

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit students will:

Respond to text through oral discussion, telling short stories and acting plays.

- Demonstrate attentive listening' skills to respond orally with standard pronunciation and intonation.
- Discuss how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader. Discuss their own understanding of the above critically.
- Make recommendations and develop an interest in fiction and poetry.
- Provide an objective summary of fiction and poetry texts.
- Use pre-reading and while-reading strategies to analyse and explore different layers of meaning within texts including biases and opinions.
- Read and use inference and deduction to recognise implicit meaning (e.g. look for supporting details within a text/paragraph) using prior knowledge and contextual cues effectively.
- Link new facts, terms, and concepts with prior knowledge.
- Choose words and phrases for effect.
- Read, view and analyse a variety of readings grade-appropriate and high-interest books and texts from print and non-print sources: Poetry (free verse, narrative and rhythmic)
- Acquire and use appropriate words and phrases for reading, writing, speaking, and listening; independently gather vocabulary when considering a word or phrase important for comprehension or expression.
- Examine and interpret the use of conjunctions and transitional devices in speech and writing for effective communication.
- Recognize and use subordinating conjunctions to connect independent clause/s to dependent clause/, e.g., He could not attend the meeting because he was sick.
- Recognize and use correlative conjunctions including pairs such as both/and, either/or, neither/nor, not/but and not only/but also, etc.
- Use paraphrasing skills to paraphrase a poem.

Brainstorming Activity

- Discuss with your peers the qualities you think are important for maintaining integrity and resilience in difficult situations.
- Predict the themes of the poem based on your discussion.

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Grammatical Status
Allowance	اجازت	Permission, Grant	Denial, Refusal	Noun
Blaming	الزام دینا	Accusing, Faulting	Praising, Defending	Verb
Breathe	سانس لینا	Exhale, Pant	Hold, Freeze	Verb
Common	عام	Ordinary, Unremarkable	Special, Exceptional	Adjective
Distance	فاصلہ	Space, Length	Closeness, Proximity	Noun
Disaster	آفات	Catastrophe, Calamity	Success, Triumph	Noun

Doubting	شک کرنا	Questioning, Suspecting	Trusting, Believing	Verb
Force	مجبور کرنا	Compel, Drive	Allow, Permit	Verb
Heap	ڈھیر	Pile, Stack	Single, Few	Noun
Impostors	دھوکہ باز / بہرو پیے	Frauds, Pretenders	Truth-tellers, Genuine persons	Noun
Knives	بد معاش	Villains, Scoundrels	Heroes, Saints	Noun
Losing	ہارنا	Failing, Suffering	Winning, Succeeding	Verb
Pitch-and-toss	جوئے کا کھیل	Risky game, Gamble	Safety, Security	Noun
Stoop	جھکنا	Bend, Crouch	Stand, Rise	Verb
Sinew	قوت	Tendon, Muscle	Weakness, Fragility	Noun
Trap	جال	Snare, Catch	Freedom, Release	Noun
Triumph	کامیابی	Victory, Success	Defeat, Failure	Noun
Twisted	مڑنا	Distorted, Misrepresented	Straight, Clear	Verb
Unforgiving	معاف نہ کرنے والا	Harsh, Relentless	Forgiving, Compassionate	Adjective
Virtue	نیکی	Morality, Integrity	Vice, Corruption	Noun
Winnings	جیت	Earnings, Profits	Losses, Deficits	Noun
Worn-out	تھکا ہوا	Exhausted, Tired	Fresh, New	Adjective

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

اگر آپ اپنا سر رکھ سکتے ہیں جب آپ کے بارے میں سب کچھ ہے۔

اپنا کھور ہے ہیں اور آپ پر الزام لگا رہے ہیں،

اگر آپ اپنے آپ پر بھروسہ کر سکتے ہیں جب تمام لوگ آپ پر شک کرتے ہیں،

لیکن ان کے شکوک و شبہات کی بھی اجازت دیں۔

اگر آپ انتظار کر سکتے ہیں اور انتظار کر کے تھکتے نہیں ہیں

یا جھوٹ بولا جا رہا ہے، جھوٹ کا سودا نہ کرو،

یا نفرت کی جا رہی ہو، نفرت کو راستہ نہ دو

اور پھر بھی زیادہ اچھے نہ لگیں، نہ ہی زیادہ عقلمندی سے بات کریں:

