

UNIT-5

The Rain (Poem)

بارش



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Section I: Words with Urdu Translation & Synonyms

Stanza-wise meanings & synonyms of all important words in Unit -5:

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Stanza # 1 (K.B)					
Leaves	پتے	foliage	Sweet	سہانا۔ خوشگوار	charming
Rich	امیر۔ زرخیز۔ گھنے	productive, wealthy, fertile	Noise	شور۔ آواز	sound, cry
Beneath	نیچے	below, under	Green	سبز۔ تازہ	grassy
Drop	قطرہ	bubble	Drinking	پی رہا۔ پی رہے	absorbing
Stanza # 2 (K.B)					
Comes out	طلوع ہوتا ہے۔ نکلتا	appears	Hope	امید کرنا	expect
Stop	رکنا	stay	Shine	چمکنا	beam
Wondrous	حیران کن۔ حیرت انگیز	graceful, marvelous	Bright	چمکدار۔ روشن	pleasant, beaming
Dark	سیاہ۔ تاریک	black	Sight	نظارہ۔ منظر	scene, scenery

Section II: Urdu Translation

'Rich' Vs 'Poor' (U.B)	
<p>I hear leaves drinking rain;</p> <p>I hear rich leaves on top</p> <p>Giving the poor beneath</p> <p>Drop after drop;</p> <p>'Tis a sweet noise to hear</p> <p>These green leaves drinking near.</p>	<p>میں مارش سے سیراب ہوتے ہوئے پتوں کو سنتا ہوں؛</p> <p>میں اوپر کے گھنے پتوں کو سنتا ہوں</p> <p>دے رہے ہیں نیچے والے کمزروں کو</p> <p>قطرے کے بعد قطرہ؛</p> <p>یہ شور پر کیف (خوشگوار) لگتا ہے</p> <p>قریب ہی یہ سبز پتے پی رہے ہیں۔</p>

'Sunshine' - A Symbol of Equality in The Society (U.B)

And when the sun comes out,
After this rain shall stop,
A Wondrous light will fill
Each dark, round drop;
I hope the Sun shines bright;
It will be a lovely sight.

اور جب سورج طلوع ہوتا ہے،
اس ہارش کے رکنے بعد،
ایک حیران کن روشنی بھر دے گی
ہر تاریک، گول قطرے کو؛
میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ جب سورج چمکتا ہے؛
یہ ایک حسین منظر ہوگا۔

Section III: Paraphrasing**Stanza # 1 (U.B)**

I hear leaves drinking.....green leaves drinking near.

Paraphrase:

In this stanza, the poet hears the sound of falling of rain drops on leaves. The leaves seem to be drinking rain water. The top leaves are transferring rain to the lower leaves only drop by drop. The music produced by the falling of rain on the leaves is soft and sweet.

Stanza # 2 (U.B)

And when the sun.....be a lovely sight.

Paraphrase:

In this stanza, the poet sketches the scene of bright sunshine. When the rain stops, the sun will come out. The sunshine will spread everywhere. The poet says that the sun will brighten each dark round drop. It will be a lovely sight.

Section IV: Textbook Exercise**VOCABULARY (A.B)**

A. Give an antonym for each given word and make sentences with both words.

1. **Rich:** **Poor**

The **rich** must help the poor.

Zakat should be given to the **poor** Muslims.

2. **Top:** **Bottom**

I got the **top** position in the annual examinations.

My class fellow was at the **bottom** of the list in the first term examinations.

3. **Near: Far**
My school is very **near** to my house.
My school is not **far** from the hostel.
4. **Light: Dark**
The train could be seen in the **light**.
Many children are afraid of the **dark**.
5. **Bright: Dim**
He is wearing **bright** coloured clothes
I could not recognize my friend in the **dim** light.
6. **Noise: Silence**
Don't make a **noise** in the class.
Silence prevails in the evening.
7. **Lovely: Ugly**
He has a **lovely** voice.
The boy had an **ugly** face.

Denotation (K.B)

It is the dictionary and literal meaning of a word.

Connotation (K.B)

It is the emotional / contextual / cultural meaning attached to a word; shades and degrees of meaning.

Example:

home, house, residence, dwelling

Denotation: All these word mean a place in which someone lives.

Connotation:

Home	House	Residence	Dwelling
cozy, loving, comfortable, feeling of security	the actual building	cold, without feeling	primitive or basic

B. Read the following sentences. Answer the questions given below. (U.B)

- a. Adeel was **surprised**.
- b. Adeel was **amazed**.
- c. Adeel was **astonished**.

