

Unit # 3

Try Again

دوباره کوشش کریں

Learning Outcomes

After completing this unit students will:

...

Pre-Reading

- **Have you read the story "King Bruce and the spider"?**

Ans. Yes, I have read the story of King Bruce and the Spider

- **What lesson did the king learn from the spider?**

Ans. The king learnt from the spider try try again and never give up until you succeed

- **Why is trying again important in life?**

Ans. The principle of trying again helps to lead a successful life It has much importance in this respect

For the Teacher

Use pre-reading activity to help students predict the theme of the poem from the title picture and by using their prior knowledge.

(1) Tis a lesson you should heed—

Try again

If at first you don't succeed

Try again

If at first you don't succeed

Then your courage should appear

For if you will preserve,

You will conquer never fail,

Try again

یہ ایک سبق ہے جس کی طرف تم ہی دھیان کرنا چاہیے۔

دوبارہ کوشش کرو؛

اگر پہلی بار تم کامیاب نہیں ہوتے ہو

دوبارہ کوشش کرو؛

پھر اس صورت میں تمہاری ہمت ظاہر ہونی چاہیے

کیونکہ اگر تم ثابت قدم رہو گے

تم فتح پاؤ گے، کبھی نہ ڈرو

دوبارہ کوشش کرو؛

Questions and Answers:

(i) What is the lesson as poet describe?

Ans. The lesson is that we should never give up and always try again to get success

(ii) Who will conquer?

Ans. The man who overcome his fears and tries again and again will conquer

(iii) When your courage will appear?

Ans. Courage will appear when you will be preserved on your destination and try again to get it

What does the word 'persevere' mean?

Ans: The word 'persevere' mean persist steadily in an action or belief.

(2) Once or twice though you should fail

Try again;

If you would at last prevail,

Try again

ایک بار دوبار اگرچہ تم ناکام ہو جاؤ،

اگر آخر کار تم کامیاب ہو جاؤ گے

دوبارہ کوشش کرو۔

اگر ہم کوشش کریں، یہ کوئی توہین نہیں ہے

اگرچہ ہم نے دوڑ نہیں جیتی۔

ایسی صورت میں تمہیں کیا کرنا چاہیے؟

دوبارہ کوشش کرو؛

Questions and Answers:

(i) Who wrote this poem?

Ans. This poem is written by W.E. Hickson

(ii) What would you do if you fail?

Ans. if you fail one day you will prevail but you should have to try again and again

(iii) What should you do if you did not win the race?

Ans: The poet is giving a lesson to the world that if you fail one race you should try again to win next time

"if we strive, it is no disgrace" explain this sentence.

Ans: If we strive failure. there is no disgrace in it. We should try again.

(3) If you find your task is hard,

Try again.

Time will bring you your reward.

Try again.

All that other folk can do you.

Why with patience should not you?

Only keep this rule in view.

Try again.

اگر تمہیں تمہارا مقصد مشکل لگے

دوبارہ کوشش کرو؛

وقت تمہیں تمہارا حوصلہ دے گا،

دوبارہ کوشش کرو؛

وہ سب کچھ جو دوسرے لوگ کر سکتے ہیں،

تمہیں (وہ) صبر سے کیوں نہیں کرنا چاہیے؟

صرف اس اصول کو نظر میں رکھو،

دوبارہ کوشش کرو؛

Questions and Answers:

(i) Why is the poet repeating the sentence 'try again'?

Ans: The poet is repeating this sentence again and again to make us aware of importance of trying again.

(ii) What is the reward of time as above mentioned?

Ans. The reward of time is victory as mentioned above.

(iii) Which rule we should keep in view?

Ans: The rule is "try again" to get success in life

For the Teacher

More while-reading questions maybe generated to involve students actively in the analysis of the poem. Ask them to orally give theme of the poem, their personal response about it and paraphrase/summarize it

THEME

The message of the poem is universal stop the poet says that when the world says "Give up" hope whispers, "try it one more time." The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking places so you should keep up trying again and again to cross this road.

