

| Words | Pronunciation | Meanings | Words | Pronunciation | Meanings |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Losing | /'lu:zɪŋ/ | کھونا | Worn-out | /'wɔ:n.aʊt/ | تھکا ہوا |
| Blaming | /'bleɪmɪŋ/ | الزام لگانا | Heap | /hi:p/ | ڈھیر |
| Doubt | /daʊt/ | شک کرنا | Winnings | /'wɪnɪŋz/ | جیت |
| Allowance | /ə'laʊəns/ | رقم | Breathe | /bri:ð/ | سانس لینا |
| Lies | /laɪz/ | جھوٹ | Never | /'neɪvə/ | کبھی نہیں |
| Wise | /waɪz/ | عقل مند | Sinew | /'sɪnju:/ | اعضاء |
| Master | /'mɑ:stə/ | سرور | Serve | /sɜ:v/ | خدمت کرنا |
| Aim | /eɪm/ | مقصد | Except | /ɪk'sept/ | کے علاوہ |
| Triumph | /'traɪʌmf/ | فتح | Virtue | /'vɜ:tju:/ | اچھائی |
| Disaster | /dɪ'zɑ:stə/ | آفت | Count | /kaʊnt/ | اہم ہونا |
| Impostors | /ɪm'pɒstəz/ | دھوکے باز | unforgiving | /ˌʌn.fə'grɪvɪŋ/ | بے لچک |
| Twisted | /'twɪstɪd/ | مڑا ہوا | Minute | /'mɪnɪt/ | منٹ |
| Knave | /neɪvz/ | بے ایمان | Distance | /'dɪstəns/ | فاصلہ |
| Trap | /træp/ | جال | Foes | /fəʊz/ | دشمن |

اگر If

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>If you can keep your head when all about you Are losing theirs and blaming it on you, If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too; If you can wait and not be tired by waiting, Or being lied about, don't deal in lies, Or being hated, don't give way to hating, And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:</p> | <p>اگر تم اپنے حواس برقرار رکھ سکو جب کہ تمہارے ارد گرد سب لوگ اپنے حواس کھو بیٹھیں اور اس کا الزام تم پر رکھیں، اگر تم خود پر یقین رکھ سکو جب سب تم پر شک کریں، اور ان کے شک کی گنجائش بھی چھوڑ دو؛ اگر تم انتظار کر سکو اور انتظار سے نہ تھکو، یا جھوٹ بولے جاؤ اور جھوٹ کا سہارا نہ لو، یا تم سے نفرت کی جائے اور تم نفرت نہ کرو، اور پھر بھی نہ زیادہ اچھے دکھو، نہ زیادہ دانائو:</p> |
| <p>If you can dream--and not make dreams your master; If you can think--and not make thoughts your aim; If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster And treat those two impostors just the same; If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools, Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken, And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:</p> | <p>اگر تم خواب دیکھ سکو— مگر خوابوں کو اپنا مالک نہ بنے دو؛ اگر تم سوچ سکو— مگر خیالات کو اپنی منزل نہ بناؤ؛ اگر تم کامیابی اور ناکامی سے ملو اور ان دونوں دلوں کو برابر سمجھو؛ اگر تم اپنی کہی ہوئی سچائی کو سن سکو جھوٹوں کے ذریعہ توڑ مروڑ کر احمقوں کے جال میں بدلے ہوئے، یا اپنی محنت کی چیزوں کو مکھڑتے دیکھو اور پھر انہیں پرانے اوزاروں سے دوبارہ بنا سکو</p> |
| <p>If you can make one heap of all your winnings And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss, And lose, and start again at your beginnings And never breathe a word about your loss; If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew To serve your turn long after they are gone, And so hold on when there is nothing in you Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'</p> | <p>اگر تم اپنی تمام جیتوں کا ڈھیر بنا سکو اور ایک ہی کھیل میں اسے داؤ پر لگا دو، اور ہار جاؤ، اور دوبارہ آغاز کرو اور کبھی اپنی ہار کا ذکر نہ کرو؛ اگر تم اپنے دل، اعصاب، اور جسم کو اپنے مقصد کی خدمت پر مجبور کر سکو جبکہ وہ مکمل طور پر ختم ہو چکے ہوں، اور صرف تمہاری مرضی انہیں کہے "رکے رہو!"</p> |
| <p>If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue, Or walk with Kings-nor lose the common touch, If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you, If all men count with you, but none too much; If you can fill the unforgiving minute With sixty seconds' worth of distance run, Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it, And-which is more you'll be a Man, my son!</p> | <p>اگر تم ہجوم کے ساتھ بات چیت کر سکو اور اپنی شرافت برقرار رکھو، یا بادشاہوں کے ساتھ چلو اور عام آدمی کا تعلق نہ کھو، اگر نہ دشمن اور نہ پیار کر کے واسے دوست تمہیں نقصان پہنچا سکیں، اگر سب تمہارے لیے اہم ہوں، مگر کوئی ضرورت سے زیادہ نہ ہو؛ اگر تم اس بے رحم منٹ کو بھر سکو ساتھ سیکنڈ کے فاصلے کے ساتھ، تو زمین اور اس کی تمام چیزیں تمہاری ہوں گی، اور— اس سے بڑھ کر— تم ایک انسان بنو گے، میرے بیٹے</p> |

