and easily
conservation	the protection of the natural environment
ecosystem	all the plants and living creatures in a particular area considered in relation to their physical environment
elusive	difficult to find, define or achieve
herbivore	any animal that eats only plants
heritage	the history, traditions, buildings and objects that a country or society has had for many years and that are considered an important part of its character
magnificent	extremely attractive and impressive; deserving praise
predator	an animal that kills and eats other animals
preserve	to keep a particular quality, feature, etc.; to make sure that something is kept
ripple	a small wave on the surface of a liquid, especially water in a lake, etc.
rugged	not level or smooth and having rocks rather than plants or trees
vulnerable	weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally

Words / Sentences

Word	Sentence
Adapt	Animals must adapt to changing environments to survive.
Ascend	The climbers will ascend the mountain at sunrise.
Endanger	Pollution can endanger many species of animals.
Overgraze	The cattle tend to overgraze the pasture if not controlled.
Erode	Wind and water can erode the rocks over time.
Conserve	It's important to conserve energy by turning off lights when not needed.
Blend	She loves to blend different fruits in her new recipe.
Recognize	I didn't recognize him at the party.
Poaching	Poaching of endangered animals has become a major concern worldwide.
Revenue	The company generated a large amount of revenue last year.
Incentive	The company offered an incentive to employees who met their targets.
Awareness	The campaign raised awareness about the importance of recycling.
Vulnerability	The community's vulnerability to flooding has increased after the heavy rains.
Ecosystem	The forest ecosystem is home to many different species of plants and animals.

Exercise — Reading and Critical Thinking

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the predator-prey relationship between the snow leopard and the markhor important for the ecosystem?

Ans. Predator-prey relationship

The snow leopard and the markhor's predator-prey relationship helps regulate the populations of herbivores and maintain balance in the ecosystem. By controlling the herbivore population, snow leopards prevent overgrazing, which could harm the vegetation.

2. How do the snow leopard and the markhor's adaptations help them survive in the mountains?

Ans.

The snow leopard's thick fur and powerful legs help it navigate rocky areas, while the markhor's hooves provide stability on steep slopes. Both species have evolved traits that enable them to withstand the harsh mountain climate and difficult areas.

3. What are the benefits and potential concerns of community-led conservation programmes like trophy hunting?

Ans.

Community-led conservation programs can provide economic incentives and increase local engagement in protecting wildlife. However, trophy hunting can also raise ethical concerns, and if not properly regulated, it may harm endangered species like the snow leopard.

4. What might happen to the mountain ecosystem if either the snow leopard or the markhor disappeared?

Ans.

If either species disappeared, the balance of the ecosystem would be disrupted. The absence of the snow leopard would lead to an increase in herbivore populations, while the disappearance of the markhor could affect the predator's food supply, impacting the entire food chain.

5. How do human activities like poaching and habitat destruction threaten the balance between the snow leopard and the markhor?

Ans.

Poaching and habitat destruction threaten both the snow leopard and markhor by reducing their populations and disrupting their natural habitats. This weakens the predator-prey relationship and harms the overall biodiversity of the ecosystem.

6. How is the markhor adapted to living in mountainous regions?

Ans.

The markhor has evolved strong, muscular limbs and specialized hooves that allow it to climb steep, rocky cliffs. Its long, spiral horns help it navigate rough terrain and protect it from predators.

7. What more can be done to raise awareness about protecting endangered species like the snow leopard and the markhor?

Ans.

Education campaigns, wildlife documentaries, and local community involvement can help raise awareness about endangered species. Additionally, promoting eco-tourism and engaging with global conservation efforts can further highlight the importance of protecting these animals.

8. How did the description of the snow leopard and the markhor impact your understanding of these animals and their environment?

Ans.

The description emphasized the delicate balance between the snow leopard and the markhor in their mountainous habitat. It highlighted the critical role each species plays in maintaining ecosystem health and the challenges they face from both natural and human-induced threats.

Additional Questions / Answers

Why are snow leopards rarely seen by humans?

Ans. The snow leopards are rarely seen by humans because of their mysterious and shy nature.

What do markhors eat?

Ans. Markhors eat grasses, shrubs and leaves.

How have conservation efforts helped increase snow leopards?

Ans. The reduced human-leopard conflicts have helped increase snow leopards.

B. Choose the correct option for each question.

1. What might be the long-term impact on the ecosystem if the snow leopard were to become extinct?

- a. The population of herbivores like the markhor would increase, leading to overgrazing. ✓
- b. The markhor population would decrease due to a lack of protection.
- c. The ecosystem would become healthier without predators.
- d. The environment would remain unchanged.

