

Miscellaneous words

/ðæt/
 /'dɪfɪk²lt/
 /juː/
 /wɪtʃ/
 /ðeə/
 /ə'baʊt/
 /'fəʊtəʊ/
 /ʃʊd/
 /'pi:p²l/
 /'ɔ:lsoʊ/

Miscellaneous words

/'ʌndə/
 /'prɒbləm/
 /'nevə/
 /'sɜːvɪs/
 /'sʌmθɪŋ/
 /pleɪs/
 /pɔɪnt/
 /prə'vaɪd/
 /lɑː'dʒ/
 /'dʒenərəl/

B. Use the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

- Your friends _____ for you for over an hour. (wait)
- It is not worth _____ so much money for this concert (pay).
- When I reached the station, the train _____ (leave).
- I _____ the Badshahi Mosque last month. (visit).
- The criminal _____ the victim with a blunt object. (attack).
- His company is greatly _____ after. (seek)
- His courage _____ him (forsake).
- The terrified people _____ to the mountains. (flee).
- The police _____ no stone unturned to trace the culprits. (leave).
- The robber _____ him a blow on the head. (strike).

Unit 4

Truck Art

Rachel Redford

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

- Use pre-reading strategies to predict the content of a text from topic / picture, title / headings, key words and visuals etc. by using prior knowledge, asking questions and contextual clues.
- Skim text to
 - have general idea of the text.
 - infer theme/ main idea.
- Analyze passages in the text to identify the theme/ general subject, key idea/ central thought (a statement about the general subject), and supporting details.
- Recognize that the theme of a text is carried in a thesis statement.
- Analyze paragraphs to identify sentences that support the main idea through
 - definition
 - example/ illustration
 - cause and effect
 - comparison and contrast
 - facts, analogies, anecdotes and quotations.
- Use appropriate vocabulary in their own writing.
- Use pronunciation key to pronounce words with developing accuracy.
- Recognize pronounce and represent primary and secondary stress in words with the help of a dictionary.
- Use knowledge of roots suffixes and affixes to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Use thesaurus to locate the synonyms closest to the meaning of the given words in the context.
- Use pronunciation key to pronounce words with developing accuracy.

Truck Art

All over Pakistan, but particularly in Quetta, Dera Ghazi Khan, Peshawar, Mansehra, Rawalpindi, and Karachi, you will see them men and boys working in the booming truck-painting industry. To a background noise of traffic and blaring music, these highly skilled truck artists continue the tradition of decorating enormous trucks with a dazzling kaleidoscope of folk art. No wonder that these masterpieces on wheels have become a tourism symbol for Pakistan, now recognized all over the world.

Today's truckers are the successors of many generations of traders who transported goods by camel caravan along roughly similar routes from the coast of Pakistan inland to Central Asia. The tradition of dressing up the camels for the caravan is an ancient one, and just as the camel decorations identified the traders' various ethnic groups, so today's truck art tells you where the truck has come from and its driver's ethnic group. No one can mistake a Peshawar truck, for example, with its paintings of cricket legend Shahid Afridi, Bab-e-Khyber, mountains, and streams, along with lines of poetry in the Pashto language. See side panels painted with vibrant F-16 jets, Shaheen missiles and cut-out peacocks; and on the back a larger-than-life portrait of Field Marshal General Ayub Khan and film star Shan, and you know the truck is from Rawalpindi, much closer to the capital.

Truck art is big business in Pakistan. Karachi, the port city of 14 million people, is said to employ over 50,000 people in small family-run paint workshops. Like a medieval guild, a typical Pakistani workshop employs a set of skilled craftsmen for this highly specialized work. An electrician installs wiring; a metal worker fashions artefacts such as the dangling leaf chains; a carpenter carves arabesque inlays on cab doors; an upholsterer embroiders window flaps with silver and gold thread. The master painter creates images with delicate layers and glazes, whilst his assistant helps him with backgrounds and borders. There is even a poet on hand to write an eye-catching poetic inscription. This labour-intensive operation usually takes six to 10 weeks. During this period, many drivers hover around the workshops like part of the extended family, suggesting possible subjects and alterations, earning nothing during the time their truck is being spiffed up. Unbelievably, the majority of truckers lavishly spend money on a full makeover of their vehicles every three or four years.