If you can dream-and not make dreams your master;
 If you can think-and not make thoughts your aim;
 If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
 And treat those two impostors just the same;
 If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
 Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
 Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
 And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

اگر آپ خواب دیکھ سکتے ہیں اور خوابوں کو اپنا مالک نہیں بنا سکتے۔
 اگر آپ سوچ سکتے ہیں اور خیالات کو اپنا مقصد نہیں بناتے۔
 اگر آپ فتح اور تباہی سے مل سکتے ہیں۔
 اور ان دو دھوکے بازوں کے ساتھ ایک جیسا سلوک کرتے ہیں۔
 اگر آپ وہ سچ سن سکتے ہیں جو آپ نے بولا ہے
 مڑو کر بے وقوفوں کے لیے جال بنانے کے لیے بد معاشوں سے،
 یا ان چیزوں کو دیکھیں جن کو آپ نے اپنی زندگی دی، ٹوٹی ہوئی،
 اور گھسے ہوئے اوزاروں کے ساتھ ان کی تعمیر کریں:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
 And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
 And lose, and start again at your beginnings
 And never breathe a word about your loss;
 If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
 To serve your turn long after they are gone,
 And so, hold on when there is nothing in you
 Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

اگر آپ اپنی تمام جیت کا ایک ڈھیر بنا سکتے ہیں
 اور اسے پچ اور ٹاس کے ایک موڑ پر خطرے میں ڈال سکتے ہیں،
 اور شکست کھائیں، اور اپنا آغاز دوبارہ سے شروع کریں۔
 اور اپنے نقصان کے بارے میں کبھی ایک لفظ بھی نہ بولیں۔
 اگر آپ اپنے دل اور اعصاب کو مجبور کر سکتے ہیں اور توانا
 ان کے رخصت ہونے کے بعد اپنی باری کی خدمت کرنے کے لیے،
 اور اسی طرح سے قائم رہو جب تمہارے اندر ہمت نہ ہو
 ماسوائے اس عزم کے جو انہیں کہتی ہے: 'قائم رہو!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
 Or walk with Kings-nor lose the common touch,
 If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
 If all men count with you, but none too much;
 If you can fill the unforgiving minute
 With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
 Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
 And-which is more-you'll be a Man, my son!

اگر آپ مجھے سے بات کر سکتے ہیں اور اپنی نیکی برقرار رکھ سکتے ہیں،
 یا بادشاہوں کے ہمراہ چلنا۔ اور نہ ہی عام تعلق کو کھونا،
 اگر نہ دشمن اور نہ پیار کرنے والے دوست آپ کو نقصان پہنچا سکتے ہیں،
 اگر تمام لوگ آپ کے ساتھ شامل ہوتے ہیں، لیکن کوئی بھی زیادہ نہیں؛
 اگر آپ ناقابل معافی لمحے کو بھرنے لگے۔
 ساتھ سینڈ کی دوڑ کے ساتھ،
 تمہاری ہے زمین اور جو کچھ اس میں ہے،
 اور۔ جو کچھ زائد ہے۔ تم ایک مرد بنو گے، میرے بیٹے!

By Rudyard Kipling

Glossary:

Words	Meanings
Triumph	a great victory or achievement
Democratic	(of a country, state, system, etc.) controlled by representatives who are elected by the people of a country
Sinew	a strong band of tissue in the body that joins a muscle to a bone
Imposter	a person who pretends to be someone else to trick people
knave	an unprincipled, untrustworthy, or dishonest person
stoop	to stand or walk with your head and shoulders bent forwards
virtue	the quality of being morally good

First Stanza

Explanation:

The poet advises staying calm and in control when things are difficult, even if others are panicking or blaming you. He tells you to trust yourself even when others doubt you but to also listen to their concerns. He emphasizes being patient, honest, and avoiding hate while staying humble and simple.

Paraphrase:

Stay calm when others are losing control. Trust yourself even if others don't, but listen to their opinions. Be patient, truthful, and don't hate, even if others hate you. Stay modest and avoid showing off.

