Reading Selection 2.1

Lesson No. 4

It’s Country for Me

یہ میرے لئے ملک ہے

Patricia Demuth

It was 11:15 a night when Joel, reading in bed, head his mother call up, "Joel, come and feed Lamby, will you?" She usually fed the orphaned lamb but tonight she had come home late from a meeting and did not want to go to the barn wearing good clothes.

رات کے گیارہ بج کر پندرہ منٹ تھے جب جوئل بس بستر میں پڑھ رہا تھا کہ اس کی والدہ کو پکارتے ہوئے سنا، "جویل، آؤ اور بھیڑ کے یتیم بچے کو کھلاو پلاو، کیا تم (اسے پلاؤ گے)؟" وہ عام طور پر بھیڑ کے یتیم بچے کو کھلاتی پلاتی تھیں، لیکن آج وہ اجتماع سے دیر سے گھر پہنچی تھی اور اچھے کپڑے پہنے ہوئے باڑے میں نہیں جانا چاہتی تھی۔

The small dog Jessica, jumped up from the doorstep as Joel came outside, a pair of overalls pulled over his pajamas, the laces of his boots dangling loose. "Hey, Jess,' he greeted her, ruffling the dog's thick fur with one hand as they loped together to the barn. In his other hand he carried Lamby's meal — milk replacement in a soda-pop bottle capped by a black nipple.

اپنے پاجامہ کے اوپر اوور آل کا ایک جوڑا گھسیٹتے ہوئے، اپنے ڈھیلے لٹکے ہوئے تسموں کے ساتھ جب جوئل باہر آیا تو گھر کے کتے' جیسی کا' نے دہلیز سے چھلانگ لگائی ۔ جونہی وہ لمبے لمبے ڈگ بھرتے ہوئے اکٹھے باڑے کی طرف بڑھے، اس نے ایک ہاتھ سے کتے کی گھنی پشم کو درہم برہم کرتے ہوئے" اوہو جیس" اس نے اسے خوش آمدید کہا ۔ وہ اپنے

دوسرے ہاتھ میں بھیڑ کے یتیم بچے کا کھانا اٹھائے ہوئے تھا۔۔۔۔۔ دودھ کا بدل ایک سوڈا پاپ کی بوتل میں ایک سیاہ نیل کا ڈھکنا دیئے ہوئے۔

The March air was cold and the yard light caught the mist of Joel and Jessica's breaths.

A dim crescent moon hung low over the east hayfield. Otherwise, the night was black

مارچ کی ہوا ٹھنڈی تھی اور صحن کی روشنی نے جوئل اور جیسی کا کی سانسوں کی دھند کو گرفت میں لے لیا۔ مشرقی سوکھی گھاس کے کھیت پر ایک مدھم سا تیا چاند نیچے لٹک رہا تھا۔ ورنہ رات تاریک تھی۔

"Here, Lamby," called Joel, opening the door to the barn where the sheep are kept in the winter. The lamb sprang up from her warm straw bedding and sucked down the bottle in thirty seconds. Her mother had died giving birth to her a week before.

باڑا، جہاں بھیڑ سردیوں میں رکھی جاتی ہیں، کی طرف کا دروازہ کھولتے ہوئے جوئل پکارا، "بھیڑ کے یتیم بچے، یہاں ۔" بھیڑ کا بچہ گھاس کے اپنے گرم میں بچھونے سے اچھلا اور 30 سیکنڈ میں بوتل جوس لی ۔ ایک ہفتہ پہلے اسے جنم دیتے ہوئے اس کی ماں فوت ہو گئی تھی۔

This may have been Joel's thirty-three-thousandth trips to the barn, since he goes in and out of barn at least ten times a day. Joel knows these farm buildings better than he knows his own bedroom. He surely spends more waking hours in them. He knows how to care for the animals they shelter as well as he knows how to care for himself. Farming is Joel's world.

جب سے وہ روزانہ کم از کم دس دفعہ باڑوں آتا جاتا ہے، ہو سکتا ہے جوئل کی باڑے کی 33ہزار وسیاحت ہو۔ جوئل ان کھیتوں کی عمارات کو خود اپنے سونے کے کمرے سے زیادہ اچھی طرح جانتا ہے ۔ یقیناً وہ اپنے جاگنے کے اوقات

زیادہ تر ان میں گزارتا ہے۔ جن جانوروں کو انہوں نے پناہ دی ہے وہ جانتا ہے کہ ان کا کیسے خیال رکھنا ہے، وہ یہ بھی جانتا ہے اپنی حفاظت کیسے کرنی ہے۔ کھیتی باڑی جوئل کی دنیا ہے۔

Joel Holland has lived on this 245-acre farm since he was born, thirteen years ago. It is the farm of his ancestors. He lives in the house that his great-grandfather built. The land he helps his father and brothers farm is land that his great-great grandfather James Holland bought ¡n 1860.

جوئل ہالینڈ اس (245) ایکڑ کے کھیل پر اس وقت سے رہ رہا تھا جب 13 سال پہلے وہ پیدا ہوا تھا۔ یہ اس کے آباؤ اجداد کھیت ہے۔ وہ اس گھر میں رہتا ہے جس کے پردادا نے تعمیر کیا۔ وہ زمین جس میں وہ اپنے والد اور بھائیوں کی کھیتی باڑی کرنے میں مدد کرتا ہے، وہ زمین جو اسے پردادا کے پردادا جیمز ہالینڈ نے 1860 میں خریدی۔

James was an Irish immigrant. He drove a team of horses to plough tie land and make it ready for corn. Now, five generations later, Joel ploughs the same land atop a tractor that has the power of 120 horses. The nob, black soil has been pampered by Hollands for over 120 years. Farming it is Joe's heritage.

