

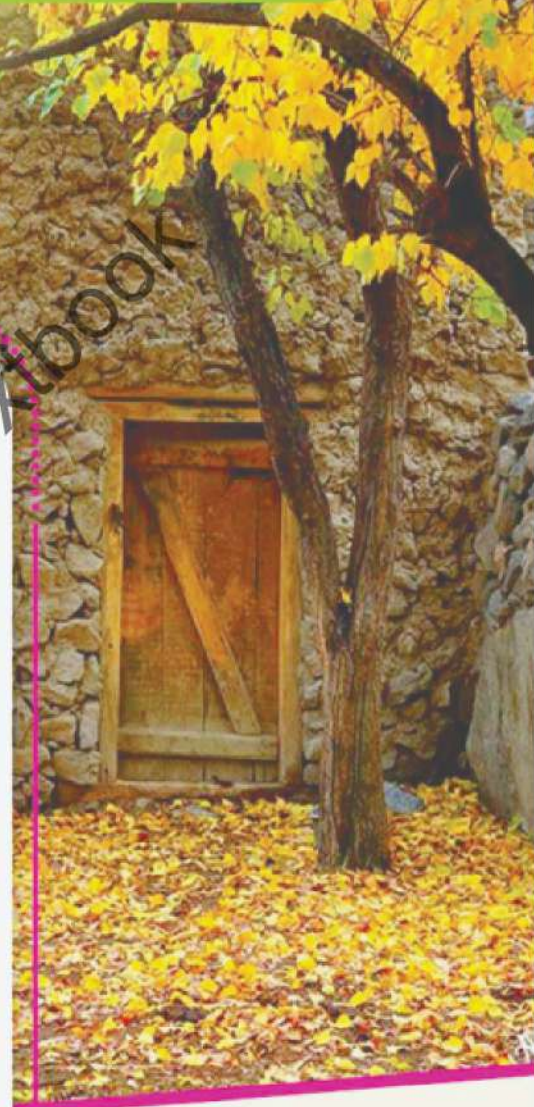
UNIT 9

Think Not All is Over (Poem)

Learning Outcomes

After completing the unit, students will be able to:

- Predict the content of a text using prior knowledge and context clues.
- Ask and answer questions of personal relevance, information and variety of communicative purposes.
- Guess the meaning of the word and phrases in the text. Compare them with the dictionary meaning to understand the contextual meaning.
- Understand personification, alliteration and imagery
- Use different types of adjectives; regular, irregular and absolute.
- Change and use degrees of adjectives, positive, comparative and superlative.
- Use paraphrasing skills to paraphrase stanzas in a poem.



Think Not All is Over (Poem)

Pre-reading

Look at the title and predict what the poem is about.

Think not, when the wailing winds of autumn
Drive the shivering leaflets from the tree,
Think not all is over: spring returneth,
Buds and leaves and blossoms thou shalt see.

Think not, when the earth lies cold and sealed,
And the weary birds above her mourn,
Think not all is over: God still liveth,
Songs and sunshine shall again return.

Think not, when thy heart is waste and dreary,
When thy cherished hopes lie chill and sere,
Think not all is over: God still loveth,
He will wipe away thy every tear.

Weeping for a night alone endureth,
God at last shall bring a morning hour;
In the frozen buds of every winter
Sleep the blossoms of a future flower.

(Harriet Beecher Stowe)

Post-reading

- Underline the words which show the message of hope.
- How do you behave when you face a problem?

Glossary

Words	Meanings
wailing	crying with pain, grief or anger
shiver	shake, tremble
blossom	flower
shalt	shall
weary	very tired or bored
dreary	dull and making you feel sad
cherished	dear
endure	to tolerate; to bear

Exercise

A

Oral Communication Skills

I. Work in pairs. Use these greetings and questions to get personal information.

1. Hi / Hello / Assalaam-o-Alaikum / Good morning.
2. What's up? / How are you? / What's going on?
3. What's your name? / What should I call you? / May I have your name please?
4. Where do you live? / Where are you from?
5. Do you work / study? Are you a student or a professional?
6. Which school do you go to? / Where do you work?
7. How old are you? / When were you born?
8. Do you have any brothers and sisters? / Could you tell me a bit about your family?
9. What is your favourite activity? / What is your hobby?
10. What do you want to be in the future? / What are your personal goals in life?

