

**Allama Iqbal Open University AI OU Matric
solved assignments no 1 Autumn 2025
Code 221 Functional English-II**

Q.1

You are out in the market and your mother texted you a list of ten items that she wants you to bring. She forgot to mention the quantity of the items. Call her cellphone and ask her the quantity of each item she wants you to buy. Write that quantity against each item below.

S. No.	Items	Quantity
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- | | | |
|-----|-----------|----------------|
| i | Flour | 10 kilograms |
| ii | Sugar | 5 kilograms |
| iii | Bath Soap | 6 pieces |
| iv | Shamp oo | 2 bottles |
| v | Milk | 4 liters |
| vi | Butter | 2 packs |
| vii | Ketchu p | 1 large bottle |

viii Vegetables 5 kilograms

(mixed)

ix Cooking Oil 3 liters

x Rice 10

kilograms

Q.2

Based on Question 1, write a dialogue between you and the shopkeeper. Mention your required quantity of the above items. Use the expressions of request and quantity (used in the dialogues in Unit 1, page 6). Ask for each item separately, one by one.

Dialogue Between You and the Shopkeeper

You: Good afternoon! Could you please give me 10 kilograms of flour?

Shopkeeper: Sure! Here you go. Anything else for you?

You: Yes, please. I would also like 5 kilograms of sugar.

Shopkeeper: Alright, 5 kilograms of sugar. Anything more?

You: Yes, could you please give me 6 pieces of bath soap?

Shopkeeper: Of course! Here are 6 pieces of bath soap.
What else would you like?

You: Please give me 2 bottles of shampoo.

Shopkeeper: Sure, 2 bottles of shampoo added.
Anything else?

You: Yes, I need 4 liters of milk, please.

Shopkeeper: Okay, 4 liters of milk. Would you like anything else?

You: Yes, please. Give me 2 packs of butter.

Shopkeeper: Alright, here are 2 packs of butter. Anything more?

You: Could you please give me 1 large bottle of ketchup?

Shopkeeper: Sure, here it is. Do you want anything else?

You: Yes, please give me 5 kilograms of mixed vegetables.

Shopkeeper: Alright, 5 kilograms of mixed vegetables. Anything more?

You: Please give me 3 liters of cooking oil.

Shopkeeper: Sure, 3 liters of cooking oil. Anything else?

You: Yes, finally, I need 10 kilograms of rice, please.

Shopkeeper: Okay, 10 kilograms of rice. That's everything?

You: Yes, that's all. Please make the bill. Thank you!

Shopkeeper: You're welcome! Have a good day.

Q.3

Take help from Unit 1, pages 11–12. Use the following quantity words in your own sentences in such a way that their distinct usage becomes clear.

(some, any, many, lots of, a lot of, few, much, little, a few, a little)

1. **Some:** I have **some** apples in the basket that you can take for lunch.

(Used for an unspecified positive quantity in affirmative sentences.)

2. **Any:** Do you have **any** sugar left in the jar?

(Used mostly in questions or negative sentences.)

3. **Many:** There are **many** students waiting outside the classroom.

(Used with countable nouns in plural form.)

4. **Lots of:** There are **lots of** flowers in the garden during springtime.

(Used informally to mean “a large number of.”)

5. **A lot of:** She has **a lot of** homework to complete before the weekend.

(Used with both countable and uncountable nouns.)

6. **Few:** There are **few** shops open early in the morning.

(Means not many; shows a small negative quantity.)

7. **Much:** There isn't **much** water left in the bottle.

(Used with uncountable nouns, often in negatives or questions.)

8. **Little:** There is **little** hope of winning the match after the heavy rain.

(Means almost none; shows a small negative quantity with uncountable nouns.)

9. **A few:** I have **a few** friends who live abroad.

(Means some; a small positive quantity with countable nouns.)

10. **A little:** There is **a little** milk left in the fridge for tea.

(Means some; a small positive quantity with uncountable nouns.)

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Q.4

How would you make a formal request in the following situations?

(20 Marks)

i. You are at a grocery store, and you want to buy some vegetables.

Could you please give me some fresh vegetables?

ii. You are at a pharmacy, and you want to buy medicine.

Could you please provide me the prescribed medicine?

iii. You are at a shoe shop, and you need UK No. 7 shoes.

Would you kindly show me a pair of shoes in UK size number 7?

iv. You are in a hospital, and you want to see the physician.

May I please see the physician for a consultation?

v. You are at an auto-workshop, and you want to change your bike's engine oil.

Could you please change the engine oil of my bike?

vi. You are at a bookshop, and you need a good Urdu grammar book.

Would you please show me a good Urdu grammar book?

vii. You are at a fruit shop, and you need 2 kg of mangoes.

Could you please give me two kilograms of mangoes?

viii. You are at an auto-store, and you want to install a horn in your scooter.

