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Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
		Stanz	za # 1 (K.B)		
Woods	جنگل	forest, plantation	Lake	حجيل	Water reservoi
		Stanz	za # 2 (K.B)		
Lake	<i>ح</i> صيل	Water reservoir	Queer	بچ ي ب	unusual, strang
Darkest	تاريکترين	blackest, dusky	Frozen	منجمد، جماہوا	stuck
		Stanz	za # 3 (K.B)		
Mistake	غلطى	error	Sweep	تیزی۔ گزرنا	swing, flow
Downy	زم	soft, velvety	Harness bells	گھوڑے کا ساز	yoke bells
Flake	برف كاكالا	a thin layer of snow, very small loose mass of snow	-	-	-
		Stanz	za # 4 (K.B)		
Lovely	خوبصورت	Beautiful	Promises	وعدب	Responsibilitie obligations
Deep	گهر ی	Profound, thick	To keep	C.Thy	To fulfill
Section II	: Urdu Tran	slation	MO	ת הנון	
1. The Beauty of Woods (U.B)					
Whose wood	ls these are I th	ink I know.		یال ہے میں جانتاہوں۔	ینگلات کس کے ہیں،میر اخ

His house is in the village though;

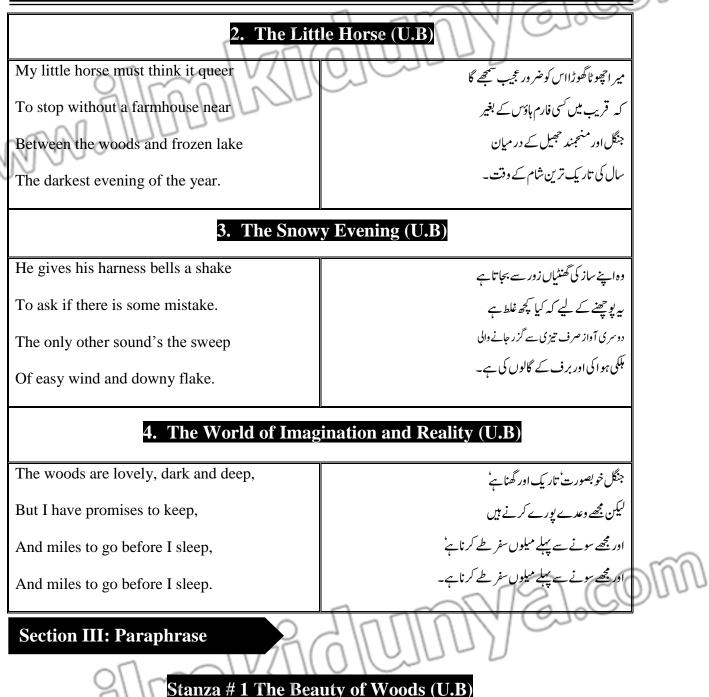
He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

اُس کا گھر اگرچہ گاؤں میں ہے؛ وہ میر ایہاں قیام نہیں دیکھے گا

کہ اس کے جنگل کو برف سے ڈھکاہواد یکھنے کے لیے۔

English-9



Whose woods these are I think I know...... To watch his woods fill up with snow.

These lines have been taken from Robert Frost's poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'. The poem depicts the beauty of nature in a snowy evening. The poet says that he thinks he knows whose forest is this where he is standing now. The owner's house may be in a nearby village and he may not know that the poet is standing here watching his forest in this snowy weather when the snow has filled it up.

Stanza # 2 The Little Horse (U.B)

My little horse must think it queer.....The darkest evening of the year. These lines have been taken from Robert Frost's poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'. The poem depicts the beauty of nature in a snowy evening. The poet says that it is strange for my little horse to stop here because there is no farm house nearby. The poet is standing between the woods and the frozen lake and it is thought to be the darkest evening of the year.

Stanza # 3 The Snowy Evening (U.B)

He gives his harness bells a shake.....Of easy wind and downy flake.

These lines have been taken from Robert Frost's poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'. The poem depicts the beauty of nature in a snowy evening. The poet says that the horse moves its harness bells in order to ask if it has made a mistake to stop here. The only other sound, other than horse is of the soft wind and of the falling of snowflakes.

Stanza # 4 World of Imagination and Reality (U.B)

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.....And miles to go before I sleep.

These lines have been taken from Robert Frost's poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'. The poem depicts the beauty of nature in a snowy evening. The poet says that the forest is so beautiful that he wants to stay here for longer. But, the responsibilities of life have to be fulfilled timely and he decides not to stay further.