جیمز آئرش کانو آباد تھا۔ زمین میں ہل چلانے اور اس اناج کے لئے تیار کرنے کے لئے اس نے دو یا دو سے زیادہ گھوڑوں کو ایک ساتھ جوت کرہانکا۔ اب پانچ نسلوں کے بعد جوئل اسی زمین پر ایک ٹریکٹر سے ہل چلاتا ہے جو 120 گھوڑوں کی طاقت رکھتا ہے۔ زرخیز سیاہ مٹی کے ساتھ ہالینڈ خاندان نے 120 سالوں سے زیادہ محبت بھرا اور محتاط سلوک کیا ہے۔ کھیتی باڑی جوئل کا ورثہ ہے۔

The Holland farm is near Scales Mound, a tiny town of 400 people snuggled in the North-western corner of Illinois. The land there is hilly, rolling in great waves. In fact, just a few miles away is the highest point in the state.

ہالینڈ خاندان کا کھیت ، سکیلز ماونڈ، الی نواز کے شمال مغربی کونے میں زیادہ قریب اکٹھے رہ رہے چار سو لوگوں کے ایک ننھے سے قصبے کے قریب ہے۔ وہاں بڑی بڑی لہروں میں لڑھکتی ہوئی زمین پہاڑی ہے۔ دراصل، ٹھیک چند میل ریاست کا بلند ترین مقام ہے۔

Joel attends public school in Scales Mound in a spirit-level brick building with 235 other grade school and high school pupils. About half the students are farmers. This year Joel will graduate from eighth grade and begin ninth, but his class will not get larger. Except for three foster children who came and left. Joel has been with the same nineteen kids since first grade. "I know every kid in practically the whole school," he says, "Some of those guys in schools on TV don't even know the people in their own class."

جوئل، سلیلز ماؤنڈ میں پھٹی ہوئی ہموار اینٹوں والی عمارت میں دوسرے درجنوں کے ساتھ 235 اور ہائی سکول کے شاگردوں کے ساتھ پبلک اسکول میں حاضر ہوتا ہے۔ تقریبا آدھے طالب علم کسان ہیں۔ اس سال جوئل آٹھواں درجہ پاس کرے گا اور نوا شروع ہوگا لیکن ان کی جماعت بڑی نہیں ہوگی ۔ تین رضائی یا منہ بولے بچے کے سوا جو آئے اور چلے گئے ،پہلے درجے ہی سے انہی 19 بچوں کے ساتھ رہا ہے۔ وہ کہتا ہے:"ٹیلی ویژن پر سکول میں ان لوگوں میں سے کچھ کو ان کی اپنی جماعت میں بھی نہیں جانتے۔"

Joel is a good student, though reluctant to discuss it. "Yeah, I guess I pull mostly As, some Bs". In national testing Joel scored an overall 99 per cent, meaning that only 1 per cent of students scored higher. His studies are typical of any eighth

graders in the United States. "We're doing percent in mathematics. English, forget it. In history we're up to FDR. In science we do experiments like taking this chemical HCl and blowing up pieces of chalk.

جوئل اگرچہ اس تبصرہ کرنے پر نارضامند ہے ایک اچھا طالب علم ہے۔ "ہاں، میرا اندازہ ہے کہ میں زیادہ تر 'A' اور کچھ 'B' لیتا ہوں۔" قومی آزمائش میں جوئل مجموعی طور پر 99 فیصد نمبر حاصل کیے مطلب یہ صرف ایک فیصد طلباء نے زیادہ نمبر حاصل کیے۔ ریاستہائے متحدہ میں اس کے مطالعات کسی بھی مثالی آٹھویں درجے کہتے ہیں۔" ریاضی میں ہم فیصد کر رہے۔ انگریزی اسے بھول جاؤ۔ تاریخ میں ہم فرینکلن ڈیلینو روسویلٹ تک ہیں۔ سائنس میں ہم نے اس کیمیکل HCl جیسے کو لے کر اور چاک کے ٹکڑوں کو اڑانے تک کہ تجربے کرتے ہیں۔"

But when the school bus drops Joel off and he runs up the quarter-mile lane to his farmhouse, slips out of his sneakers and pulls on his boots — then his life is no longer typical of an average teenager. His footgear is the clue. Joel wears boots every day, no matter what the season is. That's because he does chores every night after school and for several hours on weekends. The chores are boot-work — hard, heavy end sometimes dirty.

لیکن جب سکول کی بس جوئل کو اتارتی ہے اور کھیت میں واقع گھر کی ایک چوتھائی میل پگڈنڈی پر دوڑتا ہے، اپنے کینوس کے باہر پھسل آیا اور اپنے بوٹ پہن لیتا ہے۔ اس کا فٹ گئیر اشارہ ہے۔ کچھ فرق نہیں پڑتا، موسم کیسا بھی ہو جوئل زعنہ بوٹ پہنتا ہے ایسا اس لیے ہے کہ وہ ہر رات سکول کے بعد اور ہفتے کے آخری دنوں کے گھنٹے روزمرہ

کے چھوٹے چھوٹے گھریلو کام کرتا ہے۔ روزمرہ کے چھوٹے چھوٹے کام بوٹوں کے کام ہیں ۔۔۔۔۔ سخت بھاری اور بعض اوقات گندے۔

The daily chores that Joel does help are to run the farm and to support the family. Joel is a teenager, but he does the work of an adult. Unlike most families, where the parents alone make the money, farm families work together. Each child' labor is not only important to the family's well-being, it is essential.

