

Unit # 8

Peace

امن

Learning Outcomes

After completing this unit students will:

- Recognize imagery used in the poem
- Illustrate kinds of pronouns
- Make and use present and past participles
- Illustrate use of gerund phrases, infinitive phrases and prepositional phrases
- Paraphrase and summarize the poem
- Write an account of a natural disaster.

Pre-Reading

- **What is the concept of 'peace' in your mind?**

Ans. We think peace is a mental calm, tranquility and freedom from war.

- **Sometimes natural phenomenon can also be destructive, how?**

Ans. Sometimes natural phenomenon can also be destructive such as hurricane, tornadoes, floods, droughts and earthquakes might seem like the most dangerous natural hazards we could ever face.

- **Give some examples of natural disasters.**

Ans. Hurricane, tornadoes, floods, droughts and earthquakes.

For the Teacher

Use pre-reading activity to help students predict the theme of the poem from the title, picture and by asking questions.

The wind is now
 a roaring, smashing
 monster of destruction,
 raking all man's work
 from the valleys,
 from the vales,
 and sends them spinning,
 broken flying.

ہوا ہے اب

ایک شور مچاتی، چیزوں کو اٹھا کر پھینکتی ہوئی

تباہی پھیلانے والی بلا،

انسان کے تمام کام ملیا میٹ کرتی ہوئی

وادیوں میں سے

سبزہ زاروں سے

اور انہیں گھما کر پھینک دیتی ہے

ٹوٹ کر ہوا میں اڑتا ہو

Questions and Answers:

(i) Who wrote this poem?

Ans: This poem has been written by Dr. Hartmann

(ii) With what the wind is compared?

Ans: The wind is compared with monster of destruction.

(iii) Where from wind come?

Ans: Wind comes from vales and valleys.

But all of that is

not its core,

its center is in truth

eternal stillness

bright blue skies

and all you hear

are gentle whispers

far away

and unimportant

مگر وہ سب کچھ ہے
 سچائی حقیقت نہیں ہے
 سچائی اس کے اندر ہے
 ہمیشہ رہنے والے سکوت
 روشن نیلگوں آسماں
 اور وہ سب کچھ جواب سنتے ہیں
 ہلکی پھلکی سرگوشیاں ہیں
 بہت دور
 اور غیر اہم

Dr. Hartmann

Questions and Answers:

(i) Explain "its center is in truth".

Ans: The destruction is not the main object of the wind. Its centre brings peace and calm for everything.

(ii) What are gentle whispers?

Ans: Gentle whispers are the sound of wind when it comes it rears.

(iii) Who is eternal stillness?

Ans: Bright blue sky is eternal stillness is always still from thousands of years.

Theme

Nature teaches us lessons through wind, water, mountains amid light. Wind in the form of storm smashes everything. In its rage it destroys trees, fields and buildings. But when the wind is gentle and cool it gives lives to buds, birds and humans. We have to experience storms to enjoy peace.

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.

Vocabulary

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

(a) extremely noisy

Ans. Roaring

(b) to be broken violently and noisily into pieces

Ans. smashing

(c) to make something level by using a rake

Ans. racking

(d) to make something turn rapidly round and round a central point

Ans. spinning

(e) lasting or existing forever

Ans. eternal

(f) to speak or say something quietly, using only one's breath so that only the people closest to one can hear

Ans. whisper

B. Give synonyms for each of the following words.

Words	Synonyms
Roaring	Noisy
Smashing	Shatter
Spinning	Rotating
Stillness	Motionlessness
Core	Center

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

Ans.

- thrifty ✓ penny-pinching
- pushy aggressive ✓
- politician statesman ✓
- chef ✓ cook
- slender ✓ skinny

D. Choose the appropriate connotations.**(1) Which would you rather be called?**

- (a)** thrifty **(b)** cheap

(2) Which is more serious?

- (a)** problem **(b)** disaster

(3) Which is more polite?

- (a)** sip a drink **(b)** gulp it

(4) Which would you be if you hadn't eaten for several days?

- (a)** hungry **(b)** starving

(5) Which would you be after a walk in the mud?