II. Use the following prompts to answer the questions.

1. Hello / Good morning / Good evening / Wa Alaikumussalam.
2. Nothing much / I am fine. Thank you / I am okay / I'm a bit unwell. I am excited.
3. My name is _____. / My full name is _____ but you can call me _____.

4. I live in _____. / I'm from _____.
5. I am a student. / I am an office worker. / I'm an employee.
6. I go to (school's name). / I work at _____.
7. I'm _____ year old. / I was born on (day/month/year).
8. Yes, I have _____ brother and _____ sisters.
9. I'm from a _____ family. I am the eldest / youngest / middle child.
10. My favourite activity is _____. / My hobby is _____.

B Reading and Critical Thinking

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you mean by the title 'Think Not All is Over'.
2. What is pathetic fallacy. Find examples of pathetic fallacy in the first stanza of the poem?
3. Explain the poet's use of 'Think not' as a negative statement to say something positive or full of hope.
4. Select the items from the poem that explain the idea that every difficult or sad situation has a comforting or more hopeful aspect.
5. Choose words from the poem which are symbols of sadness.
6. Choose expressions from the poem that show that things will change and God's blessings will be evident.

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

Words	Meanings
leaflet	
chill	
dreary	
endure	
wailing	
cherished	

Remember

Homographs

Homographs are words that have the same spelling but have different pronunciation and meaning.

Example: Well: (n) a deep hole full of water
Well: (adj.) a feeling people have

I. Complete each sentence with the correct homograph from the word bank.

row (n)

close (adj.)

row (v)

wind (n)

record (n)

wind (v)

present (n)

tear (n)

record (v)

present (v)

1. You have to _____ the handle to the left.
2. I looked along the _____ of books.
3. There was a _____ in the corner of his eye.
4. Please keep _____ to the path.
5. Keep a _____ of your expenses.
6. Make sure you _____ the date you bought the tickets.
7. We do not _____ about the money.
8. _____ speeds reached 102 mph last night.
9. The watch was a _____ from my mother.
10. Please _____ your boarding card at the gate.

Remember

Adjectives

There are three degrees of adjectives in English. These are positive, comparative and superlative degrees.

- We use the positive degree of an adjective when no comparison is seen, **e.g.** cold, small.
- The comparative degree of an adjective is used when two persons, things, places or groups are compared, **e.g.** smaller, colder, better etc.
- We use superlative degree when more than two persons, places, things or groups are compared, **e.g.** smallest, heaviest, best etc.
- Adjectives of one or two syllables often form their comparatives by adding 'er' and superlatives by adding 'est' to the positive form of adjectives, **e.g.**

Positive
tall

Comparative
taller

Superlative
tallest

- When an adjective ends in 'e', only 'r' and 'st' are added.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fine	finer	finest

- If an adjective ends in 'y' it is preceded by a consonant. Change 'y' into 'i' before adding 'er' or 'est'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
easy	easier	easiest

- When a one-syllable word contains a short vowel and ends in a single consonant, double the last consonant before adding 'er' or 'est'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
red	redder	reddest

- The adjectives which follow these rules are called regular adjectives. Some adjectives do not follow these rules. They are called irregular adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

- Adjectives of more than two syllables often form the comparative and superlative by having 'more' and 'most' before the positive form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
courageous	more courageous	most courageous
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

- Absolute adjectives do not have comparative and superlative degrees, e.g. unique, perfect, round.

Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

Degrees of Adjective			
	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	great		
2.	small		
3.	rich		
4.	happy		
5.	beautiful		
6.	cherished		
7.	wealthy		
8.	poor		

Paraphrasing

Follow the guidelines and techniques for paraphrasing a text-prose or poem.