Section IV: Text Book Exercise

Glossary Wo	ords with Urdu & Textual	Meanings (K.B))[
Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings	
Woods		forest, closely packed trees	
Queer	<u>ع</u> يب المال	strange, peculiar	
Harness	قابو_لگام	control, hold	
Downy	ز م	soft, feathery	
Flake	برف کے گالے	very small loose mass of snow, small thin piece	

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		Comprehension (U.B)				
A.	Answer the fo					
A. 1.	<u>Answer the following questions. (U.B)</u> Who is the speaker in the poem?					
	The poet himself is the speaker in the poem. He is a rider who is captivated by the					
Ans.	- 1 11 11					
bewitching beauty of the snow covered forest. When does the sneeker refer to in the first stores of the neem?						
Ans.						
2		in the nearby village and is not here.				
3.	•	peaker stop on 'the darkest evening of the year'?				
Ans.	• •	astoral woods on a snowy evening has so much charm in it for the author				
		elp stopping there.				
4.	•	orse impatiently await the next move of his master?				
Ans.		it strange to stop in the woods on the darkest night of the year. It feels it a				
_		aster and awaits the next move which should be carrying on the journey.				
5.	-	the poem is captivated by the beauty of nature. Why doesn't he stop				
	6 6	y nature's beauty?				
Ans.		op there for long because he has many other responsibilities of life to				
	perform. He wai	nts to maintain a balance between his love for nature and responsibilities.				
		Additional Questions (U.B)				
Q.1	What hidden me	anings do the following words convey to us? woods, house, horse,				
-	harness bell, do	owny flake. (U.B)				
Ans:		ne hidden meanings of the words given.				
	woods:	journey of life and movement towards death				
	house:	temporary stay				
	horse:	pressures of the civilized world / sense of responsibility				
	harness bell:	worldly responsibilities				
	downy flake:	comfort and peacefulness of this life				
	•					
Q.2	Note the alliter	ation and imagery in the poem. (U.B)				
Ans:	Following are t	he examples of the alliteration.				
	<u>w</u> hose <u>w</u> oods					
- 0	<u>H</u> is <u>h</u> ouse					
NN/	<u>s</u> ee me <u>s</u> topping	S				
90	Following are t	he examples of imagery.				
	fill up with snow	<i>.</i>				
	The darkest even	ning of the year.				
	The sweep of ea	sy wind.				
	frozen lake.					

B. <u>Some statements are directly supported by the poem, some are inferences based</u> <u>on evidences from the text while some are not supported by any evidence. Put a</u> <u>tick in the right column.(U.B)</u>



Statements	Directly supported by the poem	Inference based on some evidence from the poem	Statement not supported by any evidence
It is a cold and dark winter.	\checkmark		
The speaker knows the owner of the woods.	✓		
The speaker feels guilty about stopping in the woods.			\checkmark
The speaker thinks about his commitments and restarts his journey.	~		
The speaker is tired and wants to rest.			\checkmark
The horse feels strange to stop unexpectedly.	~		
The speaker appreciates the beauty of nature.	~		

C. <u>Paraphrase the following.(K.B)</u>

The wood are lovely, dark and deep,

But I have promises to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

These lines have been taken from Robert Frost's poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'. The poem depicts the beauty of nature in a snowy evening. The poet says:

"The forest is so beautiful that he wants to stay here for longer. But, the responsibilities of life have to be fulfilled timely and he decides not to stay further."

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Vocabulary

Alliteration (K.B)

Alliteration refers to the repetition of the same consonant sound in words which are used closely together in the poem.

Examples:

<u>whose woods....</u> <u>His house...</u><u>s</u>ee me <u>s</u>topping....

Imagery (K.B)

Imagery is the construction of details used to create mental images in the mind of the reader through the visual sense as well as the sense of touch, smell, taste or sound. **Examples of imagery:** Visual-huge trees in the thick and dark forest

Visual-huge trees in the thick and dark forest Auditory –the rustling of leaves Smell-scent of apples Taste-sweet and juicy oranges Touch-rugged and rough path

A. <u>Underline the words and phrases that depict clear imagery in the poem.</u>

Examples of imagery from the poem (U.B)

(i)	His house	(ii)	Watch his woods
(iii)	His Harness	(iv)	My little horse
(v)	Before I sleep	(vi)	Downy flake
(vii)	Easy wind		

B. <u>Identify alliterations and metaphors in the poem.(U.B)</u>

	Alliterations	Metaphors
	Whose, woods	Miles to go
$\overline{)}$	<u>H</u> is, <u>h</u> ouse	Before I sleep
ř	Dark, deep	

