| -     |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
|       | UNIΤ-(7)                                  | IF (JI)   |
| PRE-J | READING:                                  |   |
| Q.    | Discuss with your<br>maintaining integrit | peers the qualities you think are important for<br>y and resilience in difficult situations.<br>ابخ راتحوں کر اتحال خصوصات کہات کریں جات کر کے جال می مشکل مالات می دیا تقاری |
| Ans:  | perseverance and emp                      | athy.   |
| Q.    | Predict the themes of                     | of the poem based on your discussion.   |
| Ans:  | The central theme of                      | ای کنتگو کی بنرا د برکلم کے موضوعات کی پیشین کوئی کریں۔   |

A is success and the purpose of life. The other themes include virtue and self-regulation and rightful behaviour.

لظم کا مرکزی موضوع" کا میابی اورزندگی کا مقصد" بے باتی موضوعات میں نیکی اورخودکومنظم کرنا دوسروں سے اچھا برتا وُشامل ہے۔

#### About the Poet:

Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936) was an English author, poet, and journalist, best known for his works of fiction, including The Jungle Book, Kim, and The Man Who Would Be King. He was born in British colonial sub-continent, which greatly influenced much of his writing. Kipling's works often explore themes of British imperialism, adventure, and the experiences of British and subcontinent cultures interacting during the colonial rule.



### (1)

1

If you can keep your head (پرسکون رمنا) when all about you

ايناتوازن كورب بي ادرتم يرالزام ذال رب يي - on you, (الزام دينا) Are losing theirs and <u>blaming it</u> If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too; الرم انظاركر على بعد معادرا نظارت تعك نبيل جات ، by waiting , الرم انظاركر على بعاد معكنا) If you can wait and not be tired Or being lied about, don't deal in (سهارالير) lies, or being hated (نفرت كرنا), don't give way (تفرت كرنا) to hating ,

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

اكرتم اين دماغ كوبرقر اردكا سكوجب تمحار ب اردكردسب لوك اكرتم خود يرجروساكر سكوجب سبة يرشك كري-لیکن ان کے شک کے لیے بھی تنجائش نکال سکو( مدنظر رکھو ) ياتم يرجعوث بولاجات توجعوث شرسها داندلو،

یا اگرتم نے نظرت کی جائے لیکن تم نظرت کے آ سے بتھیارندڈ الو، اور چربھی زیادہ اچھاندد کھو، نہ زیادہ مقل سے بات کرو۔

### Explanation with Reference to the Context (Stanza No. 1)

Reference: The selected (نتخب شده) lines have been taken from the poem 'If' written by 'Rudyard Kipling'.

**Context:** The poem is a practical advice (على فيحت) by a father to his son. In this poem, the poet advises his son on how to be a strong and wise (مغبوط اورعقل مند كير ربا جا سكتا ب) person. He talks about staying calm (پرسكون ربتا) when things go wrong (غلط كام بوجاتا), being brave (پراور ربتا), and never giving up (باور ربتا). The poem ends by saying that if we follow these rules (بن معبوط آدى), we will truly (يتسينا) be a complete (عمل) and strong person (بان اسولول كي يروى كرتا).

**Explanation:** This poem tells us to stay calm and strong ( $(x_1, y_2)$ ) when others are upset ( $(x_1, y_2)$ ) or blame ( $(x_1, y_1)$ ) us. It encourages ( $(x_2, y_1)$ ) us to believe in ourselves ( $(x_2, y_1)$ ), even if the patient ( $(x_1, y_2)$ ), and not to lie ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ) or hate others ( $(x_2, y_1)$ ), even if they treat ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ) us badly ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ). We should always be ourselves ( $(y_2, y_2)$ ) and not try to act ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ) like we are better than everyone else ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ). The poem encourages ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ) the readers to stay calm ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ), brave ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ), and wise ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ) in all situations ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ). The style of the poem is straightforward ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ), using clear language and conditional statements ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ) to offer ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ) practical ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ) life advice ( $(x_2, y_2)$ ).

