

# UNIT-8

# Peace (Poem)

آهن



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## Section I: Words with Urdu Translation &amp; Synonyms

## Stanza-wise meanings &amp; synonyms of all important words in Unit -8: (K.B)

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Smashing		Crushing	Eternal	دائمی۔ ابدی	permanent, everlasting
Roaring		howl, crash	Stillness	بالکل خاموشی۔ سکوت	peace, calm, motionless
Destruction		Devastation	Whispers		murmurs
Monster		Frightening creature, beast	Unimportant		unnecessary
Raking		scratching, destroying, damaging	Valley	وادی	dale, dell
Spinning		rotating	Vale	درہ۔ گھاٹی	passage
Core	مرکز۔ اندر کا حصہ	Centre	Broken		demolished, destroyed

## Section II: Urdu Translation

## 1. Destructive Qualities of Wind/Nature (U.B)

<p>The wind is now a roaring, smashing monster of destruction, raking all man's work from the valleys, from the vales, and sends them spinning, broken flying-</p>	<p>ہوا ہے اب اک کر جتنی ہوئی، پاش پاش کر دینے والی تباہی لانے والی بلا، انسانوں کے تمام کاموں کو تباہ کرتے ہوئے وادیوں سے، گھاٹیوں سے، اور ان کو گھماتے ہوئے بھیجتی ہے، توڑ کر اڑ رہی ہے۔</p>
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<b>2. Gentle Aspects of Wind/Nature (U.B)</b>	
<p>But all of that is not its core, its center is in truth eternal stillness bright blue skies and all you hear are gentle whispers far away and unimportant.</p>	<p>لیکن وہ سب کچھ ہے اس کا حقیقی مرکز نہیں، اس کا مرکز تو سچائی میں ہے ابدی سکون (خاموشی - سکوت) نیلا روشن آسمان اور وہ سب جو آپ سنتے ہیں محض دھیمی سرگوشیاں ہیں کہیں بہت دور (آنے والیں) اور معمولی (سی)</p>

### Section III: Paraphrasing

#### Stanza # 1 (U.B)

The wind is now..... broken flying

#### Paraphrase

These lines have been taken from the poem "Peace" written by 'Dr. Hartmann'. The poem depicts two aspects of nature. One is dark and the other is bright. The poet says that wind is the cause of destruction everywhere. It is roaring, smashing and destroying everything. The wind destroys fields, trees and buildings. It spins and throws a lot of things. The destructive aspect of wind is vividly depicted in this stanza.

#### Stanza # 2 (U.B)

But all of that is..... and unimportant.

#### Paraphrase

These lines have been taken from the poem "Peace" written by 'Dr. Hartmann'. The poem depicts two aspects of nature. One is dark and the other is bright. The poet says that all those things which have already been described are not the ultimate truth. The truth is found in depth of these things. The sunny sky looks so blue. The mild and faint whispers of breeze can be heard somewhere at a distance. The peaceful aspect of wind is portrayed in this stanza.

## Section IV: Textbook Exercise

## VOCABULARY

A. Pick out words from the poem which mean the same as the following. (K.B)

Phrases	Words	Meanings
(a) extremely noisy	roaring	
(b) to be broken violently and noisily into pieces	smashing	
(c) to make something level by using a rake	to rake	
(d) to make something turn rapidly round and round a central point	to spin	
(e) lasting or existing forever	eternal	
(f) to speak or say something quietly, using only one's breath so that only the people closest to one can hear	to whisper	

B. Give synonyms for each of the following words. (K.B)

Words		Synonyms
Roaring	دھاڑتا ہوا، گرجتا ہوا	Shouting, thundering
Smashing	پاش پاش کر دینے والا	Breaking, ruining
Spinning	گھماتا ہوا	Twisting, rotating
Stillness	ساکنیت، خاموشی، سکون	Silence, calm
Core	مرکز	Essence, centre