1. **What is the general meaning of each of the three sentences about Adeel? Do the words “surprised,” “amazed,” and “astonished” have approximately the same denotation?**

Yes, three words have approximately the same denotation.

2. Use dictionary to find what additional meanings are suggested by "astonish".
To 'astonish' also means

Shock	تیران رہ جانا
Startle	چونک جانا

3. **Would a person be surprised or astonished at seeing a ghost?**
He would be astonished to see the ghost.

C. Which connotation is more positive? (A.B)

1. Our trip to the Khewra Mines was _____.
(a) fine (b) **wonderful**
2. _____ people rode on the roller coaster.
(a) **brave** (b) foolhardy
3. We saw _____ animals in the zoo.
(a) **fascinating** (b) weird
4. Some of the monkeys made _____ faces.
(a) hilarious (b) **amusing**
5. Everyone had a _____ on his or her face on the way home.
(a) **smile** (b) smirk

D. Which connotation is more negative? (A.B)

1. We bought _____ souvenirs at the Khewra Mines.
(a) **cheap** (b) inexpensive
2. I ate a _____ sandwich.
(a) **soggy** (b) moist
3. I didn't like the _____ on the jester's face.
(a) smirk (b) **grin**
4. It made me feel _____.
(a) uneasy (b) **frightened**

E. Give synonyms for the following words. (K.B)

Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Shine	چمک	Glaze
Bright	چمکدار، روشن	Illuminated- Vivid
Noise	شور	Clamour
Lovely	خوبصورت	Pretty – adorable

Reading Comprehension**A. Answer the following questions. (U.B)**

1. What does the poet hear?

Ans: The poet hears the sound of the rain drops falling on the leaves. The music produced by the falling of rain on the leaves is soft and sweet.

2. What according to the poet is a sweet noise? (LHR 2017 G-II)

Ans: According to the poet, the sound of rain drops falling on the leaves is a sweet noise.

3. What will happen after the rain stops? (LHR-2015 G-I)(GRW 2017 G-I,II)

Ans: After the rain stops, a lovely and charming light will fill each dark place. The sun will shine bright on all leaves. It will be a lovely sight.

4. How does the sun come out after the rain?

Ans: After the rain stops, the sun breaks out through the clouds. It shines bright. It will be a lovely sight.

5. How does the light fill the drops? (LHR-2014 G-II)

Ans: After the rain the sun shines bright. The sunshine fills every drop with light. Every drop begins to shine in the rays.

6. What makes the scene lovely?

Ans: When the sun shines brightly after the rain, it makes the scene lovely by filling up every drop with light.

Additional Questions (U.B)

1. What is the theme of unit "The Rain"?

Ans: W. H. Davies' favourite themes are nature and the hardships of the poor. This poem also has a symbolic meaning. The upper leaves get the rain drops and quench their thirst. Afterwards they pass on the drops to the lower leaves. This metaphor means that the rich get a golden chance first and whatever remains trickle down to the poor people. But the poet hopes that there would be equality in the society just like the sunshine which spreads all over the world equally. This sunshine is both for the dark round drop of rain and rich green leaves.

2. **What do the rich and the poor leaves stand for?** (LHR 2017 G-I)(DGK 2017G-II)

Ans: The rich leaves stand for rich people or the upper class of society and poor leaves stand for poor people or the lower class of the society.

3. **Do you also like the sun coming out after rain? Why?**

Ans: I like it because the atmosphere becomes more attractive and lovely. Sun gives its light and warmth to everything and everyone.

Metaphor (U.B)

A figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike things.

Examples:

He was a lion in the battle.

The striker was a goal machine.

The moon was a misty shadow.

The moon was a mist shadow.

B. Select the choice that explains the meaning of the metaphor as it is used in the sentence. (A.B)

<p>1. Junaid is an ox. The metaphor is an ox means: A. Junaid is deaf. B. Junaid is weak C. <u>Junaid is strong</u></p>	<p>2. Waleed is a real couch potato. The metaphor couch potato means. A. Waleed is always busy with some activity B. <u>Waleed is lazy</u> C. Waleed likes to go outside and play</p>
<p>3. Shahid is a volcano after hearing his brother borrowed his car without permission. The metaphor Shahid is a volcano means: A. <u>Shahid is angry</u> B. Shahid lives in Japan C. Shahid has a triangle head</p>	<p>4. Lubna is the apple of her father's eye. The metaphor Lubna is the apple means. A. <u>Lubna is loved by her father</u> B. Lubna's father is mad at her C. Lubna has an apple tree in her yard</p>

<p>5. Maria was feeling blue after her cat was hit by a car. The metaphor feeling blue means:</p> <p>A. Maria didn't like cars B. <u>Maria was sad</u> C. Maria wore blue frock</p>	<p>6. Faraz is a giant in his class, towering a foot over his classmates. The metaphor Faraz is a giant means</p> <p>A. Faraz is short B. Faraz is from a fairy tale C. <u>Faraz is tall</u></p>
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C. Identify the use of metaphor in the poem and answer these questions. (U.B)

1. What do the rich leaves symbolize?

Ans: They may symbolize the rich people who are always on the top and enjoy the blessings of life because they have direct access to the luxuries of life.

