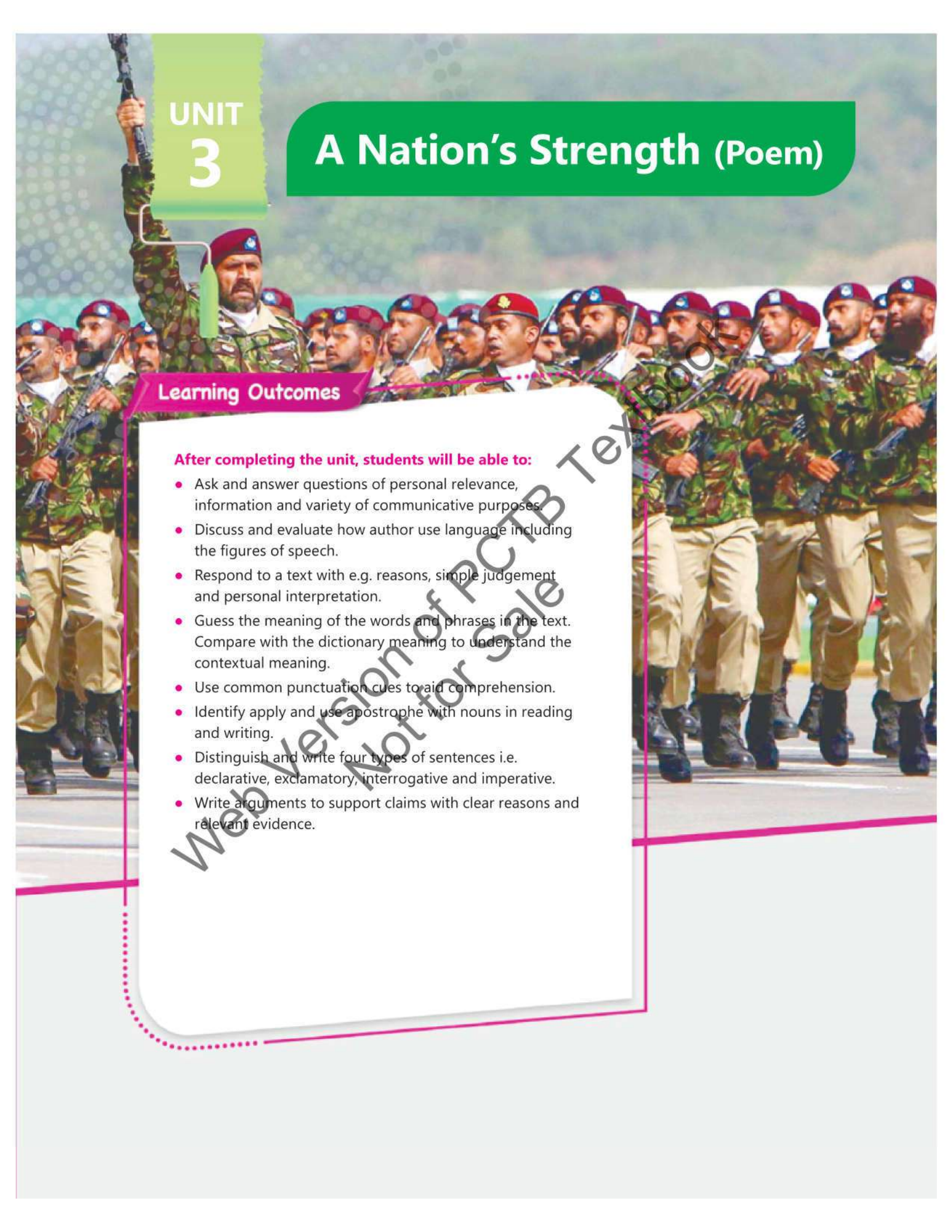




UNIT 3

A Nation's Strength (Poem)

Learning Outcomes

After completing the unit, students will be able to:

- Ask and answer questions of personal relevance, information and variety of communicative purposes.
- Discuss and evaluate how author use language including the figures of speech.
- Respond to a text with e.g. reasons, simple judgement and personal interpretation.
- Guess the meaning of the words and phrases in the text. Compare with the dictionary meaning to understand the contextual meaning.
- Use common punctuation cues to aid comprehension.
- Identify apply and use apostrophe with nouns in reading and writing.
- Distinguish and write four types of sentences i.e. declarative, exclamatory, interrogative and imperative.
- Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

A Nation's Strength (Poem)

Pre-reading

What makes a nation strong? Its wealth or its people?