روزمرہ کے چھوٹے چھوٹے کام جوئل کرتا ہے وہ کھیت کو چلانے میں مدد اور کنبے کو سہارا دینے میں مدد کرنا ہے۔ جوئل تیرہ چودہ سال کا ہے مگر وہ ایک بالغ کا کام کرتا ہے۔ اکثر خاندانوں کی طرح نہیں، جہاں صرف والدین روپیہ پیسہ کماتے ہیں، کھیتوں والے خاندان مل کر کام کرتے ہیں۔ ہر بچے کی مشقت خاندان کی خوشحالی کے لیے اہم ہے، یہ لازمی ہے۔

The Hollands operate a self-sufficient farm, typical of many in the Corn Belt. They raise livestock — cattle, and a few sheep. In each herd they keep some females to replenish the stock. The rest of the animals are sold for slaughter and land on America's tables as beef and lamb. The Hollands grow virtually all the food their animals need — corn, oats, and hay. They sell the surplus, though most of their money comes from selling the animals themselves.

ہالینڈ خاندان ایک خود کفیل کھیت کا کام کرنے والا ہے، کارن بیلٹ میں بہت سوں میں اپنی نوعیت کا۔ وہ مال

مویشی ۔۔۔۔گائے بھینسیں اور چند بھیڑوں ۔۔۔۔کی نسل بڑھاتے ہیں۔ مال مویشوں کی نسل بڑھانے ہیں۔ مال مویشیوں کی نسل بڑھانے کے لئے ہر ایک ریوڑ میں وہ کچھ مادہ رکھتے ہیں۔ باقی جانوروں کو ذبح کرنے کے لیےبیچ دیا

جاتا ہے اور امریکہ کے دستر خوانوں پر گائے کے گوشت اور بکرے کے گوشت کے طور پر آموجود ہوتے ہیں۔ ہالینڈ خاندان تقریباًتو تمام خوراک جس کی ان کو جانوروں سے ضرورت ہوتی ہے، اگاتا ہے۔۔۔۔ اناج ،جی اور سوکھی ہوئی گھاس ۔وہ فالتو کو فروخت کر دیتے ہیں، اگرچہ ان کا زیادہ تر سرمایہ خود جانوروں کو بیچنے سے آتا ہے۔

To run a family like this, farmers have to have many skills. They have to be machine operators, driving immense and powerful vehicles, they have to be mechanics, repairing them, husbandmen, raising livestock; veterinarians tending them when sick, agriculturists, growing food on a large scale, and businesspeople, managing (like Joel's father) a farm operation worth nearly one million dollars.

اس طرح کا ایک کھیت چلانے کے لئے کسانوں کو بہت سی مہارتیں حاصل کرنی چاہئیں۔ انہیں مشین چلانے والا ،بہت بڑی اور طاقتور گاڑیاں چلانے والا بننا پڑتا ہے؛ ان کی مرمت کے لیے انہیں مکینک (یعنی مستری) بننا ہوگا؛ مال مویشی کی افزائش نسل کے لیے انہیں کاشتکار ،جب بیمار ہوں تو ان کی دیکھ بھال کے لیے مویشیوں کا معالج ،وسیع پیمانے پر خوراک اگانے کے لیے ماہرین زراعت، اور کاروباری لوگ (جوئل کے باپ کی طرح) ایک کھیت کا انتظام کرتے ہوئے جو تقریباًدس لاکھ ڈالر کی مالیت کا ہے۔

As Joel works on the farm, he is all these workers. Yet he is a boy still and. like an apprentice, continues to learn new skills. Joel takes his learning seriously because his goal is to become a farmer. He is extremely alert and watchful, like a cat.

جب جوئل کھیت پر کام کرتا ہے، وہ یہ سارے کارندے ہوتا ہے ۔تاہم ابھی وہ ایک لڑکا اور، ایک نوآموز کارندے کی طرح نئی مہارتیں سیکھتا رہتا ہے۔ جوئل اپنے سیکھنے کو بڑی سنجیدگی سے لیتا ہے کیونکہ اس کی منزل مقصود کسان بننا ہے۔ وہ ایک بلی کی طرح بے حد چوکس اور نگہبان ہے۔

Even when not actively involved in a chore, Joel can readily answer any question about what is going on. He listens as his dad counsels a seed customer in the kitchen, as his brother Terry consults a vet about recent deaths in his hog herd, as his older brothers discuss soil planning while they mend a fence. Knowledge seems to be constantly seeping, sometimes flowing, into Joel's mind.

ایک چھوٹے موٹے کام میں جب عملی طور پر ملوث نہ بھی ہو ،جوئل فوراً ہی کیا ہو رہا ہے کہ متعلق جواب دے سکتا ہے۔ وہ توجہ سے سنتا ہے جب اس کا باپ باورچی خانے میں بیج کے ایک خریدار کو مشورہ دیتا ہے، جب اس کا بھائی ٹیری سووروں کے ریوڑمیں حالیہ اموات کے بارے میں ایک سلوتری سے مشورہ کرتا ہے، جب اس کے بڑے

زمین کے منصوبہ بندی پر تبادلہ خیال کرتے ہیں جب وہ ایک باڑ کو مرمت کرتے ہیں۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے علم مسلسل ٹپک رہا ہے، کبھی جوئل کے دماغ میں بہتے ہوئے۔

