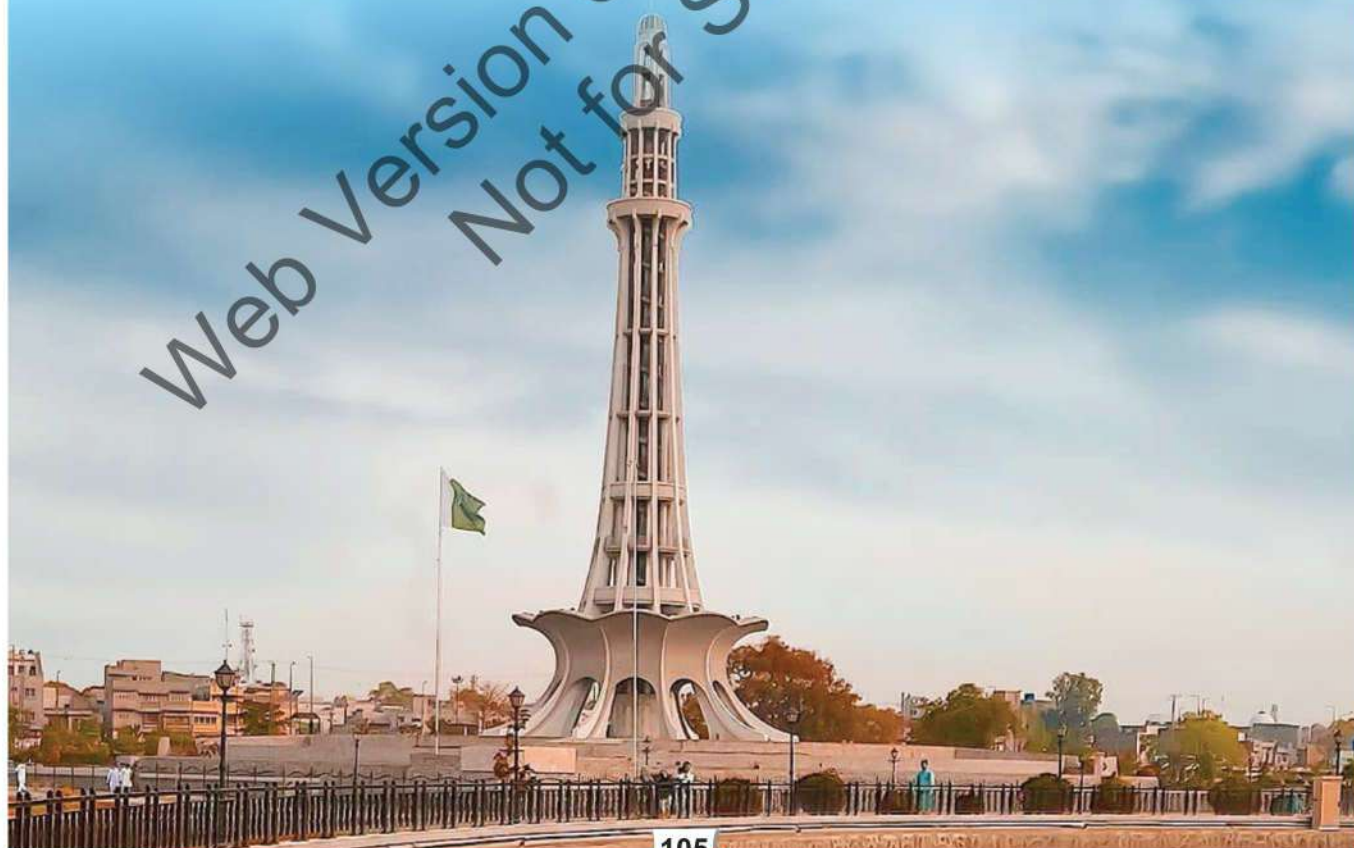


Give to Your Country

Learning Outcomes:

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

- apply knowledge from listening to, viewing and responding to texts for different purposes
- ask and answer questions of personal relevance, information and variety of communicative purposes
- read a wide range of texts with accuracy, appropriate rate, and variation in a voice appropriate for characters and expression in successive readings, both orally and independently.
- use common punctuation cues to aid comprehension when reading.
- ask and answer simple and higher-order questions to guide/assess reading.
- guess the meaning of the word and phrases in the text.
- identify and use adjectival phrases and clause in speech and writing.
- use transitive and intransitive verbs in speech and writing.
- change tense in indirect speech in speech and writing.
- apply editing and proofreading skills to a range of different texts and contexts.
- write the final draft after complete editing and proofreading.
- use summary skills to write an objective summary of the given text and poems.
- write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through selecting relevant content.