- Read and re-read the lines until you understand the lines well and ensure that you understand the message.
- Change the vocabulary by choosing appropriate synonyms.
- Change the sentence structure and word order.
- Make sure that you do not change the writer's meaning.
- Make notes and use these notes to paraphrase. Do not look at the original source while paraphrasing.

Begin with: Harriet Beecher Stowe, the poetess, has implicit faith in God's love and ...

Web Version of P
Not for Sale

Review 3

A Oral Communication Skills

- I. Make pairs of students and ask them to have a discussion on 'Eid Day'.

B Reading and Critical Thinking

- I. Read the following sentences and identify metaphor, simile and personification.

1. He is as brave as a lion.
2. Her hair was as dark as night.
3. The cookies begged me to eat them.
4. Doing homework is like doing chores.
5. My tea was like hot lava.
6. I am a rock, strong and hard.
7. The camel is called the ship of the desert.
8. Experience is like a teacher.
9. She is a cuckoo.
10. The wind was moaning and flowers were tossing their heads.
11. Soldiers were like lions in the fight.
12. The sun is playing hide-and-seek with the clouds.

- II. Identify each statement as fact or opinion.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Bats are nocturnal mammals. | fact / opinion |
| 2. I think it will rain today. | fact / opinion |
| 3. My school is the best school ever. | fact / opinion |
| 4. Snow is white. | fact / opinion |
| 5. Rainy days are boring. | fact / opinion |
| 6. Rain falls from the clouds. | fact / opinion |
| 7. A plane is faster than a car. | fact / opinion |
| 8. White is my favourite colour. | fact / opinion |
| 9. Brazil is located in the continent of South America. | fact / opinion |
| 10. Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) was the first Governor General of Pakistan. | fact / opinion |

III. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.

Nepal is a mountainous, landlocked country in South Asia. Its capital is Kathmandu. It is situated in the lap of the Himalayas. It lies between India and China. Nepal is a small but very beautiful country. It is about 500 miles long and 100 miles wide. Nepal has an area of about 147181 square km and population of 29 million. The highest peak of the world, Mount Everest is also situated in this country. Nepal is rich in nature. It can be divided into three geographical regions. The Himalayas are covered with snow. There are hills and narrow villages in the central part of the country. Famous valleys like Kathmandu and Pokhara lie in this part. There are plains in the southern part, which is called the Terai region. The soil of this area is fertile. People are mainly farmers. They produce rice, wheat, maize and fruits. This region is known as the green belt of Nepal. It is very hot in summers. The Himalayas are extremely cold in winters. The country today is progressing in terms of industrialization.

1. Where is Nepal situated?
(a) between Pakistan and India (b) between China and India
(c) between China and Japan (d) between Russia and China
2. Where is Mount Everest situated?
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) China (d) Nepal
3. Which is the capital of Nepal?
(a) Pokhara (b) Kathmandu
(c) Delhi (d) Jakarta
4. What are the plains in the southern part called?
(a) Terai region (b) Brjai region
(c) Hawaii region (d) Pedia region
5. Into how many regions can Nepal be divided?
(a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five

C

Vocabulary & Grammar

I. Choose the correct near homophone for each sentence.

- There were _____ cats on the wall. (to, two)
- The _____ was looking for food. (bare, bear)
- I went to _____ my friend. (sea, see)
- They put _____ bags away. (their, there)
- The _____ shone all day long. (son, sun)

II. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

	Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
1.	wise		
2.	young		
3.	old		
4.	dry		
5.	ugly		
6.	useful		
7.	difficult		

D

Writing Skills

I. Complete each analogy using a word from the word box.

weapon, white, pride, paint, carrots, dry, grey, calf

- A broom is to sweep as a paintbrush is to _____.
- A mountain is to tall as a desert is to _____.
- A bowl is to a dish as a sword is to a _____.
- A sheep is to a lamb as a cow is to a _____.
- A lemon is to yellow as snow is to _____.
- A flamingo is to pink as a rhino is to _____.
- Salt is to pepper as peas are to _____.
- A fish is to shoal as a lion is to _____.