Second Stanza

Explanation:

The poet says dreams and ideas should inspire you but not control you. Success and failure are both temporary and should be treated the same way. He talks about the strength needed to handle criticism or see your hard work destroyed and to rebuild it again.

Paraphrase:

Have dreams but don't let them control you. Think wisely, but don't let your thoughts stop you from acting. Accept both success and failure because they are not permanent. Be strong when others twist your words or when your efforts are destroyed, and start over with determination.

Third Stanza

Explanation:

The poet encourages risking everything you've earned for a new opportunity, even if it means starting over after losing. He highlights the importance of continuing to move forward, even when you feel completely exhausted, by relying on your willpower.

Paraphrase:

Take risks with all you have achieved, and if you lose, start again without complaining. Keep going even when you're tired and have nothing left, except your determination to keep moving.

Fourth Stanza

Explanation:

The poet advises being humble and able to interact with all kinds of people—whether ordinary people or powerful leaders—without losing your values. He stresses staying emotionally strong so that neither friends nor enemies can hurt you. Making every second count will lead to success and a fulfilling life.

SUMMARY

Rudyard Kipling's poem "If" gives advice on how to live a strong and good life. It teaches how to build character and face challenges with courage and patience. The poet speaks to his son, explaining the qualities needed to become a complete and honorable person.

At the start, Kipling advises staying calm when others panic or blame you. He says to trust yourself even when others doubt you, but also to understand their doubts:

**"If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
but make allowance for their doubting too."**

He encourages patience, honesty, and kindness, even when others lie or hate you. However, he also reminds us to stay humble:

"And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise."

In the second stanza, Kipling warns against letting dreams or thoughts control your actions. He says success and failure are temporary and should be treated equally. The poet also emphasizes being strong enough to rebuild after losses:

**"If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster and
treat those two impostors just the same."**

In the third stanza, Kipling talks about taking risks, even if it means losing everything. He encourages starting over without complaints and pushing forward with willpower, even when you feel completely drained:

**"And so hold on when there is nothing in you except
the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'"**

In the final stanza, he advises staying humble with both ordinary people and leaders. He says to remain unaffected by praise or criticism and to make the most of your time. By doing this, you can achieve everything in life.

This poem is a guide to living with courage, humility, and purpose, making it inspiring for all.

Reading and Critical Thinking

Comprehension

Q.1 According to the poet, how should one respond to criticism and blame?

Ans: The poet says to stay calm when criticized and not blame others. Trust yourself, allow others to doubt, and don't let hatred or lies affect you.

Q.2 What quality does the poem emphasize in handling doubt and self-trust?

Ans: The poem focuses on believing in yourself even when others doubt you, while understanding and accepting their doubts without being proud.

Q.3 How should one approach wait and falsehoods, according to the poem?

Ans: Be patient and don't get tired of waiting. If people lie about you, don't lie back or hate them, and avoid speaking arrogantly.

Q.4 What advice does the poem give about dreams and aspirations?

Ans: The poem says to dream but not let your dreams control you. Think, but don't make thinking your only goal.

Q.5 How should a person handle twisted truths and personal losses?

Ans: The poem advises staying strong when others twist your words and not letting it bother you. It suggests rebuilding after loss, even with limited resources.

Q.6 What does the poem suggest about resilience and rebuilding after setbacks?

Ans: The poem encourages staying strong after a loss and starting again without complaining, using whatever tools you have left.

Q.7 According to the poem, how should one persist in difficult times?

Ans: The poem says to keep going by using your inner strength, even when there's nothing left but willpower.

Q.8 What is the message of the poem regarding integrity and humility in life?

Ans: The poem teaches to stay good and humble, whether you're with crowds or kings, and not let anyone or anything hurt or change you.

Textual Questions

Q.1 How will you handle the situation if you face success and failure in your life?

Ans: In life, if I face success or failure, I will handle it with strength and determination. Like the lines in the poem, I will risk everything and not be discouraged by losses. I will keep going with strong willpower, even when things seem difficult.

Summary Writing

A summary is a concise paragraph that discusses a text or poem. It explains the poem's central idea. Remember that, summary is a short paragraph covering the whole theme of the text.

Rules for Summary

Read the text/poem.

