

NOT FOR SALE

We turned off the lights, and we went to sleep.			
We turned off the lights after our mom told us to go to sleep.			
I enjoyed the play, but I didn't like the end.			
Jean was excited because her poem was greatly appreciated by all.			
How fabulous our house looks with all the decoration!			
Will you please drop me at the community center?			
Even if our team wins this match, we may not make it to the final.			
Take the first right after 500 meters.			
Dr. Asif prescribed some pills, and he told the patient to have a week's rest.			
Dad met a man with whom he used to work.			

NOT FOR SALE

Gabriel Okara

Unit 15

Once Upon a Time

By the end of the unit, the students will be able to:

- Read a given poem and give orally and in writing:
 - theme and its development.
 - personal response with justification.
 - recognize literary techniques such as personification and alliteration.
- Use critical thinking to respond orally and in writing to the text (post-reading) to
 - give a personal opinion and justify stance related to viewpoints/ ideas and issues in the text read.
 - relate what is read to his or her own feelings and experiences.
 - explore causes and consequences of a problem or an issue and propose various solutions.
- Analyze how a writer/ poet uses language to
 - appeal to the senses through use of figurative language including similes, metaphors and imagery.
- Use critical thinking to respond orally and in writing to the text (post-reading) to
 - give a personal opinion and justify stance related to viewpoints/ ideas and issues in the text read.
 - relate what is read to his or her own feelings and experiences.
 - scan to answer short questions.
 - make simple inferences using context of the text and prior knowledge.
 - distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.
- Analyze how a writer/ poet uses language to
 - appeal to the senses through use of figurative language including similes; metaphors and imagery.
- Deduce the meaning of unfamiliar words from the context using contextual clues.
- Identify form and use Future Continuous, Future Perfect and Future Perfect Continuous Tenses.

Once Upon a Time

Once upon a time, son,
they used to laugh with their hearts
and laugh with their eyes:
but now they only laugh with their teeth,
while their ice-block-cold eyes
search behind my shadow.

There was a time indeed
they used to shake hands with their
hearts:
but that's gone, son.
Now they shake hands without hearts
while their left hands search
my empty pockets.

'Feel at home!' 'Come again':
they say, and when I come
again and feel
at home, once, twice,
there will be no thrice-
for then I find doors shut on me.

So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces
like dresses – homeface,
officeface, streetface, hostface,
cocktailface, with all their conforming smiles
like a fixed portrait smile.

And I have learned too
to laugh with only my teeth
and shake hands without my heart.
I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye',

when I mean 'Good-riddance';
to say 'Glad to meet you',
without being glad; and to say 'It's been
nice talking to you', after being bored.

But believe me, son.
I want to be what I used to be
when I was like you. I want
to unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
how to laugh. for my laugh in the mirror
shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!

So show me, son,
how to laugh: show me how
I used to laugh and smile
once upon a time when I was like you

About the Poet:

Gabriel Okara was born in Western Nigeria in 1921. Okara may be described as a highly original poet, uninfluenced by other poets. In 1979, he was awarded the Commonwealth Poetry Prize. Okara shows a concern regarding what happens when the ancient culture of Africa is faced with the onslaught of western culture.



Glossary

Word	Meaning
confirming (v)	Relevant, fitting
fangs (n)	the pointed poisonous teeth of the snake.
feel at home	feel easy, feel comfortable
good riddance	an expression used to show a feeling of relief after getting rid of someone or something unpleasant.
muting (v)	unexpressed, unspoken
portrait (n)	Picture

Reading Comprehension

1. Compare and contrast the behaviour of the people in the past and today, in the light of the poem "Once upon a time".
2. What does the poet want to learn from his son?
3. What do the expressions "laugh with their teeth" and "teeth like a snake's bare fangs" mean?
4. To what does the poet compare the eyes of the modern man in the poem, "Once upon a time" and why?
5. Describe the tone of the poem "Once upon a time."
6. Find out the similes and metaphors used by the poet in the first and fourth stanza of the poem.

Writing Suggestions

Write the paraphrase of the following stanzas

'Feel at home!' 'Come again':
they say, and when I come
again and feel
at home, once, twice,
there will be no thrice-
for then I find doors shut on me.

