

Unit 3

THE WEALTHY MAN

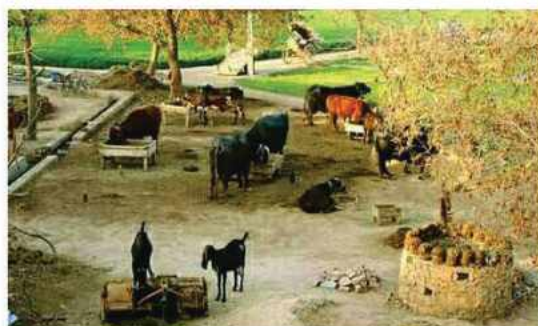
Students Learning Outcomes

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

- scan the text to answer the comprehension questions.
- make inferences and draw conclusion about character using supportive evidence from the text.
- alphabetize book titles, words and names.
- write expository composition showing comparison and contrast.
- recognize and demonstrate use of some nouns that change meanings in the plural form e.g. arm-arms.
- recognize and rectify faulty punctuation in given passages and own work.
- analyze sentences for clauses and phrases. Identify and differentiate between main, subordinate and relative clause.
- express refusal politely.

Pre-reading

- What idea comes to your mind by looking at the following pictures?
- What should be our attitude towards poor people?
- What should we be proud of?



Once upon a time, there lived a wealthy man, named Naeem in a big town. He had all the comforts and led a luxurious life. He had every luxury at his doorstep and could afford to feed all the people of his town. He always

boasted of his **luxurious** life to his friends and relatives.

Last month, one of his friends, Faheem, who had been living in another city came to spend holidays with him. Faheem was not fond of a luxurious lifestyle. He was a sensible and wise man who always felt and realized the hardships of the poor and needy people. However, Naeem wanted to make Faheem realize that his lifestyle was extremely rich and how the poor lived in miserable conditions. One day, he planned for a day's visit to the slum area of the town to show Faheem the life of the poor people.

Naeem took out his expensive car from his bungalow to take Faheem on a visit to the slum area of the town. As they reached into the slum area, Naeem said to Faheem, 'Look at the miserable condition of the people and area'. Faheem did not say anything, just kept on looking at the area. There were packs of stray dogs wandering and barking here and there. Trash heaps could be seen everywhere. No proper system of electricity and sanitation. Children were playing in unhygienic conditions. At some distance, they also saw people ploughing and cultivating in the fields.

When they came back home, Naeem asked Faheem, 'How was the trip? Have you enjoyed it?'

'Yes my friend, it was a great trip.' Faheem replied.

'Do you see how rich I am?', said Naeem.

'No', replied Faheem.

Faheem added, 'You have only two dogs, they have 10 dogs. You have a big pool in your garden, but they have a massive bay without any ends. You have luxurious and expensive lights, but they have countless stars lighting their nights. You have a house in a small piece of land, but they have abundant fields that go beyond the sight. You are served by servants, but they serve people. You are protected by huge and strong walls around your property, but they are tied with the feelings of brotherhood and cooperation. They are so rich that they cultivate their own food, and you are so poor that you buy food from them.'

Naeem was **stunned** to hear his friend's words and he was completely speechless.

Faheem added further, 'Thank you so much my friend for showing me who is rich and who is poor and now I understand how poor you are!'

Reading and thinking skills

Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions.

- i. Why did Naeem boast of his life to his friends and relatives?
- ii. Why had Faheem come to Naeem's home?
- iii. Why did Naeem take Faheem on visit to the town?
- iv. Where did the rich man take Faheem to?
- v. What was the condition of the slum area of the town?
- vi. Why did Faheem disagree with Naeem's views?
- vii. How did Faheem explain his views?
- viii. Why was Naeem stunned after hearing the answer of his friend?
- ix. What is the moral lesson of the story?

