

2 UNIT

PATRIOTISM

حب الوطنی

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit students will:

- Respond to text through oral discussion, telling short stories and acting plays.
- Read with correct pronunciation, appropriate pitch and voice variation suitable for fictional and nonfictional texts.
- Distinguish cause from effect, fact from opinion (e.g., by noting outcomes, personal comments, beliefs and biases), and generalized statements from evidence-based information with specific reference to informational texts.
- Read, view and analyse a variety of readings grade-appropriate and high-interest books and texts from print and non-print sources: Expositions (e.g., reviews, arguments)
- Apply knowledge of parts of speech, tenses, sentence structure and other features of grammar and vocabulary to understand how language functions in different contexts and make effective choices for meaning or style while reading, listening and writing.
- Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

Pre-reading:

K-W-L Chart

Before Reading make predictions about the text's content in the W (Want to Know) columns:

K Column:

Write down everything you know about patriotism. Think about its meaning, examples of patriots, and any related historical events.

W Column:

List questions or things you want to learn about patriotism from the text. Consider what interests you about the topic or what you are curious about.

After reading the text, complete the L column to compare the predictions with the actual content:

L Column:

After you have read the text, write down what you have learned about patriotism. Reflect on the answers to your questions from the W column and any new information you found interesting or important.

K (Know)	W (Want to Know)	L (Learned)

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Grammatical Status
Bravery	بہادری	Courage, heroism	Cowardice, timidity	Noun
Commendable	قابل تعریف	Praiseworthy, exemplary	Shameful, unworthy	Adjective
Devotion	عقیدت	Loyalty, dedication	Apathy, indifference	Noun
Devoid	خالی	Lacking, empty	Full, complete	Adjective
Galvanize	تحریک دینا	Motivate, energize	Discourage, dishearten	Verb

Homeland	وطن	Motherland, birthplace	Foreign land, exile	Noun
Inspire	متاثر کرنا	Encourage, uplift	Discourage, depress	Verb
Integrity	سالمیت	Honesty, uprightness	Dishonesty, corruption	Noun
Invasion	حملہ	Attack, aggression	Withdrawal, retreat	Noun
Martyrdom	شہادت	Sacrifice, heroism	Cowardice, surrender	Noun
Native	مقامی	Indigenous, local	Foreign, alien	Adjective
Patriotism	حب الوطنی	Love for country, allegiance	Betrayal, treason	Noun
Preservation	تحفظ	Conservation, safeguarding	Neglect, destruction	Noun
Render	پیش کرنا	Provide, deliver	Withhold, deny	Verb
Sacrifice	قربانی	Lay down	Selfishness, retention	Noun
Sovereignty	خود مختاری	Autonomy, independence	Subjugation, dependence	Noun
Spirit	روح	Soul, essence	Body, lifelessness	Noun

1. Patriotism means love for the motherland or devotion to one's country. A patriot loves his country and is willing to sacrifice when the need arises. The word patriot comes from the Latin word 'patriota' which means countryman. It is considered a commendable quality.
حب الوطنی کا مطلب مادر وطن سے محبت یا اپنے ملک سے وفاداری ہے۔ ایک محب وطن اپنے ملک سے پیار کرتا ہے اور ضرورت کے وقت قربانی دینے کے لیے تیار رہتا ہے۔ لفظ "محب وطن" لاطینی لفظ 'Patriota' سے لیا گیا ہے جس کا مطلب ہے ہم وطن ہے۔ یہ ایک قابل تعریف خوبی سمجھی جاتی ہے۔
2. Patriotism gives people the strength and courage to safeguard the interest of the country and nation. For a patriot the sovereignty, integrity and honour of the country are of supreme values on which no compromise can be made. Patriots render sacrifice for the preservation and protection of these values.
حب الوطنی ملک و قوم کے مفاد کی حفاظت کے لیے طاقت اور حوصلہ دیتی ہے۔ ایک محب وطن کے لیے ملک کی خود مختاری، سالمیت اور عزت سب سے زیادہ اعلیٰ ہوتی ہیں جن پر کوئی سمجھوتہ نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ محبان وطن ان اقدار کے تحفظ اور بچاؤ کے لیے قربانیاں پیش کرتے ہیں۔
3. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a nation builder and a great patriot. He wanted to protect the values, culture, and traditions of the Muslims of the subcontinent. He gave the Muslims a sense of identity by securing a separate homeland for them. He said:
"We must develop a sense of patriotism which galvanizes us all into one united and strong nation."
قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح معمار قوم اور عظیم محب وطن تھے۔ وہ برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کی اقدار، ثقافت اور روایات کی حفاظت چاہتے تھے۔ انہوں نے مسلمانوں کو ایک علیحدہ وطن دلا کر کے ان کی پہچان بنائی۔ انہوں نے کہا:
"ہمیں حب الوطنی کا جذبہ بیدار کرنا چاہیے جو ہمیں ایک متحد اور مضبوط قوم بنائے۔"
4. The spirit of patriotism makes us stay alert in the wake of foreign invasion. In the history of Pakistan there are many instances when people laid their lives for the defence of the country. In the wars of 1965, 1971 and the Kargil War, many brave soldiers gave their lives in an attempt to protect the homeland. Captain Muhammad Sarwar, Major Tufail Muhammad, Major Aziz Bhatti,

Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas, Major Muhammad Akram, Major Shabbir Shareef, Sowar Muhammad Hussain, Lance Naik Muhammad Mehfooz, Captain Karnal Sher Khan and Havildar Lalak Jan - all embraced martyrdom while fighting bravely for their motherland. All of them were awarded Nishan- Haider, the highest military award given to great patriots who lay down their lives for the country.

حب الوطنی کا جذبہ ہمیں بیرونی حملے کے لیے چوکس رکھتا ہے۔ پاکستان کی تاریخ میں کئی مثالیں ہیں جب لوگوں نے دفاع وطن کے لیے اپنی جانیں قربان کیں۔ 1965ء، 1971ء کی جنگوں میں اور کارگل کی جنگ میں بہت سے بہادر سپاہیوں نے مادر وطن کے تحفظ کی کوشش میں اپنی جانیں قربان کیں۔ کیپٹن محمد سرور، میجر طفیل محمد، میجر عزیز بھٹی، پائلٹ آفیسر راشد منہاس، میجر محمد اکرم، میجر شیر شریف، سوار محمد حسین، لانس نائیک محمد محفوظ، کیپٹن کرمل شیر خان اور حوالدار لالک جان سب نے بہادری سے لڑتے ہوئے شہادت پائی۔ ان سب کو نشان حیدر سے نوازا گیا، جو وطن کے لیے جان قربان کرنے والے بہادروں کو دیے جانے والا سب سے بڑا فوجی اعزاز ہے۔

4. Patriotism, therefore, is not just a feeling, it is a live spirit that continuously inspires and guides a nation. In the words of S.W. Scott, a man devoid of patriotic spirit, is like the one who:
"Breathes there the man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land."
- چنانچہ حب الوطنی صرف ایک احساس نہیں بلکہ ایک زندہ جذبہ ہے جو کسی بھی قوم کو متاثر کرتا اور راہنمائی کرتا ہے۔ ایس۔ ویلبر۔ سکاٹ کے مطابق، وہ شخص جو حب الوطنی کے جذبے سے محروم ہے، اس طرح ہے جو سانس تو لیتا ہے مگر اس کی روح مردہ ہو گئی ہے لیکن کبھی خود سے یہ نہیں کہتا یہ میرا اپنا مادر وطن ہے۔"

Theme

This unit is about the spirit of patriotism. It tells about the qualities of a patriot and how patriots look after the interest and progress of their country.

Glossary:

Words	Meanings
commendable	deserving praise and approval
Devoid	completely without something
devotion	great love, care and support for somebody/something
Embraced	the act of accepting an idea, a proposal, a set of beliefs, etc, especially when it is done with enthusiasm
instances	particular examples or cases of something
martyrdom	the suffering of death on account of adherence to a cause and especially to one's religious or political faith
native	connected with the place where you were born and lived for the first years of your life
preservation	the act of keeping something in its original state or in good condition
spirit	a person's feelings or state of mind
supreme	highest in rank or position; very great or the greatest in degree

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- Q.1 How do you personally define patriotism? Can you provide an example from your own life or community that illustrates your definition?
- Ans: Patriotism means loving and caring for your country. It includes being brave and protecting your country, like the soldiers who fought in wars.
- Q.2 Why do you think Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's efforts were crucial in securing a separate homeland for the Muslims?
- Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's efforts were important because he gained a separate country, Pakistan, to protect the religion, culture, and rights of Muslims.