C. Which word in each pair below has the more positive connotation to you? Circle your answer. (K.B)

Thrifty

Penny Pinching

Pushy

Aggressive

Politician

Statesman

Chef

Cook

Slender

Skinny

**D. Choose the appropriate connotations. (A.B)**

1. Which would you rather be called?  
(a) thrifty (b) cheap
2. Which is more serious?  
(a) problem (b) disaster
3. Which is more polite?  
(a) sip a drink (b) gulp it
4. Which would you be if you hadn't eaten for several days?  
(a) hungry (b) starving
5. Which would you be after a walk in the mud?  
(a) filthy (b) dirty

**E. Explain the following idioms and find their Urdu equivalents. (K.B)**

1. It is of no use crying over spilt milk.

To waste time while feeling sorry.

2. Do not put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Do not leave your work if you can do it now.

آج کا کام کل پر مت چھوڑو۔

3. Out of the frying pan into the fire.

To go from a bad situation into one that is even worse.

4. Out of sight, out of mind.

People stop thinking about other people if they do not see them for a while

5. As you sow, so shall you reap.

Bad action receives bad result.

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

1. How is wind described in the first stanza?

**Ans:** Wind has been described as a monster of destruction in the first stanza of the poem. In its rage, it destroys everything.

2. With what wind is compared in the first stanza? (SWL 2017 G-II)

**Ans:** Wind is compared with monster of destruction in the first stanza. In its rage, it destroys fields, trees and buildings.

3. What is wind doing to all man's work? (RWP 2017G-I)

**Ans:** The wind is destroying all man's work. It is the cause of destruction everywhere.

4. How does the scene look like when wind is still? (SWL 2017 G-I)

**Ans:** When the wind is still, it looks like eternal peace. The sky looks blue and the mild and faint whispers of breeze can be heard somewhere at a distance.

5. What comparison is made in the second Stanza?

**Ans:** In the second stanza, wind is compared with bright blue skies and all we hear.

**Imagery (K.B)**

The use of vivid or figurative language to represent objects, actions, or ideas. In other words imagery is a picture created by the mind.

**Types of Imagery:(K.B)**

There are five types of imagery, each corresponding to one of our senses: Visual (sight), auditory (sound), tactile (touch), olfactory (smell), gustatory (taste).

**B. Which imagery has the poet used in this poem? Give example. (K.B)**

**Ans:** The poet has presented the image of the wind as a monster of destruction which unravels all human infrastructure and hard work. It has been personified first as a devil and then as an angel. The poet has also advocated that the core of the wind is in fact as peaceful as the bright blue skies. For the description of eternal peace and ultimate truth, the poet has used imagery very beautifully.

**Additional Questions (U.B)**

1. **What is the theme of the poem “Peace”?**

**Ans:** Nature teaches us lessons through wind, water, mountains and light. Wind in the form of storm smashes everything. In its rage it destroys trees, fields and buildings. But when the wind is gentle and cool it gives lives to buds, birds and humans. We have to experience storms to enjoy peace.

2. **With what the wind is compared?**

**Ans:** The wind is compared with monster of destruction in the first stanza. In its rage, it destroys everything.

3. **Explain “its center is in truth”.**

**Ans:** It means that truth is existed in its centre. Truth lies far away from the apparent deceptive material objects. It refers to the symbolic meaning of peace after storm. After every hardship, there comes a relief.

4. **Why is wind compare to a monster of destruction?**

**Ans:** The wind is compared to a monster of destruction because wind in the form of storm smashes everything. In its rage it destroys trees, fields and buildings. It leaves everything broken and flying.

**Section V: Grammar****Kinds of Pronouns (U.B)****Demonstrative Pronouns**

Those pronouns which point out something are called demonstrative pronouns.

**Reflexive Pronouns**

When the action turns or reverses to the subject—they are called reflexive pronouns.

Self — for singular

Selves — for plural

**Interrogative Pronouns**

Those relative pronouns which are used for asking questions – they are called interrogative pronouns.

Who whom, Whose, Which, What

Identify demonstrative reflexive and interrogative pronouns in the following sentences.