(a) filthy (b) dirty

Ans:

1.a	2.b	3.a	4.b	5.b
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E. Explain the following idioms and find their Urdu equivalents.

1.	It is no use crying over spilt milk.	اب ہچکتانے کیا ہوت جب چڑیاں چک کنیں کھیت
2.	Do not put off till tomorrow what you can do today.	آج کا کام کل پر مت چھوڑو
3.	Out of the frying pan into the fire.	آسمان سے گرا کھجور میں اٹکا

4.	Out of sight, out of mind.	آنکھ او جھل پہاڑ او جھل
5.	As you sow, so shall you reap.	جیسا کرو گے ویسا بھرو گے

Reading Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How is wind described in the first stanza?

Ans. The wind is described as a monster of destruction. It will destroy everything that comes in his way.

2. With what wind is compared in the first stanza?

Ans. Wind has been compared with a monster of destruction in the first stanza.

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

Ans. Wind rakes all man's work.

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

Ans. When wind is still, there seems over lasting motionlessness. Sky is very clear, bright and blue. There is a slight hissing sound in the atmosphere.

5. What comparison is made in the second stanza?

Ans. The comparison made in second stanza is between wind with stillness and sound like gentle whispers.

Imagery

The use of vivid or figurative language to 'represent objects, actions, or ideas. In other words, imagery is a picture created by the mind.

Types of Imagery:

There are five types of imagery, each corresponding to one of our senses: visual (Sight), auditory (Sound), Tactile (Touch), olfactory (Smell), gustatory (Taste).

For the Teacher

Help students understand that idioms do not translate literally from one language to another.

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

Ans. The poet used the following imagery in the poem:

- i. wind as a monster of destruction
- ii. wind as a raking instrument
- iii. gentle whispers

Grammar

Kinds of Pronouns

Identify demonstrative; reflexive and interrogative pronouns in the following sentences.

1. Hand me that hammer.
2. I saw myself in the mirror.
3. Who is there?
4. He himself will be our new friend.
5. Is this your teacher's book?
6. Which is your pen?

Present and Past Participles used as Adjectives

Example:

I was amused by the way she acted in the play.

Do you find this type of humor amusing?

For the Teacher

Grammar A: Help students illustrate use of pronouns learnt earlier. Encourage them to find more examples of these pronouns.

B. Choose appropriate participles.

1. (a) The movie was really **interested** (interested / interesting)
(b) I thought it was a. good lecture, but I wasn't very **interesting** (interested/interesting) in the topic.
2. (a) Our town is so, **boring** (bored/boring)! There is nothing to do here.
(b) Are you **bored** (bored/boring) with that game already?
3. (a) Have you heard her laugh? It's so **annoying**. (annoyed/annoying).
(b) I'm really **annoyed** (annoyed/annoying) with one of my co-workers.
4. (a) The city was **damaged**. (damaged/damaging) during the storm.
(b) The information was quite **damaging** (damaged /damaging) to his reputation.
5. (a) This treatment is really great. It makes me feel so **relaxed** (relaxed/relaxing).
(b) I didn't like that movie. I thought it was too **depressing** (depressed/depressing).

For the Teacher

Grammar B: Help students make and use present and past participles. Past participles “_ed” are used to describe how people feel while present participles “_ing” are used to describe something that causes the feelings.

Gerund Phrase

The gerund phrase includes the **gerund** and the **object of the gerund** or any modifiers related to the gerund.

In the following example, the gerund is **bold** and the gerund phrase is underlined.

The student gathered signatures for increasing **the hours** of the library.

Infinitive Phrase

The infinitive phrase includes the **infinitive** and the **object of the infinitive** or any modifiers related to the infinitive.

In the following example, the infinitive is **bold** and the infinitive phrase is underlined.

Every cricket team has a captain **to direct** the other players.

Prepositional Phrase

The prepositional phrase includes the preposition and the object of the preposition, or any modifiers related to the preposition.

In the following example, the preposition is bold and the prepositional phrase is underlined.

Samra could hear her sister snoring **across** the room.

