

RAIN IN SUMMER (موسم گرما میں بارش)

After completing this lesson, the students will be able to:

● analyze the poem for main idea, summary and personal response

● identify line and stanza

● understand the use of dictionary and thesaurus

● apply rules of definite and indefinite articles

● recognize syllable division of words in aural and written text

● develop a descriptive paragraph using a mind map

● use appropriate expressions, vocabulary and style to ask and answer questions of personal interest

interest

Pre-reading: سبق پڑھنے سے پہلے

● Read the title of the poem.

● Can you tell what the poem is about?

Ans. The poem is about rain in summer.

TEXT

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust دھول and heat گرمی,
In the broad چوڑی and fiery آگ برساتی street,
In the narrow تنگ lane گلی,
How beautiful is the rain!

بارش کس قدر خوبصورت ہوتی ہے
دھول اور گرمی کے بعد
چوڑی اور آگ برساتی گلی میں
تنگ گلی کوپے میں
بارش کس قدر خوبصورت ہوتی ہے۔

Words	Pronunciation	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
How(pro)	/haʊ/	ہاؤ	کس قدر	in what way
beautiful(adj)	/'bju: tɪ. fəl/	بیوتی فل	خوبصورت	attractive
rain(n)	/reɪn/	رین	بارش	showers
dust(n)	/dʌst/	ڈسٹ	دھول	dirt
heat(n)	/hi:t/	ہیٹ	گرمی	warmth
broad(adj)	/brɔ:d/	براڈ	چوڑا	wide
fiery(adj)	/'faɪə. ri/	فائی ری	آگ برساتی	blazing
narrow(adj)	/'nær. əʊ/	نیرو	تنگ	strait
lane(n)	/leɪn/	لین	گلی کوچہ	alley

Guidelines for the Teacher:

● Give students good practice in recitation.

● The poem becomes more enjoyable and meaningful when it is recited with proper stress and intonation.

How it **clatters**: کھٹ کھٹ along the roofs,
 Like the **tramp**: آوارہ گرد of **hoofs**!
 How it **gushes**: پھوٹ نکلتا and **struggles out**: اچھل کر باہر آ
 From the throat of the overflowing spout!
 Across the window **pane**: شیشہ.

یہ چھت پر کس طرح کھٹ کھٹ کرتی ہے۔
 (گھوڑے کے) سوں کی بلند چاپ کی طرح
 یہ کس طرح پھوٹ نکلتی اور اچھل کر باہر نکل آتی ہے
 بہتے ہوئے پر نالے کے گلے سے
 کھڑکی کے شیشے کے پار

Words	Pronunciation	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
clatters(v)	/'klæt.ər/	کھٹ کھٹ کرنا	makes sharp sound	چھپے سے stealth
tramp(n)	/'træmp/	ٹریپ	footslog	
hoofs(n)	/'hu:f/	ہوف	hard part of foot	
gush(v)	/'gʌʃ/	گش	burst, spout	رکنا stop
struggle(v)	/'strʌg.l/	سڑگل	strive	آرام کرنا rest
throat(n)	/'θrəʊt/	تھروٹ	pipe	
overflowing	/'əʊ.və'fləʊɪŋ/	اڈورفلوانگ	plentiful	لم small
spout(n)	/'spaut/	سپاؤٹ	hose	
across(preposition)	/'ə'krɒs/	اگر اس	other side	اندرو inside
pane(n)	/'peɪn/	پے ن	شیشہ	

It **pours**: اڈ and pours;
 And **swift**: تیز and **wide**: وسیع,
 With a **muddy**: گارے والی **tid**: لہر,
 Like a river down the **gutter** **roars**: شور کر
 The rain, we welcome rain.
 H. W. Longfellow

یہ گرتی ہے اور اڈتی چلی جاتی ہے
 اور تیز اور وسیع (علاقہ پر)
 کچھڑ والی لہر کے ساتھ
 زیر زمین دریا کی مانند شور کرتی ہے
 بارش، ہم بارش کا استقبال کرتے ہیں۔

Words	Pronunciation	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
pour(v)	/'pɔ:r/	پور	gush, flow	رکنا stop
swift(adj)	/'swɪft/	سوفٹ	fast, rapid	آہستہ slow
wide(adj)	/'waɪd/	وائیڈ	broad	تنگ narrow
muddy(adj)	/'mʌd.i/	مڈی	marshy	خشک dry
tid(n)	/'taɪd/	ٹائیڈ	stream	
gutter(n)	/'gʌt.ər/	گنر	drain, pipe	
roars(v)	/'rɔ:r/	رور	thunder	خاموشی silence
welcome(v)	/'wel.kəm/	ویلکم	invite, hail	بددعا کرنا curse

Vocabulary

(A). Find out the words from the poem which have the same meaning as in column 'A' and write them in column B.