(A.B)

1. Hand me that hammer. **Demonstrative Pronoun**
2. I saw myself in the mirror. **Reflexive Pronoun**
3. Who is there? **Interrogative Pronoun**
4. He himself will be our new friend. **Reflexive Pronoun**
5. Is this your teacher's book? **Demonstrative Pronoun**
6. Which is your pen? **Interrogative Pronoun**

### Present and Past Participles used as Adjectives (K.B)

Example:

I was **amused** by the way she acted in the play.

Do you find this type of humor **amusing**?

#### **Participle (U.B)**

A participle is a verb form used as an adjective to modify nouns and pronouns.

#### **Present Participle (U.B)**

All present participles end in-ing:

The laughing lady

The falling temperature

The stinging remark

#### **Past Participle (U.B)**

The past participles of all regular verbs end in -ed:

The tired dancer

The injured player

The cracked vase

However, irregular verbs have various past participle endings (such as thrown, ridden, built, and gone).

### **B. Choose appropriate participles. (A.B)**

1. (a) The movie was really **interesting** (interested/interesting)  
(b) I thought it was a good lecture, but I wasn't very **interested** (interested/interesting) in the topic
2. (a) Our town is so **boring** (bored/boring)! There is nothing to do here.  
(b) Are you **bored** (bored/boring) with that game already?
3. (a) Have you heard her laugh? It's so **annoying** (annoyed/annoying).  
(b) I'm really **annoyed** (annoyed/annoying) with one of my co-workers.



4. (a) The city was **damaged** (damaged/damaging) during the storm.  
 (b) The information was quite **damaging** (damaged/damaging) to his reputation.
5. (a) This treatment is really great. It makes me feel so **relaxed** (relaxed/relaxing)  
 (b) I didn't like that movie. I thought it was too **depressing** (depressed/depressing)

### Gerund Phrase (U.B)

The gerund phrase includes the **gerund** and the **object of the gerund** or any modifiers related to the gerund.

In the following example, the gerund is **bold** and the gerund phrase is underlined.

The student gathered signatures for **increasing** the hours of the library.

### Infinitive Phrase (U.B)

The infinitive phrase includes the **infinitive** and the **object of the infinitive** or any modifiers related to the infinitive.

In the following example, the infinitive is **bold** and the infinitive phrase is underlined.

Every cricket team has a captain **to direct** the other players.

### Prepositional Phrase (U.B)

The prepositional phrase includes the **preposition** and the **object of the preposition** or any modifiers related to the preposition.

In the following example, the preposition is **bold** and the prepositional phrase is underlined.

Samra could hear her sister snoring **across** the room.

## B. Identify gerund phrases, infinitive phrases and prepositional phrases in the following sentences. (A.B)

1. Maria fell **over the cat**.  
 (a) infinitive phrase                      (b) gerund phrase                      (c) **prepositional phrase**
2. The strikers held a meeting **to discuss the terms of employers**.  
 (a) **infinitive phrase**                      (b) gerund phrase                      (c) prepositional phrase
3. After **learning the parts of speech**, the class began studying punctuation.  
 (a) infinitive phrase                      (b) **gerund phrase**                      (c) prepositional
4. Will someone be here soon **to open the door**?  
 (a) **infinitive phrase**                      (b) gerund phrase                      (c) prepositional phrase
5. Talha visited Turkey while studying the history **of Turkish art**.  
 (a) infinitive phrase                      (b) gerund phrase                      (c) **prepositional phrase**

6. Before putting too much effort into the project, you should get some guidance from your boss  
 (a) infinitive phrase (b) gerund phrase (c) prepositional phrase
7. Does the captain want us to lower the sails before we enter the harbor?  
 (a) infinitive phrase (b) gerund phrase (c) prepositional phrase

### Section VI: Oral Communication Skills

#### Stress patterns-use of weak forms, stress placement and timing

First, you need to understand which words are generally stressed and which are not stressed. (U.B)