Vocabulary

A. Write meaning of the following words.

heed, persevere, strive, cease, patience

Words	لفظ	Meanings
Heed	ہینڈ	توجہ کرنا
Preserve	پری سیونیر	کوشش کرنا

Strive	سٹرائیو	ثابت قدم رہنا
Case	کیس	حالت
Patience	پے شنس	صبر

B. Find synonyms of the following words.

courage, conquer, disgrace, hard, reward

Words	لفظ	Meanings	Synonyms
Courage	کریج	جرات	bravery
Preserve	پری سیونیر	ثابت قدم رہنا	persist
Conquer	کونکر	فتح کرنا	win
Disgrace	ڈس گریس	توہین	insult
Hard	ہارڈ	سخت	different
Reward	ری وارڈ	انعام	prize

Reading Comprehensions

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the lesson taught in the first stanza?

Ans. The lesson that is taught in the first stanza is that no matter if you fail one or twice, you should give up trying again. There is no shame, no disgrace even if we do not win the race. We should try again to get success

2. What can we learn from failure?

Ans. We come to know about our weaknesses and shortcomings from our failure. After overcoming these hurdles, we can get success.

3. How is failure not a disgrace?

Ans. Wise men learn from their failure try again, get success and become respectable. In this respect, failure is not a disgrace.

4. How many times should we try and why?

Ans. We should always keep on trying till we achieve our goal.

5. What should we do if we find our task hard?

Ans. We should try to fulfill our task even it may be hard. We should not give up hope and keep trying till we are able to get our goal

6. Give an example of struggle from your life?

Ans. In my class 8th annual examination has struggled a lot to get the 1st prize and finally I got the 1st prize

Simile

A figure of speech in which two apparently unlike things are compared, usually in a phrase introduced by like or as

Examples:

He is **as** fast **as** a horse

It's as cold as ice

For the Teacher

Ask students to use thesaurus to locate synonyms of words.

B. Select the choice that explains the meaning of the simile as it is used in the sentences.

1. On the cold winter day under the covers. I kept as snug as a bug in a rug.

The simile as snug as a bug in a rug means:

- A.** There were bugs in my bed
- B.** I was cozy in my bed
- C.** I was too cold to stay in bed

2. The new teacher was as sweet as apple pie

The simile as sweet as apple pie means:

- A.** The new teacher was nice

- B. The new teacher was big from eating too much pie
- C. The new teacher was rude

3. Their leader was as wise as an owl.

The simile wise as an owl means:

- A. The leader thought he could fly
- B. The leader could talk to the owls
- C. The leader knew a lot of things.

4. The shopping center was like a three-ring circus the day before Ed

The simile like a three-ring circus means:

- A. The shopping center was quiet
- B. The shopping center was big
- C. The shopping was really busy

For the Teacher

Help students recognize use of figurative language e.g. simile Encourage them to use similes in their own speech and writing

C. Fill in the blanks to make similes. Use these similes in sentences.

1. He is as slow as turtle. 2. She is as quiet as a dove.

3. He is as black as crow 4. He is as tall as a giant
5. She is as bitter as a lemon 6. Asma is as sweet as honey

Alliteration

The repetition of the same sounds or of the same kinds of sounds at the beginning of words or in stressed syllables

Example:

"She sells seashells by the seashore"

- D. Read the poem again and find out the example of alliteration.

Grammar

Personal Pronouns

Subject Pronouns			Object Pronouns		Possessive Pronouns	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First person	I	We	Me	Us	My, Mine	Our, Ours
Second person	You	You	You	You	Your, Yours	Your, Yours
Third person	He, She, It	It, They	Him, Her, It	It, Them	His, Her	Its, Their

For the Teacher

Reading Comprehension D: Help students recognize the literary technique 'alliteration' in the poem. Encourage them to find more examples of alliteration.

Grammar. Recall student's previous knowledge of personal nouns.