About the Poet:

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) was an English author, poet, and journalist, best known for his works of fiction, including *The Jungle Book*, *Kim*, and *The Man Who Would Be King*. He was born in British colonial subcontinent, which greatly influenced much of his writing. Kipling's works often explore themes of British imperialism, adventure, and the experiences of British and subcontinent cultures interacting during the colonial rule.

Glossary

| Words | Meanings |
|-----------------|--|
| Imposter | A person who pretends to be somebody else in order to trick people |
| Knave | A dishonest man or a boy |
| Sinew | A strong band of tissue in the body that joins a muscle to a bone |
| Stoop | To bend your body forwards and downwards |
| Triumph | A great success, achievement or victory |
| Virtue | Behaviour or attitudes that show high moral standards |

Words/ Sentences

| Words | Sentences |
|--------------------|--|
| Losing | She felt sad after losing her favorite toy. |
| Worn-out | The couch was worn-out. |
| Blaming | Instead of blaming his friend, he decided to fix the mistake together. |
| Doubt | I have no doubt that you will do great on your test. |
| Master | With practice, he became a master at solving puzzles. |
| Triumph | Winning the race was a big triumph for the team. |
| Disaster | Earthquake is a big natural disaster. |
| Impostors | They were not able to find out who the impostors were. |
| unforgiving | The unforgiving sun made it very hard to play outside. |
| Twisted | The rope got twisted into a big knot. |
| Knaves | The knaves tried to trick the king. |

Exercise

Reading and Critical Thinking

A. Answer the following questions:

1. According to the poet, how should one respond to criticism and blame?

Ans. Response to Criticism and Blame

The poet advises us to maintain composure in the face of criticism. He advises us that

we should not let praise inflate our ego. Moreover, when someone blames us, we should tackle it confidently. According to the poet, such attitude shows strong and balanced character.

2. What quality does the poem emphasize in handling doubt and self-trust? 09607002

Ans. Qualities in Handling Doubt and Self-Trust

In handling doubt and self-trust, the poem emphasizes the quality of confidence and maintaining composure. This balance of having confidence with composure is essential to have self-belief.

3. What message does the poem give about dreams and aspirations? 09607003

Ans. Message about Dreams and Aspirations

The poem gives us a message about having dreams and aspirations. The message is about being practical and inspired to take action because of dreams, but we should not be slave to our dreams and aspirations.

4. How should a person handle twisted truths and personal losses? 09607004

Ans. Handling the Twisted Truths and Personal Losses

The poet encourages us to face and bear a situation when a dishonest person damages our reputation by twisted truths and misinterpretations. A person should muster up his courage to rebuild after any personal loss even if he has limited resources.

5. What does the poem suggest about resilience and rebuilding after setbacks? 09607005

Ans. Resilience and Rebuilding after Setbacks

The poem suggests about resilience and rebuilding after setbacks because they are the virtues necessary for starting over. The poem highlights the importance of strong faith and determination after losses.

6. According to the poem, how should one persist in difficult times? 09607006

Ans. Persistence in Difficult Times

According to the poem, one should summon his inner strength and will power to move on even when one is physically and emotionally drained. Such persistence reflects a strong and determined spirit.