For the Teacher:

Encourage your students to incorporate the glossary terms into their own phrases. Assist them in locating the responses to the given questions based on the poetry. Underline the keywords and also find their synonyms. Understand the theme of the poem/text. Now write a concise paragraph by adding synonyms of keywords and also adding new words related to the text/poem.

SUMMARY

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

In "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," the speaker describes stopping by a peaceful forest during his journey on a snowy evening. The forest is serene and covered in snow, creating a tranquil and beautiful scene. The speaker pauses to take in the quietness and the beauty of the woods, which belong to someone who lives in the village. His horse is puzzled by the stop, as it's unusual to pause in the middle of nowhere without any farmhouse nearby. The only sound breaking the silence is the soft jingling of the horse's harness bells. The speaker is captivated by the allure of the snowy woods, finding solace and calmness in the peaceful atmosphere. However, as much as he is drawn to the tranquility of the woods, he remembers his obligations and promises that await him. He acknowledges that he cannot linger in the woods, as he still has a long journey ahead of him before he can rest.

Contextual Clue

A contextual clue is a piece of information or detail within a text that helps the reader understand the meaning of a word, phrase, or passage. Contextual clues can be found in the sentences surrounding the unfamiliar word or concept and can include definitions, examples, restatements, or descriptions that clarify its meaning.

If you can dream-and not make dreams your master

If you can think-and not make thoughts your aim;

If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;

The words "not make dreams your master" in the first line of the stanza, may not make sense at first. The significance of the stanza is revealed by its context, which stresses the need of keeping control over one's goals and refusing to let them rule one's life. The poem makes the point that, although having aspirations and desires is vital, it's also critical to be grounded and realistic while working toward those goals.

For the Teacher:

Ask students to define figurative **devices with different examples. Help the students in finding the contextual clues from the poem.**

Find out a few contextual clues from the poem 'If'.

Vocabulary

Figurative Language

Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as" to show a similarity between them.

Her smile was as bright as the sun.

- He ran like the wind.
- The water was as cold as ice.
- The car moved as slow as a snail.

Recommendation!

Use different figurative devices to make your fiction and poems more interested.

Personification

A personification is a figure of speech where human characteristics are given to animals, objects, or ideas.

- The car groaned as it climbed the steep hill.
- The thunder grumbled angrily in the distance.
- The leaves waved goodbye as they fell from the tree.
- The alarm clock screamed at me.

Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that describes an object or action as something it is not, directly comparing two unlike things without using "like" or "as".

- Arham is a walking encyclopedia.
- The classroom was a battleground during the debate.
- His temper was a volcano, ready to erupt.
- Her laughter was a sweet symphony.

Grammar

Conjunctions and Transitional Devices

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that connect clauses, sentences, or words in the same clause. They can construct complex and compound sentences.

- Hamza likes to read and write in his spare time.
- I stayed home because it was raining outside.
- Would you like tea or a cold drink?
- She talked to her friend while waiting for the bus.
- You can't go out unless you finish your homework.

Transitional Devices

Transitional devices are words and phrases that provide a connection between ideas, sentences, and **paragraphs**.

- He studied hard therefore he passed the exam.
- She waited until he arrived.
- He took the day off in order to spend time with his family.
- I wanted to go for a hike however it started to rain.
- Even though it was raining, they went for a walk in the park.

Types of Conjunctions

There are different types of conjunctions such as:

- Coordinating Conjunctions
- Subordinating Conjunctions
- Correlative Conjunctions
- Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses. The most common coordinating conjunctions are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. These can be remembered as the acronym **FANBOYS**.

- We go to the garden and plant trees.
- He studied hard yet he failed in the exams.
- It was hot outside so we went back to our homes.
- She was tired but she did not give up on her work.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions join an independent clause with a dependent clause. They show the relationship between the two clauses, such as time, reason, condition, or contrast.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions are pairs of words that work together to connect two parts of a sentence that correlate with one another

- She is both intelligent and hardworking.
- Neither the manager nor the employees knew about the change.
- You can not only read the book but also watch the movie.
- The dish was as delicious as it looked.

Combine and rewrite the given sentences by adding conjunctions with them.