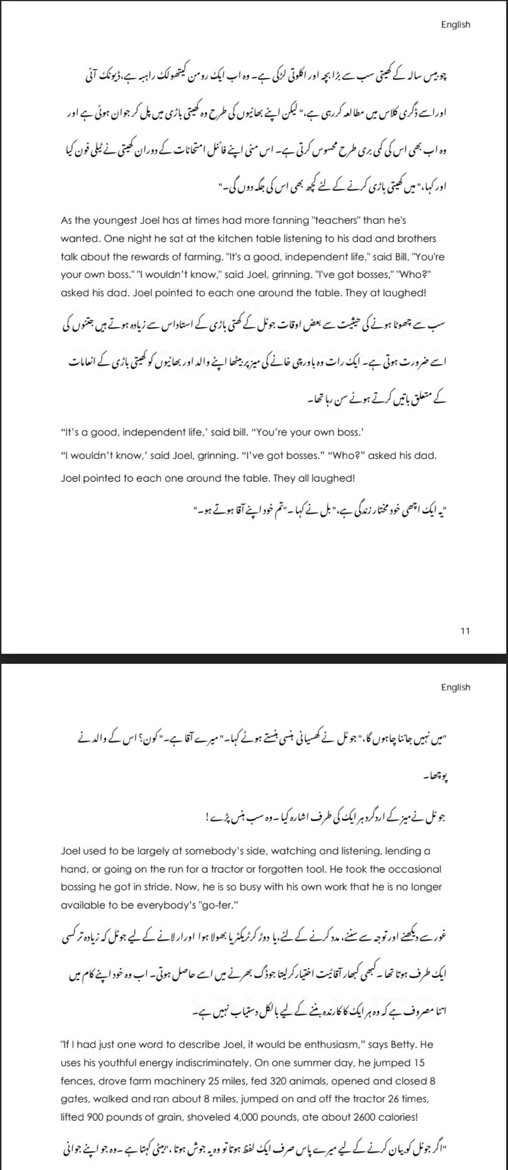
Joel is the youngest of Ed and Betty Hollands six children. Only he and his brother Marty, sixteen, still live at home. Two other brothers, Bill and Terry, come home each day to eat meals with the family. Bill and Terry rent neighboring farms. Each has his own livestock herd, but they farm their land collectively with their father.

ایڈ اور بیٹی ہالینڈ کے چھ بچوں میں سے جوئل سب سے چھوٹا ہے۔ صرف وہ اس کا 16 سالہ بھائی مارٹی اب بھی کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ دوسرے دو بھائی بل اور ٹیری کنبے کے ساتھ کھانا کھانے کے لئے ہر روز گھر آتے ہیں۔ بل اور ٹیری نے قریبی کھیت کرائے پر لیے ہوئے ہیں۔ ہر ایک کا مال مویشیوں کا اپنا ریوڑ ہے لیکن وہ اپنے باپ کے ساتھ مجموعی طور پر اپنی زمین میں کاشتکار کرتے ہیں۔

Two other children. Kevin end Kathy, do not live at home. This year Kevin, twenty-two, will graduate from college in Chicago. He will be the fourth college graduate among the Holland children. "We insist they all go to college and get a taste of what it's like off the farm, says Betty. "Then if they want to come back to farming, that's fine".

دوسرے دو بچے کیون اور کیتھی گھر پر نہیں رہتے۔ اس سال بائیس سالہ کیون شکاگو میں کالج سے ڈگری حاصل کر لے گا۔ ہالینڈ کے بچوں میں سے وہ چوتھا کالج کا گریجویٹ ہوگا۔ "ہم اصرار کرتے ہیں کہ وہ سب کالج جائیں اور کھیت سے پرے یہ کیسا ہے اس کا ایک ذائقہ لیں۔ "بیٹی کہتا ہے۔ "تب اگر وہ کھیتی باڑی کی طرف واپس آنا چاہیں، تو بہت عمدہ ہے۔"

Kathy, twenty-four, is the oldest child and the only daughter. She is now a Roman Catholic nun doing graduate studies in Dubuque, Iowa. But, like her brothers, she grew up farming, and she still misses it. Kathy called this May during her final exams and said, "I'd give anything to be ploughing instead!"



چوبیس سالہ کے کھیتی سب سے بڑا بچہ اور اکلوتی لڑکی ہے۔ وہ اب ایک رومن کیتھولک راہبہ ہے، ڈیونک آئی اور اسے ڈگری کلاس میں مطالعہ کررہی ہے،" لیکن اپنے بھائیوں کی طرح وہ کھیتی باڑی میں پل کر جوان ہوئی ہے اور وہ اب بھی اس کی کمی بری طرح محسوس کرتی ہے۔ اس مئی اپنے فائنل امتحانات کے دوران کھیتی نے ٹیلی فون کیا اور کہا، "میں کھیتی باڑی کرنے کے لئے کچھ بھی اس کی جگہ دوں گی۔"

As the youngest Joel has at times had more fanning "teachers" than he's wanted. One night he sat at the kitchen table listening to his dad and brothers talk about the rewards of farming. "It's a good, independent life," said Bill. "You're your own boss." "I wouldn't know," said Joel, grinning. "I've got bosses," "Who?" asked his dad. Joel pointed to each one around the table. They at laughed!

سب سے چھوٹا ہونے کی حیثیت سے بعض اوقات جوئل کے کھتی باڑی کے استاداس سے زیادہ ہوتے ہیں جتنوں کی اسے ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ ایک رات وہ باورچی خانے کی میز پر بیٹھا اپنے والد اور بھائیوں کو کھیتی باڑی کے انعامات کے متعلق باتیں کرتے ہوئے سن رہا تھا۔

“It's a good, independent life,' said bill. “You're your own boss.'

“I wouldn't know,' said Joel, grinning. “I've got bosses.” “Who?” asked his dad. Joel pointed to each one around the table. They all laughed!