7. What is the message of the poem regarding integrity and humility in life? 09607007

Ans. Message of the Poem regarding Integrity and Humility

Regarding integrity and humility, the poem gives us a message of developing true integrity. And true integrity can be gained when one does not let oneself be influenced even after interacting with powerful individuals in the society. The poem emphasizes that one should remain modest and should never let his friends or enemies put undue influence over his integrity and humility.

Additional Questions / Answers

1. How will you handle the situation if you face success and failure in your life? 09607008

Ans. If I face success, I will remain humble. I will try to keep the success intact by organizing myself in a much better manner. On the other hand, if I face failure, I will not be complaining about it rather. I will move ahead forgetting what I have lost.

2. How will you celebrate success in your life? 09607008(a)

Ans. Considering it short lived, I will celebrate my success with my family in a humble manner.

Vocabulary

Contextual Clue

A **contextual clue** is a piece of information or detail within a text that helps the reader understand the meaning of a word, phrase,

or passage. Contextual clues can be found in the sentences surrounding the unfamiliar word or concept and can include definitions,

examples, restatements, or descriptions that clarify its meaning.

If you can dream--**and not make dreams your master**

If you can think--and not make thoughts your aim;

If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster

And treat those two impostors just the same;

The words "not make dreams your master" in the first line of the stanza, may not make sense at first. The significance of the stanza is revealed by its context, which stresses the need of keeping control over one's goals and refusing to let them rule one's life. The poem makes the point that, although having aspirations and desires is

vital, it's also critical to be grounded and realistic while working toward those goals.

A. Identify the figure of speech and write its type against each sentence. 09607009

1. The water was as cold as ice.
(Simile)
2. The car was moving as slowly as a snail.
(Simile)
3. The leaves waved goodbye as they fell from the tree.
(Personification)
4. The alarm clock screamed at me.
(Personification)
5. His temper was a volcano, ready to erupt.
(Metaphor)
6. Her laughter was a sweet symphony.
(Metaphor)

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions or transitional devices. 09607010

1. We go to the garden in order to plant trees.
2. He studied hard but he failed in the exams.
3. It was hot outside so we went back to our homes.
4. She was tired, yet she did not give up the work.
5. She is not only intelligent but also hardworking.
6. Not only the manager but also the employees knew about the change.
7. You can either read the book or watch the movie.
8. The dish was as delicious as it looked.

B. Rewrite the given sentences by adding conjunctions to them. 09607011

1. You can have ice cream for dessert.
You can have cake for dessert.
Ans. You can have ice cream **and** cake for dessert.
2. He was tired. He continued to work.

Ans. Although He was tired, he continued to work

3. They didn't have enough money. They couldn't buy the tickets.

Ans. They didn't have enough money, **so** they couldn't buy the tickets.

4. You should wear a coat. It is cold outside.

Ans. You should wear a coat **because** it is cold outside.

5. The restaurant serves delicious food. The restaurant has great service.

Ans. The restaurant **not only** serves delicious food **but also** has great service.

C. Write a story of your own choice by using transitional devices and conjunctions. 09607012

Ans. Once there was a shepherd boy. He was bored of his daily routine of watching the flock of sheep **because** he desperately wanted some thrill **and** excitement. One day, he hit upon an idea **and** started

shouting, "Wolf! Wolf! Help my sheep!" The villagers came running to help the sheep, **but** there was no wolf there. The villagers were **not only** angry at him **but also** reproached him for lying.

After a few days, he again did the same. **As** he cried "Wolf!", the villagers again came there to help him. **Though** the villagers were fooled by the boy, they only warned him the second time and left. **In fact**, the shepherd boy was **as** stubborn **as** a mule.

The next day, a real wolf happened to come there **and** attacked his flock of sheep. **Therefore**, he started crying loudly, "Wolf! Help me! My sheep are in danger!"

This time, considering him a liar, no one came to rescue. He continued shouting **but** in vain. The wolf hunted two of his sheep, **and** scattered the flock away. **Neither** the villagers **nor** anyone else came to help him. His lies gave him **both** a loss **and** a lesson that nobody believes a liar.