If you can <u>dream</u> (نواب د یکھنا)-and not make dreams your <u>master</u> (قواب د یکھنا); اگرآپ خواب د یکھ سکتے ہیں اور خوابوں کوایناما لکنہیں بتا سکتے۔

If you can think-and not make thoughts (خيالات) your aim (متعد);

اگرتم مون سنتے ہواور خیالات کواپنا متعدنیں بتاتے اگرتم کا میابی اور تاکا می سے ل سنتے ہو اران دونوں جوٹوں کوایک بی طرح سے سلوک کرتے ہو: (قلست ) just the same (جمرو پیئے ) And treat those two impostors اور ان دونوں جوٹوں کوایک بی طرح سلوک کرتے ہو: just the same; (جمرو پیئے ) If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken اگرتم وہ نئے سنتے کا حوصلہ کہ سکتے ہو جوتم نے کہاتھا Twisted (موڑ با ای کہ دو احقوں کے لیے جال بن جائے، اور اسے برعنوانوں کے ذریع اس طرح مروڑ اجائے کہ دو احقوں کے لیے جال بن جائے،

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken, ياتم ديکه سکتے ہوکدوہ چزين جوتم نے اپنی زندگی کودی تحس ٹوٹ کر بھر جائيں، And **stoop** (فرسودہ) and build (th: )'em up with worn-out (بھکتا) tools (جھکتا): اور جھک کراضیں پرانے اوزاروں بے دوبارہ تعمیر کرد۔

### Explanation with Reference to the Context (Stanza No. 2)

Reference: The selected (متخب شدو) lines have been taken from the poem 'If' written by 'Rudyard Kipling'.

Context: The poem is a practical advice (عملي ليحت) by a father to his son. In this poem, the poet advises his son on how to be a strong and wise (مفبوط اورعمل مندكي رباجا سكتاب) person. He

#### (3)

If you can make one heap ( وعر) of all your winnings And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss ( إذى), And lose, and start again at your beginnings And never breathe a word ( ذكركم ا) about your loss ( إم) and sinew If you can force your heart and nerve ( اعساب) and sinew If you can force your heart and nerve ( اعساب) and sinew

یہاں تک کہ دوختم ہوجا ٹی تہماری خدمت کے لیے، To serve your turn long after they are gone, (ڈیٹر ہو) when there is nothing in you (ڈیٹر ہو) when there is nothing in you (ڈیٹر ہو) the <u>Will</u> (مزمر) which says to them: 'Hold on! (سوائے) the <u>Will</u> (مزمر) which says to them: 'Hold on!

### Explanation with Reference to the Context (Stanza No. 3)

Reference: The selected (مَتَحَبَّ شَدَهُ) lines have been taken from the poem 'If' written by 'Rudyard Kipling'.

Context: The poem is a practical advice (محلي ليحت) by a father to his son. In this poem, the poet advises his son on how to be a strong and wise (مغبوط اور عقل مندكير ربا سكتاب) person. He talks about staying calm (رسكون ربا) when things go wrong (ل الملكام موجال), being brave (رسكون ربا), and never giving up (مغبوط ادر بكل مت نه بارا). The poem ends by saying that if we follow these rules (مغبوط آدى), we will truly (يتيا) be a complete (محمل) and strong person (إلى امولول كى ورى كرا).

Explanation: This part of the poem says that if you can take (سنبالنا) all your successes (سب یجو محودیا), you should (سب یجو محودیا), you should (دوباره شروع کریا), you should (دوباره شروع کریا), you should still start over (دوباره شروع کریا) without complaining (دوباره شروع کریا). It also tells us that if you can keep going (منبور کریا) and stay strong (منبوط دیتا) and stay strong (منبوط دیتا) and stay strong (منبوط دیتا)) and stay strong (منبوط دیتا), you should (دوباره شروع کریا)) and stay strong (منبوط دیتا) and stay strong (منبوط دیتا)) and stay strong (منبوط دیتا) and stay strong (منبوط دیتا)) and stay strong (کول پیز باق ندرمتا)) and stay strong (کول پیز باق ندرمتا))