- You can have ice cream for dessert. You can have cake for dessert.
- He was tired. He continued to work.
- They didn't have enough money. They couldn't buy the tickets.
- You should wear a coat. It is cold outside.
- The restaurant serves delicious food. The restaurant has great service.

A. Write a story of your own choice by using conjunctions.

Oral Communication Skills

Task Time!

Divide yourself into groups. Have a discussion with classmates about "The impact of excessive screen time and digital device use on mental health." Share your thoughts related to the topic in your classroom.

Listening and Speaking

A. Read the following dialogue and practise it with your friend by taking turns.

Nimra: Assalamu Alaikum Zara. Are you going to join the gardening club?

Zara: Wa laikum Assalam. No, it seems boring to me. Did you join?

Nimra: Yes, I'm so glad to join the garden club this year! It has so many benefits.

Zara: Really? But I think gardening is just about planting flowers and vegetables.

Nimra: It's more than that! Gardening helps the environment by improving air quality and providing habitats for wildlife. It also reduces stress and promotes relaxation.

Zara: I

didn't know gardening could do all that. How does it improve air quality?

Nimra: Plants absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. So, the more plants we have, the cleaner our air becomes.

Zara: That's amazing! What about reducing stress? How does gardening help with that?

Nimra: Gardening gives you a chance to connect with nature and take a break from screens and technology. It's calming to be outside, listening to birds chirping and feeling the soil in your hands.

Zara: I can see how that would be relaxing. And I guess growing your own fruits and vegetables is healthier too, right?

Nimra: Definitely! When you grow your food, you know exactly where it comes from and how it's grown.

Zara: I think I might try gardening at home too. It sounds like a great way to relax and learn more about nature.

Nimra: You should! It's also a way to give back to our community by sharing our produce with others.

Zara: That's true. I never realized how much impact gardening could have. Thanks for sharing all this with me, Nimra. I will surely join the gardening club.

Nimra: No problem, Zara. I'm glad you're interested.

Writing Skills

The process of paraphrasing involves using new words to repeat what has been written or said in a more simplified and uncomplicated form that facilitates understanding of the original idea.

For the Teacher:

- Tell students the concept of paraphrasing. Help them to creatively paraphrase the stanzas. Encourage them to be creative

Steps for Paraphrasing

To get an understanding of the content that you are looking to paraphrase, read it two or three times.

When paraphrasing the text, use synonyms.

Change the word form from your original text.

Rearrange the words.

Move from the active to the passive voice.

Apply a combination of the above strategies.

- A. Paraphrase the second and third stanzas of the poem 'If' by using the paraphrasing rules.**

Creative Writing

Ans: If you can dream without letting dreams rule your life and think without making thoughts your main goal, you are on the right track. Treat success and failure the same because both are temporary. When others twist your words to trick people, or when the things you worked hard to create are ruined, stay strong. Be ready to start over and rebuild, even if you only have old, worn-out tools.

If you can take all you've achieved and risk it for one chance, and if you lose, have the courage to start again without complaining. Push yourself to keep going even when you feel completely drained. Use your willpower to hold on, even when everything else is telling you to quit.

Creative Writing

Life needs more than just talent or luck; it requires balance, bravery, and strength. Let dreams inspire you but don't let them control you. Use your thoughts to guide you but don't let them hold you back. When life brings challenges or setbacks, stay strong. Start again with patience and determination because failure can teach you valuable lessons. Be brave and humble because true greatness comes from inner strength and willpower.

Additional questions

- Q.1 What does the poem suggest about handling criticism?**

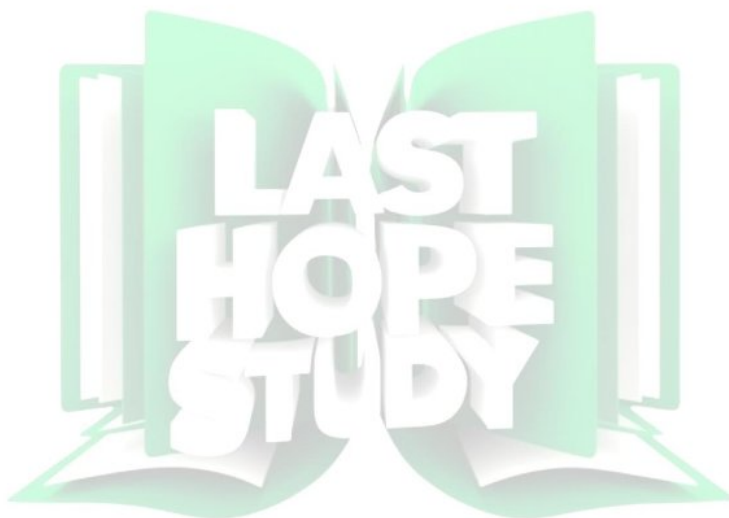
Ans: The poem advises to remain calm and not to blame others when criticized, trusting oneself and allowing others' doubts to be considered.