A. Fill in the blanks with correct pronouns.

1. There is no need to shout. I can hear you.
2. You and I work well together. We are a good team.
3. We have got a bit of a problem. Could you help us, please?
4. A: This is a good photo, isn't it? Is Samina in it?
B: Yes, that's here, look. she is next to Fahad.
5. A: Who did this mowing?
B: I did it this morning.
6. A: Is this Ahmad's bag?
B: No, he didn't bring one. It can't belong to him.
7. A: I'm looking for my shoes. Have you seen them?
B: Yes, they are here.

B. Select a personal pronoun that agrees with the subject of each sentence.

Example: The group has ___ meeting here (its)

1. Anyone can get his name in the news.
2. None of the cheques were cashed, they finally expired.
3. My mother and her sister took their vacation together

4. All are welcome, **they** just need 'to call for directions to the party
5. Venus and Mars have **their** orbits nearer to Earth than to any other planets.
6. The band starts **its** tour tomorrow night.
7. Any of the candidates could win, **they** are very much alike.
8. Everybody has **his** own dreams and goals.

For the Teacher

Help students illustrate use of pronoun antecedent agreement in sentences.

Degrees of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Hard	Harder	Hardest
Interesting	More Interesting	Most Interesting

C. Complete the sentences by supplying the correct degrees of adjectives.

1. My family and I went to visit Murree last summer. Of all the summers I have had, I would say this was the **best** summer ever!
2. In Murree, we enjoyed the -horse ride I rode a horse that ran **faster** and **faster** on the hills.
3. We also climbed a tree and when I reached the highest branch, I was **more tired** than my sister.

4. I bought a jacket which was quite expensive and my sister chose a sweater because she found it much cheaper to buy
5. After our trip I feel I am the luckiest boy on earth.

For the Teacher

Revise rules to make comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.

Order of adjectives

Where a number of adjectives are used together, the order depends on the function of the adjectives

The usual order is:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Value/ Opinion	Size	Temperature	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material

D. Arrange the adjectives following the correct order.

- We saw (gray, huge, a) _____ whale in the sea.
- Babar uses the (blue, medium, rubber) _____ ball for basketball practice
- Mehreen brought (few, a, chocolate dark, triangular) _____ bars to the birthday party
- The pyramids of Egypt are made out of (rock, enormous, rectangular) _____ boulders
- Shahid can eat thin-crust square five _____ pizza slices.

Answers:

1. We saw a huge gray both spellings are connected whale in the sea.
2. Babar uses rubber ball for basketball practice
3. Mehreen brought a few chocolate bars to the birthday party
4. The pyramids of Egypt are made out of rock boulders.
5. Shahid can eat five pizza slices.

Adjective Phrase

An Adjective Phrase is a group of words that functions like an Adjective.

Examples:

(a) The black umbrella is mine.

(b) The umbrella with a broken handle is mine.

In example (a) the adjective black, describes the umbrella

In example (b) the adjective phrase with a broken handle, describes the umbrella. It does the work of an adjective.

For the Teacher

Ask students to follow appropriate Order of adjectives in case of using more than one adjective in a sentence

- E. Pick out the adjective phrase in each sentence.**
1. He bore a banner with a strange device.
 2. The principal of this school is on leave.
 3. The decision of the judges is final.

4. The tops of the mountains were covered with snow.
5. The runner in the rear did not qualify.

Answers:

1. with a strong device. 2. principal of school.
3. decision of the judges. 4. covered with snow.
5. runner in the rear

Future Indefinite Tense

F. Put in or 'be going to' in these sentences.

1. A: We don't have any bread.
B: I know. I _____ get some from the shop.
2. A: We don't have any bread.
B: Really? I _____ get some from the shop then.
3. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase?
B: I _____ visit my mother in Multan next month
4. A: I'm really cold.
B: I _____ turn the heating on.
5. A: Are you going to Jamshed's wedding tonight?
B: Yes, are you going too? I _____ give you a lift
6. A: Are you busy today? Would you like to have coffee?
B: Sorry. I _____ go to the library. I've been planning to study all day
7. A: Why are you carrying a hammer?
B: I _____ put up some pictures.