So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces
like dresses – homeface,
officeface, streetface, hostface,
cocktailface, with all their conforming smiles
like a fixed portrait smile.

Oral Communication

Conduct a group activity in the class, dividing the students into two equal groups. One group will present arguments in favour of the modern time while the other group will give arguments in favour of the past.

Vocabulary and Grammar

A. Read the sentence and guess the meaning of the underlined word from its context.

1. The child was rushed to the hospital after she had an adverse reaction to the medicine.
a. healing b. harmful c. soothing d. helpful
2. The novice teacher was excited about her first teaching job since graduating college.
a. Experienced b. Beginner c. Knowledgeable d. Stern
3. The alluring aroma of the cookies drew Sandy toward the kitchen for a taste.
a. Unpleasant b. Unappetizing c. Desirable d. Obnoxious
4. The man should go to jail for his inhumane treatment of his horses.
a. Loving b. Caring c. Proper d. Cruel
5. The greedy child was snatching candy from the shelf.
a. Happy b. Pleasant c. Giving d. Selfish
6. You should not belittle his effort but thank him for trying.
a. Make important b. Make unimportant
c. Make inviting d. Make appealing
7. The sun suddenly vanished from view as the storm clouds rolled across the sky.
a. Appeared b. Danced
c. Disappeared d. Floated
8. The soldiers crouched down low behind their vehicle and waited for the enemy to pass.
a. Stooped with bent knees b. Stood straight and tall
c. Leaned against d. Ran from

B. Future Continuous Tense

Definition: The future continuous tense, also called as the future progressive tense, is a tense that shows that an action will take place in future and continue for a certain length of time.

Form: It is formed using the structure

will + be + the present participle (the root verb + ing). For example,

- The plane **will be leaving** for Saudi Arabia at 3 o'clock.
- They **will be playing** a match in the evening.
- Our teacher **will be arriving** the class in a short while.

How to change the simple future tense into the future continuous tense:

To express an action that is expected to take place in future and be completed, we use the simple future tense. For example when you have to attend a meeting in the committee room at 11 o'clock tomorrow, you say:

I will arrive the committee room at 11 o'clock and will be meeting with the delegates.

I will arrive the simple future tense of the verb 'to arrive'. It shows that you arrive once; after that you cannot keep on arriving. However, once the action of arriving at the committee room is completed, you may be doing something that goes on continuously, at least for a certain period of time. For that, you will say, 'I will be meeting with the delegates.'

Will be meeting the future continuous tense of the verb 'to meet'. The construction **will+be+present participle** (meeting) indicates that the action of meeting will last for a certain duration.

So, you see that the form of a simple future tense is changed to the form of the future continuous tense by putting **be + ing** form of the verb *after shall/will*.

Some other examples of the future continuous tense are:

- Haris will be doing jogging in the evening.
- Hammad will be watching TV at night.
- I shall be helping you.
- She will be washing clothes on Sunday.
- Afaq will be earning a lot right after completing his education.

Activity

Put the verbs given in the brackets into the correct form of the future continuous tense:

1. At this time tomorrow, I _____ (leave).
2. We _____ (have) a party on the last Saturday of the month.
3. I _____ (drive) during rain.
4. He _____ (not take) the bus today.
5. Where _____ (sleep) tonight?
6. Don't forget your warm clothes. It _____ (snow) by the time you get to Murree.
7. Sorry, I can't join you. I _____ (take) my daughter to school at that time.
8. You _____ (feel) thirsty while working in the sun.
9. You _____ (miss) the sunshine in England.

10. My son _____ (stay) in Saudi Arabia with his uncle.
11. In an hour, I _____ (sit) in my staff room.
12. Tomorrow at noon, he _____ (work) in his fields.
13. We _____ (have) a dinner together.
14. Next year, She _____ (appear) in her final exams.
15. This moment, children _____ (play) in the ground.

C. Future Perfect Tense

Definition: Future perfect tense is used to express an action that is assumed to be completed later than now (the time while talking) and before some other action or a specified point of time in future. When we use this tense, we are projecting ourselves forward into the future and looking back at an action that will be completed sometime later than now.