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

- (1) Maria fell **over the cat**.
- (a) infinitive phrase
 - (b) gerund phrase
 - (c) prepositional phrase

- (2) The strikers held a meeting to discuss the terms of employers.
- (a) infinitive phrase
 - (b) gerund phrase
 - (c) prepositional phrase
- (3) After learning the parts of speech, the class began studying punctuation.
- (a) infinitive phrase
 - (b) gerund phrase
 - (c) prepositional
- (4) Will someone be here soon to open the door?
- (a) infinitive phrase
 - (b) gerund phrase
 - (c) prepositional phrase
- (5) Talha visited Turkey while studying the history of Turkish art.
- (a) infinitive phrase
 - (b) gerund phrase
 - (c) prepositional phrase
- (6) Before putting too much effort into the project, you should get some guidance from your boss.
- (a) infinitive phrase

- (b) gerund phrase
- (c) prepositional phrase

(7) Does the captain want us to lower the sails before we enter the harbor?

- (a) infinitive phrase
- (b) gerund phrase
- (c) prepositional phrase

Answers:

1.c	2.a	3.a	4.a	5.c
6.b	7.a			

Oral Communication Skills:

A. Stress pattern – use of weak forms, stress placement and timing. First, you need to understand which words are generally stressed and which are not stressed.

Content Words	Function Words
Basically, stress words are considered content words . Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns e.g. kitchen, Ali 	Non-stressed words are considered function words . Examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (most) verbs e.g. visit, construct • Adjectives e.g. beautiful, interesting • Adverbs e.g. often, carefully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determiners e.g. the, a, some, a few • Auxiliary verbs e.g. don't, am, can, were • Prepositions e.g. before, next to, opposite • Conjunctions e.g. but, while, as • Pronouns e.g. they, she, us
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The same sentence can take on different meanings depending on where the speaker chooses to place the primary stress.

Example: "I'm not going".

1. "I'm not going": meaning [1] = Not "ME", but perhaps "YOU", "SHE" or "HE".
2. "I'm **not** going": meaning [2] = I reFUSE to go.
3. "I'm not **going**": meaning [3] = I'm not GOing... I'm COMing BACK!

For the Teacher

Oral A: Explain to students turn-taking as it means giving the floor to another person or taking your turn in a conversation: rise and fall are used as a signal for when to speak and when not. Remain at a high pitch if you want to continue talking. A fall shows completion. Encourage them to use appropriate stress and intonation in reading a text and in their speech.

B. Make pairs and practice the following dialogue following appropriate stress and intonation.

A: Will you look at this form?

B: Are you having problems with it?

A: I don't understand some things.

B: Let me help you.

A: What does "MM/DDYY" mean?

B: That means Month/Day/Year. Use numbers.

A: I don't understand.

B: For example, if your birth date is January 12, 1987, write 01/12/87.

A: Oh! That's simple enough. Thank you.

Writing Skills:

A. What is the central idea of this poem?

Ans. We have to experience storms to enjoy peace. Nature teaches us lesson through wind, water, mountains and light. Wind in the form smashes everything. In its rage destroys trees, fields and buildings.

B. Paraphrase the stanzas of the poem.

Ans. Stanza 1 Paraphrasing:

Wind is bringing destruction everywhere. It is roaring like a giant. It is smashing and destroying whatever comes on its way. It destroys fields, trees, and buildings. It spins and throws different things and these look broken and flying.

Stanza 2 Paraphrasing:

Not everything, which has already been described, is the ultimate truth. The truth is found in depth of these things. Whatever you look or hear is just like gentle, whispers which are far away from truth and have no importance (Appearances are deceptive).

C. Write a summary of the poem "Peace".

Ans. In this poem the poet wants to convey a message that we have to experience storms to enjoy peace. Nature teaches us lesson through wind, water, mountains and light. She says that the wind in the form of storm smashes everything. In its rage destroys trees, fields and buildings. It becomes the monstrous of destruction. It rakes all achievements of man from valleys to vales.

It whirls the wreckage and sweeps it away. However, this situation does not last forever. After certain time it subsides. Then the wind becomes gentle and cool.

Now it gives lives to flowers, buds, trees, fields, birds and human. The poet wants to say that the Nature teaches us lesson through forces of nature. We have to experience storms to enjoy peace. There is peace after suffering and miseries. We have to 'pay for peace.