C. <u>Here are some words opposite in meaning. Match the columns. (A.B)</u>

Column A	Column B	Column C
Village	melt	city
Stopping	water	moving
Snow	silence	water
Frozen	city	melt

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-	nit – 8	Dtopping by	y woods on a Showy Evening
	Dorlzast	shallow	brightest
┣—	Darkest	$n \cup A \parallel \Pi \parallel$	
	Sound	moving	Julysilence
	Downy	hard	hard
	Deep	brightest	Shallow
D .	Circle the correct optic	ons. (A.B)	
 i	The poem is suggestive o	f profound thoughts about	·
50	(a) a scene of woods in wi	inter	
	(b) reality of life and dea	th	
	(c) a song of enjoyment		
ii.		flict between	•
	(a) poet and his friend		
	(b) obligations of life and	desire to escape from them	>
	(c) poet and forces of natu	ıre	
iii.	After reading the poem v	we	
	(a) feel fed up of life		
	(b) wish to sleep for a long	g time	
	(c) get ready to face the		
iv.	The poem conveys to us	only	
	(a) a surface meaning		
	(b) profound thought	>	
	(c) no meaning at all		
v.	Dark woods symbolize	•	
	(a) darkness spread around	-	
	(b) death and departure		
	(c) darkness in the mind o	or poet	
G			
Se	ection V: Grammar		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1	- Adjective Phrase (K.I	B	
		a group of words that does the	work of an adjective.
F	Examples:	IL SE	
	(a) I like to see a smili	0	
M	(b) I like to see a face Adverb phrase (K.B)	with a smile on it. (adjective	e phrase)
yv		group of words that does the wo	ork of an Adverb.
I	Examples:		
1	-	(adverb)	
L	(a) Ali ran quickly.(b) Ali ran at great sp		

Replace each of the following underlined Adjective Phrases by an Adjective. (A.B) A. He wore a turban made of silk. 1. He wore a silky turban. He is a man without a friend. 2. His is a friendless man. Nobody likes a person with bad temper. 3. Nobody likes a bad tempered person. 4. It is <u>of no u</u>se. It is useless. 5. He is a man of sense. He is a sensible man. **Replace each of the following underlined Adverbs by an Adverb Phrase. (A.B) B**. The pigeon flies swiftly. 1. The pigeon flies with great speed He built his house there. 2. He built his house at that place 3. He tried hard. He tried with great effort. He spoke eloquently. 4. He spoke with eloquence. Did Sara behave well? 5. Did Sara behave with good manner? C. Make three sentences using adjective phrases and three sentences using

<u>adverb phrases. (U.B)</u>

	Phrases	Sentences		
	Adjective Phrases		min	
ĺ	Smarter than me	He thinks he is smarter than me.	Jun	
ſ	Not very healthy	Behavior of the corrupt ruler is not very healthy for nation.		
ſ	Beaming with joy	akistanis were beaming with joy on winning the World Cup.		
	Adverb Phrases			
J	With great regret	News reporter informed with great regret that a bomb blast occurred in Lahore.		
9	At the corner	A box was placed at the corner.		
	To understand better	In order to understand better, diagram should be labeled.		

Section VI: Writing Skills

A. <u>Summarize the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening".(K.B)</u> (LHR 2013,14,16,17 G-I,H) (GRW 2013,15 G H,I)(RWP 2017 G-I)(FSD 2017 G-I)(SGD 2017 G-I)(RWP 2017) G-II)(MTN 2017 G-II) (DGK 2017 G-I)(SWL 2017 G-I) (BWP 2017 G-II) <u>Summary</u>

"Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening".

Robert Frost (1874-1963)

Summary

Most of the present day critics agree that Robert Frost's poems do not actually mean what they appear to mean and the camouflaged message relates to a quest for spiritual satisfaction and the ultimate truth. The poem under discussion "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is one of his best.