None of these skills come cheap, but for those who make their living from truck-driving, painting the vehicle is an essential. It may be as a way of expressing thanks for prosperity, to attract customers, or to keep up with all the other decorated

trucks. Whatever the reasons for having the painstaking work done, it is expensive. Truck owners frequently spend more on their trucks than their houses, and they will often spend the equivalent of two years' profits on a basic painting and body job. Recently a trucking magnate lavished over 3,00,000 on a decoration job which took more than four months to execute. More modestly, Mohammad Ahmed from Murree earns up to 50,000 rupees a month, but his truck is being repainted at a cost of 1,00,000 rupees. Two years ago he and his brother paid 600,000 rupees for stem-to-stern bodywork. "The money came partly from savings," he said. "In addition, family members gave some money and the rest was a loan. It's all part of business." Drivers are convinced that the money is well spent. "If a driver can't afford to decorate his truck, customers reckon he's no good," said Javed Basir, who transports propane cylinders. "It's practical, too. The *taj* helps to protect our loads from the eyes of the police. The police are less likely to stop a well-painted truck," he added.

With their hunting scenes and floral designs, the decorations can be seen as a continuation of the court decoration of the Mughal emperors, with the mirrors and embroidery recalling, for example, the Sheesh Mahal in the Fort in Lahore. They also embrace East and West, the secular and sacred, the ancient and modern. So film stars, cricket legends, and Pakistani military heroes are alongside scenes from ancient Greek mythology, leopards leaping on gazelles, mountain landscapes, and classical calligraphy. Some owners deck their trucks like brides: the bonnet painted with *hinna* patterns; brilliant *parandas* tied to the side mirrors and bell chains tied to the mudguards to symbolize the tinkling of a bride's *payals*. A fringe of beautifully wrought steel *peepul* leaves dangles from the chassis of one truck, and huge glaring eyes, as well as black ribbons on the side-view mirrors, protect its driver from the evil eye. On another, the intricately patterned *taj* carved in cedar wood is adorned with a dazzling reflecting image of the Faysal Mosque.



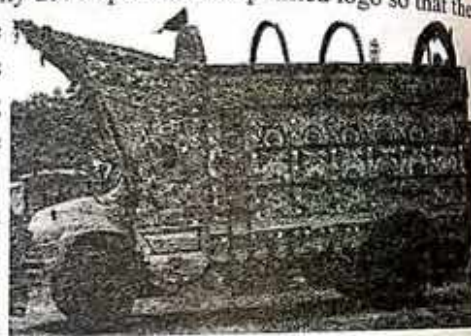
Americans got a tiny taste of Pakistani truck painting in the summer of 2002 at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, when a truck painter and a bodywork expert brought a truck from Karachi to Washington, D.C. They decorated it right there on the National

Mall, as outdoor artists-in-residence. As a talent scout for the festival's Silk Road theme, truck fancier Jonathan Mark, an anthropology professor at the University of Michigan and a top US scholar of Pakistani culture, chose the pair for their versatility in incorporating the country's different styles of truck art. Their finished masterpiece, a Bedford, is now part of the Smithsonian's permanent collection.

Although Karachi is the country's principal center for truck decoration, other regions have evolved their own signature idioms. In Peshawar, trucks display far more calligraphy than illustration. In Rawalpindi and Islamabad, designers cut out colored plastic sheets and layer them to create unusual patterns and geometric effects over the truck exterior. Artisans in Baluchistan and Peshawar are esteemed for their magnificently detailed woodwork carved on cabin doors and interiors. Camel-bone inlay is emblem of Sindh province, while stainless-steel peacock appliques are popular both in Sindh and the Punjab.