| etermination (جول درما). The poem encourages (حوصل دینا) the readers to stay calm (باشتر م), orave (جول م), and wise (تعمند) in all situations (تعمند). The style of the poem is traightforward (سيدها ساداانداز), using clear language and conditional statements (شروط بیانات) o offer (بی که) practical (عمل) life advice (بی که معلق هیچت). |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Q. <u>How will you handle the situation if you face failure in your life?</u>   |  |  |
| الك كالى دعك شراكا كامامتا كرنا يرتا جالات وكي سنبالي 2؟  |  |  |
| Ans: If I face failure in my life, I shall handle it with patience.   |  |  |
| ار بھے زندگی میں ناکا می کا سامنا ہوتو میں اس سے صبر نے مثول گا۔  |  |  |
| Q. How will you celebrate success in your life?   |  |  |
| Ans: I shall celebrate the success bowing before Allah. من ابن كاميان كاجش الله حرما في جدهد يز دور مناور كا  |  |  |
| (4)   |  |  |
| f you can talk with <u>crowds</u> ( بحجع) and keep your virtue, أرتم بجوم مين بات كرسكواورا بني سجاني كوبرقرارر كلاسكو،   |  |  |
| of wark with Kings-nor lose the common touch,   |  |  |
| یادشاہوں کے ساتھ چل سکواور عام لوگوں سے رابط منقطہ کیے بغیر،  |  |  |
| f neither foes (درشمن موادرعا مولول محرابطه سطله معلیه مع   |  |  |
| ارندر شمن شمصین نقصان پېنچا سکیس اورند محبت کرنے والے دوست ،<br>hut none too much;  |  |  |
|   |  |  |
| ارتمام لوگ تمهار - ساتھ ہوں لیکن کوئی بھی زیادہ اہم نہ ہو؛<br>اگرتم بے رحم کم کے کومفید بنا سکو ( minute ( برحم ) the unforgiving ( مفید بنا ) the unforgiving ( مفید بنا )   |  |  |
| ارم بے راضے وسیر بالو ، run, (فاصلہ) of distance (بابر) run, ان worth (برابر) With sixty seconds' worth   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
| توزین تمہاری ہوگی اور اس میں جو پکھ بھی ہے، Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,<br>درجوبات زیادہ اہم ہے، تم انسان بن جاؤ کے، میرے بیٹے! And-which is more-you'll be a Man, my son!  |  |  |
| Explanation with Reference to the Context (Stanza No. 4)  |  |  |
| Reference: The selected (مُتخب شده) lines have been taken from the poem 'If' written by   |  |  |

'Rudyard Kipling'.

**Context:** The poem is a practical advice (<sup>ع</sup>لی نیسیت) by a father to his son. In this poem, the poet advises his son on how to be a strong and wise (مضبوط اورعقل مند کیسے رہا جا سکتا ہے) person. He talks about staying calm (پرسکون دہتا) when things go wrong (غلط کام ہوجاتا), being brave (پرسکون دہتا), and never giving up (کبھی ہمت نہ ہارتا). The poem ends by saying that if we follow these rules (مغبوط آدی), we will truly (یقیناً) be a complete (کمل) and strong person (این اصولوں کی بیروی کرتا).

Explanation: This part of the poem means (مطلب) that if you can be friendly (روستاند طرزعمل) with everyone, whether (آیا که) they are regular people (مام آدی) or important leaders (آنم they are regular people (مام آدی) or important leaders (کولی بات بیس) no matter what (کولی بات بیس) , you are doing, great (عظیم کام کرتا). It also says that if you can make the most of every minute

you have, then you will have everything you need (مرورت المرورت المروريت المرورت المروريت المروريت المروريت المروريت المروري المروريت المروريت المرور

# SUMMARY



The poem "If" is written by Rudyard Kipling. It teaches us a good lesson (الإسماني عن العلاق). We should be calm (الإسماني), when others blame (الرام دينا) us. We should have trust (المراد به كل الله and respect (عزت دينا)). We should remain patient (مردسر دل كل فكوك). We should remain patient (عزت دينا), honest (عزت دينا) and strong (عزت دينا) in tough time (دوسر دل كل فكوك). We should treat (سلوك success (في الرالد كل)) and defeat (عن وينا) equally (رام دينا). We should treat (فواب دينا)). We should dream (فواب كل فكوك). We should treat (فواب دينا). We should treat (فواب كل الرالد كر)) and defeat (فواب دينا) and amend the loss (فواب دينا). We should dream (فواب دينا). We should dream (فواب دينا) لا الرالد كر). The poem ends by saying that if we follow these rules, we will truly be a complete and strong person.