- Q.3** Why do you think the soldiers mentioned in the text are considered heroes? What qualities did they show?
- Ans:** The soldiers are called heroes because they were brave and sacrificed their lives to protect Pakistan during wars.
- Q.4** How can the spirit of patriotism be maintained and fostered in today's society, where many people are more connected globally than locally? Provide examples of modern acts of patriotism.
- Ans:** We can show patriotism by respecting the flag, helping others in need, and working to make the country better.
- Q.5** The text includes a quote from S.W. Scott about patriotic spirit. What do you think S.W. Scott means by "a man devoid of patriotic spirit"? Do you agree or disagree with this perspective? Why?
- Ans:** S.W. Scott means that a person without love for their country feels empty. I agree because patriotism brings people together and gives purpose.
- Q.6** How can schools teach students about patriotism? Why is it important for students to learn about it?
- Ans:** Schools can teach patriotism by celebrating national days and telling stories of heroes. This helps students feel proud of their country.
- Q.7** Can you think of a small act of patriotism that someone could do every day? How does this help the country?
- Ans:** Keeping the streets clean is a small act of patriotism. It makes the country look better and helps everyone.
- Q.8** What did you learn about patriotism from this text?
- Ans:** I learned that patriotism means loving your country, protecting its values, and being inspired by the sacrifices of patriots.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- Q.1** What is the origin of the word patriot?
- Ans:** The word "patriot" originates from the Latin term "patriota," which means countryman.
- Q.2** What are the supreme values for a patriot according to the text?
- Ans:** The sovereignty, integrity, and honor of the country are the supreme values for a patriot. These values are considered so important that no compromise can be made on them.
- Q.3** Why did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah want to secure a separate homeland for the Muslims?
- Ans:** Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah aimed to secure a separate homeland for the Muslims to safeguard their values, culture, and traditions, ensuring they had a unique identity and a place to thrive independently.
- Q.4** Which wars are mentioned in the text where soldiers laid down their lives for Pakistan?
- Ans:** The text mentions the wars of 1965, 1971, and the Kargil War, where many soldiers bravely sacrificed their lives to protect Pakistan.
- Q.5** Who is awarded Nishan-e-Haider in Pakistan?
- Ans:** Nishan-e-Haider, Pakistan's highest military honor, is awarded to exceptional patriots and soldiers who sacrifice their lives for the nation.
- B. Choose the correct option for each question.**
- (i) The word 'patriot' originate from
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Greek word 'patriotikos' | b. Latin word 'patriota' |
| c. French word 'patriote' | d. Spanish word 'patriota' |
- (ii) What is considered a commendable quality according to the text?
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| a. bravery | b. intelligence | c. patriotism | d. honesty |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
- (iii) Who led the Muslims of the subcontinent in their struggle for a separate homeland?
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. Allama Iqbal | b. Liaqat Ali Khan |
|-----------------|--------------------|

- c. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah d. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- (iv) **What are the supreme values for a patriot according to the text?**
 a. wealth and power b. sovereignty, integrity and honour
 c. education and knowledge d. freedom and independence
- (v) **In which wars did many brave soldiers lay down their lives for Pakistan?**
 a. Wars of 1965, 1971, and the Kargil War b. World War I and World War II
 c. War of 1857 and the Afghan Wars d. Gulf War and Iraq War
- C. **Read the following sentences and identify the cause and effect.**
1. **Patriots render sacrifice for the preservation and protection of the country's values.**
 a. Cause: _____
 b. Effect: _____
2. **During the wars of 1965 and 1971, many soldiers displayed great courage.**
 a. Cause: _____
 b. Effect: _____

Ans:

- (i) **Patriots make sacrifices to protect and keep the country's values safe.**

- a. Cause: Patriots make sacrifices
 b. Effect: Protection and safety of the country's values

- (ii) **In the wars of 1965 and 1971, many soldiers showed great bravery.**

- a. Cause: In the wars of 1965 and 1971, soldiers showed bravery
 b. Effect: Soldiers showed great bravery

For the Teacher:

Explain that understanding cause and effect helps us see the relationship between events. The cause is why something happens, and the effect is what happens as a result.

Explain that facts can be proven true or false, while opinions are personal beliefs or judgments.

Explain that generalized statements apply broadly without specific evidence. Evidence-based information includes specific facts, examples, or data.

- D. **Read the following statements and identify whether each is a fact or an opinion.**

1. **Patriotism is a commendable quality.**

- a. fact b. opinion

2. **Many soldiers were awarded Nishan-e-Haider for their bravery.**

- a. fact b. opinion

- E. **Read the following sentences and identify whether each is a generalized statement or an evidence-based information.**

- (i) **Many soldiers showed great bravery during the wars of 1965 and 1971.**

- a. generalized statement
 b. evidence-based information

- (ii) **Major Tufail Muhammad was awarded Nishan-e-Haider for his bravery in the 1965 War.**

- a. generalized statement
 b. evidence-based information

- F. **Reread paragraph 2 of the unit carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. **What is the main idea of the text?**

- a. Patriotism is unimportant. b. Patriotism requires sacrifice.
 c. Patriotism is only about honour. d. Patriotism is about personal interests.

2. **Identify two values that are of supreme importance to a patriot according to the text.**

- a. _____
 b. _____

What do patriots do to preserve and protect these values?