Truck art has developed over the decades. It was in the 1940s that trucks first began to deliver long-haul goods, and each company developed its own painted logo so that the mainly illiterate people could recognize them. After Partition in 1947, the trucks displayed solidarity with their young nation with, for example, the sign of one company featuring the geographical outlines of the new country. These logos became more and more flamboyant as trade became increasingly competitive. Truck decoration initially used the thousands of years old motifs from the camel caravans and ox-carts, but in the 1950s Haji Hussain effected enormous change. He had previously painted murals and frescoes in palaces in Gujarat, but when he settled in Karachi, he turned his skills to painting horse carriages and trucks with floral borders.

In the 1960's, Pakistan's economic boom included a great expansion of the transport industry. The British-built Bedford truck with its seven-foot panelled sides became the truck of choice because of its indestructibility, which enabled it to haul loads of up to twenty tons for twenty-five years and more. When Vauxhall stopped production of the Bedford trucks in the early Nineties, Japanese imports like Hino and Nissan supplanted them, but despite their superiority, drivers are nostalgic about the old Bedfords. As the owners' wealth increased during the 60s and 70s, and they jostled for business, truck decoration became more and more elaborate.



Now in the twenty-first century, truck art has reached some kind of apogee, an explosion of brilliant colour, and executed with great skill and inventiveness. All arts including paintings is an embodiment of an everlasting beauty. It gives a joy that is permanent and unfading and has an eternal impact on the human mind. Likewise, the art on the truck panels is static and unchanging and represents the world of art. When we look at such arts on our streets and roads, we pass from the world of transience to that of permanence for a while. Let us hope these traditions will be handed down to subsequent generations of artists.

About the author:

Rachel Redford has extensive experience in English language and literature teaching and assessments. She is the author of the secondary textbook series *Oxford English: An international approach* from the Oxford University Press UK. She has also written two Student Books and a Teacher's Guide for Oxford University Press to accompany the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) syllabus in the UK. Her other publications include *Texts from Other Cultures*, a collection of extracts from writings across the world. Rachel Redford also reviews audio books for British journals. She lives in Carisbrooke on the Isle of Wight in England.

Glossary

Word	Meaning
alteration(n)	a change to something that makes it different
anthropology(n)	the study of the human race, especially of its origins, development, customs and beliefs
apogee(n)	the highest point of something, where it is greatest or most successful
appliqué(n)	a type of needlework in which small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece
arabesque(n)	a type of design where lines wind around each other
artefact(n)	an object that is made by a person, especially something of historical or cultural interest
blaring(adj.)	to make a loud unpleasant noise
boom(n)	to have a period of rapid growth

chassis(n)	the frame that a vehicle is built on
dangling(adj.)	to hang or move freely; to hold something so that it hangs or moves freely
deck(v)	to decorate somebody/something with something
emblem(n)	a design or picture that represents a country or an organization
embodiment(n)	a person or thing that represents or is a typical example of an idea or a quality
fancier(n)	a person who has a special interest in something, especially somebody who keeps a particular type of bird or animal
fresco(n)	a picture that is painted on a wall while the plaster is still wet; the method of painting in this way
fringe(n)	the front part of somebody's hair that is cut so that it hangs over their forehead
from stem-to-stern(idiom)	all the way from the front of a ship to the back
guild(n)	an organization of people who do the same job or who have the same interests or aims
inlays(n)	to decorate the surface of something by putting pieces of wood or metal into it in such a way that the surface remains smooth
in-residence(n)	Committed to live and work in a certain place, often for a specific length of time.
jostle(v)	to push roughly against somebody in a crowd
kaleidoscope(n)	a toy consisting of a tube that you look through with loose pieces of coloured glass and mirrors at the end. When the tube is turned, the pieces of glass move and form different patterns
long-haul(n)	involving the transport of goods or passengers over long distances
magnate(n)	a person who is rich, powerful and successful, especially in business
medieval(adj.)	connected with the Middle Ages (about AD 1000 to AD 1450)
motif(n)	a design or a pattern used as a decoration