Q.2 What should you do when facing success and failure, according to the poem?

Ans: The poem suggests treating both triumph and disaster the same and not letting either define you.

Q.3 How should you handle loss, according to the poem?

Ans: The poem advises accepting loss without complaint and starting over with determination, using the lessons learned.



Q.4 What does the poem say about time and perseverance?

Ans: The poem emphasizes the importance of filling every moment with purpose and perseverance, even when there is little left but willpower.

Additional MCQs

- (i) **What is the main theme of the poem?**
 a) **Patience and perseverance** b) The importance of wealth
 c) Success and failure only d) Revenge and anger
- (ii) **What should one do when others are doubting you, according to the poem?**
 a) Ignore them completely
 b) **Trust yourself and make allowance for their doubts**
 c) Argue with them
 d) Blame them
- (iii) **What does the phrase "treat those two impostors just the same" refer to?**
 a) Money and fame b) **Triumph and Disaster**
 c) Happiness and sadness d) Success and failure
- (iv) **Which of the following sentences is in the imperative mood?**
 a) If you can trust yourself
 b) If you can wait and not be tired by waiting
 c) **If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew**
 d) If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
- (v) **What does "stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools" mean?**
 a) **Accepting failure and starting over** b) Staying silent in tough times
 c) Avoiding challenges d) Always giving up
- (vi) **What is the tense of the verb "can" in the poem?**
 a) **Present simple** b) Past simple
 c) Future simple d) Present continuous
- (vii) **What part of speech is "unforgiving" in the phrase "the unforgiving minute"?**
 a) Noun b) **Adjective**
 c) Verb d) Adverb
- (viii) **What type of sentence is: "If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue"?**
 a) Imperative b) Interrogative
 c) **Conditional** d) Exclamatory
- (ix) **Which of these is an example of a metaphor in the poem?**
 a) "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster"
 b) "If you can make one heap of all your winnings"
 c) "And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss"
 d) **"Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it"**
- (x) **What does "the Earth and everything that's in it" symbolize in the poem?**
 a) Material wealth b) **Total control and fulfillment**
 c) Success d) A peaceful life
- (xi) **Which of the following sentences is in the future tense?**
 a) "You can meet with Triumph and Disaster" b) **"You will be a Man, my son"**
 c) "You can force your heart and nerve" d) "If you can fill the unforgiving minute"
- (xii) **What type of sentence is: "If you can wait and not be tired by waiting"?**
 a) Declarative b) **Conditional**
 c) Exclamatory d) Imperative
- (xiii) **What is the part of speech of "dream" in the sentence: "If you can dream – and not make dreams your master"?**
 a) **Verb** b) Noun
 c) Adverb d) Adjective

- (xiv) Which of the following is a question asked in the poem?
a) If you can dream
b) If you can talk with crowds
c) If you can bear to hear the truth
d) There are no questions in the poem
- (xv) What is the effect of the line "If you can fill the unforgiving minute"?
a) It emphasizes living in the moment
b) It talks about how to handle time wisely
c) It focuses on the importance of family
d) It warns against procrastination

Words Sentences:

1. **Elucidate**
The teacher will elucidate the meaning of the poem in tomorrow's class.
2. **Impostors**
Triumph and Disaster are impostors, as they don't define your true self.
3. **Gratification**
He sought immediate gratification by indulging in leisure rather than work.
4. **Stoop**
He had to stoop and pick up the broken pieces of his dreams.
5. **Unforgiving**
Time is unforgiving, so we must make the most of every minute.