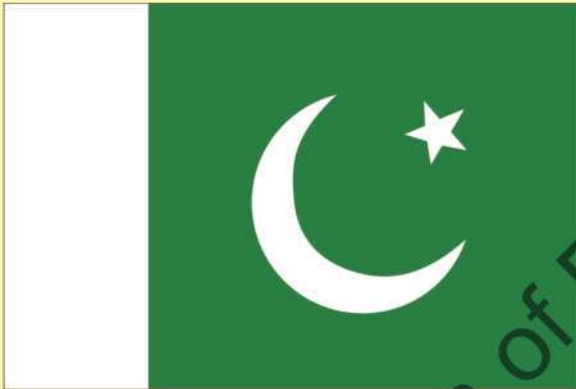


Talk Time

Alia wanted to write a magazine article, so she consulted a few magazine articles. Here is her magazine article, read it and share your feedback.

MY COUNTRY AND ITS FEATURES

The official name of my country is the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Its flag is green and white; the green colour represents the Muslim majority, the white colour represents minorities. The crescent and the star centered in the green part of the flag are traditional symbols of Islam.



Pakistan has four provinces: Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is in Asian continent bordering with the Arabian Sea as its South. It is also bordered with China to the northeast, India to the east, Iran to the west and Afghanistan to the northwest. Here is its map.



Do you know?

Pakistan gained independence on 14th August 1947 after remarkable efforts of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The Muslims of the subcontinent gave many sacrifices for several years to gain this independent land because they were not allowed to practise their religion with freedom, and were suppressed socially and politically by the British rulers and the Hindu majority.

However, in the supervision of Muslim leaders, the Muslim community in the subcontinent endeavored to get a separate home land and succeeded in their efforts.



Facts to Know

National Language: Urdu

Capital City: Islamabad

National Dress: Shalwar Kameez

National Sport: Hockey

Population: 207.7 million

Currency: Rupee

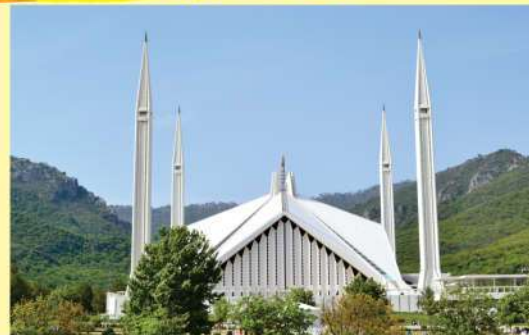
Area: 881,913 km²

Longest River: The Indus River

Largest Lake: Manchar Lake

Highest Mountain: K-2, 8,611 m

Seasons: Summer, Winter, Spring, Autumn



Top Five Places to Visit

1. Swat Valley



2. Hunza Valley



3. Yarkhun Valley



4. Kalash Valley



5. Margala Hills



Fascinating Facts

- Tarbela Dam of Pakistan is the World's largest earth filled dam.



- Pakistan has world's largest irrigation system to water the crops.



- Gwadar port is the world's largest warm water deep sea port.



- Pakistan is famous for the quality of its sports equipment, especially, the one that is made in Sialkot.



- The title of the world's youngest Microsoft certified professional from 2004-2008 was also held by a Pakistani girl named **Arfa Abdul Karim Randhawa**.



Pre-reading:

1. What do you understand from the title 'Give to your country'?
2. Why do you love your country?

Our dear country is great and good!
All the laws that are made
Are laws to keep us happy and well,
Peaceful and **unafraid**.
Then don't you think that such a country
Deserves some help from you?
Under the name of **citizenship**
Give your country her due.

Give her service and give her all,
Give her of your best,
Let your actions and your words
A wealth of Love attest
You owe a debt and it is paid
With **patriotic** words and deeds.
Under the name of citizenship
Answer your country's needs.

Lenore Hetrick



While-reading

How may we help our country?

While-reading

What do you understand by 'Love attest'?