# SUMMARY



# SUMMARY

## **OUT STANDARD**

The poem "If" is written by Rudyard Kipling. The poem is written in the form of paternal advice (الميتى بينام) to the poet's son. It has a valuable message (الميتى بينام) for all youngsters (زندكول كور هالنايا بدلنا). They can mould their lives (زندكول كور هالنايا بدلنا) to make a mark (نرجوانول) in the world. According to the poet, we should be calm (پر سكون روبا), when others blame (الرام دينا) us. We should have trust (المروب كر المروب كر الله and respect (مروب كر تحكول)). We should remain patient (المروب المروب المرو

dreams come true (نوایوں کو هیت باthe poem ends by saying that if we follow these rules, we will truly be a complete and strong person. The poet says that if we can live (زیکی گزارt) by these values (معبر) being calm (پریکون ریا), strong (معنبوط), patient (مربر), honest (ایراند), and humble (ماس کرt), we will be successful (کامیاب) and achieve (ماس کرt) great things (ماد style of the poem is simple and clear, using straightforward language (ماد کامیایال)) (ماد communicate (میراند)) profound truths (کیری چانی). Kipling's advice to his readers is ".(دوبارم روز که), dust yourself off (مربر)) and start again (موساکر)

### GLOSSARY

| معانى   | SYNONYMS   | ANTONYM   |
|---|--|---|
| and a second  | and the second descent the second | original  |
|   |  | humanitarian  |
|   |  | weakness  |
|   |  | ascend  |
| - in the second |  | failure   |
| 3,  |  | deficiency  |
|   | معانی<br>جعل ساز<br>بدمعاش<br>چکن<br>جکن<br>فخ<br>نیکی   | جعل ماز<br>deceiver, fake, faker, fraud, hypocrite<br>برمعاش<br>bastard, fraud, reprobate, rogue, scalawag<br><u>معنی</u><br>muscle, potency, power, vigor, vitality, force<br>bend, bow, incline, kneel, descend, dip, duck<br>ت<br>conquer, dominate, flourish, overcome, prevail |

☆==☆☆☆===================☆☆☆==☆

# READING AND CRITICAL THINKING

|           | answer the following questions: درجابول معان الات عربي المعالية المعالية المعانية المعان   |
|-----------|--|
| А.        | Answer the following questioned one respond to criticism and blame?  |
| 1.        |  |
|           | ("جيره) and composed (رسكون رمنا) and composed (سجيره)   |
| Ans:      | when criticized (تقيد لرتا) or blamed (المرام عنا), even in othero a و تقيد لرتا)  |
| (         | شاعرمشوره ديتاب كينفيد باالزام كاسامنا كرتي ہوئے يرسكون اور سنج ور مذاب مر ارتباب الم المار مراب الم   |
| 2,        | What quality does the poem emphasize in minute of what quality does the poem emphasize in minute of the second sec |
| Ans:      | The poem advises (مشوره دیتی به) the reader (قاری) to trust (اعتمادرکمنا) himself even when (مشوره دیتی به) their doubt (فکوک د him. But, he should also examine (شک کرنا) their doubts  |
| زہ بھی لے | لظم پڑھنے والے کومشورہ دیتی ہے کہ وہ خود پراعتمادر کھے جتی کہ اس وقت بھی جب دوسرے اس پر شک کریں۔ مگر دہ اُن کے شکوک وشبہات کا جائر<br>کہ آیا دہ ٹھیک کہہ رہے ہیں یا غلط۔   |