D. Write an account of a natural disaster in 170 to 200 words.

Ans. Natural Disasters

Pakistan is facing natural disasters since its inception. The different kinds of disasters like, floods, earthquakes and droughts. The flood in 1972 was a most destructive and catastrophic that made homeless more than five million people.

Then in 2010, the severity of this natural calamity was more than in the past. One-fourth part of Pakistan was affected by this flood and more than ten

million people remained homeless. The south part of the country, which is agriculture based and has poor people, faced its worst history.

In 2005, earthquake in Northern Areas hit the vast population, almost a million people died and five million lost their homes, properties and business. These disasters affect every tier of life as economic, social, financial and agricultural.

Pakistan's economy that was already in worst conditions has become poorer than the past. The growth of Pakistan's economy in 2006-2007 was almost 6% annually, but now it is only on 3%. The flood of 2010 has severally smashed the agriculture sector, which is backbone of Pakistan.

More than 60% population of the country depends upon agriculture sector. There is less aid from international community because of world's financial crisis, so it makes harder for Pakistan to meet its future developmental targets. Now Pakistan has to cut its developmental budget and has to reconstruct the destructive areas.

Therefore, the need of the hour is that government should take steps to control these calamities. It should build dams and embankments to save populated areas and early warning system and shifting of people to a save place. These would be helpful to overcome the difficulties of Pakistan's economy as well.

Review 2

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 every one 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 I 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
18. By the time we got to the cinema the film _____ so we missed the first five minutes.
(a) had started (b) have started (c) started
19. 'Flying above the lake at this time of night seems a little dangerous.' The underlined phrase is a/an _____
(a) infinitive phrase (b) gerund phrase (c) prepositional phrase

20. They invited us to their home yesterday." What tense is it?
 (a) past indefinite (b) past perfect (c) past perfect continuous
21. 'A new computer was bought by them.' Choose the correct active voice.
 (a) They buy a new computer.
 (b) They bought a new computer.
 (c) They have bought a new computer.

Answers:

1.a	2.c	3.b	4.b	5.b	6.b	7.b
8.a	9.a	10.c	11.b	12.c	13.b	14.a
15.c	16.a	17.a	18.a	19.c	20.a	21.b

B. Answer the following questions.

1. How can we raise the status of our country in the world?

Ans. We raise the status of our country by hard work and devotion with our duties. We should think beyond our personal, local or provincial identities and prejudices.

2. What will be the effect of sunshine over raindrops?

Ans. The sunshine will brighten the rain drops.

3. What role can media play in bringing harmony in society?

Ans. Peace media is journalism that cares for peaceful conflict transformation.

- Peace media is social marketing that supports peace agreements.
- Peace media is entertainment education programs that promote peace.
- Peace media is the regulation of hate broadcasting.

4. Co-curricular activities prepare students for future. How?

Ans. School curriculum includes several important activities which are for group, individual or outside the school. Some of the activities are internal, while other is external. Internal activities are performed within the school premises, while external activities are performed outside the school, where students represent the school. It earns the name and fame for the whole school. Games, sports, debates, essay competition etc. all can be put as physical and mental activities.

C. Read the letter to the editor and answer the questions given below.

Suggestions to deal with Monsoon Season

I refer to the letter 'Moon-soon and disaster management'. (July 15) I suggest the following precautionary measures to be adopted before the onset of monsoon.

Disaster management teams must visit all villages to educate the population living in rural areas for compliance of standing operation procedures (SOPs) to avert any human and livestock loss in case of floods.

Disaster management must ensure that -affected people's belongings left behind when they abandoned their homes must be protected from any theft etc. as was experienced in the floods of 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Adequate arrangements on evacuation of people and livestock must be ensured. Sufficient numbers of boats must also be made available on short notice either by federal or provincial governments.

Sufficient number of water pumps must be made available to drain out water in populated areas.

Provincial irrigation departments must be made responsible to ensure strengthening of dykes/ embankments.

Disaster management authorities must ensure the availability of tents on short notice so that the affected people can be provided shelter without waiting in the open.

Security arrangements must be put in place to ensure that food supplies to the affected people can be ensured as incidents of looting took place in the past.