- a. _____
 b. _____

Outlining:

Do you think the text presents a strong argument for the importance of patriotism? Why or why not?

a. _____

b. _____

Vocabulary

A Deduce the inferred meanings of these words using context clues

4. **Reviewing: from the text.**

Words	Context Clues	Inferred Meanings
commendable	"It is considered a commendable quality."	Deserving praise or admiration.
Render	"Patriots render sacrifice for the preservation..."	To give or offer (sacrifice or service).
Sacrifice	"Patriots render sacrifice for the preservation..."	The act of giving up something valuable for the greater good.
Sovereignty	"...the sovereignty, integrity and honour of the country..."	Supreme power or authority over the country.

B. Use a dictionary to find the following information for each word.

Words	Pronunciation	Dictionary Meanings	Etymology
commendable	/kə'mendəbl/	Worthy of praise or approval.	From Latin "commendare," which means "to trust" or "to recommend."
render	/'rendər/	To give, provide, or cause something to happen.	From Latin "reddere," which means "to give back."
sacrifice	/'sækrɪfəɪs/	Giving up something important for a greater purpose.	From Latin "sacrificium," meaning "to make sacred."
sovereignty	/'sɒvrɪnti/	The highest power or authority over a country or land.	From Old French "soveraineté," which means "supremacy," from Latin "superanus" meaning "higher."

Use pair and group work to allow students to share and refine their inferences.

C. Comparison of Dictionary Definitions with Inferred Meanings:

Word	Inferred Meaning	Dictionary Meaning
commendable	Deserving praise or approval.	Deserving praise or approval.
render	To give, offer, or cause something to happen.	To give, offer, or cause something to happen.
sacrifice	Giving up something important for a greater cause.	Giving up something valuable for something more important.
sovereignty	Supreme power or control over a country or land.	Supreme power or control over a country or state.

The meanings we guessed match the dictionary meanings well. The context of the words in sentences helped us understand them better.

D. Word Forms for "Sovereignty":

Base Word	Noun Form	Verb Form	Dictionary Meanings	Adjective Form	Adverb Form
sovereignty	Sovereignty	N/A	The highest power or control of a state or country.	Sovereign	N/A

(i) **Noun Form:** Sovereignty (means the highest power or control)

(ii) **Verb Form:** There is no verb form for "sovereignty."

(iii) **Dictionary Meanings:** The highest power or control of a state or country.

(iv) **Adjective Form:** Sovereign (means having supreme power or control).

(v) **Adverb Form:** There is no adverb form for "sovereignty."

Grammar

Tenses

Tense	Function	Example	Exercise
Simple Present	Describes habitual actions or general truths.	"She writes in her journal every day."	Write five sentences about daily routines using the simple present tense.
Simple Past	Describes actions that happened at a specific time in the past	"He visited the museum last weekend."	Write a short paragraph about what you did last weekend.
Simple Future	Describes actions that will happen at a specific time in the future	"They will travel to Paris next Summer"	Write about plans for the upcoming holiday using the simple future tense
Present Continuous	Describes actions that are happening right now or around the current time.	"She is reading a book."	Describe what you are doing at this moment
Past Continuous	Describes actions that were ongoing in the past.	"He was cooking dinner when the phone rang."	Write sentences describing what you were doing at a specific time yesterday
Future Continuous	Describes actions that will be ongoing in the future.	"They will be waiting for us at	Write about what you will be doing at this time next week.
Present Perfect	Describes actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past or that started in the past and continue to the present.	the airport." "She has lived here for ten years."	Write about your experiences using the present perfect tense.
Past Perfect	Describes actions that were completed before another action in the past.	"They had finished their homework before dinner."	Write sentences describing what you had done before a specific event in the past
Future Perfect	Describes actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future.	"She will have graduated by the next year."	Write about what you will have achieved by the end of this year.
Present Perfect	Describes actions that	"She has been studying	Write sentences about

Continuous	started in the past and are still continuing, emphasizing the duration.	for three hours."	activities you have been doing using the present perfect continuous tense
Past Perfect Continuous	Describes actions that were ongoing in the past before another past action, emphasizing the duration.	"He had been working at the company for five years before he left."	Write sentences describing what you had been doing before a specific event in the past.
Future Perfect Continuous	Describes actions that will continue up to a specific time in the future, emphasizing the duration.	"By the next month, she will have been working here for a year."	Write sentences about what you will have been doing by a certain time in the future.

A. Read the following passage carefully. Underline the verbs and identify their tenses.

Every morning, Maria walks to school. Yesterday, she walked with her friend because her bike was broken. Tomorrow, she will ride her bike again. Maria has been attending this school for three years, and she loves it. By the end of this year, she will have completed her primary education.