| 3.  | What message does the poem give about dreams and aspirations?   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1   | للم خواہوں اورا متحول کے بارے میں کیا بینا موتی ہے؟   |  |  |
| Ans   | The poem emphasizes (زورویا) that dreams and aspirations (زورویا) are important   |  |  |
|   | (اتم), but they should not control your life. Balance (توازن), resilience (حوصله), and the  |  |  |
|   | ability (تابليت) to adapt (مايان كانجار) are keys to success (كمطابق بناء) to adapt (تابليت) are keys to success  |  |  |
| _   | خواب دیکھنااور عزائم رکھنا ضروری ہیں، کیکن ان کے غلام نہ بنیں ۔ تو ازن، حوصلہ، اور حالات کے مطابق خودکو ڈھالنے کی صلاحیت کا میابی کی کنجی ہے۔                                 |  |  |
| 14.   | How should a person handle twisted truths and personal losses?  |  |  |
|   | ایک ص کوللط بھی جاتے والی سچا تیوں اور ڈانی فتصانات سے کیے خمٹنا جا ہے؟   |  |  |
| Ans:  | A person should handle (سنبالنا) twisted truths (سنبالنا) by being strong and   |  |  |
|   | accepting (تول كرما) that others may distort (تول كرما) what you say. For personal  |  |  |
|   | to rebuild what you lost. (حوصلهافزائي كرما), the poem encourages (ذاتي نقصامات) to   |  |  |
| ب- ذاتي   | ایک حص کومضبوط ہونے اور بی قبول کرتے ہوئے تو ڑی مروڑی سحائیوں کو سنھالنا جاہے کہ دوس ہے آپ کی بات کو تو ڑ مروڑ کر پیش کر سکتے ہا  |  |  |
|   | تقصانات کے لئے بیگم دوبارہ کا متروع کرنے کی حوصلہافزانی کرتی ہے۔  |  |  |
| 5.  | What does the poem suggest about resilience and rebuilding after  |  |  |
|   | setbacks?   |  |  |
| Ans:  | (خطره by-taking risks (کچدار) that you should be resilient (کچدویا) by-taking risks   |  |  |
|   | (حوصله افزائي كرنا) everything. It encourages (كحونا) and starting over after losing مول لينا)  |  |  |
| ÷ .   | using what you have, even if it's old or worn out (پرانابوسده), to rebuild.   |  |  |
| تايابوسيره  | لظم تجویز کرتی ہے کہ آپ کوخطرہ مول لے کراور سب کچھ کھونے کے بعد شروع کر کے لچکدار ہونا چاہے۔ بیآپ کے پاس جو پچھ ہے، چاہے وہ پرا   |  |  |
|   | ہی لیول نہ ہو، دوبارہ میر کرنے کے لئے اسے استعال کرنے کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتی ہے۔  |  |  |
| 6.  | According to the poem, how should one persist in difficult times?   |  |  |
|   | الم كمطالق كى تص كو الت على كي ابت قدم د بنا جاب  |  |  |
| Ans:  | The poem highlights (المليان الله importance (المعين) of starting a fresh after   |  |  |
|   | failures without complaining (شکایت کرا) or losing courage (موصله باره), and continuing   |  |  |
|   | لقم ما کامیوں یا مشکلات کے بعد ; you have. (اوزار) to work with whatever tools (شروع کرنا)  |  |  |
|   | ددبارہ شروع کرنے کی اہمیت کوا جا گر کرتی ہے، بغیر شکایت کیے یا حوصلہ ہارے اوردستیاب وسائل کے ساتھ کام جاری رکھنے کی ترغیب دیتی ہے۔  |  |  |
| 7.  | What is the message of the poem regarding integrity and humility in life?   |  |  |
|   | دعر من دوانتدارى ادرماج ى كروا ف تلم كاكوا يتام ؟؟  |  |  |
| Ans:  | The message of the poem regarding integrity (دیانت داری) and humility (عاجری) in life   |  |  |
|   | is to stay (ربتا) virtuous (نیک) among crowds (جرم), humble (ربتا) around the   |  |  |
|   | powerful and balanced (متوازن) in relationships (تعلقات) with the friends and   |  |  |
|   | زندگی میں دیا نتداری ادرعاجزی کے حوالے لے لظم کا پیغام بیہ ہے کہ<br>ہم ہجوم کے درمیان نیک، طاقتور کے درمیان عاجز ادر دوستوں ادر مخالفین دونوں کے ساتھ تعلقات میں توازن رکھیں۔ |  |  |
|   | ہم ہجوم کے درمیان نیک، طاقتور کے درمیان عاجز اور دوستوں اور مخالفین دونوں کے ساتھ تعلقات میں توازن رکھیں۔   |  |  |
| ,<br>,  | VOCABULARY  |  |  |
| Contextual Clue (مطورات): A contextual clue is a piece of information (مطورات) or |   |  |  |
|   | 가슴 바람이 있는 것이다. 이번 것은 말했지만 않는 것이다. 이는 것은 것은 것이다. 가슴이 가슴  |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |

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detail within a text ( تصغ من مددويا ) that helps the reader understand ( تحف من مددويا ) the meaning of a word, a phrase, or a passage. Contextual clues (متى الثاره) can be found in the sentences surrounding (تمور) the unfamiliar (تمور) word or concept (اردكرد) and can include definitions, examples, statements, or descriptions that clarify its meaning.

باق دسباق كااشار وايك اليى معلومات بالنعيل بجومتن كاندر موجود موقى بادرقارى كوكى لفظ، جل ياعبارت كامطلب بجضي مدرديت ب-سياق دسباق كاشار ان جلوں میں لی سکتے ہیں جونا مانوس لفظ یا تصور کے اردگرد ہوتے ہیں۔ان میں تعریفات، مثالیں، دضاحتیں، یا تنعیدا ت شامل ہو یکتی ہیں جواس کے معنی کودا ضح کرتی ہیں۔

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 towards those goals.