"یہ ایک اچھی خود مختار زندگی ہے،" بل نے کہا ۔ "تم خود اپنے آقا ہوتے ہو۔"

"میں نہیں جاننا چاہوں گا،" جوئل نے کھسیانی ہنسی ہنستے ہوئے کہا۔ "میرے آقا ہے۔" کون؟ اس کے والد نے پوچھا۔

جوئل نے میز کے اردگرد ہر ایک کی طرف اشارہ کیا ۔ وہ سب ہنس پڑے !

Joel used to be largely at somebody's side, watching and listening, lending a hand, or going on the run for a tractor or forgotten tool. He took the occasional bossing he got in stride. Now, he is so busy with his own work that he is no longer available to be everybody's "go-fer."

غور سے دیکھنے اور توجہ سے سننے، مدد کرنے کے لئے، یا دوڑ کر ٹریکٹر یا بھولا ہوا اوزار لانے کے لیے جوئل کہ زیادہ تر کسی ایک طرف ہوتا تھا ۔ کبھی کبھار آقائیت اختیار کرلیتا جوڈگ بھرنے میں اسے حاصل ہوتی۔ اب وہ خود اپنے کام میں اتنا مصروف ہے کہ وہ ہر ایک کا کارندہ بننے کے لیے بالکل دستیاب نہیں ہے۔

"If I had just one word to describe Joel, it would be enthusiasm," says Betty. He uses his youthful energy indiscriminately. On one summer day, he jumped 15 fences, drove farm machinery 25 miles, fed 320 animals, opened and closed 8 gates, walked and ran about 8 miles, jumped on and off the tractor 26 times, lifted 900 pounds of grain, shoveled 4,000 pounds, ate about 2600 calories!

"اگر جوئل کو بیان کرنے کے لیے میرے پاس صرف ایک لفظ ہوتا تو وہ یہ جوش ہوتا ،"بیٹی کہتا ہے ۔ وہ جو اپنے جوانی

کی توانائی کو بلا تمیز استعمال کرتا ہے۔ موسم گرما کے ایک دن ، اس نے پندرہ باڑیں، کھیت کی مشینری 25 میل چلائی،

320 جانوروں کو خوراک دی، آٹھ بڑے دروازے کھلے اور بند کیے، تقریبا آٹھ میل چلا اور دوڑا 26 دفعہ چلانگ لگاکر ٹریکٹر پر چڑھا اترا ، 952 اناج اٹھایا، 4 ہزارپانچ مٹی بچے سے الٹی پلٹی ،تقریبا 26 گیلری کھایاپیا۔

On weekends and during the summer, Joel works outdoors anywhere from eight to fifteen hours a day. The only time he minds it is during early spring. Then the snow melts and rain often pour down daily, turning the farmyard into a swamp. Mud sucks at his boots, making walking itself a tedious chore. More than the bother, though, Joel hates the ugliness. "When it rains, everything seems so awful.

ہفتے کے آخری دنوں اور گرمیوں کے دوران، جوئل گھر سے باہر کسی جگہ بھی 8 سے 15 گھنٹے کام کرتا ہے۔ صرف موسم بہار کے شروع کے دوران کے وقت وہ اس کا برا مناتا ہے۔ جب برف پگھلتی ہے اور اکثر کھیت کے صحن کو دلدل میں بدلتے ہوئے روزانہ بارش برستی ہے۔ خودپیدل چلنے کو ایک ناگوار کام بناتے ہوئے اس کے بوٹ کیچڑ چوس لیتے ہیں۔ اگرچہ جوئل بھائی سے زیادہ بد صورتی سے نفرت کرتا ہے۔ جب بارش ہوتی ہے تو ہر ایک چیز اتنی دہشت ناک معلوم ہوتی ہے۔

Regardless of how much energy his work consumes, Joel has plenty left over for sports. He hunts deer and traps wildlife in the fall, and snowmobiles in the winter. Spring brings softball and basketball games, and summer provides weather for water-skiing and fishing. Nearly all his favorite sports are played outdoors.

اس بات کی پرواہ کیے بغیر اس کے کام میں کتنی توانائی صرف ہوتی ہے۔ وہ ہرن کا شکار کرتا ہے اور آبشار میں جنگلی جانوروں کو پھنسا لیتا ہے اور سردیوں میں برف گاڑی (چلاتا ہے)۔ موسم بہار سافٹ بال اور باسکٹ بال کے کھیل

لاتا ہے اور موسم گرما پانی پر پھسلنے اور ماہی گیری کا موسم لاتا ہے۔ اس کے تقریباً سارے پسندیدہ کھیل گھر سے باہر کھیلے جاتے ہیں۔

If he had to live in the city for a year, Joel says he would mostly miss "the land. I'd miss seeing things grow. The change of seasons. In fact, if Joel could choose any place in the world to live, he guesses he'd live "right here. It'd have to be country. After living out here, I don't think I'd ever want to be in the city. You just don't have the freedom. Or the responsibilities. I'm not saying a city k doesn't have responsibilities. But you don't work as a family the way you do on a farm. It'd just have to be country for me."