The poem states that on a snowy winter evening, the poet, who is returning home after a long, tiresome journey stops for a while along a small forest. The poet thinks that he knows the person to whom the forest land belongs. The owner of that land lives in a nearby village. The poet was wonder-struck by the beauty of the forest covered with snow. It seemed to be,

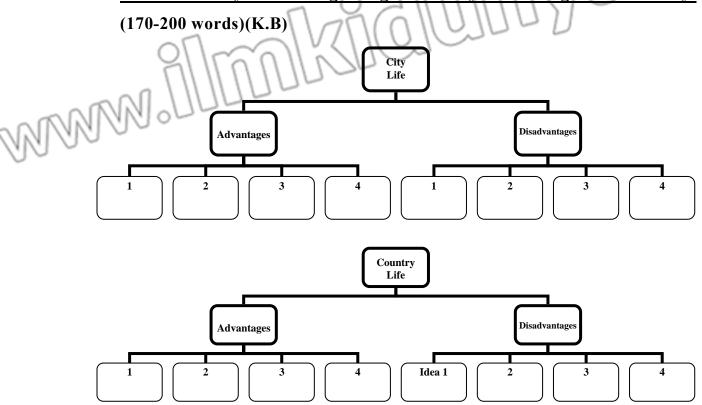
"The darkest evening of the year".

The poet remarks that his horse must be feeling surprised why its master has decided to stop at a deserted place where not even a farm house could be seen in proximity. However, stopping between a patch of lonesome woods and a frozen lake on a dark winter evening was an odd thing. To register its surprise, the horse gives a shake to its bell as if to wake the poet up from his trance and to make him realize that the woods were not a proper place to stand by. There is no other sound in the silent night apart from that of the wind and that of the snowflakes falling gently down. The poet, enchanted by the serenity of the woods, recalls, that he still has miles to travel before he reaches home and has to fulfil his commitments to his near and dear ones. The beauty of the scene is attractive but he has other obligations to look up to.

The poem is teeming with mystic symbolism. The woods may be symbolic of a spiritual satisfaction or may even reflect the beauties of life itself. The journey may be seen as man's approach towards his destiny. The horse stands out as his conscience or sense of responsibility. The winter reflects sadness and hardship. It is one of the greatest master pieces of English literature. The world of fantasy is very inviting. But one must maintain balance between the world of reality and imagination.



A. Write an Essay contrasting living in the city with living in the country.



What is a city life? A life in a big town is known as city life. City life is full of modern facilities and is mostly fast and is full of pollution and noise.

Advantages: In a city there are better facilities of education like schools, colleges and universities. People are more educated, well-exposed and well behaved in their manners and etiquettes. There are better facilities of health. We can find good hospitals which are fully equipped to handle any kind of emergency situations. Basic facilities of transport are better in a city and people can move easily from one place to the other.

Disadvantages: The life is full of noise pollution that can cause many types of diseases in human beings. Edibles are mostly impure and people are mostly under pressure due to the work load of their fast pace life. They don't find time to spend in the company of nature. In words of William Davies:

What is this life if full of care

We have no time to stand and stare.

What is a country life? A life that is comparatively in a smaller town and is simple in nature with fewer facilities is called a country life. It is usually quiet and is closer to nature and is full of peace.

Advantages: A village or country life is full of healthy surroundings, pure food and peaceful environment. People are closer to each other which are the source of their inner happiness and satisfaction. If a person falls sick or falls in some emergency situation, the whole village comes to share the burden or pain.

Disadvantages: In a village there are lesser facilities of good education. Most of the villages in our country even lack the basics of education. There are no schools, colleges and universities and people have to travel miles daily if they want to attain knowledge. In country side or a village, we hardly find any good health center or hospital. People are illiterate and when they become too sick to be treated, then they are shifted to the hospital. Furthermore, mode of communication and transport has fewer choices and people do have limitations to prosper.

Conclusion: City and Country life both have their own advantages and disadvantages. It is sometimes more advisable to live in a city if we want to pursue for this worldly successful life. Whereas the real happiness and inner satisfaction still lies mostly with those who prefer to opt for a life in country side.

Section VII: Oral Communication Skills

Expressions to refuse politely (U.B)

- No Please.
- I am really sorry.
- I am sorry but this is not possible.
- I regret to inform you that...
- I am afraid I can't do it
- I apologize for not accepting the offer.
- Sorry I'm unable to do it right now.

A. <u>Work in pairs. Read the situation below and respond using expressions of polite refusal. (U.B)</u>

No.	Situation	Answers
1	You ask for your laboratory blood report	I am sorry I shall not be able to do it.
2	Your cousin requests to use your computer.	Sorry, I am busy using it.
3	Your friend wants to take you to a party.	Excuse me! I can't go.
4	You request your teacher to extend the date of the exam.	I am extremely sorry. It is not possible.

B. Form groups and discuss a situation where you faced difficulty. How did you

tackle the situation? (U.B)

Situation:

Two friends have fought over something. I would tackle it by saying the wrongdoer to ask for apology from the other and the other person should forgive and forget.