پہلے بند میں الفاظ' اپنے خوابوں کواپنا آتا نہ بناؤ' کا شروع میں کوئی منہوم نہیں ہے۔ بند کی اہمیت سیاق نے ظاہر ہوتی ہے جوز دردیتا ہے کہ اپنے مقاصد پر قابور کھیں ادران کو این زندگی پر حکومت ند کرنے ویں نظم سے بات بتاتی ب کداگر چدامتلیں اورخوا بشات رکھنا ضروری ب، ان مقاصد کی طرف کام کرتے ہوئے حقیقت پسند ہونا بھی ضروری ب

# FIGURES OF SPEECH

SIMILE (تعمير): A simile is figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as". It highlights a similarity between the two and makes the description vivid. For example: "Her smile is as bright as the sun." Here, the smile is beings compared to the brightness of the sun.

تثبيه، زبان كى ايك اصطلاح بجود ومختلف چزوں كاموازند" جيے "يا" كى طرح" كے الفاظ استعال كر كرتى ہے۔ بيدونوں چزوں كے درميان مماثلت ظاہر كرتى ہے ادربات کوداضح کرتی ہے۔مثال کے طور پر:" اس کی محرامت مورج کی طرح تابعا ک ہے۔" یہاں مسکرا مث کو سورج کی تابعا کی تشبیددی کی ہے۔ Simile Examples: ☆ He is as brave as a lion. دوشرك طرح ببادر ب-الى ير ب لي بعائى كى طرح -

Ali is like a brother to me.

★ His face is like a book.

أى كاجروكمات كي طرح-METAPHOR (Initial): A metaphor compares two different things. It states that one thing is another. It does not use the words, "like" or "as." For example: "Time is thief."

استار دومخلف چزوں کامواز ند کرتا ہے، بدایک چز کودوسری چز کمدد بتا ہے۔ یہ 'asile اور as (جیے)' کے الفاظ بھی استعال نہیں کرتا۔ Metaphor Examples:☆ The camel is the ship of desert. ادف ريكستان كاجباز ب-

 $\bigstar$  My eldest son is the star of the family. PERSONIFICATION ( Personification gives human qualities or characteristic to يرايزابنا فاندان كاستاره بnon-human things, such as animals, objects, or ideas, etc. It makes a description more engagig and expressive.

| Pers     | مل جیسم کی غیرانسانی چز، بیسے جانور، چزیا خیال دغیرہ کوانسانی خصوصیت عطا کرتا ہے۔ یہ بات کوزیادہ دکش اور پڑیمنی بنادیا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر<br>موقع مرف ایک دفعہ ہاتھ آتا ہے۔ . conification Examlpes: * Opportunity knocks at the door once |
|----------|--|
|          | موت برایک پراپنے بردم ہاتھ ڈالتی ہے۔ . Death lays its icy hands on everyone موت برایک پراپنے بردم ہاتھ ڈالتی ہے۔   |
| А.       | Identify the figure of speech and write its type against each sentence.  |
|          | علم الكلام كى شتا شت كري اور برجل كے سامناس كى تتم كى -  |
| *        | The water was as cold as ice. (simile)   |
| *        | The car was moving as slowly as a snail. (simile)  |
| *        | The leaves (جے) waved goodbye as they fell from the tree. (personification)  |
| *        | The alarm clock screamed at me. (personification)  |
| *        | His temper (جون) was a volcano, ready to erupt (جون). (hyperbolen)   |
| *        | Her laughter was a <u>sweet symphony</u> . (metaphor)  |
|          | GRAMMAR  |
| А.       | Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions or transitional   |
| a di sua | ماسر جرف ملف باميدرى تراكيب _ خال جلرية كري .  |
| *        | We go to the garden and plant trees. (Conjunction)   |
| *        | He studied hard (تحت محت كرتا) still (مخت محت كرتا) he failed in the exams. (Conjunction)  |
| *        | It was hot (گری) outside so we went back to our homes. (Transitional device)   |
| *        | She was tired (تعكابوابود) but she did not give up (جورتا) the work. (Conjunction)   |
| *        | She is both intelligent and hard-working (زبين اوركتن). (Conjunction)  |
| *        | Either the manager or the employees (المازين) knew about the change. (Conjunction)   |
| *        | You can <u>Neither</u> read the book <u>nor</u> watch the movie. (Conjunction)   |
| *        | The dish was <u>as</u> delicious (۲) <u>as</u> it looked. (Conjunction)  |
| B.       | Rewrite the given sentences by adding conjunctions to them.  |
|          | مرف مطف لگا کر جطود با روکسیں۔   |
| *        | You can have ice cream for dessert (بطوربينها). 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.  |
| *        | Vou should wear a coat. It is cold outside.  |
| *        | The restaurant serves delicious food. The restaurant has great service.  |
| Ans:     | You can have ice cream or cake for dessert.  |
| *        | the tired but he continued to work.  |
| *        | They didn't have enough money so they couldn't buy the lickets.  |
| *        | Now should wear a coat because it is cold outside.   |
| *        | The restaurant serves delicious food <u>and</u> has great services.  |
|          | https://stoppoodomyofficial.com/   |