Answers

1. A: We don't have any bread.
B: I know. I will get some from the shop
2. A: We don't have any bread,
B: Really? I will get some from the shop then.
3. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase?
B: I will visit my mother in Multan next month.
4. A: I'm really cold.
B: I will turn the heating on.
5. A: Are you going to Jamshed's wedding tonight?
B: Yes. Are you going too? I will give you a lift.
6. A: Are you busy today? Would you like to have coffee?
B: Sorry, I will go to the library I've been planning to study all day.
7. A: Why are you carrying a hammer?
B: I going to put up some pictures.

For the Teacher

Recapitulate students' previous knowledge of future indefinite tense. Help them differentiate between use of 'will' and 'going to' When we talk about future plans/predictions in general we use 'will' When we talk about prior plans, strong intentions or fixed arrangements we use "going to"

Oral Communication Skills:**Useful expressions to show anger**

- I've just about had enough'
- That's going a bit too far!
- Are you being funny?
- Who do you think you are?

Situation: Suppose an argument has occurred between you and your friend. How will you express your anger?

Writing Skills:**A. Explain the main idea of the poem.**

The main idea of the poem is that no matter in whatever problem you are never despair. Always try to solve the problem by trying again and again, until you finally succeed

B. Paraphrase the stanzas of the poem.**Tips to Paraphrase stanzas**

Mark central
idea in the
stanza

Restate the
message in
simple prose

Replace poetic
words with simple
ones

Ans. Stanza 1:

The lesson you need to learn is if do not succeed do not give up You should be brave enough to try again. This continuous struggle will help you to overcome all difficulties in way of success There is no need to fear yes one day you will be succeeded

Stanza 2:

if you meet failure in your life do not take it to your heart You will ultimately win there is no disgrace in making an effort If we lose race there is no shame in it We should try again

Stanza 3:

If goal is difficult and hard to achieve, no need of give up. just be patient, put more efforts and keep on trying. Time will give its reward one day you should never forget the golden rule of trying again.

C. Write a summary and theme of the poem "Try Again".**Summary and theme of the poem****Try again**

The poem 'Try again' has been written by William Edward Hickson. The poet says if at first you do not succeed try again. Do not give up too easily, persistence pays off in the end. It takes time to learn, to experiment and to succeed. We should not be frustrated because of failure. Failure is a good teacher. It will lead you to success. Try again is the way to success.

OR

The poet tells us not to lose hope when things go wrong. He advises us not to give up if we fail in our first attempt instead, we should try again. The poet thinks it's no disgrace in failing to reach our goal the first time. With patience and

steady effort, we will be able to reach our goal. So, one should always try again and again. If at first you don't succeed, try again. It is a lesson all should need, try try again. Let your courage then come for if you will persevere. You will conquer, never fear. Try, try try again.

D. Write a paragraph on "Hard work is a Key to Success". (100-150 words)

Tips to write a good paragraph

Clear topic sentence that shows the main idea

Adequate supporting details e.g. examples
Illustration to develop the main idea

Effective concluding sentences

Ans. Hard work is the key to success.

Hard work is the key to success. Nothing can be achieved without hard work. Constant vigilance and preparedness to work is the price to pay for success in life Work is a privilege and a pleasure. Idleness is a luxury that none can afford

Man is born to and prosper in life Like steel ne shine in use arc rusts in rest Work is worship life is full of hurdles and life is action Activity is the law of nature greatness can be achieved by great labour only if a man regularly exercises his

physical and mental organs he enjoys sound health. Not poverty out idleness is a great curse.

American the famous president Abraham Lincoln was born in a log but in the forest. He could not afford a lamp and read borrowed books with the light of the fire from the hearth He worked hard and got brilliant success. We can sum by saying that greatness and success lie in hard honest and selfless work