Glossary

peaceful	free from disturbance, tranquil
unafraid	feeling no fear or anxiety
deserves	do something /show some quality
citizenship	the position of being citizen of a country
patriotic	expression of devotion for one's country



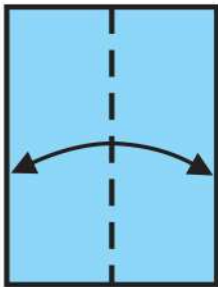
Teacher will enhance the interest of the students and help them to underline the words with three or four syllables while reading.



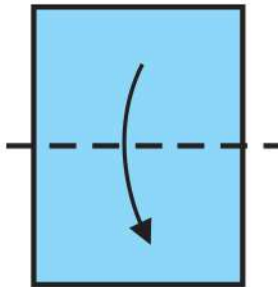
Oral Communication Skills

Fold and Fly

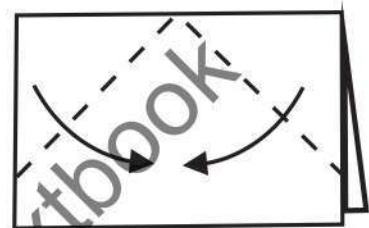
- a. Sit in pairs. One of the students will give instructions as given in the picture step by step, while the others will follow.



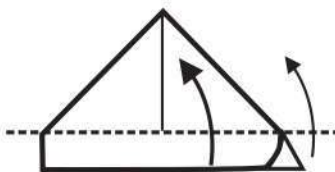
1. Fold in half



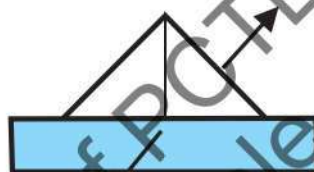
2. Fold in half again



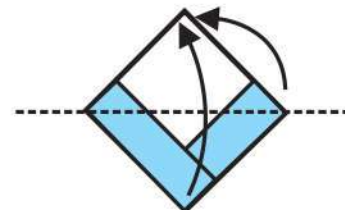
3. Fold in corners



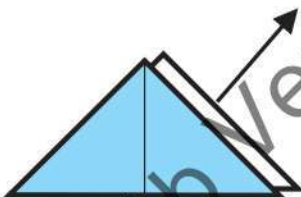
4. Fold up edges on both sides



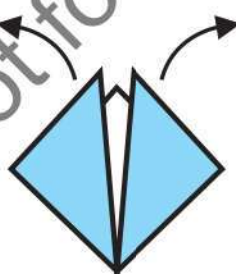
5. Pull the sides out and flatten



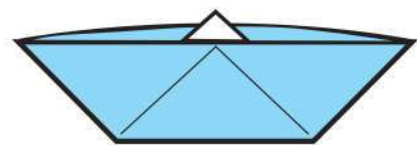
6. Fold front and back layers up



7. Pull sides apart and flatten

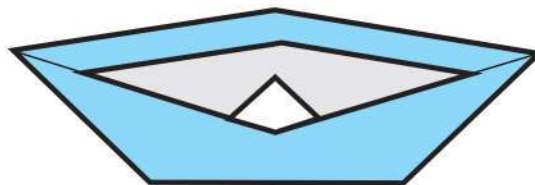


8. Pull top flaps outwards



9. Squish the bottom and pull the sides up

10. TA DAAA!



- b. Write one question on your glider related to your country. Throw the glider to other pairs and they will answer the questions.



Reading Skills

A. Write down the contextual meanings of the given words and also use them in sentences of your own.

peaceful unafraid deserve citizenship patriotic

B. Comprehension Questions

- 1) How do the laws of our country keep us happy and well?
- 2) What is meant by 'peaceful and unafraid' in the poem?
- 3) How do we owe a debt to our country? How can we pay it back?
- 4) What are the needs of the country? How can we fulfill them?
- 5) How do you want to serve your country?



Activity

Group activity

Gist Writing

Read the paragraph and follow your teacher's instruction.

Human competition is a contest where two or more people strive for a goal that cannot be shared, usually resulting in a victor and a loser. Individuals and groups are then in a position where they must struggle for the achievement of an outcome. I have always wondered if learning could be more fun without exam stress and a winning spirit. I believe that competition acts as a motivational factor. It allows the person to work hard to get effective results. It is quite natural that we have to give our best to survive. Similarly, competitions encourage the students to give their best to achieve excellence. What I mean to say is that competition is not just necessary for the learning process, it is itself learning. The present world can be said to be the world of competition. In every field, one has to win the competition to prove one's capability. Some believe that competition is necessary for the learning process. Some believe that competition is not at all good and it distracts from learning.