Ans:

Every morning, Maria goes to school. (**Present Indefinite**)

Yesterday, she went with her friend because her bike was broken. (**Past Indefinite**)

Tomorrow, she will ride her bike again. (**Future Indefinite**)

Maria has been going to this school for three years, and she likes it. (**Present Perfect Continuous and Present Indefinite**)

By the end of this year, she will have finished her primary education. (**Future Indefinite**)

B. Write a diary entry about your day, using at least five different tenses.

C. Read the events listed below. Identify the tense used in each event. Place the events on the timeline in the correct sequence based on their tenses and the given dates.

Events:

1. I will have graduate from the university, by next June.
2. I am studying for my exams, right now.
3. I visited Karachi, two years ago.
4. I have been working on my project, for the last three weeks.
5. I had finished my homework before dinner, yesterday evening.

Ans: (Tense Analysis)

- (i) **"I will have graduated from the university, by next June."**

Tense: Future Perfect

Meaning: An action that will be completed before a certain time in the future (next June).

- (ii) **"I am studying for my exams, right now."**

Tense: Present Continuous

Meaning: An action that is happening at the moment (currently studying).

- (iii) **"I visited Karachi, two years ago."**

Tense: Past Indefinite

Meaning: An action that was completed at a specific time in the past (two years ago).

- (iv) **"I have been working on my project, for the last three weeks."**

Tense: Present Perfect Continuous

Meaning: An action that started in the past and continues to the present (for the last three weeks).

- (v) **"I had finished my homework before dinner, yesterday evening."**

Tense: Past Perfect

Meaning: An action that was completed before another past action (finished homework before

dinner).

(Timeline)

Past:

2 years ago: "I visited Karachi."

Yesterday evening: "I had finished my homework before dinner."

Present:

Right now: "I am studying for my exams."

For the last 3 weeks: "I have been working on my project."

Future:

By next June: "I will have graduated from the university."

Gerunds

A gerund is the -ing form of a verb that functions as a noun.

Uses of Gerunds

As the subject of a sentence

Example: Swimming is fun.

As the object of a verb

Example: She enjoys reading.

After prepositions

Example: They talked about going on holiday.

After certain verbs

Example: He suggested meeting earlier.

Infinitives

An infinitive is the base form of a verb preceded by 'to'.

Uses of Infinitives

As the subject of a sentence

Example: To err is human.

As the object of a verb

Example: He wants to learn French.

For the Teacher:

Explain that tenses indicate the time of action (past, present, future) and describe states or actions within those times.

Highlight why understanding tenses is crucial for clear communication and accurate expression.

Explain that understanding the aspect of time involves using tenses correctly to indicate when an action occurs.

After adjectives

Example: She is eager to start.

To express purpose

Example: I went to the store to buy milk.

Gerund vs Infinitive

There are certain verbs in English that can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, but choosing one over the other can change the meaning of the sentence.

Here are some common examples and explanations:

1. Remember

Gerund (remember + -ing): Refers to remembering something that has already happened.

Example: I remember meeting him last year. (You met him last year, and now you recall that event.)

Infinitive (remember + to + verb): Refers to remembering to do something in the future.

Example: Remember to meet him tomorrow. (You need to remember to do this future action.)

2. Stop

Gerund (stop + -ing): Refers to ceasing an activity.

Example: She stopped smoking. (She quit the habit of smoking.)

Infinitive (stop + to + verb): Refers to pausing an activity in order to do something else.

Example: She stopped to smoke. (She paused what she was doing to have a smoke.)

3. Try

Gerund (try + -ing): Refers to experimenting with something to see if it solves a problem or has a desired effect.

Example: Try restarting your computer. (Experiment with restarting to see if it fixes the problem.)

Infinitive (try + to + verb): Refers to making an effort to do something difficult.

Example: "I will try to finish my work on time." (You make an effort to finish your work on time.)

4. Forget

Gerund (forget + -ing): Refers to forgetting that something happened in the past.

Example: "I'll never forget meeting you." (You remember the occasion of meeting.)

Infinitive (forget + to + verb): Refers to forgetting to do something in the future.

Example: "Don't forget to lock the door." (You need to remember to do this action.)

5. Regret

Gerund (regret + -ing): Refers to feeling sorry about something that has already happened.

Example: "I regret telling her the truth." (You feel sorry for having told her.)

Infinitive (regret + to + verb): Refers to being sorry about something you are going to say or do.

Example: "We regret to inform you that your application was unsuccessful." (You are sorry to tell them now.)

6. Go on

Gerund (go on + -ing): Refers to continuing the same activity.

Example: "He went on talking." (He continued to talk.)

Infinitive (go on + to + verb): Refers to moving on to a different activity.

Example: "After the introduction, she went on to explain the main topic." (She moved to the next part of her talk.)

Participles

Participles are the verb forms used as adjectives. There are two kinds of participles: (ending in -ing) and participles (usually ending in -ed or -en).

Uses of Present Participles

1. As an adjective:

Example: The running water was cold. (Describes the water.)