mural(n)	(of a painting) large and done on a wall, sometimes on an outside wall of a building
nostalgic(adj.)	having or bringing a sad feeling mixed with pleasure when you think of happy times in the past
painstaking(adj.)	done with a lot of care, effort and attention to detail
propane(n)	a flammable hydrocarbon gas of the alkane series, present in natural gas and used as bottled fuel.
reckon(v)	think something or have an opinion about something
spiff up(v)	to make yourself/somebody/something look neat and attractive
supplant(v)	to take the place of somebody/something (especially somebody/something older or less modern)
talent scout(n)	someone who looks for people who have the skills they want, especially in entertainment or sport
upholsterer(n)	A person who covers a chair, etc. with soft material (= padding) and cloth or leather
vibrant(adj.)	full of life and energy

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following Questions:

1. Explain the connection which the writer makes between the camel caravans of past and modern decoration of trucks.
2. Which point is the writer illustrating when she gives examples of the decorations on trucks from Peshawar and Rawalpindi?
3. Which point is the writer illustrating in the lesson "Truck Art" by giving examples of the specialists' work?
4. Why do truckers spend so much money on decorating their trucks?
5. Briefly describe how truck art developed from the 1940s to the 1970s?
6. Why are truck drivers 'nostalgic' about the old Bedford trucks?
7. Explain how truck art at the present time can be seen as having reached 'some kind of apogee'?

Writing Suggestions

Write a composition on the topic "the need of the smart phone" connecting your ideas with the use of appropriate transitional devices.

Oral Communication

Step 1: The students work together in pairs. Each student writes down three ways in which he thinks that he and his partner are similar and three ways in which he thinks they are different. He does not show his partner what he has written.

Step 2: First, both students tell each other about the similarities and talk about where they were right or wrong, then they talk about the differences.

Vocabulary and Grammar

- A. Consult a dictionary and write the phonetic transcription of the following words.

Spelling	Phonetic Transcription	Spelling	Phonetic Transcription
person		Information	
once		question	
police		business	
lose		power	
position		change	
industry		move	
major		book	
build		development	
language		young	
international		national	
else		water	
center		yet	
enough		perhaps	
calm		until	
color		control	
lure		include	
knife		believe	

- B. Complete these sentences with an opposite of the verb in **BOLD**. Use the words from the box. Make sure that you use the correct form of each verb. The first one has been done for you.

absent - borrow - bright - catch - defend - depart - deny - fail - fill - forbid - guilty - minor - permanent - public - punish - receive - save - set - voluntary - weak

- Although we **missed** our train to the airport, we still managed to **catch** our plane.
- We didn't **spend** much money. In fact, we managed to _____ a lot of it.
- The train **arrives** at the station at 4 and it _____ 10 minutes later.
- After he had **emptied** the bottle, he _____ it with water.
- "Can you **lend** me Rs.100?" - "No way! - The last time you _____ money from me, you never gave it back!"
- The principal doesn't **allow** smoking at school. In fact, he _____ everything that is bad for our health.
- Did he **confess** to stealing your money? - No, he _____ everything.
- In summer, the sun **rises** at about 5 o'clock and doesn't _____ until after nine in the evening.
- There are some things you can do in **private** that you should never do in _____.
- He didn't **pass** his exam. In fact, he _____ with a very low score.
- Our teacher **rewarded** all the good students but decided to _____ all the bad ones.
- Although I **sent** the letter on Monday, she didn't _____ it until Friday.
- At the end of the long, **dim** tunnel we could see a _____ shining light.
- If you are **attacked** on the street, there are several ways you can _____ yourself.
- It was only a **temporary** job until I could find something more _____.
- The thief said he was **innocent**, but the judge decided he was _____.