2. Re-read the lesson and complete the following sentences by choosing the correct option.

- i. The rich man had every luxury at his _____ and could afford to feed the entire people of his town.
a) doorstep b) footstep
c) gatestep d) roomstep
- ii. He _____ for a day's visit to the slum area of the town to show him off the life of poor people.
a) arranged b) thought
c) brought d) planned
- iii. Naeem was showing Faheem the _____ of facilities in that area.
a) plenty b) lack
c) excess d) abundance

- iv. 'Do you see, how _____ I am?' said Naeem.
a) poor b) great
c) tall d) rich
- v. Faheem added, 'You have only two _____, they have ten dogs.
a) horses b) camels
c) dogs d) goats
- vi. 'You have a big pool in your _____, but they have a massive bay without any ends.'
a) garden b) room
c) area d) building
- vii. You have luxurious and _____ lights.
a) inexpensive b) expensive
c) big d) imported
- viii. You are served by _____, but they serve people.
a) doctors b) waiters
c) servants d) slaves
- ix. 'You are protected by huge and strong _____ your property, but they bond with each other with the feelings of brotherhood and cooperation.'
a) walls b) trees
c) guards d) border
- x. The rich man was _____ to hear his friend's views and he was completely speechless.
a) sad b) stunned
c) happy d) excited

Critical Thinking

3. Do you agree with views of the friend? If yes / no give reasons.

4. Alphabetize the following book titles, words and names.

Book Titles	Names	Words
Gulliver's Travels	Hashim	historic
Emma	Iqbal	fabulous
Frankenstein	Noman	fugitive
David Copperfield	Saira	scholar
Romeo and Juliet	Laiba	obedience

Writing

An expository essay showing comparison and contrast

A compare and contrast essay shares information. It analyses two subjects by comparing, contrasting or both. Moreover, it uses factual details to analyse the similarities and differences between two or more than two persons, places, things or events.

Transitional devices of Contrast:

- but
- despite
- even so
- however
- in another way
- nevertheless
- on one hand
- on the other hand

Transitional devices of Comparison:

- in the same way
- by the same token
- similarly
- in like manner
- likewise
- in similar fashion

5. Write an expository composition on 'Money is everything' showing comparison and contrast.

Grammar

Nouns that change meanings in the plural form

	Words	Meanings
Singular	arm	part of body
Plural	arms	weapons
Singular	glass	a drinking container
Plural	glasses	glasses for eyes
Singular	good	having qualities of high standard
Plural	goods	merchandise or possession
Singular	content	in state of peaceful/happiness
Plural	contents	the things that are included in something
Singular	spectacle	a visually striking performance
Plural	spectacles	a pair of glasses

6. Use the above words in sentences to make their meanings clear in singular and plural form.
7. Write five nouns having different meanings in singular and plural forms.

Clauses and phrases

Clause: A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate of its own.

Examples

- (a) My parents voted. (b) people choose their leaders.
(c) He is the man. (d) Population is the number of people.

Phrase: A phrase is a group of closely related words that work together but does not contain a subject and a predicate.

Examples

- (a) after the election (b) of government
(c) in the second branch (d) in a democracy
(e) for the people

Analysis of sentences for clauses and phrases

- i. The book is on the table.

↓
(phrase)

- ii. The president will take oath after Eid.

↓ ↓
(clause) (phrase)

- iii. In democracy, people choose their leaders.

↓ ↓
(phrase) (clause)

8. Analyse the following sentences and highlight the clauses and phrases.

- i. When the president arrives, we all will stand up.
- ii. The book was on the table.
- iii. Brush your teeth before you go to bed.
- iv. I waited for a while.
- v. He won the challenge against all odds.
- vi. She cried because her toy was broken.
- vii. Since he does not work hard, he is becoming lazy.
- viii. It was a story as old as time.
- ix. I went to Lahore to study engineering.

Main, Subordinate and relative Clause

Main and Subordinate Clause

As we know that a clause is a group of words which does have a finite verb, and it may or may not make complete sense. If it makes complete sense by itself, then it can be called a **main clause** (independent clause). But, if it does not make sense by itself, and needs to be joined to another clause to make sense, then it is known as **subordinate clause** (dependent clause)

Example

We reached the station after the train had left.

