

**Allama Iqbal Open University AIOU HSSC FA
solved assignments no 1 Autumn 2025
Code 386 Compulsory English-I**

Q.1 Formal and informal greetings have been discussed in Unit-2. Write an appropriate greeting for each situation given below and then indicate whether it's formal or informal greetings. (10)

1. Greet your new teacher on the first day of school

Greeting: "Good morning, Sir/Madam. It's a pleasure to meet you."

Type: Formal greeting

2. Seeing your favorite teacher at school

Greeting: "Hello Sir/Madam, how are you today?"

Type: Formal greeting

3. Reunite with a close friend after months apart

Greeting: "Hey! Long time no see, I missed you a lot!"

Type: Informal greeting

4. Meet your neighbor while taking out the trash

Greeting: "Good evening! How have you been?"

Type: Semi-formal/Informal greeting (depending on closeness)

5. Greeting your younger sibling in the morning

Greeting: "Good morning, sleepyhead! Did you have sweet dreams?"

Type: Informal greeting

Q.2. Categorize each type of reading material provided below. Categorize them based on their primary purpose. Take guidance from Unit-2 Section B. (20)

Reading for Information

- School textbooks
- News articles
- Technical guide
- Research papers
- Scholarly essay

- Road signs
- Biographies
- Travel handbook
- User manuals
- Encyclopedia entries
- Scientific periodicals

Reading for Enjoyment

- Magical tales

- Cartoon strips
- Graphic novels
- Illustrated stories
- Jokes and riddles
- Imaginary stories
- Fairy tales

Reading for Work

- Technical guide

- User manuals
- How-to guides
- Road signs

www.studyvillas.com

Q.3. Following are a few situations of Giving Permission to request as you have learned in Unit-3 Section A. How would you seek permission in each situation? (10)

1. At a movie theater with your friend: *"Would you mind if we change our seat?"*
2. Best friend wants to borrow your favorite book: *"Can I please borrow your favorite book?"*
3. In a public park with family: *"May we have a picnic here with my family?"*

4. At a restaurant and want to join your friend: *"Is it okay if I join you at this table?"*

5. In a library and want to use your friend's laptop:
"Could I use your laptop for a while, please?"

Q.4. What phrases would you use to politely turn down requests in the following situation? (10)

1. Friend asks to borrow your new bike for a week: *"I'm really sorry, but I can't lend my bike for that long."*
2. Neighbor asks to park their car in your driveway: *"I'm afraid that won't be possible, as I need the space myself."*
3. Classmate needs to borrow your pen during an exam: *"Sorry, I can't give my pen during the exam; I only have one."*
4. Friend requests to borrow your brand-new smartphone for the day: *"I'd love to help, but I don't*

feel comfortable lending my new phone.”

5. Classmate wants to borrow your pen during an exam:

“I’m sorry, but I can’t share my pen during the test.”

www.studyvillas.com

Q.5: Describe the meanings of the highlighted words based on the context of the following paragraph. (10)

1. **Testament** – Proof or evidence of something (e.g., Petra shows evidence of the skills of its people).
2. **Ingenuity** – The ability to be clever, creative, and resourceful in making or designing things.
3. **Craftsmanship** – The skill and quality shown in making something, especially with hands.
4. **Intricate** – Very detailed and complex, with many small parts combined together.

5. **Facades** – The front faces or outer appearances of buildings.

6. **Elegant** – Graceful, stylish, and attractive in appearance.

7. **Rustic** – Simple and traditional, often relating to the countryside.

8. **Majestic** – Very grand, impressive, and inspiring awe.

9. **Captivating** – Extremely interesting or charming, holding someone's attention.

10. **Destination** – A place where people travel to or aim to reach.

www.studyvillas.com

Q.6. Using the concepts learned in Unit 4, Section A, write a five-sentence description of each person's character, highlighting their notable traits and qualities. (15)

1. Malala Yousafzai (Nobel Peace Prize Laureate)

Malala Yousafzai is a brave young woman who stood up for girls' right to education in Pakistan. She showed resilience when she survived an attack by extremists and continued her mission. Her determination and courage have inspired millions around the world. She is also humble and uses her platform to support peace and equality. Malala represents hope and strength for young girls everywhere.

2. Abdul Sattar Edhi (Philanthropist)

Abdul Sattar Edhi was a kind-hearted and selfless

humanitarian who dedicated his entire life to helping the poor. He established the Edhi Foundation, which provides shelter, food, ambulances, and medical services across Pakistan. His simplicity and honesty made him deeply respected by people of all backgrounds. He believed in serving humanity beyond religion, race, or nationality. Edhi is remembered as a symbol of compassion and charity.

3. Wasim Akram (Former Cricket Player)

Wasim Akram is one of Pakistan's most legendary cricketers, admired for his fast bowling and leadership skills. Known as the "Sultan of Swing," he could turn matches with his exceptional talent. His sportsmanship and hard work earned him respect both nationally and internationally. He also served as a mentor to young

players, guiding them in their careers. Wasim Akram remains an icon of dedication and excellence in sports.

www.studyvillas.com

Q.7. As you have learned, homonyms are words with multiple meanings. Analyze the following sentences and explain the different meanings of the homonyms used in the following sentences. (15)

1. She adorned her hair with a decorative bow.

Here, the word *bow* means a ribbon tied in a decorative way, often used in hair or clothing.

2. The ship set sail with a new bow.

In this sentence, *bow* means the front part of a ship.

3. They heard a loud crash in the kitchen.

Here, *crash* means the sound of something falling or breaking suddenly.

4. I need to crash at your place for the night.

In this context, *crash* means to sleep or rest at someone's house informally.

5. The monkey went near the bank of a river.

Here, *bank* means the land beside a river.

6. I need to deposit my money at the bank.

In this sentence, *bank* refers to a financial institution.

7. He caught a cold after standing in the cold wind.

In the first use, *cold* means an illness, while in the second use, it means low temperature.

8. She couldn't stand his rude behavior.

Here, *stand* means to tolerate or endure something unpleasant.

9. The room had a bright light on the ceiling.

In this sentence, *light* means brightness or illumination.

10. Light a candle to brighten the dark room.

Here, *light* means to ignite or make something start burning.

11. The plane is ready for takeoff.

In this sentence, *takeoff* means the action of an airplane leaving the ground.

12. Please take off your shoes before entering.

Here, *take off* means to remove something from your body, like shoes or clothes.

Q.8: As you have learned in Unit 5, run-on sentences can be corrected using proper punctuation or conjunctions. Revise the following run-on sentences using a period (.), semicolon (;), or conjunction to improve clarity and grammar.

1. Run-on: *I love reading books I don't have much free time.*

Corrected: *I love reading books, but I don't have much free time.*

2. Run-on: *The sun was setting we decided to go for a walk.*

Corrected: *The sun was setting; we decided to go for a walk.*

3. Run-on: *Ali enjoys playing cricket his brother prefers football.*

Corrected: *Ali enjoys playing cricket, but his brother prefers football.*

4. Run-on: *She wanted to bake a cake she didn't have enough sugar.*

Corrected: *She wanted to bake a cake. She didn't have enough sugar.*

5. Run-on: *We went to Murree it was snowing heavily there.*

Corrected: *We went to Murree, and it was snowing heavily there.*