No political point-scoring be allowed by law-enforcement agencies as there must be one distributing body for food and other essential items.

Civic bodies must task sanitation departments to clean all nallahs in populated areas so that a smooth flow of rainy water can be ensured.

Medical teams must also report to the affected areas with adequate supplies of medicines on short notice.

Question

1. What is the main idea of the letter?

Ans. The main idea of the letter precautionary measures to be adopted before the onset of monsoon.

2. What is the writer's opinion on the issue?

Ans. The writer's opinion on the issue is that Disaster management teams must visit all villages to educate the population living in rural areas for compliance of standing operation procedures (SOPs) to avert any human and livestock loss in case of floods.

3. What points does the writer make to support his opinion?

Ans. Medical teams must also report to the affected areas with adequate supplies of medicines on short notice.

Security arrangements must be put in place to ensure that food supplies to the affected people can be ensured as incidents of looting took place in the past.

Civic bodies must task sanitation departments to clean all nallahs in populated areas so that a smooth flow of rainy water can be ensured.

4. What suggestions does the writer give to cope up with the issue?

Ans.

- i.** Provincial irrigation departments must be made responsible to ensure strengthening of dykes/ embankments.
- ii.** Disaster management authorities must ensure the availability of tents.
- iii.** Adequate arrangements on evacuation of people and livestock must be ensured.
- iv.** Civic bodies must task sanitation departments to clean all nallahs.
- v.** Populated areas so that a smooth flow of rainy water can be ensured.

- vi. Medical teams must also report to the affected areas with adequate supplies of medicines on short notice.

5. Do you agree with the writer? Give reasons.

Ans. Yes, I agree with writer.

6. Write a précis of the passage.

Ans. Before the onset of monsoon all rural population should be educated to deal with this season to save human and live stocks from floods. Disaster management teams must visit all villages to educate the population living in rural areas for compliance of standing operation.

They must ensure that affected people's belongings left behind when they abandoned their homes must be protected from any theft- etc. Sufficient number of water pumps must be made available to drain out water in populated areas.

D. Write an application on any ONE of the following.

1. Asking principal to remit your fine

Ans. The Principal,

F.G Grammar School,

Lalkurti,

X.Y.Z.

Sir,

With due respect I beg leave to state that I could not attend the school during the first week of this month. I. was suffering from fever. There was nobody to carry my application to the school. Today, I attended the

school and have come to know that I have been fined Rs. 1000 for absence. Under these circumstances, I request you kindly to remit my fine. I attach a medical certificate for this period.

I shall be very grateful to you for this act of kindness.

Yours obediently,

A.B.O

10th Class, Section-B

2. Asking principal to arrange a trip to a historical place/ study tour

Ans.

The Principal,

F.G Technical High School,

Rajabzar,

X. Y.Z.

Sir,

We beg to state that our school will close for the summer vacation next week. We have planned to go on an educational trip. We want to see the Shahjahan Tomb Lahore. We also want to see the Minar-e-Pakistan of Lahore.

This trip will be very useful to us. It will give us firsthand knowledge of history. The trip will cost Rs. 2000 per head. Our teacher of history has agreed to take us these places. Thirty students of our class will go on this trip.

We, therefore, request you kindly to arrange this trip.

Yours obediently,

A.B.O

10th Class

E. Write a comparative essay on any ONE of the following.

1. Outdoor Activities and playing Video Games

Ans. Outdoor Activities and Playing Video Games

Children today are too dependent on computers and electronic entertainment. It would be better for them to be outside playing sports and taking part in more traditional pastimes than spending all day indoors. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

"Live to run but run to live" is perhaps the best thought about physical activities and exercise. Nowadays, indeed it's a fact that lots of children are spending too much time on computers games, play stations or other electronic equipment of entertainment and in my opinion, children should devote their free time for outdoor activities and conventional games instead of spending too much time in front of electronic entertainment.

On the first hand, outdoor games always bring numerous benefits for the child's health. In fact, it trains them in terms of agility and physical endurance. Moreover, it also makes them stronger because of fresh air, physical activity and exposure to the sunlight which is beyond any further doubts, some of the essential things in life. This creates a generation of healthy youngsters which better ability, physique and less prone to diseases. Another crucial benefit of this is undoubtedly that it teaches children to socialize and make friends, making them better, kind and responsible citizens.