Content words	Function words
<p>Basically, stress words are considered <b>content words</b>.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nouns e.g. kitchen, Ali</li> <li>• (most) verbs e.g. visit, construct</li> <li>• Adjectives e.g. beautiful, interesting</li> <li>• Adverbs e.g. often, carefully</li> </ul>	<p>Non- stressed words are considered <b>function words</b>.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determiners e.g. the, a, some, a few</li> <li>• Auxiliary verbs e.g. don't, am, can, were</li> <li>• Prepositions e.g. before, next to, opposite</li> <li>• Conjunctions e.g. but, while, as</li> <li>• Pronouns e.g. they, she, us</li> </ul>

The same sentence can take on different meanings depending where the speaker chooses to place the primary stress. (U.B)

**Example:** "I'm not going".

1. "I'm not going": meaning [1] = Not "ME", but perhaps "YOU", "SHE" or "HE".
2. "I'm **not** going": meaning [2] = I reFUSE to go.
3. "I'm not **going**": meaning [3] = I'm not Going... I'm COMing BACK!

**B. Make pairs and practise the following dialogue following appropriate stress and intonation. (U.B)**

**A:** Will you look at this form?

**B:** Are you having problems with it?

**A:** I don't understand somethings.

**B:** Let me help you.

**A:** What does "MM/DD/YY" mean?

**B:** That means Month/Day/Year. Use numbers.

**A:** I don't understand.

**B:** For example, if your birth date is January 12, 1987, write 01/12/87.

**A:** Oh! That's simple enough. Thank you.

### Section VII: Writing Skills

**A. What is the central idea of this poem? (K.B)**

In this poem, the poet describes the two aspects of wind. When it is in rage, it brings about a lot of loss and destruction. But when it is calm and cool, it becomes the message of hope and liveliness.

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

Refer back to section III: Paraphrasing

**C. Write a summary of the poem "Peace". (K.B)**

(LHR-2014 G-I & G-II) (GRW-2014 G-I) (LHR 2017 G-I)(MTN 2017 G-I)(DGK 2017G-I,II)(BWP 2017 G-I)

#### Summary

The short, beautiful and metaphorical poem "Peace" has been written by Dr. Silvia Hartmann. The elements of nature like wind, water, mountains and light are the source of lessons for all human-beings. Through this poem the poet wants to present fierce as well as healing aspect of nature. Due to its healing and soothing aspect, the wind is called peace. When it is horrible, it roars like a lion, crushes and breaks into pieces everything that comes its way. Like a fierce monster, it causes devastation and destruction everywhere. It disorders every man's work.

In this poem, wind is personified as a monster. In the first stanza, wind smashes everything; it destroys trees, fields and buildings. But in the second stanza, wind becomes a passionate lover. It gives lives to buds, birds and humans. We have to experience storms in order to enjoy peace. The poet wants to say that we should face the hardships of life with open arms and great courage. The ultimate success needs to face difficulties of life bravely and daringly. Sufferings and hardships of life strengthen a man and finally he becomes an undaunted and staunch personality.

To sum up, the poet wants to describe the reality of natural elements. The poet thinks that everything has two aspects, positive and negative. It depends upon us to learn a good or bad lesson from these aspects of nature.

**D. Write an account of a natural disaster in 170-200 words. (K.B)**

A natural disaster is a major event caused by the natural processes of the earth; examples include floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other geologic processes. It causes a great loss of life and property.

A massive earthquake struck Pakistan and parts of India and Afghanistan on Saturday morning October 8, 2005. This was the strongest earthquake in the area in the last hundred years. Close to 80,000 people died and at least 50,000 were injured in the Northern areas of Pakistan, in the Pakistani Kashmir, in the Indian-occupied Kashmir known as Jammu-Kashmir) and in Northern India. Thousands of houses were destroyed. Pakistani Kashmir's main city, Muzaffarabad, was badly affected with almost half of its homes destroyed. Indian occupied Kashmir was damaged with hundreds of dead and injured, mostly in the town of Uri. There were numerous deaths also in major Pakistani cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi.

Pakistan Army played a very active and positive role in saving the injured and in the rehabilitation of the victims. Govt. needs to establish mechanisms for emergency management.