2. What do the poor leaves stand for?

Ans: They may symbolize the poor people who get alms, coin after coin from the rich people.

3. What does the sun symbolize?

Ans: The sun symbolizes equality and impartiality because it shines equally upon all. It is the symbol of life, glory and vitality.

Personification (U.B)

It is a figurative language technique where an object or idea is given human traits or characteristics.

Example:

Flowers were fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

D. Identify the use of personification in the poem and answer these questions. (A.B)

1. Which object is being personified in the poem?

Ans: Leaves have been personified in the poem. The leaves on the top represent the upper class of the society; whereas the leaves beneath them represent the lower class of the society.

2. Which human traits are given to that object?

Ans: The human traits of drinking and giving have been given to the leaves in the poem.

Section V: Grammar

Transitive Verb (U.B)

A transitive verb expresses an action which passes from the subject to an object.

Intransitive Verb(U.B)

An intransitive verb expresses an action which does not pass over to object – it is just an expression of state.

Examples:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (1) He <u>speaks</u> the truth. | Transitive Verb |
| (2) The driver <u>stopped</u> the car. | Transitive Verb |
| (3) Some cats <u>fight</u> very fiercely. | Intransitive Verb |
| (4) How do they <u>feel</u> ? | Intransitive Verb |

A. Pick out the verb in each sentence and state whether it is transitive or intransitive. (A.B)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. The sun <u>shines</u> bright. | <u>Intransitive verb</u> |
| 2. I <u>hear</u> a noise. | <u>Transitive verb</u> |
| 3. Ali drives the car carefully. | <u>Transitive verb</u> |
| 4. You <u>got</u> angry with your sister. | <u>Transitive verb</u> |
| 5. Sarmad <u>ate</u> a lot of sweets. | <u>Transitive verb</u> |
| 6. Everyone <u>tried</u> very hard to win the race. | <u>Intransitive verb</u> |
| 7. She <u>knows</u> the secret. | <u>Transitive verb</u> |

Some verbs can be used both transitively and intransitively. (K.B)

Examples:

- a. She hangs the painting on the wall.
- b. The painting hangs on the wall.

In example **a**, hangs is a transitive verb which passes the action to the noun “painting”. In example **b**, hangs is an intransitive verb.

B. Make two sentences with each of the given words. Use these first as a transitive verb and then as an intransitive verb. (A.B)

(i) Write

Let them write. **Intransitive**

I am writhing a letter. **Transitive**

(ii) Play

Let us play. **Intransitive**

I play hockey. **Transitive**

(iii) Sing

Let them sing beautifully. **Intransitive**

He is singing some old songs. **Transitive**

(iv) Read

Read the lesson. **Intransitive**

I read all the day long. **Transitive**

(v) Plan

Their plan succeeded. **Intransitive**

I am planning to build a new house. **Transitive**

(vi) Move

Don't move here. **Intransitive**

I moved my car to the right. **Transitive**

Prepositions of Movement and Direction (A.B)

C. Fill in the Blanks with appropriate Prepositions.

➤ **Sarah is getting out of the tax.**

1. Sheraz is going **up** the ladder.

2. The Furniture is **in** the van.

3. My friend lives in a flat **above** a shop.

4. The boss is coming **in** the corridor.

5. There's a garage **by** the house.

6. We walked **around** the lake.

7. There's statue **in front of** the museum.

8. Hassan and Ali are walking **in** the stadium.

D. Where did the fly go? Put these prepositions appropriately. (A.B)

around, into, on, out, of, through, under, up,

Example: The fly came in through the door.

1. It flew under the chair.
2. It crawled through the chair leg.
3. It stopped on the desk for a moment.
4. It went around the telephone.
5. It flew into the drawer.
6. It went out of the window.