Would you please install a new horn in my scooter?

ix. You are at a hairdresser, and you want to have your hair cut.

Could you please give me a haircut?

x. You are at a dentist's clinic, and you want to get your teeth examined.

May I please get my teeth examined by the dentist?

Q.5 When you see someone in a situation, you give them suggestions. In Unit 2, page 28 you have read about 'Giving Suggestions'. Give suggestions to the people who are facing the following problems.

(10 Marks)

Saeed smokes cigarettes, so he has a bad chest.

You should stop smoking immediately and consult a doctor for proper treatment.

I had dinner outside, and I have an upset stomach now.

You should take some rest and drink plenty of water or take light food like soup.

My sister has developed migraine.

She should avoid stress, get enough sleep, and see a doctor for medication.

My cat has caught a cough.

You should take your cat to a veterinarian and keep it warm indoors.

Abida's cellphone is not working.

She should take her cellphone to a repair shop or check if the battery needs replacement.

Q.6 Write a short paragraph (approximately 100 words) on any of the following topics:

(10 Marks)

Importance of Reading

Reading is one of the most valuable and rewarding habits a person can develop. It is not just a source of knowledge but also a way to explore the world without leaving your room. Books introduce us to new cultures, ideas, and perspectives that broaden our understanding of life.

Regular reading improves our vocabulary, grammar, and writing skills, making us better communicators. It sharpens our imagination and critical thinking abilities, helping us make better decisions in daily life. Reading also serves as a great stress reliever, providing peace and relaxation to

the mind. For students, it enhances comprehension and performance in studies, while for adults, it promotes lifelong learning. Whether we read novels, newspapers, or online articles, every form of reading enriches our personality and shapes our thinking. Therefore, making reading a daily habit is essential for personal growth, mental development, and success in life.

Q.7 (a) Read Unit 3, which is about ‘Cause and Effect’.

Write five sentences highlighting the effect and five sentences highlighting the cause. Use the words such as therefore, so, because etc. (10 Marks)

Effect Sentences:

1. I was feeling hungry, so I ordered some food from the restaurant.
2. The weather was pleasant, so we decided to go for a picnic.
3. My mobile battery died, so I couldn't call you back.

4. She worked hard, so she passed her exams with good grades.

5. It started raining heavily, so we stayed at home instead of going out.

Cause Sentences:

1. I couldn't go to school because I was feeling sick.

2. The roads were slippery because it had rained all night.

3. He failed the test because he didn't study properly.

4. The plant dried up because it didn't get enough water.

5. She was late to work because her car broke down.

(b) What advice would you give to the following people? (10 Marks)

i. Sana is suffering from anxiety.

Sana should try to relax by practicing deep breathing and meditation daily. She should talk to a close friend or a counselor about her feelings and avoid overthinking.

Regular exercise and a balanced diet can also help her manage anxiety effectively.

ii. Akbar has a bad chest.

Akbar should quit smoking immediately and avoid polluted or dusty areas. He must drink warm fluids like herbal tea and take steam regularly. Visiting a doctor for proper treatment and taking prescribed medicine on time is also necessary.

iii. Naila's sister has developed pneumonia.

Naila's sister should take complete rest and drink plenty of warm fluids. She should follow the doctor's advice carefully and complete the full course of antibiotics. Keeping herself warm and avoiding cold air will also help her recover quickly.

iv. Asif cannot read and write English.

Asif should start learning basic English through online apps or evening classes. Reading simple English books,

newspapers, and watching English videos with subtitles can improve his skills. He should practice daily to build confidence and fluency.

v. Qasim is extremely upset due to the office workload.

Qasim should manage his time wisely and prioritize his tasks. Taking short breaks during work can help reduce stress. He should discuss his workload with his supervisor if it's too heavy and try to maintain a balance between work and personal life.

Q.8 Read exercise 3 in Unit 3, and write the definitions of the following words. Consult a dictionary to help you write their definitions. (10 Marks)

i. War:

War is a state of armed conflict between different countries or groups within a nation. It usually involves the use of weapons, military forces, and results in large-scale destruction and loss of life.

ii. Battle:

A battle is a specific fight or combat between organized armed forces during a war. It often takes place in a particular area and lasts for a limited period, with the aim of defeating the opponent.

iii. Skirmish:

A skirmish is a minor or brief fight between small groups

of soldiers or individuals. It usually occurs before a major battle or as a small, unplanned confrontation.

iv. Quarrel:

A quarrel is an angry disagreement or argument between two or more people, often over small issues. It does not necessarily involve physical fighting but shows emotional conflict or misunderstanding.

v. Fight:

A fight is a physical or verbal struggle between two or more people or groups. It can occur for various reasons such as self-defense, anger, or competition, and may involve the use of hands, weapons, or strong words.