2. To form continuous (progressive) tenses:

Example: They were laughing. (Present continuous tense.)

3. In participial phrases:

Example: Running down the street, he met an old friend. (Describes the subject of the main clause.)

Example

The crying baby woke everyone up.

They were laughing at the joke.

Uses of Past Participles

1. As an adjective

Example: The broken vase was expensive. (Describes the vase.)

2. To form perfect tenses

Example: She has finished her homework. (Present perfect tense.)

3. To form the passive voice

Example: The cake was eaten by the children. (Passive voice.)

4. In participial phrases

Example: Shocked by the news, she couldn't speak. (Describes the subject of the main clause.)

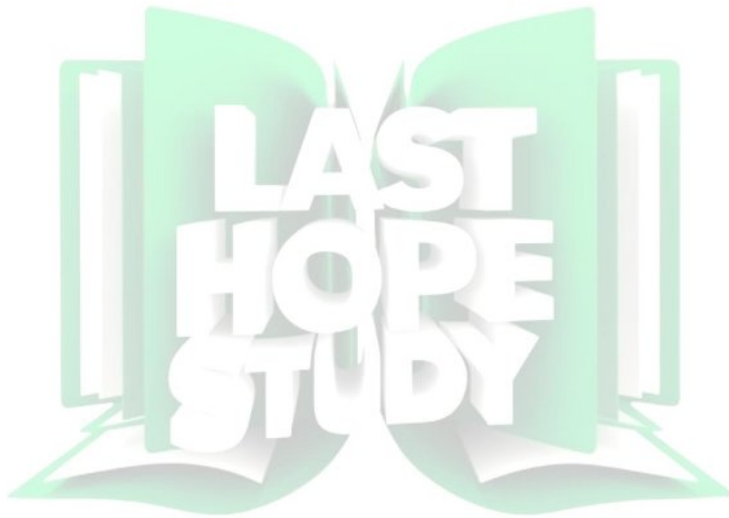
Example Sentences

The painted door looks great.

They had already left when I arrived.

1. Present Participle as an Adjective

Example: The exciting movie pleased us much. Here, "exciting" describes the noun "movie."



2. **Past Participle as an Adjective**
Example: The exhausted runner sat down to rest. Here, "exhausted" describes the noun "runner."
3. **Participles in Verb Tenses**
 • Present Continuous: They are watching a movie.
 • Past Continuous: They were watching a movie.
 • Present Perfect: They have watched the movie.
Past Perfect: They had watched the movie.
4. **Participial Phrases**
 Present Participle Phrase
Example: Seeing the rain, we decided to stay indoors.
 "Seeing the rain" provides additional information about why "we decided to stay indoors."
 Past Participle Phrase
Example: "Surprised by the sudden noise, she jumped."
 "Surprised by the sudden noise" provides additional information about why "she jumped."
- A. **Read the following sentences. Underline the gerunds, infinitives, and participles and label them accordingly.**
1. Swimming is my favourite hobby." (Gerund)
 2. To learn a new language takes time." (Infinitive)
 3. The broken window needs to be fixed." (Past Participle)
 4. She enjoys reading books." (Gerund)
 5. To travel around the world is my dream." (Infinitive)
 6. The running water creates a sweet sound." (Present Participle)
- B. **Transform the following base verbs into gerunds, infinitives, and participles. Use each form in a sentence.**
 Base Verbs: write, play, eat
- Ans: **Base Verb: "Write"**
- (i) **Gerund:** Writing
Sentence: Writing in a journal helps me feel relaxed.
 - (ii) **Infinitive:** To write
Sentence: She wants to write a book one day.
 - (iii) **Present Participle:** Writing
Sentence: The writing on the wall is hard to read.
 - (iv) **Past Participle:** Written
Sentence: The letter was written yesterday.
- Base Verb: "Play"**
- (i) **Gerund:** Playing
Sentence: Playing the piano is her favorite thing to do.
 - (ii) **Infinitive:** To play
Sentence: I plan to play soccer later today.
 - (iii) **Present Participle:** Playing
Sentence: The children were playing in the park.
 - (iv) **Past Participle:** Played
Sentence: The match was played yesterday.
- Base Verb: "Eat"**
- (i) **Gerund:** Eating
Sentence: Eating healthy food is important for staying healthy.
 - (ii) **Infinitive:** To eat
Sentence: I need to eat before the meeting starts.
 - (iii) **Present Participle:** Eating
Sentence: She was eating lunch when I arrived.
 - (iv) **Past Participle:** Eaten
Sentence: The food was already eaten by the time we arrived.

- C. Write a short paragraph using at least two gerunds, two infinitives, and two participles. Highlight each gerund, infinitive, and participle used in the paragraph.