Divide the class in groups and ask them to read the paragraph. Then, ask them to write the main points of the paragraph. Allow them to work in groups for five minutes. Once they are done, reshuffle the class in new groups by sending one member from each group to the new groups. Ask them to share the main points of the task assigned to them in their previous group.



Vocabulary and Grammar

A. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive Verbs	Intransitive Verbs
- The ants help the caterpillar. - The man kicked the dog.	- He spoke rudely. - The bus stopped suddenly.

Read Me

A **transitive verb** is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the subject to an object.

An **intransitive verb** is a verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object.

State in the following sentences whether the verb is transitive or intransitive.

- The fire burns the house.
- Tell the truth.
- The birds chirp in the morning.
- The kid sleeps on the bed.
- The old man asked for alms.
- The tiger lives in the jungle.
- The girl cut the vegetables with the knife.
- I locked the door.
- The old woman sat down by the side of the road.
- The sun sets in the west.

B. Adjective Phrase and Adjective Clause

Adjective Phrase	Adjective Clause
- The boy on the roof is looking at the sky. - She gave me a cup full of coffee. - A student from our school won the competition.	The dog that bites does not bark. - The cake that I bought was delicious. - He tells a tale that sounds untrue.

Read Me

An **adjective phrase** acts like an adjective in a sentence. Like an adjective it modifies a noun or pronoun.

An **adjective clause** is a group of words which contains a subject and a predicate of its own, and does the work of an adjective.

Identify the adjective phrases in the given sentences.

- Students covered in mud are not allowed to enter in the classroom.
- She is wearing very expansive shoes.
- Slow and steady wins the race.
- Some rules of the English language are now null and void.
- Sara is really anxious about her annual result.
- John is a man of words.

Identify the adjective clauses in the given sentences.

1. The girl who won the award is happy.
2. The building where he lives is old.
3. The story book which I like is on the table.
4. Sana who wants the textbook is here.
5. The car that Alia is driving, is of red colour.
6. The boy sitting next to me is kind.

C. Direct and Indirect Speech

Rules for changing direct question into reported questions.

Reporting Questions

In reporting questions, the indirect speech is introduced by such verbs as 'asked, inquired, etc. as:

He said, "Why don't you speak English?"

He asked me why I did not speak English.

When the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by 'whether or if', as:

He said, "Do you speak English?"

He asked me whether / if I spoke English.

Change the following sentences into indirect narration.

- i. She asked, "Am I late?"
- ii. He said, "Are they in London?"
- iii. Samina asked, "Is the bus stop near the school?"
- iv. Kamran said, "Does your father take tea?"
- v. I said, "Can you help me?"
- vi. Daniyal said, "Did he arrive on time?"
- vii. Madiha said, "Will you come later?"
- viii. He asked, "Have you been to Kashmir?"

E. Punctuation

Semi-colon (;)

- i. The semi-colon is used between two separate statements which are linked in meaning.

Examples:

- a. Mazhar is a kind person; he always helps the poor.

- b. It was freezing in Murree; however, we still enjoyed.
 - c. Bilal was going bald; his hair was falling out.
 - d. I didn't see the step; I've now got a bandage on my head.
- ii. to separate the clauses of compound sentences.

Example:

- a. Haris was a brave, large hearted man; and we all honoured him.

Colon (:) :

The colon is used

- i. before an explanation or before a list.

Examples:

- a. There are two choices at this time: run away or fight.
 - b. We knew who would win the game: Lahore Qalandars.
 - c. He wanted to see three cities in Pakistan: Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad.
- ii. to introduce a single thing when you want to emphasize it.

Example:

- a. I finally found them: my pair of gloves.
- iii. between two complete sentences

Example:

- a. Jim ate candies constantly. He gained seven pounds.

Make five sentences each using a semi-colon and a colon.



Writing Skills

- A. Write down the summary of the poem "Give to Your Country".
- B. Write a magazine article about your native city.
- C. Create your own piece of poetry, dedicating to your country. You may choose some words from the poem, "Give to Your Country".

D. Proofreading and Editing

Peer Review

Swap your notebooks with your pairs and proofread and edit the composition of each other to make it error free. Rewrite it again.



Ask students to rewrite the essay again after proofreading and editing of the essay they have written.