Moral: *Lying breaks trust.*

Writing Skills

A. Paraphrase all the stanzas of the poem 'If'.

09607013

Stanza 1

If you can keep your head when all
about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men
doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting
too:
If you can wait and not be tired by
waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,

**Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk
too wise;**

Paraphrase: In the given stanza, the poet highlights the importance of being self-confident and sensible. The poet advises his son to maintain composure against criticism. He advises him that he should not let praise inflate his ego. Moreover, when someone blames him, he should tackle it confidently and positively. The poet encourages him to be patient, humble and honest in the face of criticism. He advises him not to lie even when the others are lying. When others hate him, he says he should not put them back in the same coin. Do not advise others **overly** only to look wise and sagacious.

Stanza 2

If you can dream—and not make
dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make
thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and
Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the
same; If you can bear to hear the truth
you've spoken Twisted by knaves to
make a trap for fools, Or watch the
things
you gave your life to, broken, And stoop
and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

Paraphrase: In this stanza, the poet shares his insights with his son and says that he should have dreams and aspirations, but he should be practical. Moreover, he should be inspired to act because of dreams and ambitions. He advises him not to let his dreams dictate him.

Then the advice to consider Triumph and Disaster a transient 'imposters' is really remarkable. He advises him not to take them seriously.

Stanza 3

If you can make one heap of all your
winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-
toss,
And lose, and start again at your
beginnings
And never breathe a word about your
loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve
and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are
gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in
you
Except the Will which says to them:
'Hold on!'

Paraphrase: In the given stanza, the poet advises his son that failure or success does not matter, the thing that matters is how you move on. More importantly, he should take failure as an opportunity to be able to stand on his feet once again. The poet further says that he should wait for the good time to come on his way. He should face the adverse circumstances with strong nerves and patience. Moreover, the poet suggests

that he should tackle the most difficult time with will power and determination.

Stanza 4

If you can talk with crowds and keep
your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the
common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can
hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too
much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance
run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's
in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man,
my son!

Paraphrase: In the given stanza, the poet gives the message of humility. He advises his son to maintain his qualities even when he is poor. Nor he should be proud even after getting rich and wealthy. The poet says that people may depend upon him but do not let them take undue advantage of him. He advises his son to make good use of his time as time does not change for anyone. Finally, he says that to get real success and to have a real manhood, he should act upon the advices given to him.

Q. Write the summary of the poem 'If'.

Rudyard Kipling

About the Poet

Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, India, in December of 1865. He was around eleven years old when he first started writing. Kipling's best-known work, *The Jungle Book*, was published in the late 1890s. Kipling's life took a tragic turn in the 1930s with the death of his second child.

After developing an ulcer and undergoing surgery, Kipling died less than a week later.

Summary of the Poem

"If"

The poem 'If' has been written by Rudyard Kipling born in India, in December of 1865. It is said that the poet was inspired by his friend and a British politician Sir Leander Starr Jameson who failed in a Boer War (Boer War: (1899–1902) fought between Britain and Boer / South Africa).

The poem has been written in four stanzas of two quatrains each rhyming ABAB. In the poem, the poet addresses his own son John and gives him such pieces of advice as transcend the barriers of time and space. The poet guides us to the path of character development and ideal manhood. To cultivate an exemplary character of a man, the poem emphasizes the virtues like calmness, humility, integrity and self-control. The title and the start of many statements in the poem with 'If' contain paradoxes which enhance the assertion and force in the arguments. Therefore, the hortatory tone and sober mood of the poem motivates the reader and makes him absorb in introspection and take positive steps towards reformation and ideal character.

At the start of the poem, the poet highlights the importance of being self-confident. The poet advises his son to maintain composure in the face of criticism. He advises him that he should not let praise inflate his ego. Moreover, when someone blames him, he should tackle it confidently and positively. The poet encourages him to be patient, humble and honest in the face of criticism. Such attitude will make him a man of strong and balanced character.

"With confidence you have won before you have started." (Marcus Garvey)

The poet imparts wisdom to his son by saying that he should remain calm and patient while waiting for someone or something. He should not be provoked and engaged in lies and hatred even if others are lying and showing hatred towards him.

The poet shares his insights with his son and says that he should have dreams and aspirations, but he should be practical and inspired to act because of dreams rather than becoming slave to his dreams and aspirations. Then the advice to consider Triumph and Disaster a transient 'imposters' is really remarkable. He advises him not to take them seriously.