اگر اسے ایک سال شہر میں رہنا پڑے تو جوئل کہتا ہے کہ وہ زیادہ تر زمین کی کمی بری طرح محسوس کرے گا۔ میں چیزوں کو پھلتے پھولتے دیکھنے کی کمی بری طرح محسوس کروں گا۔ موسموں کا بدلنا ۔"درحقیقت، اگر جوئل اس دنیا میں

رہنے کے لیے کوئی جگہ انتخاب کر سکتا تھا تو وہ قیاس کرتا تھا ہے کہ وہ یہاں ٹھیک رہے گا۔ یہ دیہاتی علاقہ ہونا ہوگا۔ یہاں رہنے کے بعد میں خیال نہیں کرتا کہ میں کبھی شہر میں رہنا پسند کروں گا۔ تمہیں ٹھیک آزادی نہیں ہوتی ۔ یا ذمہ داریاں ۔ میں نہیں کہ ایک شہری بچوں کی ذمہ داریاں نہیں ہوتیں ۔ مگر تم ایک کنبے کی طرح کام نہیں کرتے جیسے ایک کھیت پر کرتے ہو۔ میں بس اپنے لیے دیہاتی علاقہ چاہوں گا۔

About the Author

Patricia Demuth and her husband grew up in small towns in Iowa where they had friends who were part of a family farm team. When they decided to write a book about rural America, they found a farm in Wisconsin to serve as a setting for their story. They took their young sons with them and lived in Wisconsin where she wrote the book.

Joel: Growing Up a Farm Man, which was awarded Best Children Book of 1982 by the Society of Midland Authors.

New Vocabulary

Words	**Meanings**
A nun (n)	A female member of a religious order in a Christian Church.
Ancestors (n)	Forefathers, grandparents.
Apprentice (n)	Someone who works with a skilled or qualified person to learn a trade or profession, a beginner or novice.
Chore (n)	A small, routine, domestic task.
F.D.R.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), 32nd President of the United States of America (1933-45).
Foster children	Children in the care of a person other than their parents.
Go-fer (n) (slang)	A person who runs a variety of errands or short trips here and there.
Hog (adj) **Chores (n)**	Chores related to sheep etc. such as shearing them.
Immense (adj)	Huge, big
Immigrant (n)	A person who has left his homeland to live in another country

Indiscriminately (adv)	Randomly, without planning, irregularly
Occasional (adj)	Taking place from time to time: not frequent or regular
Orphaned (adj)	Without mother
Roman Catholic (adj)	Of or relating to Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Rome
Self-sufficient (adj)	Able to provide for or support oneself without outside help
Snowmobiles (n)	A small open motor vehicle for travelling on snow
Snuggled (adj)	To nestle together, to live together closely
Split-level (adj)	A building having the floor level of one part about half a storey above or below the floor level of an adjoining part
Surplus (n)	A quantity or amount in excess of what is required
Tedious (adj)	Causing fatigue, annoying, dull, laborious
To counsel (v)	To give advice or guidance to someone
To dangle (v)	To hang or cause to hang freely
To lope (v)	To run with a long swinging, bounding movement or stride
To pamper (v)	To treat with affectionate and usually excessive care
To replenish (v)	To make full or complete again by supplying what has been used up
To shear (v)	To remove the fleece or hair (of sheep) by cutting or clipping
To take in stride	To accept or do something without difficulty or effort
Virtually (adv)	Practically, nearly

STUDY QUESTIONS

Comprehension

1. **How does Joel feel about getting out of bed at 11:15 P.M. to feed the lamb? How can you tell?**

Ans: It was 11:15 at night when Joel, reading in bed, heard his mother call up, “Joel, come and feed Lamby, will you?” She usually fed the orphaned lamb, but tonight she had come home late from a meeting and did not want to go to the barn wearing good clothes.

2. **Describe the Hollands farm.**

Ans: Joel Holland has lived on this 245-acre farm since he was born, thirteen years ago. It is the farm of his ancestors. He lives in the house that his great-grandfather built. The land he helps his father and brothers farm is land that his great-great grandfather James Holland bought in 1860. James was an Irish Immigrant. He drove a team of horses to plough the land and make it ready for corn. Now, five generations later, Joel ploughs the same land atop a tractor that has the power of 120 horses. The rich, black soil has been pampered by Hollands for over 120 years. Farming it a Joe's heritage.

3. **In what ways does Joel play the role of an adult?**

Ans: The daily chores that Joel does help are to run the farm and to support the family. Joel is a teenager, but he does the work of an adult. Unlike most families, where the parents alone make the money, farm families work together. Each child' labor is not only important to the family's well-being, it is essential.

4. **Does Joel agree with his brother about the rewards of a farming life?**

Ans: Yes, his brothers talk about the rewards of farming

"It's a good, independent life", said Bill. "You're your own boss."

5. **What skills must a farmer have to run a farm like the Hollands'?**

Ans: To run a farm like this, farmers have to have many skills. They have to be machine operators, driving immense and powerful vehicles, they have to be Mechanics, repairing them, husbandmen, raising livestock; veterinarians, tending them when sick; agriculturists, growing food on a large scale, and businesspeople, managing (like Joel's father) a farm operation worth nearly one million dollars. As Joel works on the farm, he is all these workers.

6. **Joel says that of all the places on earth, he would choose to live "right here" — on the farm. Do you think his choice is a good one?**

Ans: If he had to live in the city for a year, Joel says he would mostly miss "the land. I'd miss seeing things grow. The change of seasons. In fact, if Joel could choose any place in the world to live, he guesses he'd live "right here. It'd have to be country. After living out here, I don't think I'd ever want to be in the city. You just don't have the freedom. Or the responsibilities. I'm not saying a city k doesn't have responsibilities. But you don't work as a family the way you do on a farm. It'd just have to be country for me."

7. **In a sentence, state the main Idea of the story.**

Ans: The main idea of story is that it does not matter whatever profession you adopted, you can cam enough and enjoy life. But you must work hard and devote yourself to the profession.

Thinking and Recalling

Joel is a busy teenager. How does your schedule compare with his? A schedule of Joel's activities might look like this when there's no school:

5:00 A.M.

6:00 A.M.

7:00 A.M.

9:00 A.M.

11:00 A.M.

Future Farmer's meeting

5:00 P.M.

6:00 P.M.