Ans: Paragraph:

Reading books is one of my favorite things to do. I like to learn new things from stories. Running in the morning helps me feel active for the day, and I plan to jog before breakfast tomorrow. The broken book on the shelf caught my eye, and I finally finished reading it last night.

Gerunds: Reading, Running

Infinitives: To learn, To jog

Participles: Broken, Reading

Oral Communication Skills

- A. Respond to the text through oral discussion.

- Divide the class into small groups and assign each group a specific section of the text.
- Discuss the assigned section and answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the main idea?

- What supporting details are provided?
- Present your group's findings to the class.
- Participate in a whole-class discussion based on the groups' presentations.

- B. Debate on Patriotism.

Participate in a debate on "The Role of Youth in the Nation- Building," where you listen to others' viewpoints and respond appropriately, using the correct pronunciation and intonation.

Ans:

- A. Respond to the text through oral discussion

- (i) Main Idea and Supporting Details

Section 1: Patriotism and its Meaning

- **Main Idea:** Patriotism is loving and being devoted to one's country.
- **Supporting Details:** A patriot is ready to sacrifice for their country. The word "patriot" comes from the Latin word 'patriota,' meaning countryman, and it is seen as a positive quality.

Section 2: The Role of Patriotism in Safeguarding the Nation

- **Main Idea:** Patriotism gives people the strength and courage to protect their country's interests.
- **Supporting Details:** Patriots believe in the importance of sovereignty, integrity, and honor of the country, and they are willing to make sacrifices to protect these values.

Section 3: Quaid-e-Azam's Contribution to the Nation

- **Main Idea:** Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a great patriot who gave Muslims their own homeland.
- **Supporting Details:** He wanted to protect the culture, values, and traditions of Muslims in the subcontinent and gave them a sense of identity by creating Pakistan.

Section 4: The Spirit of Patriotism in Defense of the Country

- **Main Idea:** Patriotism motivates people to defend their homeland, even if it means losing their lives.
- **Supporting Details:** Many soldiers gave their lives in wars like the ones in 1965, 1971, and Kargil. They were honored with the Nishan-e-Haider, the highest military award, for their bravery.

Section 5: Patriotism as a Living Spirit

- **Main Idea:** Patriotism is not just a feeling, it is a force that motivates and guides a nation.
- **Supporting Details:** S.W. Scott's words show that a person without patriotism is like someone who has no connection to their country.

- B. Debate on Patriotism: "The Role of Youth in Nation-Building"

Position:

The youth play an important role in building the nation because they are the future leaders and decision-makers. They bring fresh ideas, energy, and a sense of responsibility. Youth can help by

focusing on education, working for social change, and taking part in national movements. They should be guided by strong values like patriotism to help make the country stronger.

Supporting Points:

1. The youth can bring about positive changes in society and help the country grow.
2. They can contribute through new businesses, education, and technology.
3. If the youth understand the importance of patriotism, they will work to protect and strengthen the country's core values.

Rebuttal:

Some people might say that the youth are too inexperienced to make a difference. However, their energy and flexibility are exactly what make them powerful agents of change. History shows that young people have led movements that changed the world.

During the **debate**, listen carefully to other people's views, respond respectfully, and use proper pronunciation and tone when presenting your arguments. Be mindful of the different opinions shared during the discussion.

Writing Skills

- A. Write a well-structured paragraph on "My Service to Society".
- i. Brainstorm all the possible ideas and points that come to mind when you think about "My Service to Society".

Ans: My Service to Society

I try to help society in small but important ways. I volunteer at local events to support causes that help people in need, such as raising money. I also help organize community clean-up events to keep our surroundings clean and healthy. I tutor younger students who need help with their studies. I believe that even small acts of kindness can make a big difference in the community. By doing these things, I hope to inspire others to also help and work together to make life better for everyone.

- B. Write an informative/explanatory essay on the topic "Why I Love Pakistan?"

Ans: Why I Love Pakistan

Pakistan, my home, is very special to me for many reasons. It's not just a country, but a symbol of the dreams, struggles, and sacrifices of many people. I love Pakistan because of its rich history, different cultures, and beautiful landscapes.

One reason I love Pakistan is its history. Pakistan was created as a separate country for Muslims in the subcontinent by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The hard work and sacrifices of the people during the struggle for independence are inspiring and remind me of the importance of unity and patriotism. This history makes me feel proud and connected to my country.

Another reason I love Pakistan is its culture. Pakistan has many different cultures, traditions, and languages. From the lively festivals of Eid to the traditional dances of Punjab, every region has its own unique charm. People in Pakistan are known for their kindness and hospitality, making it a welcoming place for everyone. I am also proud of Pakistani food, such as biryani, kebabs, and chapli kebabs, which people of all ages enjoy.