In the above sentence, 'we reached the station' is the main clause. The second part, 'after the train had left' does not make sense by itself (though it does have a finite verb) and so it is a subordinate clause.

Remember!

We can also say that a subordinate clause is typically introduced by a conjunction, and is dependent on a main clause, though it has a subject and a verb, cannot stand as a sentence, for example, 'when it rang' is a subordinate clause.

She answered the phone when it rang.

Relative clauses

Relative clauses are introduced by **relative pronouns** (who, whose, whom, which, that) or **relative adverbs** (when, where, why).

Relative Pronouns	For People	For animals/things
who, that, which	Who/what I saw a boy. He could ride his bike without using his hands. → <i>I saw a boy who could ride his bike without using his hands.</i>	Which/that He has written a book. It is about the history of education. → <i>He has written a book which is about the history of education.</i>
who, whom/that, which	who/whom/that He liked the teacher. He taught him English. → <i>He liked the teacher who taught him English.</i> Whom is used in formal speech or after prepositions. <i>Example</i> To whom was the letter addressed?	Which/that That hat looks old-fashioned. She bought it recently. → <i>The hat which/that she bought recently looks old-fashioned.</i>

whose, of which	Whose I know the writer. His latest novel was a great success. → <i>I know the writer whose latest novel was a great success.</i>	whose/of which I have a car. Its engine is noisy. → <i>I have a car whose engine/the engine of which is noisy.</i>
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NOTE:

- Prepositions normally go **after** relative pronouns. In formal speech prepositions can go before **whom** and **which** only (not before who/that/whose).

Example

The bed that/which I slept in last night was very soft. (usual)

The bed in which I slept last night was very soft. (formal)

- **Expressions of quantity** (some of, many of, a few of, most of, half of, neither of, none of, a number of etc.) can be followed by whom / which / whose.

Example

Our company has 80 employees, most of whom are computer literate.

- **Which** sometimes refers to a whole sentence and cannot be omitted.
The lift was out of order and this was very inconvenient.
The lift was out of order, which was very inconvenient.

Examples

- He is the boy who got first position in debate contest.
- Can I have the pen that I gave you yesterday?
- 14th of August is the day when Pakistan got independence.

9. Identify the main, subordinate and relative clauses in the following sentences.

- Our planets revolve around the Sun.
- Jamal kicked the football.
- I get up early in the morning.

- iv. He is the teacher who has taught me in 8th class.
- v. Bashir will not be able to play the match because he injured his foot.
- vi. This is the school where I study.
- vii. After my mother came back from shopping, she took a nap.
- viii. This is the chair which is made of plastic.

10. Write sentences and highlight the main, subordinate and relative clauses in them.

Punctuation

Recognize and rectify faulty punctuation in the following passage.

In the days of prosperity and pleasure: we sleep and enjoy and know not what we are? But in adversity' the inner man wakes up and we come to know our real strength and weakness. History tells us that all great men are brave people who worked their way up through difficulties and obstacles? They stuck to their guns under all circumstances-never stopping low in their principles. Harder the circumstances: stiffer the opposition' better they shone and brought out their virtue to the forefront.

Oral Communication

Expressing refusal politely

(Expression)

i. I appreciate your offer.

Iqra: May I drop you to office?

Areesha: I appreciate your offer, but I have got my own conveyance.

(Expression)

ii. No thanks.

Sadia: May I give you a hand?

Amina: No thanks.

(Expression)

iii. I beg to differ

Adeem: 'Books are a thing of the past. The future is of online publications.'

Burhan: I beg to differ, a lot of people still prefer to have a book in their hands rather than read on a screen.

(Expression)

iv. I am afraid I disagree....

Kainat: 'Pakistan cannot make progress.'

Arifa: I am afraid I disagree, Pakistan has every potential to make progress.

(Expression)

v. You may be right but I think it is not reality.

Tehreem: 'Boys are trouble makers.'

Mohid: You may be right, but I think it is not reality. Girls are also trouble makers.

11. Work in pairs. One student should ask or say something while other should refuse politely.