2. How do community-based conservation efforts, such as trophy hunting, benefit both wildlife and local people?

- a. They reduce human-wildlife conflict by eliminating predators.
- b. They generate income for locals and fund wildlife protection efforts. ✓
- c. They help introduce foreign species into local ecosystems.
- d. They allow uncontrolled hunting, reducing animal populations.

3. What lesson can be learned from the successful conservation efforts of the snow leopard and the markhor?

- a. Conservation only works if predators are removed from the ecosystem.
- b. Animals can survive without human intervention.
- c. Involving local communities in conservation efforts leads to better outcomes. ✓
- d. Conservation is not necessary for naturally strong species.

4. Why is it important to maintain the balance between predator and prey in ecosystems like those of the snow leopard and the markhor?

- a. to increase tourism in mountain regions
- b. to ensure that predators do not starve
- c. to keep herbivore populations in check and protect vegetation ✓
- d. to help predators dominate the ecosystem

5. What is one potential drawback of trophy hunting programmes, even when they help conservation efforts?

- a. They may lead to uncontrolled hunting of species.
- b. They only focus on predators like the snow leopard.
- c. They may prioritise financial gain over the welfare of animals. ✓
- d. They do not involve local communities in any way.

C. Read the text and put relevant information into the graphic organiser.

There is a serious threat to the snow leopard and the markhor in Pakistan's mountains. Poaching and habitat loss have decreased their numbers. Snow leopards are also killed by herders protecting their livestock. These problems lead to an imbalance in the ecosystem. Without snow leopards, the markhor population can increase, causing overgrazing and damaging the environment. Conservation efforts include trophy hunting programmes that help protect wildlife. Compensation for herders also reduces the killing of snow leopards. These actions aim to save both the species and protect the ecosystem.

Cause	Problem	Solution
Poaching and Habitat Loss Conflict with Herders	Threat to Snow Leopard and Markhor	Trophy Hunting Programmes Compensation for Herders

Analyse	Effect
Ecosystem imbalance.	Restoration of the ecosystem.

Vocabulary — Connotative & Denotative Meanings

A. Distinguish between the connotative and denotative meanings of the following words using context clues from the text.

Word	Context Clues	Denotative Meaning	Connotative Meaning
balance	<i>destruction</i>	equilibrium	Preservation
elusive	<i>ghost of the mountains</i>	difficult to describe, find, achieve, or remember	difficult to find, define or achieve
heritage	<i>balance of life in its wildest regions</i>	features belonging to the culture of a particular society	—
predator	<i>prey</i>	an animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals	Leopard
vulnerable	<i>prevent</i>	able to be easily physically or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked	weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally

A hyphen (-) is used to join two or more words together to form a single idea. This can happen with both nouns and adjectives. Hyphens are especially helpful when two words work together as a single unit or when a compound adjective appears before a noun.

Hyphenated Nouns: Some compound nouns use hyphens to connect words, making them one concept. Example: mother-in-law, well-being.

Hyphenated Adjectives: Compound adjectives (two or more words that describe a noun) are often hyphenated, especially when they come before a noun. Example: a well-known author, a high-speed train.

Words with the Letter String "-ough"

The letter string -ough is tricky in English because it can be pronounced in many different ways depending on the word.

- though (as in although): Pronounced /tho/
- through: Pronounced /throo/
- rough: Pronounced /ruff/
- enough: Pronounced /enuff/
- thought: Pronounced /thawt/

A. Add hyphens to the following compound nouns and adjectives where needed.

- The editor-in-chief made several changes to the manuscript.
- The student gave a well-written essay.
- The city is famous for its state-of-the-art infrastructure.
- He works as a part-time teacher.
- My brother-in-law is visiting this weekend.

B. Identify the correct pronunciation of the -ough words and fill in the blanks.

1. The river runs through the city.

(Pronounced /throo/)

2. She had a difficult day, but she smiled, as if she hadn't gone through so much.

(Pronounced /tho/)

3. The fabric of the sweater felt very rough against my skin.

(Pronounced /ruff/)

4. He hadn't thought much about the topic before the presentation.

(Pronounced /thawt/)

5. We don't have enough money to buy that car.

(Pronounced /enuff/)

C. Make three hyphenated nouns or adjectives using the prefixes provided.

Prefix	Hyphenated Words
Self	self-esteem, self-confidence, self-awareness
Ex	ex-husband, ex-president, ex-partner
Co	co-worker, co-founder, co-parent
Non	non-profit, non-fiction, non-verbal

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct words ending in -ough from the options provided.