The natural beauty of Pakistan is another reason I love my country. From the amazing mountains in the north, like K2 and the Swat Valley, to the beautiful beaches in Karachi, Pakistan's scenery is truly breathtaking. The green fields and vast deserts remind me of the country's natural wealth and variety.

In conclusion, I love Pakistan because of its history, culture, and natural beauty. Despite the challenges, I believe in the strength and spirit of Pakistan's people. This love for my country motivates me to help it grow and improve.

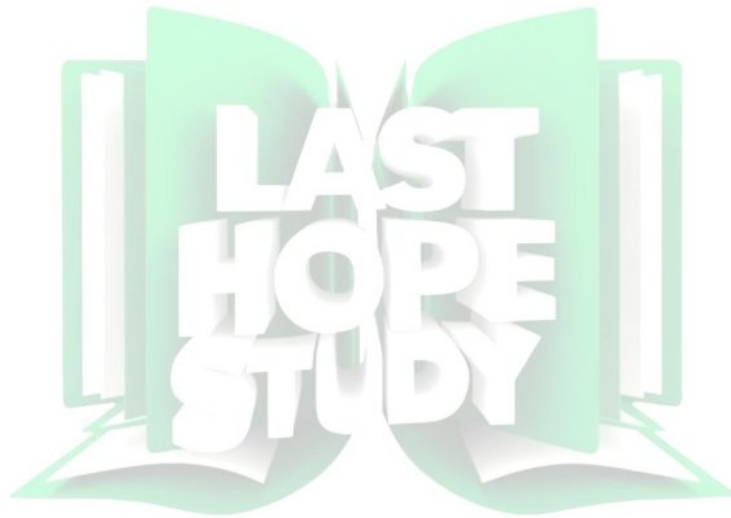
Additional questions

Q.1 What is patriotism?

Ans: Patriotism refers to a deep love for one's motherland and unwavering devotion to one's country.

Q.2 How does patriotism benefit a nation?

Ans: Patriotism instills strength and courage in individuals, enabling them to protect the sovereignty, integrity, and honour of their nation.



Q.3 Who was Quaid-e-Azam, and what was his contribution to patriotism?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a visionary patriot and the founder of Pakistan. He played a pivotal role in securing an independent homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent.

Q.4 Name two soldiers who were awarded the Nishan-e-Haider for their bravery.

Ans: Major Aziz Bhatti and Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas were honoured with the Nishan-e-Haider for their extraordinary bravery and sacrifice.

Additional MCQs

- (i) **What is the origin of the word "patriot"?**
 - a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) Arabic
 - d) **Persian**
- (ii) **What does the Latin word 'patriota' mean?**
 - a) Leader
 - b) Countryman
 - c) Warrior
 - d) **Protector**
- (iii) **According to the text, what does patriotism inspire?**
 - a) Disunity
 - b) Strength and courage
 - c) Fear
 - d) **Weakness**
- (iv) **Who said, "We must develop a sense of patriotism which galvanizes us into one united and strong nation"?**
 - a) Allama Iqbal
 - b) S.W. Scott
 - c) **Quaid-e-Azam**
 - d) Major Tufail Muhammad
- (v) **What is the highest military award given in Pakistan?**
 - a) Nishan-e-Pakistan
 - b) Sitara-e-Jurat
 - c) **Nishan-e-Haider**
 - d) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz
- (vi) **The sentence "Patriotism gives people the strength and courage to safeguard the country" is:**
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
 - d) Exclamatory sentence
- (vii) **The sentence "Quaid-e-Azam wanted to protect the values, culture, and traditions of Muslims" contains:**
 - a) **One clause**
 - b) Two clauses
 - c) Three clauses
 - d) No clause
- (viii) **What part of speech is the word "devotion" in the sentence: "Patriotism means devotion to one's country"?**
 - a) **Noun**
 - b) Verb
 - c) Adjective
 - d) Adverb
- (ix) **Identify the tense in the sentence: "Many brave soldiers gave their lives."**
 - a) Present Simple
 - b) Past Simple
 - c) Future Simple
 - d) **Present Perfect**
- (x) **The word "spirit" in the sentence "The spirit of patriotism makes us stay alert" is a:**
 - a) Verb
 - b) Adverb
 - c) **Noun**
 - d) Adjective

- ### Words Sentences:

- 1. Patriotism**
Patriotism motivates people to cherish and serve their country.
- 2. Sovereignty**
Protecting the sovereignty of the nation is of utmost importance.
- 3. Integrity**
Integrity is a vital trait for anyone committed to their nation's welfare.
- 4. Martyrdom**
The soldiers sacrificed their lives in martyrdom for the defense of their homeland.
- 5. Galvanize**
His inspiring speech galvanized the people, urging them to take action.