On the other hand, some types of PC games can be very intelligent and may contain huge educational potential which can encourage youngsters to develop reflex skills, concentration and inspire them to learn new things. However, some video games can be very aggressive in nature which develops nothing but button-pushing skill or aggressive mentality and unfortunately these

games are usually highly addictive which may lead to the lack of physical activity.

It seems pretty obvious that a person should indulge in both video games and outdoor activities in equal measure. Just like any form of recreation, too much of one thing can be bad. A healthy mix of outdoor activities and video games is going to be healthy and positive for both adults and children.

2. Text Messaging (Instant messaging) to Personal Conversation

Ans. Instant messaging (IM) or text messaging is the latest trend in communication, which allows two or more persons to communicate by typing in text form and the message being received in real time. This form of messaging, compared to e-mail, allows for quick and easy responses to satisfy ones need for instant and constant communication.

We will discuss the history of instant messaging; explore how it works and what is needed to enable this application. We will also discuss companies involved, regulatory issues, future trends in this area and the global implications of this relatively new form of communication.

In the 1970's early forms of messaging were implemented on private networks, and were used on the PLATO and DEC PDP-11 systems referred to as the "talk" program. Messaging was later incorporated into UNIX system and used by academics and engineers throughout the 1980's and early 1990's. In 1987 MIT created the first instant messaging tool called the Zephyr. In 1996 the company called Mirabilis introduced ICQ, a free instant messaging tool in which anyone could use. America On Line (AOL) which had instant messaging as fee service became threatened by the number of users of ICQ and purchased the company. With the explosion of growth from ICQ, it led to new companies seeking to build upon this new form of communication.

The process of connecting and how the tool works. It requires the IM client application to be loaded on your computer. The software will connect to the IM host server, using its proprietary protocol to communicate. Once connected to the server, you may register for an account ID or log onto the server using an existing ID. Upon verification of your ID by the server, you may use the tool.

Once you have logged in, the client application will send the server its Internet Protocol (IP) and the port assigned the client computer. Should you be an existing user of the tool, it will then check your "contacts" list to see if of your contacts are logged onto the application. If one of your contacts is available the server will send their connection information to your client application.

The server will also send your connection information to all those listed on your contact list if they are signed on. Should your IM application receive connection information from a person on your contact list, the status of the person on your list changes to reflect their "online" status.

To communicate to someone on your contact list, simply click that person's name and a window will appear. The window allows any form of text, at which point upon typing your message you click "send" to send your message. Since your client application now has the necessary connection information, the host server is not needed and communication is held directly between computers.

As messages are sent back and forth, the window will contain the dialogue of the conversation as all messages send and received will appear on both computers.

After you have ended your conversation and you close the application, the client application will send a message to the host server to terminate the session. The server will then send a message to everyone on your contact list that is online, that you are logged off. This will change the status of your name on their contact list to unavailable.

F. Paraphrase the following stanza. -

I hear leaves drinking rain;

I hear rich leaves on top

Giving the poor beneath

Drop after drop

Tis a sweet noise to hear

These green leaves drinking near.

Ans. I hear noise of raindrops falling on leaves. It looks as if leaves are drinking rain. The rich leaves on top are giving raindrops to the poor beneath. It is sweet noise to hear that green leaves are drinking.

G. Write a summary of the poem "Peace".

Ans. In this poem, the poet wants to convey a message that we have to experience storms to enjoy peace. Nature teaches us lesson through wind, water, mountains and light. She says that the wind in the form of storm smashes everything. In its rage destroys trees, fields and buildings. It becomes the monstrous of destruction.

It rakes all achievements of man from valleys to vales. It whirls the wreckage and sweeps it away. However, this situation does not last forever. After certain time it subsides. Then the wind becomes gentle and cool. Now it gives lives to flowers: buds, trees, fields, birds and human. The poet wants to say that the Nature teaches us lesson through forces of nature. We have to experience storms to enjoy peace. There is peace after suffering and miseries. We have to pay for peace.