A
 makes repeated sharp sounds
 rushes forth
 as hot as fire

B
 clatters
 gushes
 fiery

the hard part of the feet of horses

hoof

(B). Consult a thesaurus and find out the synonyms of the following words:

lane:	alley	narrow road	track
swift:	fast	rapid	quick
muddy:	bespattered,	boggy	dirty
narrow:	strait	tight	close

Guidelines for the Teacher:

- Help students to understand the concept and use of thesaurus.
- Take some more words from the poem which can be identified exercise to the students.

Reading for Comprehension: سمجھ کر پڑھنا

(A). Answer the following questions.

1. When does the rain look beautiful?

Ans. The rain looks beautiful when it falls after dust and intense heat.

2. How does the poet compare the sound of rain dropping on roofs?

Ans. He compares the sound of rain dropping on roofs with clatter of tramp of hoof.

3. What is a spout? Why is it called overflowing?

Ans. It is a pipe for carrying off rain-water from a roof. It gushes forth in heavy rain. So it is called overflowing.

4. Where does the rain water pour?

Ans. The rain water pours across the window pane.

5. How does the rain water look like in the streets?

Ans. The rain water in the streets looks like a river that roars down the gutter.

6. Who welcomes the rain?

Ans. The poet welcomes the rain.

(B). Fill in the blanks to complete the following stanza:

1. How it clatters along the roofs.
2. Like the tramp of hoofs.
3. How it gushes and struggles out.
4. From the throat of the overflowing spout.

Grammar

Use of Indefinite Articles "a" and "an"

The choice between 'a' and 'an' is determined by sound. 'A' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound and 'An' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound.

ان اور A حرف تکیہ اور An کا استعمال
An اور A میں فرق آواز کی مدد سے ہوتا ہے۔ A ایسے الفاظ کے شروع میں استعمال ہوتا ہے جو constants یعنی حروف صحیح سے شروع ہوں اور An حروف

درج ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دیں۔
بارش کب خوبصورت نظر آتی ہے؟

بہارِ رحمت اور شدید گرمی کے بعد بارش ہوتی ہے تو یہ خوبصورت لگتی ہے۔

شاعر چھتوں پر گرتی بارش کی آواز کا کس طرح تقابیل کرتا ہے؟

شاعر چھتوں پر گرتی بارش کے شور کا گھوڑے کے سموں کے کھٹ کھٹ سے تقابیل کرتا ہے۔

نوٹنی پر تالہ کیا ہے؟ اس کو چمکلتا ہوا کیوں کہا گیا ہے؟

پہچت سے بارش کا پانی لے جانے کا پائپ ہوتا ہے۔ شدید بارش میں اس میں پانی تیزی سے بہہ نکلتا ہے۔ اس لیے اس کو چمکلتا ہوا کہا گیا ہے۔

بارش کا پانی کہاں گرتا ہے؟

بارش کا پانی کھڑکی کے شیشے کے پار گرتا ہے۔

گلیوں میں بارش کا پانی کس طرح کا لگتا ہے؟

بارش کا پانی گلیوں میں ایسے لگتا ہے جیسے تنگ تالی میں دریا گرج رہا ہو۔

بارش کا استقبال کون کرتا ہے؟

شاعر بارش کا استقبال کرتا ہے۔

درج ذیل بند مکمل کرنے کے لیے خالی جگہ پر کریں۔

علت vowel کی آواز سے شروع ہونے والے الفاظ سے پہلے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔
 If we wish to generalize the Noun, we use the indefinite article, e.g., A lion lives in a forest
 (i.e., any lion and any forest in general sense). An ox is grazing in the field. (Here an ox, that
 is not any particular ox, grazing in a particular field).
 اگر ہم کسی ناولن کو عمومی دینا چاہیں تو حرف تنکیر استعمال کرتے ہیں۔
 'a' before consonant sound حرف صحیح کی آواز سے قبل حروف علت کی آواز سے قبل

book

chair

table

man

'an' before vowel sound

an apple

an eye

an ox

an ant

Special Use خاص استعمال

'a' before vowel sounding as 'yu' / 'wa'

a useful book
 vowel سے قبل a جب وہ yu اور wa کی آواز دے

a union

'an' before consonant sounding as vowel

an hour
 consonant سے قبل an جب وہ vowel کی آواز دے

an M.A

Use of definite Article "the"

The is the definite article, because it normally points out some particular person or thing; as,
 حرف تعریف the کا استعمال
 He saw the teacher; meaning some particular teacher. The definite nouns and uncountable
 nouns. For example, the box, the boxes, the milk, etc.
 The حرف تعریف ہے کیونکہ یہ کسی خاص شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے۔

For detail consult page No. 38-39 on grammar

تفصیل کے لیے حصہ گرامر صفحہ نمبر 38 تا 39 دیکھیں۔

(A). Fill in the blanks using indefinite article 'a' or 'an'.