1. We played outside though it was drizzling.

(though, through, thought)

2. There wasn't enough sugar left for tea.

(although, enough, brought)

3. Kiran kneaded the dough to make bread.

(cough, dough, bough)

4. The storm blew the leaves off the bough.

(bough, through, though)

5. He had a severe cough throughout the day.

(rough, cough, thought)

Writing Skills — Descriptive Composition

Write a descriptive composition about the snow leopard or the markhor moving from general to specific. Use brainstorming, mind mapping, and writing a first draft, while paying attention to correct punctuation and spelling.

Ans.

The Markhor is a special type of wild goat found in the mountains of Central and South Asia, especially in Pakistan and Afghanistan. It has long, twisted horns that can be very big, making it look unique and strong. The Markhor's fur changes with the seasons; in winter, it gets thick and warm to protect it from the cold. Markhors live in small groups, with females and their young together. They are very good at climbing steep rocks, which helps them escape from predators like wolves and leopards. This animal is important to the place it lives and is even the national animal of Pakistan, but it's in danger because their homes are being destroyed, and they are at risk from poaching. Many people are working hard to protect the Markhor, so it can continue to thrive in the wild. The Markhor reminds us of how important it is to care for animals and nature.

Sr.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1	Conservation ✓	Consurvation	Conseervation	Conservaytion
2	Eosystem	Ecosystym	Ecosystem ✓	Ecosysteme
3	Elusive ✓	Eluivee	Eluzie	Elsue
4	Haybitat	Hatat	Habitat ✓	H b
5	Preidators	Predatt	Prdatos	Predator ✓
6	Biio	Hebeivore	Herbivore ✓	Heioree
7	Adaptee	Adapted ✓	Adapttd	Adaptedd
8	Solitary	Solitary ✓	Solitiary	Sliteryy
9	Perched ✓	Pearched	Pirched	Percheed
10	Vegetasion	Veagation	Vigation	Vegetation ✓
11	Ripplee	Rippile	Ripple ✓	Reipple
12	Poaching ✓	Paching	Poachng	Poecking
13	Awareness ✓	Awarieness	Awarenes	Awareeness

Sr.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
14	Simbol	Symbol ✓	Symboll	Syembol
15	Incantives	Incentivs	Incentives ✓	Incentivess

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Sr.	Question	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1	The snow leopard is known for its elusive nature. Synonym of the underlined word:	Mysterious ✓	Abundant	Common	Visible
2	Conservation efforts focus on protecting endangered species and their habitats. Synonym of the underlined word:	Communities	Environments ✓	Rocks	Groups
3	The markhor's diet consists of vegetation found in mountainous regions. Synonym of the underlined word:	Rocks	Animals	Plants ✓	Water
4	Snow leopards are solitary animals, avoiding human interaction. Synonym of the underlined word:	Social	Lonely ✓	Independent	Aggressive
5	Poaching is a major threat to the survival of predators like the snow leopard. Synonym of the underlined word:	Hunters ✓	Carnivores	Prey	Victims
6	Markhors are herbivores, relying on plants for sustenance. Synonym of the underlined word:	Meat-eaters	Omnivores	Plant-eaters ✓	Scavengers
7	Climate change causes a ripple effect in ecosystems. Synonym of the underlined word:	Wave	Change	Disruption ✓	Movement
8	Their wide hooves are perfectly adapted for climbing steep cliffs. Synonym of the underlined word:	Unsuitable	Designed	Adjusted ✓	Unchanged
9	Markhors are known for their steep habitats in the mountains. Antonym of the underlined word:	Rugged	Flat ✓	Slippery	Winding

Grammar — Choose the Correct Option

Sr.	Question	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1	Which sentence uses a hyphenated noun?	I love eating pancakes in the morning.	My sister has a pet goldfish.	The father-in-law is coming over for dinner. ✓	She drew a picture of a rainbow.
2	Which word needs a hyphen to be correct?	well known ✓	playground	basketball	sunflower
3	Choose the correct sentence with a hyphenated adjective.	I saw five-different insect.	He is a well-trained artist. ✓	We went to the sunny-park.	The chocolate cake is delicious.
4	Find the sentence where a hyphen is used incorrectly.	My grandma made a home-made cake. ✓	She wore a bright-yellow dress.	They live in a high-rise apartment.	That dog is well-behaved.
5	Which of these is hyphenated correctly?	Quaid-e-azam	Quaide-Azam	Quaid-e-Azam ✓	Quai-eAzam

— End of Unit 10 Booklet —