What makes a nation's pillars high
And its foundations strong?

What makes it mighty to defy
The foes that round it throng?

It is not gold. Its kingdoms grand
Go down in battle shock;
Its shafts are laid on sinking sand,
Not on abiding rock.

Is it the sword? Ask the red dust
Of empires passed away;
The blood has turned their stones to rust,
Their glory to decay.

And is it pride? Ah, that bright crown
Has seemed to nations sweet;
But God has struck its luster down
In ashes at his feet.

Not gold but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honour's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly,
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

(William Ralph Emerson)

While-reading

Which words have been used as metaphors?

While-reading

What makes a nation strong – men or gold?

Post-reading

- How does the last stanza compare with the earlier stanzas?
- What is the central theme or the central idea of the poem?



Glossary

Words	Meanings
defy	to resist
rust	a red-brown substance that is formed on some metals by the action of water and air
foes	enemies
decay	to cause something to become gradually damaged
throng	a large, densely packed crowd of people
pride	feeling of importance
shafts	a long slender cylindrical body or part
a people	a nation/a race
luster	glow of reflected light
flee	to run away in fear
dare	to have the courage to do something

Exercise

A

Oral Communication Skills

- I. Read and then use role-play to perform the dialogue below. Use a tag question to engage in social conversation.

Shiza: Assalaam-o-Alaikum!

Urooj: Wa Alaikumussalam.

Shiza: It is a hot day, isn't it?

Urooj: Yes, it is. It is really hot outside.

Shiza: What would you like to drink?

Urooj: I'd like something cool.

Shiza: Would you care for some cake?

Urooj: Yes, I'll try a piece of your cheese cake.

Shiza: It certainly looks tempting.

Urooj: I wouldn't mind some myself.

Shiza: Right. Sit down and I'll bring it to you.



B Reading and Critical Thinking

I. Answer the following questions:

1. According to the poet, what makes a nation strong?
2. What is meant by 'a nation's pillars and its foundations'?
3. In the first stanza, the poet wonders about certain things. What are they?
4. What qualities make a people great? Are these qualities associated with health, wealth or character?
5. What are the foundations on which a strong kingdom is built?
6. What is the worth of a worldly power and pride in the sight of God?
7. How does the last stanza fit into the overall structure of the poem?
8. Can wealth alone make a nation great and strong?
9. Paraphrase the second last stanza in simple language.
10. What are the qualities of the brave men described in the poem?

II. Guess the meanings of the following words and then compare them with their dictionary meanings.

Words	Meanings
defy	
foes	
shock	
shaft	
rust	
decay	
luster	
dare	
ash	

Remember

Syllable

A syllable is a part of a word that contains a single vowel sound and is pronounced as a unit. For example: 'book' has one syllable, 'wonder' has two syllables and 'September' has three syllables.

An example of syllable division is 'Sep-tem-ber'.

I. Identify syllable division. Use a mark (–) to show syllable division.

rust	foundation	abiding	glory	white
kingdom	victory	remember	sword	exercise
sweet	opinion	gold	happiness	mighty

1 Syllable Words	2 Syllable Words	3 Syllable Words
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Remember

Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used mainly for the following purposes:

- It is used to show **possessive form of singular nouns**, e.g.
the girl's brother a nation's strength
- It is used to show **omission of a letter or letters**, esp. in contractions, e.g.
it's = it is can't = cannot
- It is used at the end of **plural nouns** to show **possession**, e.g.
the boys' parrot the babies' toys

II. Put an apostrophe where necessary.

- Its in the main building of my college.
- Othello is a character in a Shakespeares play.

3. They are buying babies clothes.
4. The guards cap is on the sofa.
5. The boys chairs are yellow.
6. I am going to the principals office.
7. The cats milk is in the pot.
8. Ahmads books are in the bag.
9. I dont think that my fathers shirt will fit me.
10. Were going to our friends house.