Write a story of your own choice by using transitional devices and

conjunctions.

C.

موركاتراكيب كى اورجروف صلف استعال كركماتي بسندكى كمانى كعيس-

### AN OLD MAN AND HIS SONS

Once upon a time (ایک دنعه کاذکر ہے), there lived an old man. He had three sons. They always quarrelled (جمرا) with one another. The old man was greatly worried (جمرا) He advised (الجعت راع) them to live in unity (اتحاد عربة) but in vain (ليحت راع) One day, he invited (الم دينا) them all and gave them a bundle of sticks (جمريون كالخما). He ordered (الما) them to break (المكام عدا) it. All the sons tried to break (توري كوش ك) it but failed (المرد). Then, the old man untied (كمول ديا) the bundle and asked them to break (تورّ the sticks (محول ديا) one by one. They broke (العلي) them easily (اتران ). He said to them, "The sticks were strong ( كولنا) when tied (بندش مولى) together but they were weak (بندش مولى) when tied (جزيان مغبوط تحسي) (بارآور bore fruit (شيحت) if you are not united (متحد)." The advice (شيحت) bore fruit ( كرور) (tr and the sons never quarrelled (بتكر ) after that (اس كے بعد).



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

### SUMMARY WRITING

Summary: A summary is a concise (مالانكرا) paragraph that discusses (ديان كرا) a text or a poem. It explains (دناحت كرما) the poem's central idea (بنادى موضوع). Remember that, summary is a short paragraph covering (امل مونوع) the whole theme (ممل مونوع) of the text.

خلاصها يخفر يراكراف بجوكى متن يالظم يربات كرتاب - يظم كامركزى خيال بيان كرتاب - يادر مين كدخلام اكم مخفر يراكراف بجومتن كحمل موضور كااحا لمركرتا ب

## (خلاص كامول) Rules for Summary

\* Read the text/ poem.

Underline the keywords and find their synonyms also. \*

اہم الفاظ کوائد رلائن کریں اوران کے متر ادفات تلاش کریں۔ لقم / متن كاموضوع بحصين-

متن / نظم كور معين

- Understand the theme of the poem/ text. \*
- (مرادف الغاظ) synonyms (اضاف كرما) by adding (مختمر بيراكراف) synonyms (مرادف الغاظ) \* of the keywords (متعلقه) and adding (شال كرا) new words related (متعلقه) to the text/ اب ایک مخصر پیرا گراف کھیں، جس میں اہم الفاظ کے متراد فات شامل کریں ادرمتن کظم ہے متعلق نے الفاظ شامل کریں۔ poem. Read the poem, "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" by Robert

#### Frost. Here is a summary of the poem.

This beautiful and thought provoking (قرائكيز) poem is written by American poet Robert Frost. In this poem, the poet passes through (い) a forest (シ) one evening. He stops to see the natural beauty of the forest (جگل کى قدرتى توبعبورتى) filled with snow (يف ے جريور). His horse thinks it strange(بجب) to stop at there because there is no farmhouse nearabout

The poet uses different metaphors (استعارات) and symbols (علامات) to convey (لينجاع) his ideas (خيالات) and thoughts (تصورات). The poem points out (نشاندی کرتا) the attractive (ريکش ) beauty of nature. The world of fantasy (دل نشين) is very inviting (ريکش ) beauty of nature. The world of fantasy (دل نشين) is very inviting (ريتش ) beauty of reality (تعقيق) beauty and maintain (توازن) beauty of reality (تعقيق) beauty of reality (توازن) beauty of reality (دل نشين).

