

7 UNIT

PATRIOTISM

Student Learning Outcomes

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

- answer the comprehension questions.
- identify and recognize the function of the anaphoric and cataphoric references.
- illustrate the use of prepositions of position, time, movement and direction.
- use conditional sentences (type - I)
- identify, change the form of, and use present and past perfect continuous tenses.
- write a précis.

Pre-reading

- What does our country demand from us?
- What do we call to a person who loves his country?
- How can we play our role in the development of our country?

Patriotism means “love of country and willingness to defend it”. It is a noble sentiment and a national virtue which motivates a man to do whatever he can for the **solidarity** and development of his country and a commitment to serve it in all conditions.

Patriotism is a great binding force which brings the people of a country closer to one another. It makes them have common aims and promotes the feelings of sacrifice. True patriotism makes the armed forces of a country do their duty with great devotion. It is because of patriotism that the soldiers are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country. They defend the country from external and internal enemies. It makes them ready to fight, however strong the enemies may be. In the same way, patriotic civilians do not like activities which may be harmful to the nation or to the country. They



detest bribery, corruption and dishonest dealings.

Patriots like to work for the progress and glory of their country. They try to make their country powerful and rich by doing their duties in the best possible way. The labourers in a factory try to produce more and more. The businessmen try to sell things at proper prices, the teachers teach in the best possible ways and the students study devotedly and realize their responsibilities.

A true patriot loves his country **passionately** and proves his love by rendering valuable services with dedication and sincerity for the prosperity of his country and nation. His distinctive mark is that he never prefers his personal interests to national interests.

Patriotism strengthens our ties and promotes the feelings of cooperation, brotherhood and unity. It also makes us behave patiently and sensibly with our country men. We all should be patriotic in our feelings and thoughts, aims and actions everywhere all the time. However, in our zest for patriotism we should not think that we are superior to all other nations or countries. Instead we should promote good relations with the other nations or countries for peaceful co-existence.



Reading and thinking skills:

Comprehension

Activities

1. Answer the following questions.

- i) What is the importance of patriotism to the citizens of a country?
- ii) What makes soldiers ready to die for their country?
- iii) How does the feeling of patriotism influence the people?
- iv) How can a labourer be a patriot?
- v) What are the responsibilities of a patriotic student?
- vi) How can a teacher show patriotism in teaching?

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

- i) Patriotism means love of country and willingness to _____ it.
(a) admire (b) appreciate
(c) defend (d) love
- ii) Patriotism is a great _____ force.
(a) attracting (b) binding
(c) external (d) physical
- iii) Patriotic civilians do not like activities which may be _____ to the nation or to the country.
(a) against (b) good
(c) harmful (d) true
- iv) Patriots like to work for the progress and _____ of their country.
(a) glory (b) happiness
(c) height (d) peak
- v) We should promote relations with other nations or countries for _____ co-existence.
(a) helpful (b) peaceful
(c) peace (d) powerful

Activity

Use a thesaurus and locate synonyms and antonyms of the following words.

patriot - more - common - honest - harmful - possible - proper - superior - united - commitment

Prepositions

Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with another person or thing.

Information!

- Use of preposition depends on practice. However some common points can be useful.

Prepositions of position and movement

Position		Movement	
Static	Static (Negative)	Approach	Depart
at  (He is waiting at the station)	away (from)  (The school is two km away)	to  He is going to school.	away (from)  She is running away from fire.
on  (I saw the jug on the table)	off  (The town is five km off)	on to  (i) She fainted and fell on to the floor. (ii) The teacher stepped on to the stage.	off  (He is falling off the wall)

	Position		Movement	
	Static	Static (Negative)	Approach	Depart
Volume	in  (He is standing in corner of the room)	out of  (Mr. Ali is out of town this week)	into  (He jumps into the lake)	out of  (He is getting out of the car)

Prepositions of time

In: (used for months, year, seasons, etc.)

At: (used for time, special occasions)

On: (used for days of the week, date, special holidays)

Examples:

- In January, in 1991, in spring
- at 8 o'clock, at Eid
- on Tuesday, on 14th August, on Iqbal day

Activity

Use suitable prepositions to complete the following sentences.

- Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) has been a beacon _____ light for us.
- The dog was sleeping _____ the tree.
- He will meet us _____ Monday.
- Islamabad is _____ the North of Pakistan.
- The book is _____ the table.
- She is coming _____ room.

7. We have a lot of holidays _____ the session.
8. He is going _____ library.
9. Ayesha's family has migrated _____ Quetta to Karachi.
10. Who is knocking _____ the door?

Cataphoric and Anaphoric Reference

Cataphoric reference	Anaphoric reference
An expression that co-refers with a later expression in the discourse is called cataphoric reference. <u>A fat boy</u>, Ali was playing in the ground. Example: 2. If <u>they</u> are late again, <u>the players</u> will be probably reprimanded by the coach. cataphoric reference (because it refers to 'the players' which is mentioned later)	An expression that co-refers with an earlier expression is called anaphoric reference. She bought a dress and every body liked <u>it</u>. Example: 1. He bought an <u>apple</u> and ate <u>it</u>. anaphoric reference (because 'it' refers to apple which is mentioned earlier)

Activity

Pick out cataphoric and anaphoric references from the following sentences and write in respective column.

1. Our team captain, Mujtaba is the best player of our team.
2. The little girl, Saba, is playing with doll.
3. The monkey took the banana and ate it.
4. Our first Khaliphah, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضي الله عنه) was a close companion of Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم).
5. Hamza, gave me an interesting story book and I read it thrice.
6. These are beautiful flowers and I like them.

Cataphoric Reference	Anaphoric Reference
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Conditional Sentences Type-I

Real situation in the present or future.