Explanation:

Consider the example,

- "Suppose It is 8 a.m. by your watch now. The train will leave the station at 9 a.m. while, Haris will arrive at the station at 9.15 a.m.
- So, when Haris arrives at the station, **the train will have left.**"
- '**Will have left**' indicates that the action of leaving by the train will be complete before the action of arriving of Haris; and both the actions will take place in the future.

Note that if two actions take place in the future, the first one is future perfect tense and

Second one is simple present tense. Such as

'The teacher will have started the lesson before you reach.'

Form of the future perfect tense

The form of the future perfect tense is pretty simple. Its structure is subject + auxiliary verb (will) + auxiliary verb (have) + past participle of the main verb.

Look at these examples:

He (subject) + will (auxiliary verb) + have (auxiliary verb) + achieved (past participle) his target by the next month.

- He will have taken admission in the college in 2021.
- The match will have ended by the time Salim gets out of bed.
- I will have left early in the morning before my son gets up.

- I will have had my lunch by 1 p.m.
- I will have finished when you arrive.

It is important to remember that in future perfect tense, the action you are talking about, must have a deadline. If you don't mention a deadline then it is better to use the simple future tense instead of the future perfect tense.

For example,

- "Hoorain will leave." (correct) instead of "Hoorain will have left". (incorrect), but
- Hoorain will have left before evening. (Correct)

Activity

Divide the class into several groups of five students each. Ask them to write five sentences on the topic "what will our country be like in the next 50 years? What will have happened by then?" They should be advised to use the future perfect in their sentences.

For example, 'people will have got more artificial by then.'

Activity

Use the correct form of the verbs in the brackets to make it future perfect tense:

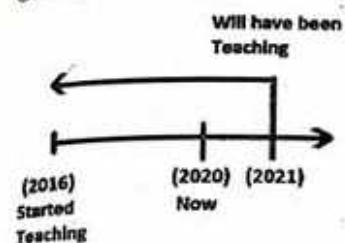
1. Umair _____ his bike next week. (To repair)
2. They _____ the washing by 9 o'clock. (To do)
3. He _____ Malaysia by the end of this year. (To visit)
4. I _____ by 9 o'clock. (To finish)
5. The police _____ the thief. (To arrest)
6. She _____ in the concert tomorrow evening. (To play)
7. By this time next year, Abrar _____ his University degree. (To take)
9. When I get home my dog _____ at the door watching for me. (To sit)
10. The train _____ before we reach the station. (To leave)
11. She _____ this issue with her father tonight. (To discuss)

D. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Definition: Future Perfect Continuous tense, also known as Future Perfect Progressive tense is used to talk about an action that will have begun in past, present or future and that will continue up for some indefinite time in future.

Actually, in Future Perfect Continuous tense, we go in our imagination to a future point and from there, we talk about an ongoing action that for how long it has been continuing with reference to a particular point of time/activity and that particular point/activity might be now or even before now.

Consider the following timeline:



Suppose you are now in 2020; and let's say you started teaching English right this year; you are thinking about the next year 2021 (future); so you would say,

"Next year I will have been teaching English for one year."

But if suppose you started the job back in 2016 then thinking about the next year (2021) you would say,

"Next year I will have been teaching English for five years."

Here, "*will have been teaching*" indicates that the action of teaching will be continuing up to the next year (2021) and might go even further.

Unlike Future Perfect tense, the action here has no end date or completion point.

Identity:

To Identify the Future Perfect Continuous tense, it is to remember that this tense has the following form or structure.

Subject + will + have + been + present participle of the main verb
For example,

- He **will have been playing** hockey for three years by the next week.
- They **will have been sleeping** for two hours when their father gets home.
- Shama **will have been doing** her job for two years the next month.
- They **will have been playing** football for hours before you reach.
- I **will have been helping** him for a few hours at night.

Learning activity:

Ask your students to imagine themselves 20 years in future from now (2040). Have each one write 5 sentences about what he or she will have been doing at that time; and for how long between now and then.

For example,

"I will have been working on a good position for 15 years."