

UNIT-8

PEACE (POEM)

امن

WORDS MEANING:

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
Smashing	Crushing, Sensational	Spinning	Whirling
Roaring	Howling, Crying	Core	Kernel, Origin
Destruction	Devastation	Monster	Giant
Eternal	Immortal, Permanent	Valleys	Dales
Stillness	Peace	Raking	Scraping, Scratching
Whispers	Murmurs, Hiss	Unimportant	Insignificant

TRANSLATION:

(ONLY FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING)

②	①
لیکن وہ سب کچھ	ہوا ہے اب
حقیقی مرکز تو (سچائی اس کے اندر ہے)	ایک گرجتی ہوئی، پاش پاش کردینے والی
ابدی سکون (خاموشی - سکوت)	تباہی لانے والی بلا
نیلا روشن آسمان	جو انسانوں کے تمام کاموں کو تباہ کرتے ہوئے
اور وہ جو آپ سنتے ہیں	وادایوں سے
محض دھیمی سرگوشیاں ہیں	گھٹائیوں سے
کہیں بہت دور سے (آنے والین)	اور دھنی ہوئی روئی کی طرح
اور معمولی (سی)	توڑ کر (پارہ پارہ کر کے) اڑا رہی ہے

A. Pick out words from the poem which mean the same as the following.

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
Smashing	Crushing, Sensational	Spinning	Whirling
Roaring	Howling, Crying	Core	Kernel, Origin
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Whispers	Murmurs, Hiss	Unimportant	Insignificant

B. Give synonyms for each of the following words.

Words	Synonyms
Roaring	Shouting, thundering
Smashing	Breaking, ruining
Spinning	Twisting, rotating
Stillness	Silence, calm
Core	Essence, centre

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

Thrifty Penny Pinching

Pushy Aggressive

Politician Statesman

Chef Cook

Slender Skinny

D. Choose the appropriate connotations.

i) Thrifty ii) Disaster iii) Sip a drink iv) Starving v) Dirty

E. Explain the following idioms and find their Urdu equivalents.

- It is no use crying over spilt milk.
To waste time feeling sorry.
- Don't put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
Do not leave your work if you can do now.
- Out of the frying pan, into the fire.
To go from a bad situation to one that is even worse.
- Out of sight, out of mind.
People soon stop thinking about other people if they do not see them for a while
- As you sow, so shall you reap
Bad action receives bad result.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

(I) With what the wind is compared?

Ans. Wind is compared with a monster that destroys everything. Which is like a giant, destructive, raking and smashing.

(II) Explain its center is in truth?

Ans. The wind is not only destructive but by nature it is peace full

READING COMPREHENSION**A. Answer the following questions.**

Q.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

Q.2 With what wind is compared in the first Stanza?

Ans: Wind is compared with monster of destruction.

Q.3 What is wind doing to all man's work?

Ans: The wind is destroying all man's work.

Q.4 How does the scene look like when wind is still?

Ans: When the wind is still, it looks like eternal peace.

Q.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.

B. Which imagery has the poet used in this poem? Give example.

Ans: The poetess 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. She 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 poetess has used imagery very beautifully.

GRAMMAR

Identify demonstrative reflexive and interrogative pronouns in the following sentences.

Ans:

1. Demonstrative Pronoun
2. Reflexive Pronoun
3. Interrogative Pronoun
4. Reflexive Pronoun
5. Demonstrative Pronoun
6. Interrogative Pronoun

B. Choose appropriate participles.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. Interesting | b. Interested |
| 2. a. Boring | b. Bored |
| 3. a. Annoying | b. Annoyed |
| 4. a. Damaged | b. Damaging |
| 5. a. Relaxed | b. depressing |

C. Identify gerund phrases, infinitive phrases and prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|
| i) c | ii) a | iii) b | iv) a |
| v) c | vi) b | vii) a | |

WRITING SKILLS

A. What is the central idea of this poem?

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

STANZA NO.1

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.

STANZA No 2

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.

MAIN THEME

Dr. Hartsmann teaches us very important moral lesson through natural elements. In this poem he says that air has two aspects. When it is in anger creates storm it smashes, rakes, roars like monster. When it is gentle, it whispers like friend, gives life, pleases and eases every one. It creates peace and happiness. All natural elements have constructive and destructive aspects. We should thank God for His blessings and seek His shelter from destruction of these elements.

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SUMMARY

8-3 TIMU

The short beautiful metaphorical poem "Peace" has been written by Dr. Hartman. The elements of nature like wind, water, mountains and light are the source of lesson for all human-beings.

Peace is loveliest of the blessings that nature bestows upon man. (Adam Spark)

In this poem, wind is personified. 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 expense storms 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 a staunch personality.

To sum up, "Peace" is a metaphorical poem. The poetess wants to describe the reality of natural elements. He thinks that everything has two aspects, positive and negative. Thus wind has positive and negative aspects.

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A. Choose the Correct Option:

1. 'But the point here is that it is not that convenient.' The underlined word means:
 - a. easy
 - b. good
 - c. difficult
2. 'Though both of these mediums cover the news effectively, there are distinct differences in the way they do it.' The underlined word means:
 - a. perplexing
 - b. minor
 - c. clear
3. 'I am prepared to excel and make it much further in the years to come with my college education.' The underlined word means:
 - a. high
 - b. to do extremely well
 - c. exalted
4. 'The last couple of years have been a long bumpy ride for me, as they have for everyone of my age'. The underlined phrase means:
 - a. easy time
 - b. hard and challenging time
 - c. leisure time
5. 'Everyone had a _____ on his or her face on the way home.' Which connotation is more positive?
 - a. grin
 - b. smile
 - c. smirk
6. The synonym of "lovely" is _____.
 - a. unattractive
 - b. beautiful
 - c. ugly
7. The synonym of "culprit" is _____.
 - a. innocent
 - b. offender
 - c. honest
8. The antonym of "abandon" is _____.
 - a. support
 - b. discard
 - c. desert
9. The antonym of "bright" is _____.
 - a. dark
 - b. brilliant
 - c. clear
10. 'Someone ate my cookies.' The underlined word is a/an _____.
 - a. personal pronoun
 - b. relative pronoun
 - c. indefinite pronoun
11. The watchman blew his whistle.' The underlined word is a/an _____.
 - a. intransitive verb
 - b. transitive verb
 - c. regular verb
12. 'I am afraid cannot afford to spend too much money.' The underlined part of the sentence is a/an _____.
 - a. gerund
 - b. participle
 - c. infinitive
13. 'Who is the man at the door?' The underlined word is a/an _____.
 - a. indefinite pronoun
 - b. interrogative pronoun
 - c. relative pronoun
14. 'A clever trick was played successfully by the cat.' The underlined word is an adverb of _____.
 - a. manner
 - b. place
 - c. time
15. 'Our practice usually starts at six o'clock. The underlined word is an adverb of _____.
 - a. degree
 - b. manner
 - c. frequency
16. 'If he offers me a job I _____ it.'
 - a. will accept
 - b. would accept
 - c. would have accepted
17. 'Yesterday at 5 o'clock I _____ apples.'
 - a. was eating
 - b. ate
 - c. had eaten