If Clause	Main Clause
If + Present Tense (definite / continuous / perfect)	Future Tense If Ahmed gets the job, <u>he will move to Quetta</u>. Can / may / might / must / should + infinitive If you have finished your home work, <u>you may go out with your friends</u>. Present Simple If you mix blue and yellow, <u>you get green</u>. Imperative If you miss the train, <u>take the bus</u>.

Use of comma

- We use comma when conditional sentence starts with 'if clause'.
Example: If you eat a lot of sweets, you will gain weight.
- We do not use comma if the conditional sentence starts with the main clause.
Example: You will gain weight if you eat a lot of sweets.

Activity

Complete the following sentences with the given clues.

- i) If father comes home early, we _____ (go to bazaar).
- ii) She will not come if you _____ her. (do not invite)
- iii) The bird _____ (fly) away if you open the cage.
- iv) If mother _____ (bake) a cake, we will be happy.
- v) He will succeed if he _____ hard. (work)
- vi) If I _____ (have) enough money, I will go on picnic.
- vii) If Hamza finds your pen, he _____ it to you. (return)
- viii) If it _____ I will not go to the playground. (rain)
- ix) If the moon appears tonight, we _____ Eid tomorrow. (celebrate)
- x) We will help the poor if we _____ money. (have)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Use

1. Actions that started in past and continue in present.
2. Actions that have recently stopped.

Structure

Subject + has/have + been + (v+ing) + object

Examples:

- She has been cooking food.
- They have been working hard.
- I have been taking exercise.

Interrogative Sentences

Structure

Has/have + subject + been (v+ing) + object

- Have you been working hard?
- Has she been washing clothes?
- Have you been practicing English?

Negative Sentences

Structure:

Subject + has/have + not + been + (v+ing) + object

- She has not been working hard.
- I have not been feeling well.
- You have not been speaking English.

Activity

Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

- i) Saad has been helping the poor people.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

- ii) You have been working hard to get 1st position.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

- iii) She has been teaching to her brother and sisters.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

- iv) We have been cooperating with one another.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

- v) The teachers have been teaching the students.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

This tense is used to express a certain action which had been going on in the past. Most of the times this tense is used before another action in the past.

Structure:

Subject + had been + (v+ing) + object

Examples:

- She had been cooking food for two hours.
- When I went to his home, he had been sleeping.
- I had been helping him since 2005.
- They had been working hard.

Interrogative Sentences

Structure:

Had + subject + been + (v+ing) + object

- Had she been cooking food for two hours?
- Had they been working hard since 8 o'clock?
- Had you been taking exercise?

Negative Sentences

Structure:

Subject + had + not + been + (v+ing) + object

- She had not been cooking food for two hours.
- They had not been working hard since 8 o'clock.
- We had not been disturbing him.

Since and For

- **Since** is used for Point of time. (Since Friday, since 1991, since morning, since 5 o'clock, etc.)
- **For** is used for period of time or duration. (For two hours, for ten days, for five years, etc.)

Activities

I. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

- i) They had been watering the plants for one hour.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

- ii) We had been living in Karachi since 1999.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

- iii) They had been trying to fix the car for three hours.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

- iv) Rabia had been washing clothes.

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

- v) I had been helping my neighbours

Interrogative: _____.

Negative: _____.

2. Change the following sentences into past perfect continuous tense.

- i) I have been doing my homework on time.
- ii) He has been washing his car.
- iii) You have been reciting the Holy Quran.
- iv) We have been attending his lectures.
- v) It has been raining.
- vi) They have not been playing football.
- vii) Have you been offering your prayers?
- viii) Has he been helping his neighbours?
- ix) We have not been telling lies.
- x) Have you been struggling hard to get 1st position?

3. Use 'since' or 'for' in the following sentences.

- i) She had been cooking food _____ morning.

- ii) They had been living in Karachi _____ ten years.
- iii) I had been attending English language classes _____ two years.
- iv) The students had been preparing for their exams _____ March.
- v) Media had been promoting education _____ its inception.

4. Correct the following sentences.

Incorrect: I had being reading newspaper since morning.

Correct: _____

Incorrect: You had not been waste your time for two years.

Correct: _____

Incorrect: Had she had been speaking truth?

Correct: _____

Incorrect: He had been serving as a doctor since ten years.

Correct: _____

Incorrect: They had been practicing their English for 2010.

Correct: _____

Writing Skills

Précis

A précis means summarizing. It is the gist or main theme of a passage expressed in as few words as possible.

Difference between paraphrasing and précis

A paraphrase should reproduce not only the substance of a passage, but also its details. Therefore, it will be at least as long as, and probably longer than original one. But a précis must be much shorter than the original, for it is meant to express only the main theme and remove all unimportant details.

Example:

One great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science, as we have seen, has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children.

For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all round them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

Précis

Human beings do not know what to do with their knowledge. Science has given them superhuman powers, which they do not use properly. For example, we are unable to manage their machines. Machines should be fed promptly and waited upon attentively; otherwise they refuse to work or cause destruction. They already find it difficult to do without machines. In the course of time they may rule over them altogether.

Activity

Write down the précis of the given paragraph.

It is very easy to acquire bad habits, such as eating too many sweets or too much food, drinking too much cold drinks of any kind. The more we do such a thing, the more we like doing it. If we do not continue to do it, we feel unhappy. This is called the force of habit, and the force of habit should be fought against.

Things which may be very good when only done from time to time, tend to become very harmful when done too often and too much. The wise man always remembers that this is true about himself and always checks any bad habit. He says to himself, "I am now becoming idle", and then adds, "I will get myself out of this bad habit at once."