In the end, the poet gives the message of humility. He advises his son not to be proud even after remaining with the Kings or big fishes of the society. The poet says that people may depend upon him but do not let them take undue advantage of him. He advises him to value his time. He says that to have a real manhood, he should be patient during the hour of trials. In this way, he will get true success.

**"Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And---which is more---you'll be a Man, my son!"**

Objective Type

Choose the word with correct spelling.

09607015

| Sr. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| i. | Alowance | Allowance ✓ | Allowence | Allowanse |
| ii. | Blaming ✓ | Blamming | Blaiming | Blaimming |
| iii. | Braethe | Breethe | Brathe | Breathe ✓ |
| iv. | Connt | Cont | Count ✓ | Countt |
| v. | Desaster | Dizaster | Disaster ✓ | Dizazter |
| vi. | Doubt ✓ | Daubt | Dauot | Dout |
| vii. | Except ✓ | Exsept | Excipit | Xcept |
| viii. | Heep | Heap ✓ | Heip | Heape |
| ix. | Empostors | Impostars | Impostorz | Impostors ✓ |
| x. | Kneves | Knavaas | Cnaves | Knaves ✓ |
| xi. | Sineu ✓ | Senew | Sineu | Seneu |
| xii. | Trape | Trrape | Trap ✓ | Traape |
| xiii. | Triumph ✓ | Triamph | Triumf | Triumfh |
| xiv. | unfourgiving | unphorgiving | unforgiving ✓ | unforgeving |
| xv. | Wise ✓ | Wese | Wize | Weze |

Synonyms

Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

09607016

| Sr. | Questions | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|--|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| i. | If you can meet with <u>'Triumph'</u> The synonym of the underlined word is: | Success ✓ | Loss | Obsess | Chess |
| ii. | And treat those two <u>imposters</u> just the same. The synonym of the underlined word is: | Offender | Pretender ✓ | Lender | Fender |

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| iii. | Twisted by <u>knaves</u> to make a trap for fools. The synonym of the underlined word is: | Stain | Rain | Villain✓ | Pain |
| iv. | The synonym of ' <u>Stoop</u> ' is: | Send | Mend | Lend | Bend✓ |
| v. | If you can force your heart and nerve and <u>sinew</u> . | Strength✓ | Wealth | Stealth | Health |
| vi. | With sixty seconds <u>worth</u> of distance. The synonym of the underlined is: | Miscue | Value✓ | Pursue | Statue |
| vii. | If you can talk with crowd and keep your <u>virtue</u> . The synonym of the underlined word is: | Fitness | Oddness | Goodness✓ | Pureness |
| viii. | If neither foes nor loving friends can <u>hurt</u> you. The antonym of the underlined is : | Split | Wit | Hit | Benefit✓ |
| ix. | The antonym of ' <u>Twisted</u> ' is: | Straight✓ | Gate | Rate | Late |

Figures of Speech

Choose the correct option.

09607017

| Sr. | Questions | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|------|---|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| i. | 'The fragrance was whispering all around.' The given sentence is an example of : | Simile | Metaphor | Personification✓ | Oxymoron |
| ii. | You should live like a brave man. The given sentence is an example of: | Simile✓ | Metaphor | Personification | Oxymoron |
| iii. | Triumph and Disaster have been treated as imposters. The given sentence is an example of: | Anaphora | Alliteration | Symbolism | Personification✓ |
| iv. | With <u>sixty seconds</u> worth of distance. The underlined phrase is an example of: | Anaphora | Alliteration✓ | Simile | Antithesis |
| v. | 'Prof. Amir Iqbal is a walking English. The given sentence is an example of: | Anaphora | Alliteration | Symbolism | Metaphor✓ |

Grammar

Choose the correct option according to grammar.

09607018

| Sr. | Questions | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|------|--|-------|------|------|------------|
| i. | "If you can dream—and not make dreams your master"? Subordinate conjunction in the sentence is: | you | and | your | if✓ |
| ii. | In the line "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster," which word links the ideas: | if | and✓ | can | you |
| iii. | In the context of the line "If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew," which word shows a condition? | and | can | if✓ | you |
| iv. | From the line "If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting to:" Which word indicates a contrast? | but✓ | if | can | when |
| v. | "If you can lose, and still be true"? Choose the conjunction/conjunctions. | still | if | and | both B & C |