8:00 P.M.

11:15 P.M.

1:00 P.M.

2:00 P.M.

4:00 P.M.

Feed farm animals

Have breakfast

Do milking chores

Do field work

Repair machinery

Have lunch

Repair fences

Ans:

4:00 A.M.

5:00 A.M.

6:00 A.M.

7:00 A.M.

1:00 P.M.

1:30 P.M.

2:00 P.M.

4:00 P.M.

5:00 P.M.

5:30 P.M.

6:00 P.M.

7:00 P.M.

8:00 P.M.

8:30 P.M.

9:00 P.M.

Supper

School homework (if any)

Dinner

Feed baby lamb

Say prayer

Feed animals

Have breakfast

Going to college

Have lunch

Say prayer

Rest

Feed animals

Homework

Say prayer

Playing cricket

Say prayer

Dinner

Say prayer

Going to Bed

Writing

8. **Make a list of all the important activities in your own typical day. Use the information to make a chart like Joel's for yourself. Compare your list with that of Joel. Who has more fun in a day's work—you or Joel?**

Ans:

4:00 A.M.

5:00 A.M.

6:00 A.M	Feed animals
7:00 A.M.	Have breakfast
1:00 P.M.	Going to college
1:30 P.M.	Have lunch
2:00 P.M.	Say prayer
4:00 P.M.	Rest
5:00 P.M.	Feed animals
5:30 P.M.	Homework
6:00 P.M.	Say prayer
7:00 P.M	Playing cricket
8:00 P.M.	Say prayer
8:30 P.M.	Dinner
9:00 P.M.	Say prayer
	Going to Bed

Say prayer

Language Study

9. Count and Non-Count Nouns: Common nouns are either count or non-count. COUNT nouns can be "counted", as follows:

- **one pen, two pens, three pens, four pens…**

NON-COUNT nouns, on the other hand, cannot be counted in this way

- **one software, two softwares, three softwares, four softwares...**

From the point of view of grammar, this means that count nouns have singular as well as plural forms, whereas non-count nouns have only a singular form. It also means that non-count nouns do not take a/an before them: 'a pen' is correct but 'a software' is not.

In general, non-count nouns considered to refer to indivisible wholes. For this reason, they are sometimes called MASS nouns.

In each of the following sentences, indicate whether the highlighted noun is count or non-count.

1. **The board will meet tomorrow to consider your application.**

(A) Count **(B)** Non-Count **Ans: (B)** Non-count

2. **The information you gave to the detective was very misleading**

(A) Count **(B)** Non-count **Ans: (B)** Non-count

3. **I thought it was a strange comment to make**

(A) Count **(B)** Non-count **Ans: (B)** Non-count

4. **Smoking damages your health.**

(A) Count **(B)** Non-count **Ans: (B)** Non-count

5. **Jamal is studying music at college.**

(A) Count **(B)** Non-count **Ans: (B)** Non-count

6. I'll have a Juice, please.

(A) Count **(B)** Non-count **Ans: (B)** Non-count

10. Uses of the Apostrophe:

The apostrophe has three uses:

1. to form possessives of nouns
2. to show the omission of letters
3. to indicate certain plurals of lowercase letters

Forming Possessive of Nouns:

To see if you need to make a possessive, turn the phrase around and make it an "of the" phrase. For example:

The boy's hat = The hat of the boy, 'Three days' journey = journey of three days

If the noun after "of" is a building, an object or a piece of furniture, then no apostrophe is needed.

Room of the hotel = hotel room, door of the car = car door, leg of the table = table leg

Once you've determined whether you need to make a possessive, follow these rules to create one.

- **add 's to the singular form of the word (even if it ends in -s):**

The owner's car James's hat (James' hat is also acceptable).

For plural, proper nouns that are possessive, use an apostrophe after the 's'. "The Afridis' presentation was good". (The Afridis are a husband and wife consultant team.)

- **add 's to the plural forms that do not end in -s:**

  The children's game the geese's honking
- **add' to the end of plural nouns that end in -s:**

  Two cats' toys, three friends' letters, the countries' law.

- **add 's to the end of compound words:**

  My brother-in-law's money
- **add 's to the last noun to show joint possession of an object:**

  Ahmad and Razia's apartment

Showing omission of letters:

Apostrophes are used a contractions. A contraction is a word (or set of numbers) in which one or more letters (or numbers) have been omitted. The apostrophe shows this omission. Contractions are common in speaking and in informal writing. To use apostrophe to create a contraction, place an apostrophe where the omitted letter(s) would go. Here are some examples:

don't = do not

I'm = I am

he'll = he will

who's = who is

shouldn't = should not

didn't = did not

could've = could have (NOT "could of"!)

'60 = 1960

Forming plurals of lowercase letters:

Apostrophes are used to form plurals of letters that appear in lowercase; here the rule appears to be more typographical than grammatical, e.g "three ps" versus "three p's". To form the plural of a lowercase letter, place 's. after the letter. There is no need for apostrophes indicating e plural on capitalized letters,

numbers, and symbols (though keep in mind that some editors, teachers, and professors still prefer them). Here are some examples:

p's and q's = a phrase believed to be taken from the early days of the printing press when letters were set in presses backwards so they would appear on the printed page correctly. Although the origins of the phrase are disputed, the expression was used commonly to mean "Be careful, don't make a mistake"

Today, the term also indicate maintaining politeness, possibly from "mind your pleases and thank-yous."

Nita's mother constantly stressed minding one's p's and q'.

Three Macintosh G4s = three of the Macintosh model G4

There are two G4s currently used in the writing classroom.

