

UNIT 12

SYMPATHY

(By Allama Iqbal adapted from a poem
by William Cowper- 1731-1800)

Students Learning Outcomes:

On completion of the unit, students will be able to:

- answer the comprehension questions.
- write a persuasive / argumentative essay.
- evaluate and use expressions for various functions and co-functions.
- agree / disagree politely.

Pre-reading:

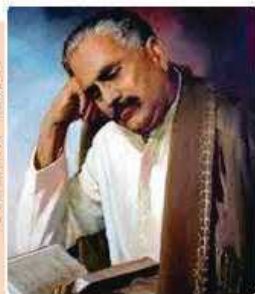
- Have you ever helped a needy person in your life? Narrate it.

Perched on the branch of a tree
Was a nightingale sad and lonely
"The night has drawn near", He was thinking
"I passed the day in flying around and feeding
How can I reach up to the nest
Darkness has enveloped everything"?
Hearing the nightingale wailing thus
A glow-worm lurking nearby spoke thus
"With my heart and soul ready to help I am
Though only an insignificant insect I am
Never mind if the night is dark
I shall shed light if the way is dark
God has bestowed a torch on me
He has given a shining lamp to me
The good in the world only those are
Ready to be useful to others who are



About the Author

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) was born in Sialkot, Pakistan on 9th November, 1877. He is the National poet of Pakistan and the poet of the East. He is the author of several works in Urdu, Persian and English. He wrote many beautiful poems for children. 'Hamdardi' translated in English as 'Sympathy' is one of the famous poems remembered by children by heart.



Reading and Thinking Skills:

1. Answer the following questions.

- i) Why was the nightingale sad?
- ii) Where was the nightingale sitting?
- iii) Who was ready to help the nightingale?
- iv) How had the nightingale spent his day?
- v) What did the glow-worm say to the nightingale?
- vi) How would the glow-worm help the nightingale?
- vii) What did the glow-worm say about itself?
- viii) Why did the glow-worm decide to help the nightingale?
- ix) What is the main theme of the poem?
- x) Who are the good people in the world?

2. Choose the correct answer.

- i) The nightingale was sitting
 - (a) on a mountain.
 - (b) on a flower.
 - (c) on the branch of a tree.
 - (d) on the roof of a house.
- ii) The nightingale passed the day in
 - (a) flying and eating.
 - (b) sleeping.
 - (c) eating.
 - (d) drinking and jumping.
- iii) "Darkness has enveloped"
 - (a) something."
 - (b) everything."

- 
- (c) my home.”
(d) my tree.”
- iv) A glow-worm offered _____ to the nightingale.
(a) food
(b) water
(c) advice
(d) help
- v) The glow-worm said, “I shall shed light if
(a) the street is dark.”
(b) the jungle is dark”.
(c) the way is dark.”
(d) the area is dark.”
- vi) The glow-worm shines
(a) in light.
(b) in cold.
(c) in hot.
(d) in dark.
- vii) The glow-worm was
(a) ready to jump.
(b) ready to help.
(c) ready to cry.
(d) ready to fly.
- viii) The glow-worm was ready to help
(a) with heart and legs.
(b) with heart and hands.
(c) with heart and soul.
(d) with wings.
- ix) “Shining lamp” means
(a) courage.
(b) light.
(c) fire.
(d) thunder.
- x) We should always be ready to
(a) take exercise.
(b) help the needy people.
(c) help the rich people.
(d) help the animals.

Critical Thinking:

- Why have the human beings been given the title of “The supreme creature”?

Writing Skills:

Argumentative / Persuasive Essay

Keep in mind the following points when writing a composition of an argumentative or persuasive nature.

- Distinguish the fact from an opinion.
- State an opinion on the topic
- List ideas and arguments that support the opinion.
- Organize ideas and supporting arguments in a clear, structured and logical manner.
- Distinguish between language used for persuasion and propaganda.
- Use *persuasive* language to enhance ideas.
- Use special devices to support arguments e.g. appeal to logic through reasoning, appeal to emotion or ethical belief.
- Participate and respond to opposing arguments by defending *point of view* with factual evidence, quotation, expert opinion, logical reasoning and commonly held beliefs.

Research Project

Write a research report on the following question.

- *What measures can be taken to bring special children in the main stream of our country?*

Activity:

Write an essay of 300 words on any one of the following topics.

- i) People today are selfish and greedy. Do you agree?
- ii) Television has too great an influence on our life today. What are your views?
- iii) “Science is more of a menace than a blessing”. What do you think?

Grammar:

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs which perform special functions. They are; **can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to, need and dare.**



Can

Use/Function	Examples
1. Ability to do something in the present (substitute form: to be able to)	I can speak English.
2. Permission to do something in the present (substitute form: to be allowed to)	Can I go to the supermarket?
3. Request	Can you wait a moment, please?
4. Offer	I can lend you my car till tomorrow.
5. Suggestion	Can we visit grandfather at the weekend?
6. Possibility	It can get very hot in Sibi.

Could

Use/Function	Examples
1. Ability to do something in the past (substitute form: to be able to)	I could speak English.
2. Permission to do something in the past (substitute form: to be allowed to)	Could I go to the market?
3. Polite question	Could I go to market, please?
4. Polite request	Could you wait a moment, please?
5. Polite offer	I could lend you my car till tomorrow.

May

Use/Function	Examples
1. Possibility	It may rain today.
2. Permission to do something in the present (substitute form: to be allowed to)	May I go to the market?
3. Polite suggestion	May I help you?

Might

Use/Function	Examples
1. Possibility (less possible than may)	It might rain today.
2. Hesitant offer	Might I help you?

Must

Use/Function	Examples
1. Force, necessity 2. Possibility 3. Advice, recommendation	I must go to the supermarket today. You must be tired. You must take your breakfast daily.

Must not / may not

Use/Function	Examples
1. Prohibition (must is little stronger than may)	You must not work on father's computer. You may not work on father's computer.

Need not

Use/Function	Examples
1. Something which is not necessary.	I need not go to the supermarket, we are going to restaurant tonight.

Should / ought to

Use/Function	Examples
1. Advice 2. Obligation	You should drive carefully in bad weather. You ought to switch off the lights when you leave the room.

Will

Function	Examples
1. Wish, request, demand, order (less polite than would) 2. Prediction, assumption 3. Promise 4. Spontaneous decision	Will you please shut the door? I think it will rain on Friday. I will be punctual. Can somebody drive me to the bus stop? _____ I will.
5. Habit	She is strange, she will sit for hours without talking.

Shall	
Use/Function	Examples
1. Suggestion	Shall I carry your bag?

Would	
Use/Function	Examples
1. Wish, request (more polite than will)	Would you please shut the door?
2. Habits in the past.	Sometimes he would bring me some flowers.

Dare	
Use/Function	Examples
1. It expresses bravery or courage.	How dare he speak against me? He does not dare to come here.

Activities:

- Make four sentences of each modal verbs, with different usage.
- Fill in the blanks with the suitable modal auxiliary verbs.
 - It _____ rain tomorrow.
 - _____ I take your book for one day?
 - I _____ speak when I was two years old.
 - _____ you please open the door?
 - My clothes are dirty. I _____ wash them.
 - You _____ stop smoking or you'll die.
 - People _____ drive more carefully.
 - I wonder If you _____ help me.

Oral Communication Skills:

Arrange a debate contest on "Handsome is he that handsome does". Ask the students to prepare their speeches in favour or against the motion.