Active and Passive Voice (A.B)

E. Put in the correct form of the verb to complete the following sentences in passive voice. (A.B)

1. We were sent a letter the day before yesterday. (to send-Past Indefinite)
2. This car was not stolen it's too old. (not/to steal-Past Indefinite)
3. A new restaurant was being opened last week. (to open-Past Continuous)
4. He was invited to the party yesterday. (to invite-Past definite)
5. I was being given the book by my friend. (to give-Past Continuous)

Section VI: Oral Communication Skills

A. Useful expressions for asking for and giving directions (U.B)

Asking For Directions	Giving Directions
How do I get to <u>the main office</u> ?	Go straight on (until you come to the <u>counselor's office</u>).
What's the best way to <u>reach there</u> ?	Turn left into <u>main</u> street.
Where is <u>it</u> ?	Go along <u>the library</u> , Cross <u>it</u> .
	Take the first road on the left. It's on the right.
	<u>Straight on.</u>
	Opposite <u>principal office</u>

Situation: Work in pairs. Choose some places at your school. e.g. principal office, main office, cafeteria and library. Ask for and give directions to reach these places.

B. Monsoon Rains prove devastating every year. Collect information from newspapers and magazines on recent Monsoon Rains. Prepare a group presentation on “Suggestions to deal with Monsoon Rains”. (K.B)

a. Information	b. Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy monsoon • Devastation • Loss of lives • Loss of property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather forecast • Proper drainage • Plantation of more trees • More dams • Dealing with emergencies in hospitals

Presentation Skills (K.B)

Introduction

Give your listeners general information on the topic and explain how your presentation is structured. You may use the following expressions to introduce your presentation.

I will first explain ...

Then I will ...

After that ...

Finally ...

Actual Presentation (K.B)

Subdivide your presentation into several sub-topics. You may use the following expression when you come to another sub-topic.

I will now talk about

This way your audience can follow your presentation more easily. You may also ask questions from time to time. Your listeners will listen more attentively then.

Conclusion (K.B)

Try to find a good conclusion, for example:

An invitation to act, an acknowledgement or a motivation.

Section VII: Writing Skills

A. Write the main idea of the poem. (U.B)

The main idea of the poem revolves around the need for equality in the society. This poem has a symbolic meaning. The upper leaves symbolize rich people. The lower thin leaves symbolize the poor people. The poet hopes that there would be equality in the society as the sunshine spreads all over the world equally.

B. Paraphrase the stanzas of the poem. (K.B)

Refer back to section III: Paraphrasing

C. Write summary of the poem “The Rain”. (K.B)

(LHR-2014 G-I) (LHR-2015 G-II) (GRW 2015 G-II) (GRW 2017 G-I, II) (SWL 2017 G-II) (BWP 2017 G-II) (SGD 2017 G-II) (RWP 2017 G-I, II)

Summary

“The Rain” is a short, beautiful and symbolic poem written by W.H. Davies. The poet’s favourite themes are nature and hardships of the poor. In this poem, the poet wants to describe that discrimination has prevailed in our all walks of life. Through the simple sight of rain, it leaves an amazing impact of nature upon human souls.

The poem is a simple description of the sight of rain. The rain drops fall on the top thick leaves. Then the rain water drips drop after drop on the lower thin leaves. The top thick leaves are the symbol of rich people who are enjoying the blessings of the world. But they are very uncharitable and give alms to the poor from whatever remains. The lower thin leaves are the symbol of poor people. However, when the rain stops, the sun comes out and it shines equally upon all. It blesses the rich as well as the poor. Its beautiful light brightens up each drop. It is a very charming and worth-seeing sight. This sight is a great pleasure for the poet because the sun shines all over the world equally.

In short, the worth of the poem is two-fold. It is a moralistic and didactic poem. The poem is a satire on the upper class of the society. On the other hand, the message of hope shows that reforms can be introduced to bring harmony and better future for all.

D. Write a paragraph on “The Rainy Day”. (K.B) (125-150 words)

A rainy day is a day when it rains all day long. It seems dull and gloomy on a rainy day. The sky is covered with dark clouds. Clouds fly here and there in the sky. Most of the time, the sky is not seen clearly. People cannot go out without umbrella. Water stands on the road. Village roads become muddy and slippery. Sometimes roads go under water. As a result, vehicles cannot run on the road. It brings sufferings to the office going people. A rainy day is a curse to the poor people too. They cannot go out from their house to earn livelihood. They have to starve. It also brings sufferings to the school going boys and girls. They cannot go to their educational institutions. A rainy day shakes our mind. It reminds us of our childhood. Sometimes we become affectionate to remember our childhood.

Further Reading Activity (K.B)

Monsoon Rains always prove devastating in Pakistan. Get cuttings of newspapers headlines, articles and letter to the editor on recent monsoon rains. Share your findings.

Findings

- Heavy Monsoon
- Devastation
- Loss of Lives
- Loss of Property
- Corpses of Animals
- Poor Sanitation
- Lack of Rescue Services
- Poor Emergency Handling in Hospitals