Remember

Four Types of Sentences

There are four types of sentences in the English language. Each type of sentence is used for a different purpose.

The four types are declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, imperative sentences and exclamatory sentences.

- **Declarative** sentences are statements which express an idea. These sentences end with a full stop.
Examples: I went to the park. They like painting.
- **Interrogative** sentences are questions to ask for information. They end with a question mark.
Examples: Where are you going? Did they have their meal?
- **Imperative** sentences are commands which are used to give instructions. They end with a full stop or an exclamation mark.
Examples: Take me to the manager. Park you car here.
- **Exclamatory** sentences express strong emotion. They end with an exclamation mark!
Example: What a lovely sight!

III. Write declarative, interrogative, imperative or exclamatory as appropriate relevant against the given sentences.

1. The house is near the post office.
2. Would you hand me the ruler?
3. Write your name at the top of the page.
4. How beautiful this flower is!
5. Please open the window.
6. Would you answer the phone?

Review 1

A

Oral Communication Skills

I. Turn these statements into rhetorical questions.

1. You should visit the Lahore Fort.
2. This is the best school ever!
3. Everybody wants to go to Jinnah Garden.
4. You can recycle tins, plastic and glass.
5. If you love language, then try a reputable institute.
6. If you want to know more, visit our information desk.
7. You should try this formula as per my advice.
8. If you love travelling, there are plenty of trips on offer.

B

Reading and Critical Thinking

I. Read and match the rhyming words.

Words		Rhyming Words		Words		Rhyming Words
rust	•	down	•	high	•	throng
grand	•	bride	•	strong	•	sigh
brown	•	must	•	might	•	rougher
flash	•	sand	•	empire	•	flight
pride	•	ash	•	suffer	•	aspire

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Enumerate the main points or rules of the Last Sermon of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).
2. Explain the points in the Last Sermon of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).
3. Write about the heroic deeds of an awardee of Nishan-e-Haider who sacrificed his life for the nation.
4. How do we pay homage to those military heroes who laid down their lives for the country?

5. Which values should a nation possess to increase its national pride?
6. What is the general message of the poem 'A Nation's Strength'?

III. Match each word with the relevant meaning.

Words	Meanings
1. sermon	to punish
2. chastise	injured by a weapon
3. wounded	a weapon with a long metal blade
4. mission	an address on a religious subject
5. valour	glory or distinction
6. reverence	great courage
7. sword	goal, objective
8. luster	great respect and admiration

IV. Read aloud each word and underline the silent letters.

write	climb	who	lamb
thumb	knob	doubt	debt
scent	design	hymn	breathe
apostle	sword	edge	sandwich

C Vocabulary & Grammar

I. Words are made up of parts called syllables. Each syllable has a vowel sound. Count the syllable by clapping as you read each word. Use a mark (-) to show syllable division.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. tempting | <input type="text"/> | 2. kingdom | <input type="text"/> |
| 3. sinking | <input type="text"/> | 4. butterfly | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. elephant | <input type="text"/> | 6. strawberry | <input type="text"/> |

7. sister
9. winter

8. family
10. forever

II. Put in an apostrophe where needed.

- the babys toy
- the teachers book
- Pakistans economy
- friends parents
- my brothers bicycle
- Earths surface
- Solomons wisdom
- students card
- hes

III. Identify the type of sentences below.

1. Call me when you get home from college.
(a) Interrogative sentence (b) Declarative sentence
(c) Imperative sentence (d) Exclamatory sentence
2. I like omelettes!
(a) Exclamatory sentence (b) Interrogative sentence
(c) Declarative sentence (d) Imperative sentence
3. Why did the dog begin to bark?
(a) Interrogative sentence (b) Imperative sentence
(c) Declarative sentence (d) Exclamatory sentence
4. The old man told me a story.
(a) Interrogative sentence (b) Exclamatory sentence
(c) Declarative sentence (d) Imperative sentence
5. May I have this book?
(a) Imperative sentence (b) Declarative sentence
(c) Exclamatory sentence (d) Interrogative sentence

D

Writing Skills

- I. Write on 'Rights and duties as a member of society'. Please ensure you write in paragraphs or write a poem on 'A patriot'.**