Many &s = many ampersands

That printed page has too many &s on it

The 1960s = the years in decade from 1960 to 1969

The 1960s were a time of great social unrest.

The '60s were a time of great social unrest

Don't use apostrophes for personal pronouns, the relative pronoun *who* or for noun plurals.

Apostrophes should not be used with possessive pronouns because possessive pronouns already show possession — they don't need an apostrophe. His, her, its, my, yours, ours are all possessive pronouns. However, indefinite pronouns, such as one, anyone, other, no one and anybody, can be made possessive. Here are some examples:

wrong: his' book

correct: his book'

correct: one's book

correct: anybody's book

wrong: Who's dog is this?

correct: Whose dog is this?

wrong: The group made it's decision

correct: The group made its decision.

(**Note:** Its and it's are not the same thing. It's is a contraction for "It is" and it is a possessive pronoun meaning "belonging to it". It's raining out = It is raining out. A simple way to remember this rule is the fact that you don't use an apostrophe for the possessive his or hers, so don't do it with it!)

wrong: a friend of yours'

correct: a friend of yours

wrong: She waited for three hours' to get her ticket

correct: She waited for Three hours to get her ticket

Proofreading for apostrophes:

A good time to proofread is when you have finished writing the paper. Try the following strategies to proofread for apostrophes:

- If you tend to leave out apostrophes, check every word that ends r —s or — es to see if it needs an apostrophe.
- If you put in too many apostrophes, check every apostrophe to see if you can justify it with a rule for using apostrophes.

Exercise 1

In each question below, only one of the sentences has all the apostrophes correctly placed. Encircle the letter of the correct sentence.

1.

a) Bristol's harbour is one of the country's most beautiful.
b) Bristols harbour is one of the country's most beautiful.
c) Bristol's harbour is one of the country's most beautiful.
d) Bristols' harbour is one of the countrys' most beautiful.

2.

a) The two boy's bags were lying at the river's edge.
b) The two boys bag's were tying at the rivers' edge.
c) The two boys' bags were lying at the rivets edge.
d) The two boys' bags' were lying at the rivers edge.

3.

a) My parent's flat is in one of the city's finest areas.
b) My parents' flat is in one of the citys finest areas'.
c) My parents' fiat is in one of the citys' finest areas.
d) My parents' fiat re n one of the city's finest areas.

4.

a) The world's experts were quick to praise the two girls' courage.
b) The world's experts were qack to praise the two girl's courage.
c) The worlds expert's were quick to praise the two girls' courage.
d) The worlds' experts were quick to praise the two girls' courage.

5.

a) Steve's mothers house is right next to his only sister's flat.
b) Steves mother's house is right next to his only sister's flat.
c) Steve's mothers' house is right next to his only sisters' flat.
d) Steve's mother's house is right next to his only sister's flat.

6.

a) The two buildings doors' and windows' were damaged in the blast.
b) The two buildings door's and window's were damaged in the blast.
c) The two buildings' doors and windows were damaged in the blast.
d) The two building's doors and windows were damaged in the blast.

7.

a) The cat's illness was making its paws sore.
b) The cat's illness was making it's paws sore.
c) The cats' illness was making its paws sore.
d) The cats' illness' was making its paws sore.

8.

a) The teams managers attitude was affecting all the player's performance.
b) The team's manager's attitude was affecting at the players' performance.
c) The teams manager's attitude was affecting all the players' performance.
d) The team's manager's attitude was affecting all the player's performance.

9.

a) It's owners made Ted the cat's life very comfortable.
b) It's owners' made Ted the cats life very comfortable.
c) Its owners made Ted the cats' life very comfortable.
d) Its owners made Ted the cat's life very comfortable.

10.

a) The Roman's bridges and roads were vital for moving the troops' supplies.
b) The Romans' bridges and roads were vital for moving the troops' supplies.
c) The Romans' bridges and roads were vital for moving the troop's supplies.
d) The Romans bridge's and roads were vital for moving the troops' supplies.

Answers

1. c)	2. c)	3. d)	4. a)	5. d)
6. c)	7. a)	8. b)	9. d)	10. b)

Exercise 2

Change each underlined noun to the correct possessive form. Type your answer in blank provided.

1. The husband of her sister drives a trailer truck.
   His ____________husband drives a trailer truck.

2. We heard the voices of the children clearly in the lounge.
   We heard the _____________ voices clearly in the lounge.
3. The husbands of his sisters have lunch together every Monday.
   His ___________husbands have lunch together every Monday.
4. The report supported by the accounts of two witnesses, proves he did not commit the crime.
   The report, supported by two _______accounts proves he did not commit the crime.
5. The flavor of the bread was improved when he put butter on it.
   The _____________ flavor was improved when he put butter on it.
6. The guess of anybody is as good as mine.
   _____________ guess is as good as mine.
7. I spend all my Ramadan at the house belonging to my grandmother.
   I spend all my Ramadan at my _____________ house.
8. The votes of four member changed the outcome of the election.
   Four _____________votes changed the outcome of the election.
9. The wipers on your car need to be replaced.
   Your _______ ____ wipers need to be changed.
10. The cat played with the toy belonging to it.
    The cat played with _____________ toy.

Ans.

1. His **sister's** husband drives a trailer truck.
2. We heard the **children's** voices clearly in the lounge.
3. His **sister's** husbands have lunch together every Monday.
4. The report, supported by two **witnesses** accounts proves he did not commit the crime.
5. The **bread's** flavor was improved when he put butter on it.
6. **Anybody's** guess is as good as mine.
7. I spend all my Ramadan at my **grandmother's** house.
8. Four **members** votes changed the outcome of the election.

9. Your cars wipers need to be changed.

10. The cat played with its toy.