حرف تنکیر استعمال کر کے خالی جگہ پر کریں۔

1. Birds of a feather flock together.
2. Bilal is a business man.
3. Ali is an engineer.
4. An old man came to our home.
5. She seems to be an English.
6. An ounce is enough.
7. Rabia is a university student.

(B). Complete the following sentences by filling in 'a' or 'an' or 'the' as may be suitable:

A یا An یا the میں سے مناسب حرف سے خالی جگہ پر کریں۔

1. Gold is a precious metal.
2. Do you see the blue sky?
3. She returned after an hour.
4. The sun shines brightly.
5. Makkah is a holy city.
6. Let us discuss the matter seriously.
7. Who is the boy sitting there?

C. Pronounce the following words laying the stress at proper syllable.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | <u>present</u> | (noun) | <u>present</u> | (verb) |
| 2 | <u>contract</u> | (noun) | <u>contract</u> | (verb) |
| 3 | <u>object</u> | (noun) | <u>object</u> | (verb) |

Writing Skills

A. Study the flow chart of formation and rainfall. Then write a paragraph of 60-70 words on 'Rainfall'.

RAINFALL

It was the second week of July. The sun was shining (چمکتا ہوا). It was very hot (سخت گرمی).
 Everybody was perspiring (پسینے سے شرابور). Everybody was praying for rain. Suddenly, black
 clouds appeared (نمودار ہوئے). They covered (ڈھانپ لیا) the sky. A cool breeze (سرد ہوا) began to

Rain In Summer

blow. It flashed (چمک پیرا ہوئی) and thundered (گرج ہوئی). Then it began to rain heavily. In the beginning raindrops were very bulky. They produced good noise. Their falling seemed hoofs of the horse striking hard ground. Everyone enjoyed the rainfall. The streets were full of water. Young boys ran out of their houses to enjoy (لطف اٹھانے) a bath. They floated (تیراٹے) paper boats and ate mangoes. They splashed (چھینٹے اڑاتے) water and enjoyed.

(B). Look at the picture and write a short paragraph on it.

Ans. This is the picture of the rainy season. It is a pond before us. The pond is full of water. A boy is in the deep water. He is dipped in water till his neck. Only his head is visible. One boy is near the far end. He is going out. One boy has fallen in a hole. He is trying to come out of it. The other two boys are also near the bank. They are playing with each other.

(C). Write the summary of the poem. Use the following words.

beautiful, heat, street, roofs, pours, tide, welcome

Ans. This poem is written by Longfellow. He presents the scene of rain. The scene of rain is very beautiful. When it rains after dust and intense heat, it looks very beautiful. The streets are filled with water. When raindrops fall at the roofs, they create the sound of the hoofs of the horse. It pours down regularly. The water in the drains flows like a tide. All welcome the rain in summer.

Oral Communication Skills

Majid: How did you learn to swim so well?

Sajid: I started to swim when I was young, and I've been swimming ever since.

Majid: I envy you. I've never swum before.

Sajid: I'll be glad to teach you how to swim.

Majid: That's very kind of you. But isn't swimming very difficult?

Sajid: Not at all. After you practise swimming a few times, you'll probably swim as well as I do.

Guidelines for the Teacher:

- Involve the students in teaching-learning process. Use low cost teaching material to make your teaching interesting. Explain the rules and use of grammatical items mentioned in the lesson to the students.

Group Activity:

Practise this dialogue in pairs.

Suggested Readings:

Humming-bird by D. H. Lawrence

A Summer Noon by Carlos Wilcox

Glossary

clatters:	کھٹ کھٹ	makes repeated sharp sounds
fiery:	شعلہ آفتاب	as hot as fire
gushes:	پھوٹ لگانا	rushes forth
gutter:	سڑک کی ندی	long curved metallic or plastic channel to carry away rain water
hoof:	مہنگر	hard part of the foot of some animals -horses

muddy:	کچڑ والا	covered with or containing soft, wet earth
pours:	انڈیلنا، گرنا	falls continuously
roars:	گرج	makes a very loud, deep sound
spout:	ٹونٹی، پرنالہ	a pipe or a tube to pour liquid out—spout of a teapot
struggle:	کوشش کرنا	try hard to do something
tramp:	چاپ	sound of steps