B. Write the summary of the poem 'If'.

للم "If" كاخلام كميس-

INFINITIVES (To + First form of the verb) = To make, To hear, To serve, To fill

PRESENT PARTICIPLES (First form of verb + ing) = Losing, Blaming, Doubting, Waiting, Being, Hating, Dreaming, Thinking

PAST PARTICIPLES (Third form of the verb) = Kept, Trusted, Doubted, Twisted, Broken, Spoken, Worn-out, gone, hurt

### CHAPTER NO.7

A phrase is a meaningful sequence of two or more words that works as a unit in a sentence. It contains neither a subject nor a verb.

فريزدويادو \_زياده الفاظ كبامنى تركيب مجوفقر \_ يس ايك اكانى كطور بركام كرتى م \_ اس يس ندتو فاعل م اورنداي فعل . NOUN PHRASES (NP) A noun phrase consists of a noun and other related اكن فريز ش ايك تاذن اورد كم متعلقه الخاط بوت يس ريتاذ من كطور بركام كرتى م - اس يس ندتو فاعل م اورنداي فعل . تاذن فريز ش ايك تاذن اورد كم متعلقه الخاط بوت يس ريتاذ من كطور بركام كرتى م - اس يس ندتو فاعل م اورنداي فعل .

■ A trap for fools ■ The things you gave your life to ■ Worn-out tools ■ Pitch-and-toss ■ Your heart and nerve and sinew ■ Nothing in you ■ The common touch ■ Loving friends ■ The unforgiving minute

VERB PHRASES (VP) A verb phrase consists of a modal or auxiliary verb plus main verb. The main verb comes last in the verb phrase.

ور المادن لال كرام الدور معلم ور المادي ل المادي ل كرام المادي ل كرام المادي ل كرام مركاته ور المادي ل كرام مرك المرك ا مرك المرك ا the things .Gave your life .Stoop and build .Start again .Never breathe .Keep your virtue .Walk with kings .Lose the common touch

ADJECTIVE PHRASES (ADJP): An adjective phrase is a group of words that functions as an adjective. It describes a noun or a pronoun.

منال الاالك ايد الدوج جامعت كمور بكام كم جد يك مهام خيركة صف وان كرتا جد

Tired by waiting Twisted by knaves Worn-out tools Unforgiving minute

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES (PP) A prepositional phrase is a phrase that begins with a preposition (رف بار) and includes the object of the preposition. It may include the object's modifiers (منازية) too.

ن وف جادا ی فرد به اور ا جارے شرور اول جادر اس ش وف جار کا مغول کی شال او ا ب- اس ش وف جار کے مغول سے حقق کول

About you For their doubting By waiting about lies To hate With Triumph With Disaster By knaves With worn-out tools Of pich-and-toss About your loss With the common touch

## **CONJUNCTION EXERCISE**

in the following sentences (تمايان الناع) in the bold words (يجان كرما) in the following sentences (متدبعة في يحله) as a conjunction and state (متدبعة في يحله).

1. I want to attend the party but I have to finish my homework. یں بارٹی میں جانا جا ہتا ہوں لیکن بچھے اینا ہوم درک عمل کرتا ہے۔ (Co-ordinating Conjunction) 2. Although it was raining, I decided to go the school.. (Sub-ordinating Conjunction) مالاتک مارش تھی الیکن میں نے سکول جانے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ 3. He was tired, so he went to bed early. (Co-ordinating Conjunction). المكابوا قيامان في جلدي مون علاكيا. 4. You can have either tea or coffee. (Co-relative Conjunction) آب با غالان ل ع ي-5. I will go to bazaar if I have enough money. (Sub-ordinating Conjunction) ي بازارجاد لكاكر مر ياس مناسب بي او 2-6. Ali is very talented, yet she remains humble. (Co-ordinating Conjunction) ملى بيت باصلاحيت ب بحربحى دومشكر مزان ربتاب-7. I didn't like the movie, because it was too boring. (Sub-ordinating Conjunction) بحصام يندنيس آنى كونكه بدببت فيرد لجب محى-8. Neither the teacher nor the students were there. (Co-relative Conjunctioon) داستادادرندى طليا ودبال تم-9. I studied hard, for I wanted to pass the exam. (Co-ordinating Conjunction) عى في مخت محنت كى كيونكد عن استمان ياس كرة جا بتا تعا . 10. He was upset, because he lost his pen. (Sub-ordinating Conjunction) יין ביוט לעצות אלא את ארע בן